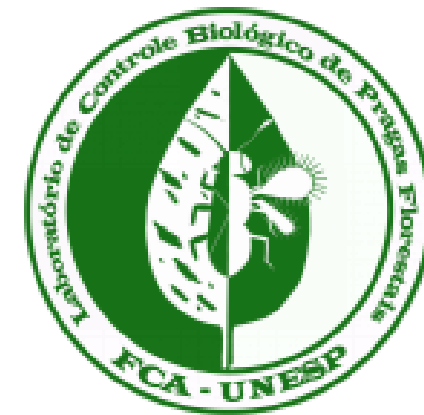


Effect of trap position to monitoring of *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* (Hemiptera: Thaumastocoridae) in *Eucalyptus* plantations



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Introduction and Aims

The bronze bug is one of the main exotic pests occurs in *Eucalyptus* plantations in Brazil, affecting wood production. Monitoring is one of the most important motions for detection and also for pest control decision making in the field. This experiment had the objective of evaluating the effect of trap position on capture of adults and nymphs of *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* (Hemiptera: Thaumastocoridae).

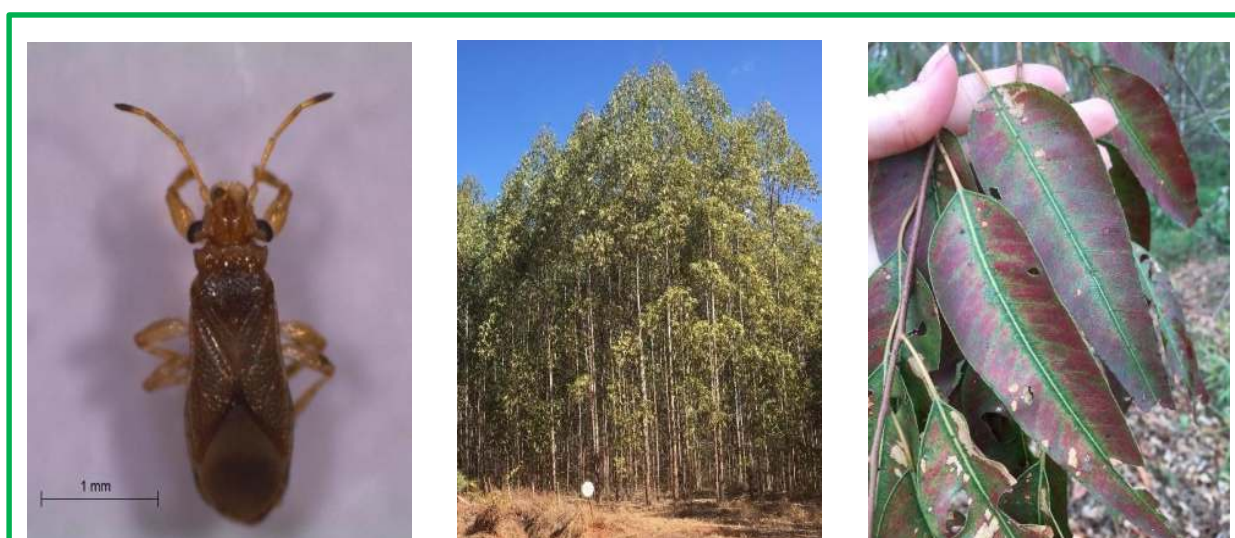


Fig.1. Damages in *Eucalyptus* plantations by *T. peregrinus*.

Material & Methods

The study was carried out in October 2018, in the municipality of Três Lagoas, MS, using yellow adhesive traps in three positions:

- 1) traps in the trunk;
- 2) traps between two trees in vertical position and
- 3) traps between two trees in horizontal position.

