

Resumen.

Se llevaron a cabo ensayos para determinar la actividad viral de una suspensión líquida de granulovirus de *Cydia pomonella* (GVCp - L1) sobre larvas neonatas de polilla de la manzana, mantenida a 6 °C y 24 °C, durante periodos de 60, 29, 14 y 0 días. Los resultados de la mortalidad larval fueron ajustados mediante regresión Logit para obtener los valores de LC₅₀, mostrando que la actividad viral de suspensiones almacenadas a 6° C no resultó significativamente distinta a la actividad viral de suspensiones almacenadas a 24 °C para los periodos de tiempo bioensayados. Sin embargo, las LC₅₀ calculados a partir de suspensiones almacenadas por 60 días, resultaron significativamente mayores que las LC₅₀ de suspensiones almacenadas por 29 y 14 días independientemente de la temperatura a la cual fueron almacenadas. La LC₅₀ calculada para la suspensión líquida de GVCp - L1 estándar (sin almacenar), fue de $1,25 * 10^5$ (CIV/ml) resultando significativamente menor que la LC₅₀ de una suspensión almacenada por 60 días a 24 °C.

Abstract

Experiments to determine the loss of viral activity (LC_{50}) of liquid suspensions of Granulovirus *Cydia pomonella* (GVCp- L1), stored at 6 °C and 24 °C during periods of 60, 29, 14 and 0 days, on first instar larvae of codling moth were performed under laboratory conditions. Results of larval mortality were adjusted to a Logit regression to obtain LC_{50} values, which showed that viral activity of the suspensions stored at 6° C were not significantly different from viral activity of suspensions stored at 24 °C for all periods. However, the LC_{50} calculated for stored suspensions during 60 days were significantly higher than the LC_{50} of suspensions stored during 29 and 14 days, regardless of the temperature at which they were stored. Finally, the LC_{50} value calculated for a fresh liquid suspension (without storing) was $1,25 * 10^5$ (CIV/ml), being significantly lower than the LC_{50} of a suspension stored for 60 days at 24 °C.