

Multiplication and release of the imported natural enemy *Selitrichodes neseri* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) for the biological control of the wasp, *Leptocybe invasa* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) in *Eucalyptus* plantations in Brazil

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High productivity and short rotation have made *Eucalyptus* the most cultivated plant in the world for the production of raw material for various industrial sectors. The exotic wasp, *Leptocybe invasa* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) from Australia, has spread rapidly in the world. *Leptocybe invasa* was registered in

Brazil in eucalyptus nurseries in the Bahia State in 2007, which made it necessary, in 2015, to import through the Quarantine Laboratory "Costa Lima", Embrapa Meio Ambiente of Jaguariúna, São Paulo, Brazil, the exotic control bioagent, *Selitrichodes neseri* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) from the University of Pretória in Pretória, South Africa. This introduction was requested by FCA/UNESP-Botucatu Campus (University of São Paulo State, Faculty of Agrarian Sciences) and by the PROTEF/IPEF (Programa Cooperativo em Proteção Florestal/Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Florestais/IPEF). Seedlings of hybrid clones of *Eucalyptus grandis* x *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* were planted in 1.7 L pots with soil sterilized with a mixture of soil-sand-manure (1:1:1) and irrigated daily to obtain the parasitoid galls. These seedlings were kept in an open nursery at FCA/UNESP and infested, naturally, by *L. invasa*. Approximately seventy days after the infestation, the plants with galls were taken to Embrapa and offered to parasitism to multiply *S. neseri* in the laboratory. The production of *S. neseri* adults was 3,020 in 2015, 8,616 in 2016/2017 and 4,700 in 2018; which were sent to UNESP and then to forestry companies associated to PROTEF for releasing in *Eucalyptus* plantations. Acknowledgments: Embrapa, CNPq, FCA/UNESP, IPEF/PROTEF, UFV