AUTOECOLOGY OF AVOCADO STEM WEEVIL *Copturus aguacatae* Kissinger (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE) IN MICHOACAN, MEXICO.

V.M.Coria[1], A. Pescador[2], E. López[3], R. Lezama[2], .R. Salgado[3], M. López[2], A. Vidales[1] and J. Muñoz[1]

[1] Campo Experimental Uruapan. INIFAP. Av. Latinoamericana No. 1101. Col. Revolución. CP 60150. Uruapan, Michoacán, México. Correo electrónico: coria.victormanuel@inifap.gob.mx
[2] Fac. de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias. Universidad de Colima. Km. 40 autopista Colima-Manzanillo. CP. 28100. Tecomán, Colima, México.
[3] Instituto de Investigaciones Químico-Biológicas. UMSNH. Edificio B-3. Ciudad Universitaria. CP. 58030. Morelia, Michoacán, México.

The distribution, natural abundance and interrelations environmental factors of *Copturus aguacatae* Kissinger was studied in avocado orchards from Michoacan. Spatial distribution and incidence are determined by climatic factors associated with altitude; from 1,200 m.a.s.l. and 100 % of infested trees, the damage level decreases up to a maximum altitude of 2,099 m.a.s.l., and incidence of 0.11 %. The pest is vertically distributed with more abundance at the middle part of the leaf area of the plant (57.27 %). The life cycle presents egg, five larval instars, pupa, imago and adult (215.8 days or 2,262.39 heat units); their reproduction habits were determined. The survival of eggs was affected by variations of temperature, precipitation and feeding of wild birds. The immature states are impacted by the fungi *Beauveria bassiana* and *Metarhizium anisopliae*. Life tables were made with a survival of 38.53 % to adults emergence; the sex ratio was M:F =56:46.