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USO DE BIOINSECTICIDAS PARA EL CONTROL DE PLAGAS DE HORTALIZAS EN
COMUNIDADES RURALES

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Abstract

The use of bioinsecticides prepared with entomopathogenic fungi stains (*Beauveria bassiana*, *Metarhizium anisopliae* and *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus*), to were used vegetables pests control on to small scale vegetable crops production in pour communities. The bioinsecticides were formulated with Celite®, 240 g at doses of 1.2×10^{12} spores ha, and applied on lettuce *Lactuca sativa* L., radish *Rhapanus sativus*, onion *Allium cepa* L., cabbage *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, potato *Solanum tuberosum* L., and coriander *Coriandrum sativum* L. All isolates caused mortalities around of 80% on 72 h, compared with the control; These products were effectiveness to control of cabbage white butterfly *Pieris rapae*, caterpillar diamond *Plutella xylostella*, cabbage looper *Trichoplusia ni*, aphid cabbage *Brevycorine brassicae*, Thrips spp., potato moth *Phthorimaea operculella*, leafhopper *Empoasca fabae*, miner *Liriomyza trifolii* and whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*. Rustic bioinsecticidas production benefited to vegetables producers obtained better products for sale.

Keywords

Sustentability, entomopathogenic fungus, and biological insecticides.