

BACKGROUND, CURRENT SITUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HLB AND ITS VECTOR IN BRAZIL

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Psyllid citrus pest, *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama (Hemiptera: Liviidae), sucks the sap of the plant and thus acquires the HLB (Huanglongbing/citrus disease) virus, but also, in the same way, inoculates it in other healthy plants when feeding. Considering the impacts related to the reduction in the production due to HLB damage to the trees and their complete eradication, the costs increase significantly due to the reduction of productivity and longevity of the orchards to the point of hindering economic activity under endemic HLB levels. Brazil is the main producer of oranges and the world's second largest producer of citrus, accounting for 30% of the world's production of sweet orange, 50% of the juice production and 85% of the world market of this commodity, moving US \$ 14.6 billion annually in this chain, which accounts for the generation of 350 thousand jobs in Brazil. The disease HLB was detected in 2004 in State of São Paulo, Brazil and the disease incidence is the biggest in the Central and Southeast areas of the State of São Paulo. In 2012, high levels of infestation were reported (73% and 63% of affected plots). Among the damages caused by the HLB in eight years, the eradication of around 18 million citrus trees until 2012 is one of the most important examples. Nowadays, the cost of production for one hectare is approximately R\$ 10.000,00, from which 5 to 15% represent costs related to the HBL vector management of the *D. citri*. The objectives of this work were to discuss the trends in Brazilian citriculture regarding the increase of crops, production and commercialization of consumer fruits, new products, nutraceutical value, NFC juice (high quality notfromconcentrate), increase in competition against products from other segments, valorization of essential oils and other sub products; increase in production costs, mechanized harvest and automation, increase in the incidence of diseases and pests, integrated pest management, more demands for sustainability of the production system and the genetic resistance of citrus. Some other activities initiated in 2014 in Brazil: bioprospection of protease inhibitors, bioprospection of endosymbionts to promote better selection of biological control agents aiming at an enhanced establishment, bioprospection of potential exotic biocontrol agents through exploratory search, dynamics of

D.citri with the parasitoids *Tamarixia radiata* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) and *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) (exotic with introduction potential) through simulation systems.

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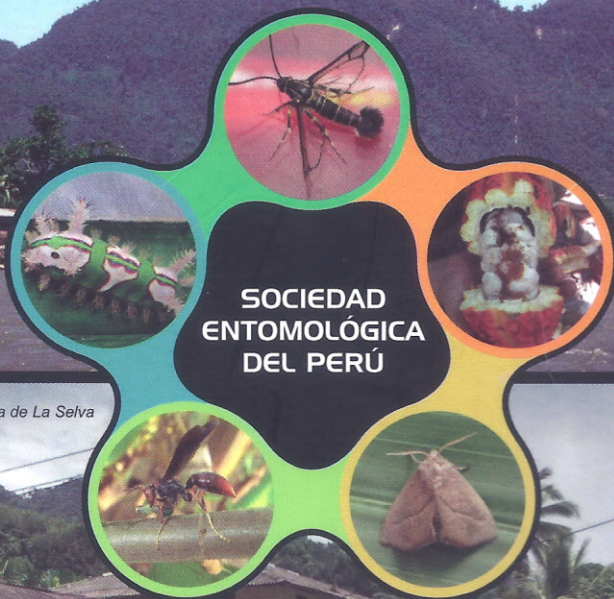
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**PROGRAMA Y
RESUMENES**

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