ASSOCIAÇÃO DE VÍRUS ENTOMOPATOGÊNICOS E INSETICIDA SINTÉTICO NO MANEJO DE *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J. E. SMITH, 1797) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDADE)

Resumo - Objetivou-se avaliar a associação de inseticidas biológicos e sintético sobre lagartas de *Spodoptera frugiperda*. Utilizou-se os vírus entomopatogênicos *Autographa californica multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus* (AcMNPV) (Lepigen®) e *Spodoptera frugiperda multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus* (SfMNPV) (Cartugen®) e o inseticida Klorpan® 480 EC (Clorpirifós), isolados ou em mistura (biológicos + inseticida), em dose cheia e meia dose, além do tratamento testemunha (água destilada). O experimento foi realizado em laboratório, em delineamento experimental inteiramente casualizado, com 19 tratamentos, cada um contendo 6 repetições com 5 lagartas. Após a aplicação dos tratamentos, avaliou-se, a cada 24 horas, a mortalidade total e ao final a eficiência. Verificou-se que o Klorpan® de forma isolada ou em mistura com os bioinseticidas, independentemente da dose testada proporcionou maior mortalidade e eficiência, sendo observado também para o tratamento com Lepigen® em meia dose. Todos os tratamentos foram eficientes, tanto em meia dose quanto em dose cheia, com destaque para as associações com inseticida sintético que proporcionaram maior mortalidade de *S. frugiperda*.

Palavras-chave: controle biológico, controle químico, manejo integrado de pragas, lagarta-do-cartucho.

ASSOCIATION OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC VIRUSES AND SYNTHETIC INSECTICIDE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J. E. SMITH, 1797) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDADE)

Abstract - The objective of this work was to evaluate the association of biological and synthetic insecticides on caterpillars of *Spodoptera frugiperda*, commonly known as fall armyworm, an important pest species present in the brazilian agricultural system. The entomopathogenic viruses *Autographa californica multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus* (AcMNPV) (Lepigen®) and *Spodoptera frugiperda multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus* (SfMNPV) (Cartugen®) and the insecticide Klorpan® 480 EC (Chlorpyrifos) were used, isolated or in a mixture, in full and half doses, in addition to the control treatment (distilled water). The experiment was carried out in the laboratory, in a completely randomized design, with 19 treatments, each one containing 6 repetitions with 5 caterpillars. The total mortality and efficiency on the caterpillars were evaluated every 24 hours. It was found that Klorpan® alone or in mixture with biopesticides, regardless of the dose tested, provided greater mortality and efficiency, being also observed for the treatment with Lepigen® in half dose. All treatments were efficient, both in half and full doses, with emphasis on the associations with synthetic insecticide that provided higher mortality of *S. frugiperda*.

Key-words: biological control, chemical control, integrated pest management, fall armyworm.