

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF *Erosomyia mangiferae* ON MANGO TREES
AT THE SÃO FRANCISCO RIVER VALLEY, BRAZIL¹

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Erosomyia mangiferae (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) is an important pest on mangoes in the region of the Submédio São Francisco River Valley, Northeast Brazil. The objective of this work was to verify the effect of four insecticides on the control of the mango blister midge. The trial was conducted under field conditions, in an irrigated area of Petrolina county, Pernambuco State, Brazil, in a randomized complete block design with five treatments and four replicates. The treatments (mL c.p./100 L of water) were: thiacloprid 480 SC (7.5); lambdacyhalothrin 5 CS (50); lufenuron 50 CE (75); trichlorfon 500 (300) and untreated check. There were twelve plants of mango cv. Tommy Atkins per treatment and each plant was subdivided in quadrants. Evaluations were done at 7, 14, 21, 28, 35 and 42 days after the first application, by observing the presence of *E. mangiferae* in eight branches, four panicles and four fruits in each plant. The insecticides were applied every time the pest reached treatment level on buds and/or new leaves, branches, panicles and fruits. The average efficiency was calculated using the Abbott formula. Results showed low control efficiency of the insecticides tested; the average efficiencies were: trichlorfon – 19.18%; lambdacyhalothrin – 11.62%; thiacloprid – 0.00% and lufenuron – 0.00%. Such results indicate the difficulty of the chemical control of this insect.