

Collaborative strategies to reduce the introduction of exotic *Eucalyptus* pests in Brazil

Luis Renato Junqueira¹, Leonardo Rodrigues Barbosa², Patrícia Machado³, Jose Cola Zanuncio, Luiz Alexandre Nogueira de Sá³, Carlos Frederico Wilcken⁶ *Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Florestais, Piracicaba, Brasil; ²Embrapa Florestas, Colombo, Brasil; ³Indústria Brasileira de Árvores, São Paulo, Brasil;*

Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Departamento de Entomologia/BIOAGRO, Viçosa, Brasil; Laboratório de Quarentena "Costa Lima", Embrapa Meio Ambiente, Jaguariúna, Brasil; ⁴Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", Faculdade de Ciências Agronômicas, Departamento de Proteção Vegetal, Campus Botucatu, Botucatu, Brazil (renato@ipef.br; leonardo.r.barbosa@embrapa.br; patricia.machado@iba.org; zanuncio@ufv.br; luiz.sa@embrapa.br; carlos.wilcken@unesp.br)

The introduction of exotic pests has increased over time due to the growing traffic of people and goods. Just in the last decade, three new eucalypt pests were introduced in Brazil. Responsibility for biosecurity must be shared between government and productive sector, seeking for prevention or contingency of these invaders, avoiding their dispersion to main productive zones in the country. In this regard, the planted forests sector in Brazil has developed a collaborative work, involving research institutions, productive sector and government. Once well consolidated, cooperative research between academy and forest companies has brought besides productivity gains, new tools for pest management, especially biological control programs development. In addition, the BiCEP (Biological Control for Eucalyptus Pests) project was launched in 2013 as an alliance among research institutes from Australia, Brazil, South Africa and Portugal to share information about management of exotic pests and research about new pests and their natural enemies, providing essential knowledge to prevent new introductions or enable their early detection. The access and relevance understanding of this information by government is essential to improve national biosecurity, role played by sectoral associations. Finally, the establishment of partnerships and approximation among different institutions has generated positive signs for reduction of exotic pest introductions in the long-term.