

PEST MONITORING ON MANGO CROP

Francisca Nemauro Pedrosa Haji, Flávia Rabelo Barbosa and José Adalberto de Alencar

Embrapa Semi-Árido, C.P. 23, 56300-970, Petrolina, PE, Brazil,
nemauro@cpatsa.embrapa.br

In Brazil, mango is one of the most technified crops, being an important economical activity, mainly in the agricultural pole of Petrolina-PE/Juazeiro-BA, situated in the São Francisco River Valley, in the Brazilian Semi-Arid region. Social demands for better living quality have favored the use of new technologies, like Fruit Integrated Production System (FIP) that assure a rational production, a great economy and environmental preservation. By the implementation of FIP for mango crop, in Petrolina/Juazeiro pole, pest monitoring, one of the basic component of integrated pest management (IPM) that begun in 1989 with fruit flies, is accomplished by periodical sampling, involving the knowledge on mango phenology, experimental design, parts and number of sampled trees by area, action levels and pests natural enemy. Main pests for mango crop at Submiddle São Francisco River Valley are: *Anastrepha* spp. and *Ceratitis capitata* (Diptera: Tephritidae), *Erosomyia mangiferae* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae), *Aceria mangiferae* (Acari: Eriophyidae), *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) and flower microlepidoptera. For each pest, the sampling methodology and action levels have been used in several farms of this important agricultural polo for approximately two years, comprising an area of 3,170.60 ha.