Managing Mango Seed Weevil

Background
- The presence of mango seed weevil reduces market options
- Fruit from mango seed weevil free orchards can access markets in Western Australia as well as China, Korea, the United States of America or the United Arab Emirates
- Weevils move between orchards in infested seed and can spread through orchard by flying
- Unmanaged trees and fruit dumps are an additional source of weevil infestation

Monitoring for mango seed weevil
- Adults are hard to find
- Check for adults under bark during winter
- Check for feeding damage on new flushes
- Look for the presence of eggs on fruit
- Cut fruit and seeds at harvest to look for larvae

Eggs of the weevil hatch and larvae enter seed
- Egg laying needs warm weather and can be continuous
- Eggs are laid when fruit reach 30mm

Control options
- Remove all fruit from orchards
- Destroy reject fruit; remove from farms
- Mulch fallen fruit and prunings before weevils emerge
- Target adults with chemical controls during emergence, flushing, fruiting and on trunks
- Target emerging larvae on fruit with systemic chemicals

Life cycle vs crop cycle
- Adults are active at dawn and dusk feeding on new flush
- Adults shelter under rough bark on the trunk and main leaders
- Adults emerge from seeds, feed on new flush and shelter in bark
- Adults make egg laying
- Larvae develop
- Adult emerged from seed

Weevils develop in seeds
- Adults emerge from seeds left on ground following rain or watering
- Adults move from the trunk towards the outer canopy and mate at flowering

Acknowledgements: Matthew Weinert, Roland Holmes, Leanne Wittenberg, Bruno Pinese, Chris Freebairn, Deanna Chia, Ian Bally, Dennis Beuchene and Michael Neal
Melissa Fraser for graphic design of poster