

***Aphid parasitoids* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), still defending cereal crops after forty years of its introducing in Passo Fundo**

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In the late 1970s, during the Biological Control Program of Wheat Aphids (BCPWA), twelve species of hymenopteran (Aphelinidae and Braconidae) were introduced in southern Brazil. Four Braconidae species have been established in Rio Grande do Sul (RS): *Aphidius ervi* Haliday, *Aphidius uzbekistanicus* Luzhetzki, *Aphidius rhopalosiphi* De Stefani, and *Praon volucre* (Haliday). Around forty years after the BCPWA, changes occurred in the agricultural landscape and in the dominance of aphid species: *Rhopalosiphum padi* (Linnaeus) has become the most frequent cereal aphid, followed by *Sitobion avenae* (Fabricius), *Schizaphis graminum* (Rondani), and *Metopolophium dirhodum* (Walker). This work aims to monitor the occurrence of established aphids parasitoids species throughout the wheat (winter) and corn (summer) crop cycle. The work was conducted at Embrapa Trigo, Passo Fundo, RS, from July 2018 to March 2019. Sixteen pots, containing 10 wheat plants, were infested with aphids, and exposed to parasitism on the field in screen cages for 7 days in biweekly exposure cycle of each crop. After, the pots were maintained in climatized chambers. After one week, the mummies were collected, and emerged parasitoids, identified. During wheat crop season (2018), it was collected *A. uzbekistanicus* parasitizing *R. padi*, *S. graminum*, and *S. avenae*; *Aphidius platensis* (Brethes) and *A. rhopalosiphi* were collected parasitizing the four aphid species; and *Aphidius ervi* Haliday over *R. padi*, *S. graminum*, and *S. avenae*. During corn season (2019), *A. platensis* was recorded parasitizing *R. padi* and *S. graminum*. As well, *Lysiphlebus testaceipes* (Cresson) was collected in *S. avenae*, *R. padi* and *S. graminum*. *Praon* species were not sampled. We emphasize that *A. platensis* and *L. testaceipes* had already been reported in Brazil before BCPWA. Therefore, some species, introduced during BCPWA, are still occurring on and protecting cereal fields in Passo Fundo, RS.

Palavras-Chave: monitoring; natural enemies; wheat

Apoio Institucional: APES, CNPq e Embrapa Trigo