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***Manihot* wild species as source of resistance to cassava green mites**

Cassava wild species are important sources of genes for resistance to biotic constraints that can be used for genetic improvement of the cultivated species, *M. esculenta*. Cassava green mites (CGM), *Mononychellus tanajoa* (Bondar), is one of the most important pest affecting cassava crop, mainly in semi-arid environment. Fourteen accessions of six *Manihot* wild species were evaluated for biological aspects of CGM: 1) *M. anomala* (4); 2) *M. peruviana* (4); 3) *M. flabellifolia* (2); 4) *M. dichotoma* (2); 5) Manioba, probably *M. glaziovii* (1); and 6) Mandioca Sete Anos, probably a natural hybrid between *M. esculenta* and a wild species (1). The study was carried out in laboratory under 25±1°C, 70±10% (RH) and 12h of photoperiod. Daily evaluations on development and reproduction of *M. tanajoa* were performed. The experimental design was completely randomized with 50 replications per genotype. The period from egg to adult varied from 10.08 to 13.99 days, with distinction of five groups. The two groups with the highest periods of egg-adult were composed by the four accessions of *M. anomala*. The rate of oviposition varied from 0.80 to 2.18 eggs/female/day with distinction of four groups. One accession of *M. anomala* presented the shortest rate of oviposition. The wild genotypes presented lesser fecundity of *M. tanajoa* in relation to the cultivated species (*M. esculenta*), selected as resistant to semi-arid condition in the Northeast Brazil. These results suggest the presence of high levels of source of resistance within wild species of *Manihot*.