## The olive-fly, *Bactrocera oleae Rossi*: evaluation of the efficiency of biotechnical combat ways and impact on the secondary faune

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The olive-fly, Bactrocera oleae Rossi, is considered the key plague of the olive tree in the entire Mediterranean region, being also considered one of the most important enemies of the culture in the region of Trás-os-Montes. To the direct losses due to the premature fall of fruits and consumption of half the pulp, indirect losses related to the decrease of quality of the olive oil add up.

Thus, the aim of the present report is to contribute in the finding of combat ways against the plague, alternative to the chemical combat, through a test destined to evaluate the possibilities offered by two biotechnical combat ways (Kaolin and insect repellent). The action of these combat ways was evaluated on the intensity of the attack of the plague and the effect on the secondary fauna. On the first case, were made fruit samples (20 olives in each one of 20 trees), with a periodicity of 10 days between 16/08/2017 and 23/10/2017. About the secondary fauna, through the theory of the beating technique, made before the treatment, 10, 20 and 30 days after the treatment.

The foreplay results point to the intensity of the attack of the olive fly, on the portion treated with insect repellent, smaller than on the witness. We can also see the negative impact of the treatment on the secondary fauna, in particular on the parcel where Kaolin.

**Keywords**: olive-fly, Bactrocera oleae Rossi; biotechnical combat; chemical combat; secondary fauna.

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