

Efficiency of terbufos and carbofuran on the control of banana weevil borer *Cosmopolites sordidus*

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Effectiveness of two granulated insecticides terbufos 150 G and 50 G, at different dosages, and carbofuran 50 G, were tested in order to control banana weevil borer *Cosmopolites sordidus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). The trial was conducted under field conditions, in an irrigated area of Petrolina municipality, Pernambuco State, Brazil, in a randomized complete block design with five treatments and five replicates. The treatments (g c.p./planting hole) were: 1. terbufos 150 G (13); 2. terbufos 150 (20); 3. terbufos 50 G (60); 4. carbofuran 50 G (80) and 5. untreated check. There were 25 plants per treatment, cv. Pacovan, being evaluated number of insects before application (6.09 insects per bait). The effect of the treatments on the pest was measured by Mesquita (1985) method at 90 and 120 days after application, which consisted of transversal cut of the rhizome, on its maximum perimeter, to observe the occurrence of galleries, resulting from borer infestation. The data were statistically analyzed and the means were compared by the Tukey test at 5% level. Data of the coefficient of infestation of the rhizomes were transformed in $\sqrt{x + 0,5}$. The mean efficiency was calculated using the Abbott formula. Results showed that terbufos and carbofuran, in the dosages tested, were effective to control banana borer. However, there was no difference among treatments. The percentages of efficiency ranged from 96.7% to 100%.