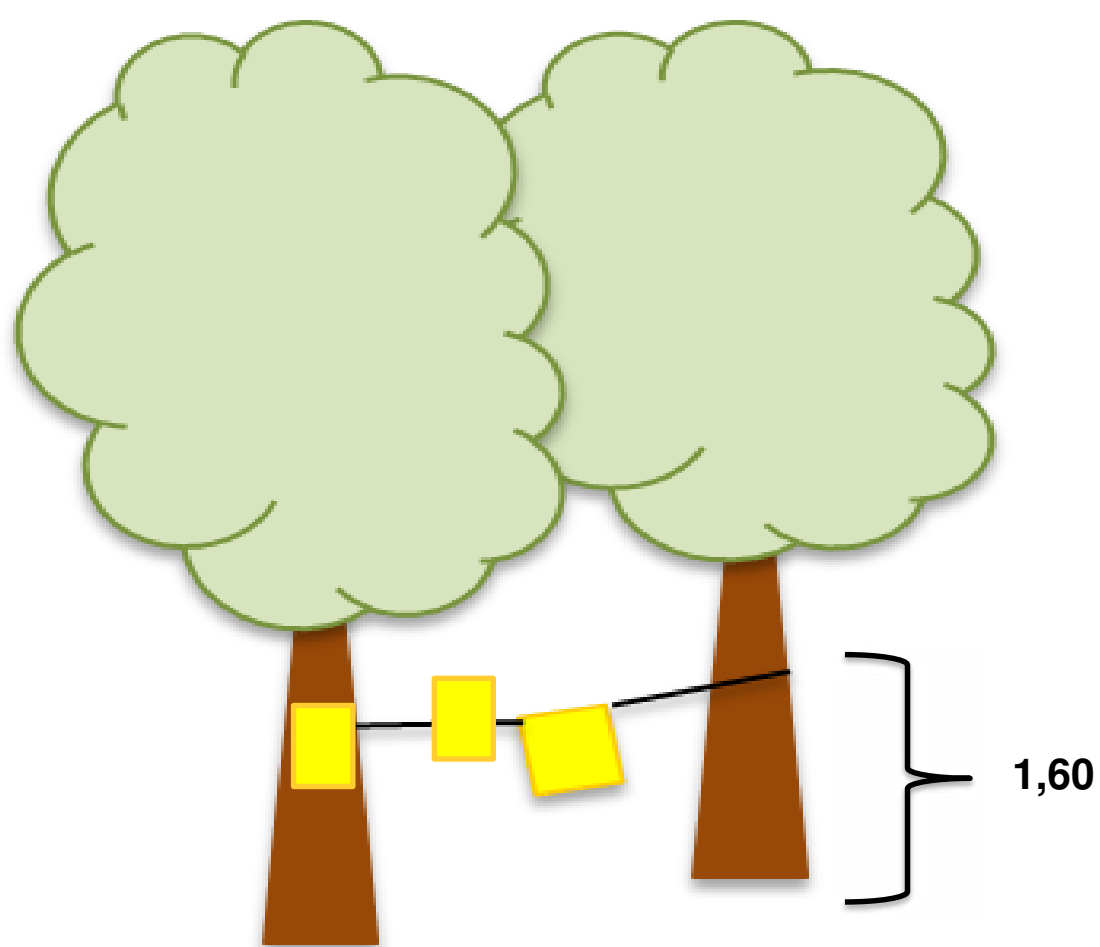


Fig.2. Traps installed at 1.60 m.

→30 replicates per treatment. After 30 days all traps were collected and sent to laboratory to proceed the insects counting.



Fig.3. Field installed traps.

Results & Discussion

The average number of adult insects collected was 15 in the trunk, 36 in horizontal and 6 in vertical, and for nymphs this number was seven in the trunk, 39 in horizontal and seven in vertical. There was no significant difference among the traps positions (Scott-Knott test, $p \geq 0.05\%$).

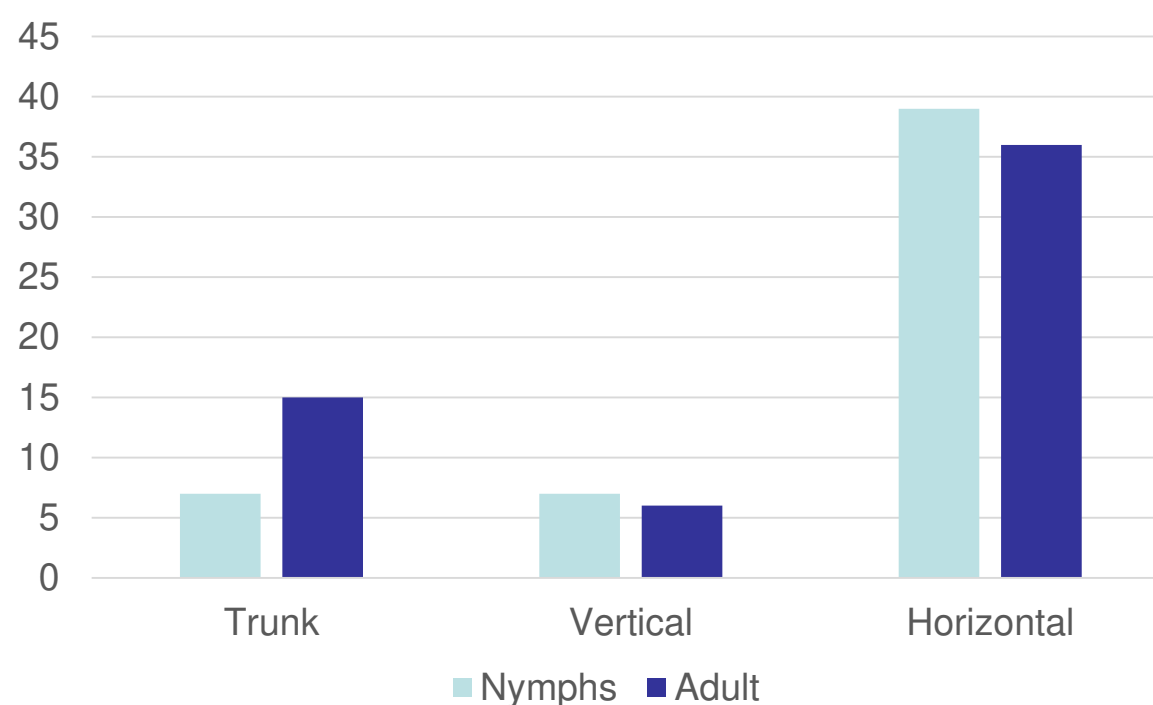


Fig.3. The average number of insects collected.

Tab.1. Average of *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* nymphs and adults in different trap positions

	Nymphs	Adult
Trunk	0.23 a	0.50 a
Horizontal	1.30 a	1.20 a
Vertical	0.22 a	0.23 a

Conclusions

More tests will be carried out in different regions of Brazil to confirm the best method of monitoring *T. peregrinus*.