## Apate terebrans (Coleoptera: Bostrichidae) attacking African mahogany (Khaya senegalensis) in Minas Gerais, Brazil

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Apate terebrans (Pallas) (Coleoptera: Bostrichidae) is native to the African continent and Madagascar, and it was introduced into Central and South America. This is a polyphagous species, and among species reported to attack are cedar, eucalyptus, teak, cashew, citrus and guava. There are reports of attacks on the African mahogany species Khaya senegalensis in Nigeria. Our objective was to determine the level of damage of A. terebrans in two plantations of K. senegalensis in the state of Minas Gerais. One site was a 56-ha plantation in Alpercata (AL; 18°58'45.32"S 42°3'46.67"W), while the other site as a 32-ha plantation in Governador Valadares (GV; 18°51'25.99"S 42°1'12.02"W), distant ca. 22 km apart. The first report of A. terebrans attacks were October 2013 and August 2017, respectively. We evaluated all attacked trees, recording number of boring holes/tree trunk and measuring hole height. In AL we counted 1263 attacked trees, corresponding to 2% of the trees, with a minimum of one and a maximum of 45 holes in a single tree. In GV a smaller number of trees was attacked, totaling 101 – 0.3% of trees; minimum and maximum number of holes/tree were one and 24, respectively. Average number of holes in attacked trees ranged 3.5/tree, both sites considered. Holes were found from ground level up to 12 m above the soil. However, about 90% of the holes were concentrated in the range of 0 m up to 6 m in height, while for the 0-7 m range, 96% of the holes were found. The great majority of the attacked trees had a healthy and well-developed canopy, and none of them died due to the attacks. Trees of lower DBH, due to the galleries formed by the borer activity, broke with stronger winds. Most examined holes were either occluded by the tree itself or exuding sap. No eggs, larvae or pupae were found in trees cut down and dissected. This is the first report on A. terebrans attacks in African mahogany in Brazil.

Palavras-chave: attack intensity; damage; attack height

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## Anais











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