**Influence of the landscape in the natural biological control of *Aphis gossypii* Glover, 1877 (Hemiptera: Aphididae) in *Capsicum frutescens* L. crops, in Valle del Cauca.**

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The chili pepper is a worldwide important crop, because its use as seasoning in many regions and because its use in pharmaceutical industry. Chili pepper is usually cultivated as a monoculture and it's susceptible to insect pests. Among these are aphids (Hemiptera: Aphididae), which cause economic losses mainly due to their ability to transmit viruses. In Valle del Cauca, Colombia stands out the aphid *Aphis gossypii* as a limiting pest, it is consumed by natural enemies like predators of the families Coccinellidae (Coleoptera), Syrphidae (Diptera), Chrysopidae (Neuroptera) and parasitoids of Braconidae (Hymenoptera). The main research goal was to know the impact of the landscape in the natural biologicalcontrol of *A. gossypii* populations in commercial crops of *Capsicum frutescens*. Three chili pepper crops were sample, two in a complex landscape with and without insecticide and one in a simple landscape with insecticide. We sampled adult aphids, aphids parasitized, and all stages of development of the predators mentioned above, sampling was conducted during eight months. Our results showed that the abundance of the pest and its predators varied according to the type of crop. Aphid's presence was positively correlated with Coccinellidae larvae, for the three sampled crops; Coccinellidae adults and parasitoids do not. In addition, aphid density was higher when flowering and fruiting plants, simultaneously. In conclusion, natural enemies’ population stability and reproduction is attributable to surrounding vegetation and the landscape complexity, and this also functioning as a crop's barrier to pest.