INFLUENCE OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON REPELLENCE AND OVIPOSITIONAL PREFERENCE OF *BEMISIA TABACI* (GENN.) BIOTYPE B (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE) FOR TOMATO

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Whitefly is one of the most harmful pests that attack tomato crops, mainly for extracting large quantities of phloem sap and transmitting the virus. Aiming to explore alternative method for controlling this insect, the present study evaluated the repellence and oviposition deterrence of 13 botanical extracts (3%), including water and Thiametoxam (negative and positive controls) under greenhouse conditions. Tomato plants (35 days after emergence) were used in the research. Before infestation, the plants were sprayed with 15 treatments. After 15 minutes of application, the potted plants were randomly distributed in a circle inside the cages (2.5 x 3.0 x 2.5 m) with 1500 adult whiteflies (50 couples per treatment). The repellence was assessed with a mirror. Observed the total number of insects present in three leaflets per plant previously marked (upper, middle and lower) with 24 and 48 hours after release of insects; 72 hours after infestation, the deterrence was evaluated in three leaflets per plant previously marked (upper, middle and lower). The plants were then removed from the cage and the number of eggs per leaflets was counted with the aid of a microscope-stereoscope. The experiment was conduced in a randomized complete block design with 15 treatments and six replicates. The data were submitted to ANOVA and the mean values were compared by using the Tukey test ($P \leq 0.05$). There was no difference among treatments for both parameters, however, plants sprayed with the extracts of *Trichilia pallida, Trichilia casaretti* and *Chenopodium ambrosioides* showed a lower number of insects attracted and a number of eggs to the bottom of witnesses.