The Egyptian fruits are attacked by two of the most harmful tephritid pests, the peach fruit fly, Bactrocera zonata (Saunders), and the Mediterranean fruit fly, Ceratitis capitata (Wiedmann) causing considerable damage.Throughout the two studied seasons, the trapped males of B. zonata were negatively and insignificantly correlated with both of maximum and minimum temperatures, while, the relative humidity % affected positively insignificantly and positively significantly on B. zonata males activity during 2016 and 2017, respectively.On the other side, C. capitata trapped males were significantly and negatively correlated with maximum and minimum temperatures, while, relative humidity reflected a significant positive correlation with the population of the fruit fly.Concerning the 2nd season(2017), the highest mean percentage of fig fruits was recorded during the 1st week of September with a mean of 5.42% occurring by B. zonata females, while, C. capitata infestation on fig fruits was observed firstly during the 2nd week of October and continued until the 2nd week of December coinciding with end of fig fruits harvesting.In Fayoum governorate, fig trees are cultivated in condensed plantations to produce their fruits in two overlapped crops per year from July till December.

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