

## Monitoring of Curculionidae (Coleoptera) in African mahogany (*Khaya grandifoliola*) in Capinópolis, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Paula A. Pelozato<sup>1</sup>; Luana S. Covre<sup>1</sup>; Silvia Y. Tanabe<sup>1</sup>; Carlos A. H. Flechtmann<sup>1</sup>

African mahogany growers in many Brazilian states are facing problems with Curculionidae (Scolytinae and Platypodinae) and Bostrichidae (Coleoptera). The objectives of this research were to determine the diversity of the targeted groups in *Khaya grandifoliola* stands of different ages, and establish if age influences in the intensity of attack of trunk borers. This experiment is being conducted in a *K. grandifoliola* plantation in Capinópolis, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Stand planting dates were Nov2013, Nov2014, and Nov2015. Beetle diversity was determined by the use of flight intercept traps baited with 96% ethanol, in weekly trappings. Beetle attack checks were done monthly, when pinholes (with resin exudation or sawdust release) were counted for each tree and stand. Partial results correspond to data gathered from April 2017 until May 2018. Curculionidae was the richest group, with 36 species trapped in the sub-family Scolytinae, and one in Platypodinae. In Bostrichidae and Cerambycidae, six and three species were trapped, respectively. One Cleridae and one Trogossitidae, Curculionidae/Bostrichidae predators, were also trapped. Overall, Scolytinae and Bostrichidae were significantly more trapped in the oldest site, with lowest numbers in the youngest size. There were no significant differences among sites for Platypodinae and Cerambycidae. *Euplatypus parallelus* was the only Platypodinae species caught in traps, and also the only species responsible for attacking tree trunks. Tree trunk attack density was highest in the oldest, and lowest in the youngest stand. Attack intensity varied over the months, when as much as more than 100 trees could be found to be attacked in a particular stand, with more than 1500 pinholes. In the vast majority of the cases, pinholes were exuding resin, an indication that tree natural defenses were overcoming beetle colonization attempts. It appears that standard pruning practices influence *E. parallelus*, by increasing trunk attacks.

Palavras-chave: ethanol trap; Scolytinae; Platypodinae

Apoio institucional: Fazenda Grama

Filiação institucional: <sup>1</sup> Department of Plant Protection, FEIS/UNESP, Av. Brasil 56, 15385-000, Ilha Solteira-SP, Brazil. Email: ppelozato@gmail.com



XXVII Congresso Brasileiro  
X Congresso Latino-Americano

# Entomologia

*Saúde, Ambiente e Agricultura*

02 a 06 de setembro de 2018, Expogramado, Gramado/RS

# Anais

Promoção e realização



Patrocínio Diamante



Patrocínio Prata



Patrocínio Ouro



Apoio

