



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

THE ECONOMIC LOSS OF THE DATE PALM, THE KHASTAWI VARIETY WAS CAUSED BY *BATRACHEDRA AMYDRAULA* MEYRICK IN THE RAMADI CITY

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Abstract: An experiment was conducted in one of the palm orchards infected with the lesser date moth *Batrachedra amydraula* Meyrick in the Ramadi region during the 2020 season in order to study the population density, number of insect generations, and calculate the rate of infection and economic loss on date palm cultivar Khastawi. The results showed that the insect has three generations in the Ramadi area, the first generation peaked in the second week of April and recorded an average of 15 insects trap⁻¹, and that the peak of the second generation was in the fourth week of May, with an average of 23 insects trap⁻¹, the appearance of the third generation was recorded in the third week of June, at a rate of 18 insects. trap⁻¹. The infection rate was first recorded on May 5 with a rate of 13.29% and this percentage increased to reach the highest infection rate of 72.16% on July 14. This was reflected in the economic loss rate of the variety, which amounted to 3.23%, resulting from the ratio between the affected fallen fruits (6.594 kg.Palm⁻¹) to the expected production of 194.746 kg.Palm⁻¹.

Key words: *Batrachedra amydraula*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, Larvae infect, Khastawi variety.

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