

## Monitoring of Coleoptera borers in African mahogany intercropped or not with coffee, in Pirapora, Minas Gerais, Brazil

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The area planted with African mahogany in Brazil is growing as a result of its high economic potential and allegedly low susceptibility to the mahogany shoot borer, *Hypsipyla grandella*. However, growers are being faced with recurrent problems caused by Curculionidae and Bostrichidae beetle species instead. The objective of this research was to survey Curculionidae and Bostrichidae in stands planted with *Khaya grandifoliola* in Pirapora, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. We surveyed stands planted in May2009 (S1), Feb2011 (S2), May2011 (S3) and Jul2012 (S5), and a stand intercropped with *Coffea arabica* var. Catuaí planted in Oct2013 (CO). Surveys were done with flight intercept traps baited with 96% ethanol in weekly trappings – results are from trappings from Aug2017 until Feb2018. So far over 3000 specimens were trapped, in 53 species associated with African mahogany: 30 in Scolytinae, two in Platypodinae (Curculionidae), 11 in Bostrichidae and another 10 species of Cerambycidae. We also trapped one species each of Cleridae, Histeridae and Trogossitidae, predators of Curculionidae and Bostrichidae. For the most abundantly collected species, *Cryptocarenum diadematus*, *Cryptocarenum heveae* (Scolytinae) and *Micrapate horni* (Bostrichidae) were significantly more collected in S5, while *Xyleborus spinulosus* was most trapped in S1. Overall, the consorciated stand had the lowest number of species and specimens – only exceptions being *Ambrosiodmus obliquus* and *Premnobius cavipennis*, significantly more trapped in this stand. *Euplatypus parallelus* (Platypodinae), a species frequently found attacking African mahogany in plantations with a more humid microclimate, was present in low numbers, and inflicting no damage to trees. *Xyloperthella picea* (Bostrichidae), in a number of occasions attacking trees in plantations elsewhere, was more abundant in S1/S4/S5, and less abundant in CO. While abundant (ca. 1/3 of total trapped specimens), it was not found attacking trees.

Palavras-chave: Bostrichidae; Scolytinae; ethanol trap

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# Anais

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Apoio

