PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- Smudging early in the morning and in the afternoon during early fruit development stage to repel the insect.
- Pruning of trees to allow light penetration on the canopy to discourage the adult insect from staying.
- Monitor weather condition; high relative humidity and intermittent rain favors the development of the insect. In such case, set-up traps to check adult population on the field. Traps could be made out of a gallon capacity plastic container cut into half painted black with transparent P.E. plastic receptacle that is oiled inside. Magnifying glass or stereo microscope is needed to properly indentify the insect.

CONTROL MEASURES

- If adult population is high on monitored traps and/or initial damage is observed on fruits or leaves, spray insecticides.
- Spraying of insecticides could be done early in the morning or in the afternoon. Mix insecticide with sticker especially if intermittent rain is experienced in the area.
- Spray also surrounding areas and vegetation to destroy population.
- Carbaryl or Lambdacyhalothrin is found effective to reduce infestation.

For more information, please contact:

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CECID FLY

(Procantarinia spp.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

National Mango Research and Development Center

DOST-PCAARRD-GIA Fund

What is Cecid fly?

- Cecid fly (Procantarinia spp.) belongs to the family Cecidomyiidae.
- Also called as Mango midge, Leaf gall midge, Gall fly and Mango leaf gall
- Considered as major pest of mango which infests the young leaves and fruits.
- Species attacking the leaves is different from those infesting the fruits (Medina, 2013).
- During high infestations, damage on fruits reaches up to 70 percent.

Biology of the Pest

Adult

- The adult fly looks like a mosquito but smaller in size with yellow-orange body and black head.
- The male adult fly measures about 1.61 mm while the average female is 1.32 mm.
- The adult life span is about 1 to 2 days.

Egg

- Eggs are laid on fruit or leaf surface and hatches in 1 to 2 days.

Larva

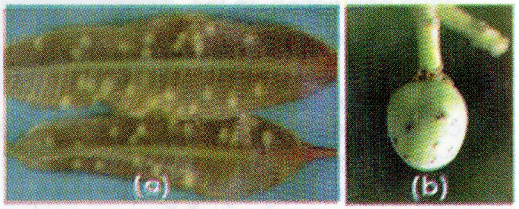
- The newly hatch larvae bore on the fruit skin or on young leaves forming galls and feeds inside.
- The larvae stay on the fruit or leaves for 4 to 5 days and pop out to pupate.

Pupa

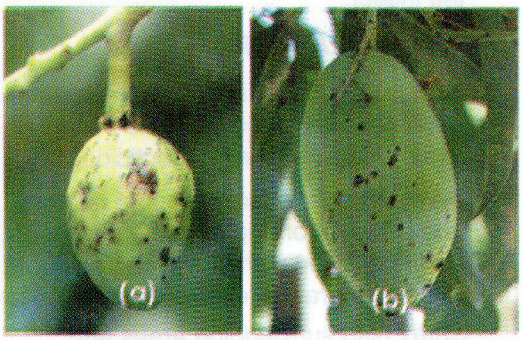
- Pupation of insect occurs in the soil and it emerges after 2 to 3 days.

Nature of Damage

- The insect infests young leaf and fruits from 32 to 70 days after flower induction (DAFI).
- The insect damage is usually associated with galling of young leaves. Fruits attacked produced circular, brown scab-like spots randomly distributed on the fruit surface.
- The damage is commonly called "buti," "nora-nora," "armalite," "kurikong," and "saksak walis" by growers. Infested fruits retain the scabby lesions up to harvest affecting their quality.



Damaged on; a) young leaves and b) fruit (32 DAFI).



Damaged on fruits, a) 40 and b) 70 DAFI.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- Damaged fruit should be collected and disposed properly to destroy the life cycle of the insect.
- Early bagging of fruits (40 to 45 DAFI).
- Underbrushing and clearing of surroundings to destroy the habitat of the pests.