THE WOODWASP, SIREX NOCTILIO (HYMENOPTERA: SIRICIDAE): ECOLOGY AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL IN ARGENTINA

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The woodwasp *Sirex noctilio* has become the most damaging forest pest for the pine plantations in Argentina in the last decade. In 1985 *Sirex* had been detected in the northeastern provinces and since then the *Sirex* populations have spread into most of the commercial pine plantations of the country, causing great losses and tree mortality.

Following its accidental introduction in Western Andean Patagonia, in a mixed conifer forest located close to the city of San Carlos de Bariloche (72W 41S), it has become established, together with its parasitoid *Ibalia leucospoides*. A management programme has been developed including monitoring, establishment of trap trees for early detection of the pest and biological control methods with *Ibalia leucospoides* and the parasitic nematode *Beddingia siricidicola*.

An overview of the damage, susceptible species and ecology of *Sirex* and its biocontrol agents is described, with special emphasis on silvicultural and biological control measures.

Recent research projects focus on some aspects of *Sirex* and the nematode which can improve the control strategy in the future. In this regard some questions related to the nematode, such as strains and infectivity, need to be discussed.



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