

## CHEMICAL CONTROL OF THRIPS IN AVOCADO CV. HASS IN COATEPEC HARINAS, STATE OF MÉXICO

A-74

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In México, there are only two products approved by the Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal for the chemical control of thrips in avocado, 80% petroleum paraffinic oil and methyl parathion C.E. 47%. Thus, the biological effectivity of the insecticides methyl parathion (Folidol® M72) at a dose of mL L<sup>-1</sup> water, petroleum paraffinic oil (Safe-T-Side®) at 20 mL L<sup>-1</sup> water and dimethoate (Dimetri 400®) at 1.5 mL L<sup>-1</sup> water, were evaluated in this work. This work was carried out at the Centro Experimental "La Cruz" that belongs to the Fundación Salvador Sánchez Colín, CICTAMEX S. C. in Coatepec Harinas, state of México, from October 2000 to April 2001. Thrips were sampled directly from the leaves and by means of yellow adhesive traps. ANOVA and mean comparison (Tukey  $\alpha = 0.05$ ) of the data of thrips sampling were made using the SAS statistic program (SAS Institute, 1989). In the samples taken from leaves, the general statistical analysis showed significant differences among treatments ( $F = 5.49$ ;  $gl = 3$ ;  $P = 0.0021$ ); the differences were specially significant between dimethoate and the control, with mean values of 5.4 and 23.4 trips/ tree, respectively. On the other hand, in the samples taken with yellow adhesive traps, the analysis did not show significant differences among treatments ( $F = 0.81$ ;  $gl = 3$ ;  $P = 0.4941$ ). Regarding the biological effectivity of the product by means of the Abbott's formula, a general analysis showed that the dimethoate was the best treatment against thrips with an effectivity of 77%; methyl parathion and petroleum paraffinic oil yielded an effectiveness of 50% and 47%, respectively.