Potential use of *Trichogramma* as a tool in cotton IPM in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

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Considering, the spread use of *Trichogramma* in IPM programs all over the world, the objective of this study was to test the parasitism efficiency of *Trichogramma* when used to control Lepidoptera-pests of cotton and its potential to be used as a tool in cotton IPM of MT, Brazil. Two plots of one hectare each (management using *Trichogramma* and conventional management) were set up in Primavera do Leste, Campo Verde and Novo São Joaquim County, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. From week zero (before parasitoid release) on, it was released 100,000 wasps/ha/week on the plots managed with *Trichogramma*. Both plots were evaluated every time that the parasitoids were released until harvest and the insect-pests densities, the number of non-parasitized and parasitized eggs of the cotton leafworm and of the tobacco budworm, as well as the number of parasitoids and predators were recorded. The results showed that a greater number of predators and parasitoids were found in the plots that were managed with *Trichogramma* than in the plots that were managed without *Trichogramma*. Both plots showed high rates of parasitism, achieving 100% in some points of evaluation.