

3rd Meeting of IOBC-WPRS study group

“Benefits and risks of exotic biological control agents”

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Harmonia axyridis f. *succinea* (photo Mike Majerus)



Larvae of *Leucopis hennigrata* feeding on eggs and females of *Dreyfusia* (=Adelges) *nordmanniana* (photo Hans Peter Ravn)

Book of abstracts

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***Cleruchoides noackae* (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae) in Brazil**

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The bronze bug of *Eucalyptus*, *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* Carpintero and Dellapé (Hemiptera: Thaumastocoridae) is a sap-feeding pest native from Australia that is spreading worldwide. Initially through countries in the South Hemisphere but it has already been encountered in Italy. In Brazil, it was detected in 2008 and by 2011 it had infested more than 180,000 ha of *Eucalyptus* crops. So far, the most promising control method is its biological control with the egg parasitoid *Cleruchoides noackae* (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae). These are very diminutive wasps with delicate fringed wings and are the only natural enemy described so far that are found in nature. *C. noackae* was imported from Australia in 2012 and reared in laboratory, several tests were then conducted to test its viability as a biological control method in Brazilian *Eucalyptus* crops. Also, EMBRAPA (Brazilian Corporation of Agricultural Research) has improved the mass rearing of *C. noackae*, with simple innovations which made the whole process simpler and cheaper. Along with studies searching for other methods to control *T. peregrinus*, it will be possible to develop a successful IPM program in Brazil.