INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF *Triozoida limbata* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) IN GUAVA PLANTS (*Psidium guajava*) IN IRRIGATED AREAS AT THE SÃO FRANCISCO RIVER VALLEY

Flávia R. Barbosa[1] - flavia@cpatsa.embrapa.br
Rachel G. Ferreira[2]
Lúcia Helena P. Kiill[1]
Wellington A. Moreira[1]
José Eudes de M. Oliveira[1]

[1]Embrapa Semi-Árido, BR 428, km 156, C.P. 23, CEP 56302-970, Petrolina-PE. Brazil.
[2]Empresa Pernambucana de Pesquisa Agropecuária-IPA, C.P. 1022, CEP 50761-000, Recife-PE. Brazil.

Triozoida limbata is the main guava pest in the San Francisco River Valley, Northeast Brazil. To improve the integrated pest management of *T. limbata* in guava, cv. Paluma, field experiments were carried out in Petrolina-PE, under irrigation conditions. This research involved sampling strategies, action level, weed hosts, selectivity and effect of insecticides. It is recommend field plots of up to 5 hectares in size and weekly sampling of 20 trees/plot and 8 branches/plant. Trees are divided into quadrants and 2 branches are sampled per quadrant. The action level is reached when ≥30% of branches are infested by psyllid. Fifty-one weed species were identified, although none were hosts of *T. limbata*. The insecticides betacyflutrin 50CE, clothianidin 500PM, imidacloprid (200SC, 200SL; 100AL), lambdacyhalothrin 50CE, thiamethoxam 250WG and thiacloprid 480 SC, reduce significantly the pest damages. The most common natural enemies in this region are: *Cycloneda sanguinea*, *Eriopis conexa*, *Scymnus* sp., arachnids, crisopids (*Chrysoperla externa* and *Ceraeochrysa cubana*), sirfids, and stafilinids. Imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, thiacloprid and clothianidin were considered slightly harmful (grade 2) to natural enemies and betacyflutrin lambdacyhalothrin were harmful (grade 4), according to the selective scale varying from 1=no harm (<25% reduction of natural enemies) to 4=toxic (>75%) (HASSAN *et al.*, 1994).

Palavras-chave: IMP, damage level, chemical control, strategies to control