



University of Zabol
Graduate School
Faculty of Agriculture
Department of Plant Protection

The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc
(in the field of Plant Entomology)

Title:

**Influence of plant species and some soil properties on diversity indices of edaphic mites
(Arachinda: Acari) in Hamoun wetland, Sistan region.**

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Abstract:

During this research, the effect of plant species and some soil characteristics on the indices of diversity of soil mites Hamon wetland was investigated during 1401-1402 and several samples of soil affected by each of covering the plant species of gaz, bony, salty grass, reed and also some samples of soil without vegetation cover as the witness was selected from the study area and transferred to Berliz funnels. Ticks after transfer to 75% alcohol Isolation and by transparent relativity solution and according to common methods using Hoyer's solution from them slides permanent microscopy was prepared and identified with the help of reliable scientific sources. In this research, samples were collected including **19** diverse groups and families, belonging to the three orders Trombidiformes, Mesostigmata and Sarcoptiformes, erybatid mites have the highest relative abundance (26%) among the species in the surrounding soil had gaz bushes and due to the presence in the foot soils of three other studied sites (Shaheh, Nee and Boni), It has the highest distribution in terms of habitat among the collected ticks. After this, those families Uropodida and Laelapidae had the highest relative frequency with 20.5 and 14.5%

respectively:

Oribatida, Astigmata, Tetranychoida, Raphignatoidea, Pygmophoridae, Parasitengoni, Cunexidae, Bdellidae, Cheyletidae, Laelapidae, Parasitidae, Macrochelidae, Uropodida, Sejida, Phytoseiidae, Ascidae, Blattiosocidae, Ologomasidae, Melicheridae

Keywords: soil mites, bony, salt grass, oribatid mites