

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT SUGARS AND POLLENS ON THE OLIVE MOTH, *PRAYS OLEAE* BERN. AND THEIR PARASITOIS *ELASMUS FLABELLATUS* WESTW.

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The quality of food consumption has an important role in predators and parasitoids development and performance like as their longevity and fecundity. However low attention was been made to phytofagous where their parasitoids and predators exerts action. In the presented context, this preliminary work aimed to study the influence of pollen of plants abundant around olive groves, individual sugars and honey in the longevity of the adults of olive moth, *Prays oleae* Bern, and their parasitoid *Elasmus flabellatus* Westw.. Three plants, *Echium plantagineum* L., *Chamaemelum fuscatum* (Brot.) Vasc. and *Calendula arvensis* L., four sugars (sacharose, galactose, fructose and glucose) and honey were used as food and water as control. For the experiment 30 *P. oleae* males and females, and parasitoids recent emerged were put in glass vials and the longevity (in days) were measured.

The obtained results showed that the longevity of the insects were different according to the generation of *P. oleae*. Pollen had a positive effect on female longevity when honey was used as food the females and meles presented a significantly high longevity. The sugars fructose, glucose and sacharose increased significantly the longevity of *E. flabellatus*.