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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 3100-2019

**Technical regulations for controlling *Leptocybe invasa* Fisher &
LaSalle**

桉树枝瘿姬小蜂防控技术规程
(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by Guangdong Forestry Bureau.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Forestry Pest Control Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC522).

This standard was drafted. Guangdong Academy of Forestry, Prevention and Quarantine Office of Guangdong Forestry Bureau.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the monitoring, investigation, prevention and control technology and effects of the eucalyptus branch gall bee Check and other requirements.

This standard is applicable to the prevention and control of the eucalyptus branch gall.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 8321.1-9 Guidelines for the rational use of pesticides
NY/T 393 Guidelines for the Use of Green Food Pesticides

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Eucalyptus branch gall bee Hymenoptera Hymenoptera superfamily Chalcidoidea Eulophidae. It is a danger to eucalyptus species. Exotic pests, the injured eucalyptus produces galls at the tender branches, petioles, and leaf midribs, or causes the growth of the tender shoots to stagnate, and the injured seedlings cannot grow into plants.

The height of the forest grows slowly and it is difficult to grow into a forest. my country was first discovered in Guangxi in 2007 and has now spread to southern China and has been listed as a quarantine target.

See Appendix A and Appendix B for its morphological and biological characteristics.

Gall gal

Tumors formed by local proliferation of plant tissues caused by the feeding stimulation of the eucalyptus branch gall wasp.

Hazard point

On both sides of the petiole or the midrib of the back leaf of the eucalyptus branch, the eucalyptus branch gall wasp uses its tail needles to pierce the plant tissue to lay eggs and reproduce. The plant tissue produces small black spots formed by necrosis after damage.

4.1 Walkthrough

It will be conducted once in May and October each year. The census objects are eucalyptus species and clones, and the susceptible species, such as DH201-2 (eucalyptus grandis), Key surveys are carried out on Eucalyptus vulgaris, Eucalyptus grandis, GL9 (Eucalyptus urophylla) and DH32-29 (Eucalyptus urophylla), etc. The scope of the survey includes nurseries, forests, and urban roads. Trees, parks, scenic spots, residential areas and other areas. The content of the census includes the occurrence area, distribution range and degree of damage.

In places such as seedling breeding bases, forests, urban roads, residential areas, scenic spots and other places, route inspections are carried out on the boundaries of natural boundaries, roads, and ditch streams.