

THE CHEMICAL CONTROL OF MANGO WEEVIL (*STERNOCHETUS MANGIFERAE*)

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OPSOMMING

Fenvaleraat 20 EC teen 6g aktiewe bestanddeel per 100 liter water gespruit net voor en net na blom gee goeie beheer van die Mangosnuitkewer. *Fentoaat* 48 EC teen 75 g.a.b. en Monocrotofos 40 EC teen 24 g.a.b. per 100 liter, altwee tweekeer gespruit, gee redelike beheer van mangosnuitkewer.

SUMMARY

Fenvalerate 20 EC at 6g active ingredient per 100 litres water applied twice (just prior and just after flowering) gives good control of Mango weevil. Phenthoate 48 EC at 75 g.a.i. and Monocrotofos 40 EC at 24 g.a.i. per 100l water both sprayed twice gave fair control of mango weevil.

INTRODUCTION

In the last few years mango weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*) has become a serious problem especially in the export market and in the later ripening cultivars. To date only Parathion 25% W.P is registered for the control of this pest. This product however is not recommended due to its high toxicity and broad spectrum (De Villiers 1983).

Work has been done over the past few years using fenvalerate 20 EC at low dosage rates in order to minimize the effect on other natural predators.

TRIAL OUTLAY AND METHODS

Two trials are discussed in this report. The trials were done at Nelspruit and Ofcolaco respectively.

1. Nelspruit Sensation Mangoes

A randomized block design was used containing 8 single tree replicates .

Application dates: 1984-07-19 ; 1984-10-05

Evaluation: On 1985-02-21 25 fruit per tree were harvested and cut open and inspected for weevil.

Table 1: Treatments

No.	No. Application	Product	Gram active ingredient/100l
1.	0	Control	-
2.	2	Prothiofos	48g
3.	2	Fenvalerate	3g
4.	1	Fenvalerate	10g
5.	2	Fenvalerate	6g
6.	2	Chlorpyrifos	48g

Treatments sprayed twice were sprayed just before and just after flowering.

