

Galls on Mango leaf



Causative agents: *Procontarinia matteiana*, *Procontarinia mangiferae*

The mango gall midge or blister midge damage flowers and infested mango buds, shoots, young fruits bear and many small blister galls. Leaf gall midge is a serious pest of mango; heavily infested mango trees may reduce few inflorescences resulting in reduced yield of mango fruits. Gall leaves remaining on trees are known to provide reservoirs of anthracnose inoculums. Newly emerged larvae (young ones) feed on leaves and produce small raised wart-like galls underside of leaves. The adult emerges from leaves by making holes after about a fortnight in the summer season. The photosynthetic activity is reduced; affected leaves get deformed and drop prematurely, and ultimately lowered fruit yield.

Disease control: If infestation is severe, especially in young orchards, spray dimethoate, phosphamidon or monocrotophos.