

## MORTALITY OF *TITYUS SERRULATUS* AFTER EXPOSITION OF POROUS SURFACE TREATED WITH INSETICIDES

F.J. ZORZENON<sup>1</sup>, A.M.D. ALENCAR<sup>1</sup>, G.M. FRANCO<sup>3</sup>, M.R. POTENZA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Biológico/APTA/SAA, Av. Cons. Rodrigues Alves, 1252 - São Paulo/SP - 04014-002, Brazil; <sup>2</sup>Instituto Biológico/APTA/SAA, Av. Cons. Rodrigues Alves, 1252 - São Paulo/SP - 04014-002, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Universidade Metodista de São Paulo, Rua Alfeu Tavares, 149, São Bernardo do Campo/SP, 09641 000, Brazil

**Abstract** Yellow scorpion *Tityus serrulatus* has a widely distribution in populations areas of Brazil facility for parthenogenesis reproduction and with major seriousness potential of poisoning. *T. serrulatus* is frequently found in cemetery device *Periplaneta americana* population present in this area. The objective of this work is to evaluate the mortality of *T. serrulatus* after exposition to cement surface treated with 2.5% Lambda-cyhalothrin (Demand 2.5 CS®), Bifenthrin (Bifentol 200 SC®), 80% Bendiocarb (Ficam® VC) and 20% Propoxur (Propoxil®) sprayed on a 17cm x 17cm cement surface in recommended dosages. Two hours after the application, 10 *T. serrulatus* field population adults were exposed on the treated surface for 20 minutes with five repetitions for each treatment. The mortality was evaluated with 1, 2, 3, 4, 24, 48 and 72 hours after exposition. Lambda-cyhalothrin obtained 100% of efficacy with 2 hours and propoxur with 4 hours. The maxim efficacy of Bifenthrin and Bendiocarb obtained 92% with 4 and 24 hours, respectively. Was observed irritability and intensive handling in scorpions on surface contact with Lambda-cyhalothrin and Bifenthrin. The results obtained can aid in the integrated control of yellow scorpion in porous surface.

**Key words** *Tityus serrulatus*, Bendiocarb, Bifenthrin, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Propoxur