

MANGO PESTS



THRIPS

1 mm

These small, highly mobile insects play a beneficial role for pollination. However, occasional outbreaks can lead to drying out and the appearance of cork on inflorescences and young fruits (those less than 4 cm in diameter) eventually fall.



MIRIDS

4 - 7 mm

Miridae eat inflorescences and young shoots. Miridae bites cause characteristic deformations and drying of the inflorescences. A major attack can destroy a bloom in its entirety in a few days.



MEALYBUGS

7 mm

Young larvae are protected in the ovisac of the female and then actively disperse on the foliage. Mealybugs feed on the sap of the tree.

In the event of outbreak, there is a high production of honeydew on which sooty mold develops. If a major attack occurs, the tree is weakened and loses its leaves.



FRUIT FLIES

10 mm

The female flies lay their eggs through the skin of the fruit using their ovipositor. After hatching, the larvae feed on the flesh of the fruit, rendering the fruit unmarketable. The larvae jump from the fruit to the ground, then burrow into the soil to form pupae. These pupae become the next generation of adult flies.

