

## Availability of *Diaphorina citri* nymphs for parasitism in Regional Control Areas

Claudia Tania LOMAS-BARRIÉ<sup>1</sup>, Emiliano LOEZA-KUK<sup>1</sup>, Lizette CICERO-JURADO<sup>1</sup>,  
Maricarmen SÁNCHEZ-BORJA<sup>2</sup>, y Hugo César ARREDONDO-BERNAL<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> INIFAP, Mocoohá, Yucatán,

<sup>2</sup> Laboratorio Regional de Producción Masiva de *Tamarixia radiata* del Sureste, SENASICA-DGSV-CNRCB,

<sup>3</sup> CNRCB-DGSV-SENASICA

\*[lomas.claudia@inifap.gob.mx](mailto:lomas.claudia@inifap.gob.mx)

**Abstract:** HLB management requires integrated control to reduce negative effects on citrus production. The DGSV together with CESV defined the ARCO or Regional Control Areas of *Diaphorina citri*. The citriculture in the State of Yucatán is diverse in management and spatially fragmented, this modifies the population dynamics of the vector and phenology of the plant, making it difficult to implement successful general procedures. In order to present parameters that assist in the decision-marking of the disease management, in our research we analyzed the number of shoots, vector management and its relationship in the presence of *D. citri* susceptible to be parasitized by *Tamarixia radiata*. 12 commercial orchards of 1 ha have been monitoring from January to August 2014 (15 surveys). The orchards are located in two climatic types and three conditions of the vector control. The total number of shoots was estimated for each orchard, and in 25 shoots 3rd to 5th instar nymphs were counted. Weather data were obtained from three stations in the same climate type and not more than 5 km away. It was observed that in "marginal" orchards without management on the vector, the population of *D. citri* is lower than in managed vector orchard of the ARCO program. However, the latter orchards are more risky for the released parasitoid. The abundance of *D. citri* nymphs is higher in Aw0 climate (Köppen-García) than in Aw1.