**Non-insect animal pest**

Defining a non-insect animal pest: It is a living organism that competes with humans in everything and causes economic damage if its numerical density is high

 The correct approach to studying non-insect animal pests is to know their environment, the biological and environmental factors that affect them in their living locations.

**Methods for dividing non-insect animal pests:**

First: Soil pests.

Second: Plant parasitic pests.

Soil Pests: This group includes all the animals that live on the surface or subsoil of the soil with one stage or all their life stages, and the soil pests are divided according to the following:

**1- Nature of foods**

a- Animals feeding on plant material (nematodes) Herbivorous

b- Animals feeding on animal materials (such as predators and parasites) Carnivorous

**2- The period that animals spend in the soil**

 Real terrestrial animals, Gabions, which are the animals or pests that spend their life continuously in the soil, where they feed and reproduce, such as root rote nematode.

 Pests are also **classified** according to the **economic threshold**, which is expressed by the numerical density of specific pests, when the damage is not economic to:

A- **Regular pests: ده‌رده‌ ڕێكه‌كان**

It is a group of pests whose numbers rarely fall below the economic critical threshold

**B- Irregular pests**: Whereas, in certain Environment, it becomes a spreading pest that exceeds the economic critical threshold and causes damage.

C- **Potential pests**: are those pests that have the ability to multiply and spread so that they become dangerous to agricultural crops at any time.

D- **Circumstantial pests**, which are the pests that appear on plants after certain agricultural conditions that are usually suitable for the reproduction of such pests.

**Factors that contributed to the increase in non- insect pests, including:**

1- Expanding crops with high protein, periodically and with large areas, helped increase the pests and appearance of new pests that were secondary and weak in their impact.

2- The expansion of importing seeds and seedlings from different countries caused the Enter of a large number of pests carried on these seeds

3-Changing some agricultural operations caused the growth and development of a large number of pests due to the availability of food and place throughout the year. Also, the use of fertilizers and growth regulators in developing countries indirectly contributed to the increase in pest damage to plants.