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South American fruit fly *Anastrepha fraterculus* damage and management in *Vitis vinifera* table grapes in southern Brazil

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Abstract: There are approximately 84,000 ha of vineyards grown in Brazil including table and processing grapes. American varieties (Isabella, Niagara and Ives) comprise the largest part of Brazilian viticulture being destined for wine, juice and table grape. However, *Vitis vinifera* table grape cultivars are grown in the Northeast region (San Francisco Valley) for export and in the South region for internal market. In the South region, most of table grape vineyards are conducted under plastic cover due to high rain (1600 mm of rainfall a year) during the season. South American fruit fly (SAFF) *Anastrepha fraterculus* is one of the most important pests associated with the crop in the region. Insect damage can cause fall of berries when attack occurs during green pea stage or pulp destruction due to larval development during ripening period. Disease spread mainly related to rot bunches (*Glomerella* and *Botrytis*) are also associated with insect infestation. To monitor SAFF, McPhail traps baited with hydrolyzed protein are used in the vineyards. Insect control is based mainly on toxic baits, sprayed on the border of vineyards trying to reduce adult infestation from alternative hosts located near the orchards. In situation of high infestation, insecticides may be used to control adult and larvae inside berries.

Keywords: *Toxic baits*, *Botrytis*, *Anastrepha fraterculus*.