Recommendations for handling Bedbug Monalonion velezangeli. Pest of economic importance in the cultivation of avocado Persea americana
GENERALITY

Avocado cultivation is growing in Colombia, thanks for fruit export commitment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (BIRD, 2007).

Monalonion velezangeli entomological problem is a limitation in the production of this crop; this insect causes damage to leaves, fruits, terminal buds and in florescences secretions generating red and brown spots with presence of exudate.
When the fruit is about to harvest the perforation caused by the bug can be confused with a fungal disease. If the damage occurs in small fruits these are pasman and dried; leaves, vegetative buds and in flowers will crack and wither (Arango Arroyave, 1991; Londoño, 2008). They have identified about 16 host plants of M. velezangeli common guava guava lemon feijoa guava Eugenia uniflora Coffee Blackberry of Castilla
It has been found that the common guava is the best host for the insect as different biological parameters such as number of eggs and survival emerged nymphs and adults (Londono, 2010).

Female: 4.3 days  
Males: 2 days  
Eggs: 23.2 days  
Nymphs: 3.2 days  

Arango Arroyave (1991) reported losses between 50 and 80% of production in avocado and can be up to 100%. Londoño (2010) found losses in fruit between 7-42% In late 2008 and for an average price of $ 1,700 per kilo (CCI, 2011) represents a loss between 1500 and 9,300 million pesos a year.
The Chinque prefers to attack during periods of prayer and fruiting. In these times must be increased monitoring.
Populations are favored when temperature increases accompanied with high humidity periods.
Prefer to the middle and upper strata. Good management is the execution of pruning trees keeping low to help harvest and also to reduce bedbug populations while good ventilation is allowed.
Conduct monitoring throughout the lot and every 15 days about change monitored site to increase the number of trees assessed
Application of entomopathogenic fungi as Beauveria bassiana controlling these insects. Bioquirirama developed a specific strain of Beauveria bassiana to control Monalonion included in our product ACTIBAS.
They have reported other microorganisms to control this insect:
Bacillus cereus
Bacillus megaterium
Bacillus sphaericus
Cladosporium
Conidiobolus
Clostridium
Aspergillus
Verticillium
"avocado Avocado Monalonion or Bedbug"
http://www.corpoica.org.co/sitioweb/videos/ver video.asp id_video = 541>
