

Resúmenes de Posters Presentados/Abstracts of Presented Posters

Field Dispersal and Survival of Sterile Medfly Males *tsl* Strain, Aromatically Treated with Ginger Root Oil

Beatriz Jordão Paranhos¹ (bjordao@cpatsa.embrapa.br), Nikos Papadopoulos², Donald McInnis³, Carlos Gava¹, Renata Alves⁴, Aldo Malavasi⁵

¹Lab. of Fruit Flies, Embrapa Semi-Árido (CPATSA), BR 428, km 152, C.P. 23, 56.302-970, Petrolina-PE, Brazil; ² University of Tessaly- Grécia; ³USDA/ARS/PBARC-Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, ⁴Post graduation student – ESALQ/University of São Paulo, Brazil; ⁵Medfly Facility of Brazil.

Recent studies have shown that aromatherapy of sterile Medfly males (*Ceratitidis capitata*) with ginger root oil (GRO) has improved mating performance, and increased SIT efficiency significantly. However, this efficiency is also dependent on their dispersal ability and survival under field conditions. Thus, the objective of this work was to evaluate the dispersal and survival of sterile Medfly males treated and untreated with GRO under open field conditions. Experiments were carried out in Petrolina-PE, Northeast of Brazil, from May/2006 to December/2007. The *tsl* strain used was Vienna 8 from the Medfly mass-rearing facility located in Juazeiro-BA, Brazil. Pupae were divided into 2 lots (red and blue DayGlo dye color), and irradiated (95Gy from a Co⁶⁰ gamma source) 24 to 48 h before emergence. When flies were 4 days old, either lot red or blue was exposed to 1.5 ml of GRO for 20 hours in a closed room (27m³). Early the next day, ca. 10 thousand of each color of dyed fly, exposed and unexposed to GRO, were released at the center of a 25 ha grape orchard. To monitor flies, a grid of 48 Jackson traps baited with trimedlure were placed in concentric circles, at various distances (25-250 m), around the release point. We found no statistical difference in the dispersal behavior and survival between sterile males exposed or not exposed to GRO. More than 60% of sterile males, treated and untreated, were recovered 25 m from the release point, ca. 20% at 50 m, and a ca. 5% in traps 100 m from the released point. Around 90% of the sterile males, exposed and unexposed to GRO, were recovered up to 5 days after release, while less than 1% were recovered 11 days after release.

Evaluación del Sistema “Adulto Frío” en el Empaque para Liberación de *Diachasmimorpha longicaudata* (Ashmead) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), Parasitoide de Moscas de la Fruta

Lía Ruiz, Jorge Cancino, Enoc Gómez, Pablo Montoya

Subdirección de Desarrollo de Métodos, Programa Moscafrut, SAGARPA-IICA. Central Poniente 14, Col. Centro; Tapachula, Chiapas, 30700 México, lía_ruiz2003@yahoo.com.mx

Se evaluó la técnica del adulto frío en el empaque para liberación de *Diachasmimoprha longicaudata* empleando tres dispositivos de empaque con diferentes densidades. La supervivencia, fecundidad y habilidad de vuelo fueron los parámetros indicativos usados en las evaluaciones, así como el porcentaje de estructuras dañadas (antenas, alas, patas) en parasitoides de cada tratamiento. Como