

Multiparasitism of stink bug eggs: competitive interactions between *Ooencyrtus ptyocampae* and *Trissolcus agriope*

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Abstract Females of *Trissolcus agriope* (Platygastridae) avoid host (*Brachynema signatum*) eggs parasitized by conspecifics or *Ooencyrtus ptyocampae* (Encyrtidae), but females of the latter species will superparasitize and multiparasitize, although they mostly attack unparasitized eggs. Females of *T. agriope* were more efficient in the laboratory and parasitized more hosts in 24 and 48 h. In multiparasitized hosts, *O. ptyocampae* was a superior larval competitor and could complete also development as a facultative hyperparasitoid. When females of both

species foraged together, *T. agriope* parasitized significantly more than *O. ptyocampae*, about 50 % in both cases, although *O. ptyocampae* almost doubled its parasitism rate as the exposure period was lengthened from 24 to 48 h. When *O. ptyocampae* followed *T. agriope* in sequential foraging bouts, the former species successfully parasitized more hosts than the latter. The advisability of co-releases of both species to improve biological control of first generation *B. signatum* in Iranian pistachio orchards is discussed.

Keywords Biological control · *Brachynema signatum* · Interspecific competition · Intraguild interactions · Encyrtidae · Scelionidae

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Introduction

The green stink bug, *Brachynema signatum* Jakovlev (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae), is a key pest of pistachio production in Iran (Mehrnejad 2001). Feeding by *B. signatum* and other species of Pentatomidae on developing pistachio fruits causes significant direct damage in the form of epicarp lesions that can result in significant nut drop and quality issues (Daane et al. 2005). The bug is also a vector of the pathogenic yeast *Nematospora coryli*, the causal agent of ‘stigmatomycosis’, a destructive disease of pistachio in many countries (Michailides et al. 1994). Given environmental concerns regarding pesticide use in pistachio

orchards, the use of natural enemies for biological pest control is a preferred approach to *B. signatum* management (Mehrnejad 2001). Egg parasitoids are especially attractive as potential biological control agents because they kill their hosts before they cause any feeding damage. Field surveys have revealed that several parasitoid species collectively cause significant parasitism of *B. signatum* eggs in Iran (Hashemi Rad 1999).

Trissolcus agriope Kozlov & Lê (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) is a specialist parasitoid of *B. signatum* eggs and the most abundant species in the pistachio orchards of Iran. Since it is relatively easily reared, it has been suggested as a candidate agent for augmentation biological control of *B. signatum* in pistachio (Hashemi Rad 2009). It is a solitary, pro-ovigenic species: females emerge with a full complement of eggs and need not feed to oviposit (Hashemi Rad 1999). Another common parasitoid of *B. signatum* eggs is *Ooencyrtus pityocampae* (Mercet) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae), a polyphagous egg parasitoid that commonly attacks the pine processionary caterpillar, *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* (Denis and Schifferrmiller) (Lepidoptera: Thaumetopoeidae), in southern Europe (Masutti et al. 1993). Augmentation of *O. pityocampae* has benefited control of processionary caterpillar in young pine trees (Tiberi et al. 1994) and it is also found parasitizing eggs of *B. signatum* in Iran. This species is synovigenic: females emerge without mature eggs and engage in non-lethal host-feeding, consuming droplets of ooplasm that exude from host eggs following ovipositor insertion (Battisti et al. 1990). *O. pityocampae* is another potential biocontrol agent of *B. signatum* and a generalist species for which mass rearing protocols have been established (Schmidt and Kitt 1993; Tiberi et al. 1991). Although normally solitary, it will occasionally produce two offspring in one host and can also complete development as a facultative hyperparasitoid feeding on the larvae of other egg parasitoids within multiparasitized hosts when the latter are encountered in more advanced stages of development (Cusumano et al. 2012a).

Collections of *B. signatum* egg masses on pistachio trees conducted in Rafsanjan, the main pistachio-growing region of Iran, in the years 2011–2012 revealed hatching rates ranging from 0 to 48 % (mean 21 ± 2.74 %) with parasitoids emerging from 13 to 91 % (mean 53 ± 4.0 %) with an additional 24 % of eggs non-viable and yielding

neither hosts nor parasitoids (MM, unpublished). The dominant parasitoid in early spring was *T. agriope*, but its abundance gradually declined following the late spring appearance of *O. pityocampae*, with up to 50 % of egg masses ultimately becoming co-parasitized by both species (MM, unpublished data). *Trissolcus* females use an oviposition pheromone to mark parasitized eggs (Rosi et al. 2001), whereas eggs parasitized by *Ooencyrtus* females have respiratory stalks protruding from the host chorion that can be used for discrimination (Takasu and Hirose 1988). Preliminary observations revealed *O. pityocampae* will attack eggs of *B. signatum* previously parasitized by *T. agriope*, although it strongly prefers unparasitized eggs. In contrast, *T. agriope* females unequivocally reject host eggs parasitized by either conspecifics or *O. pityocampae*. Numerous interspecific interactions between *Trissolcus* and *Ooencyrtus* spp. have been previously reported (Buschman and Whitcomb 1980; Correa-Ferreira 1986; Correa-Ferreira and Moscardi 1995; Ehler 2002; Hoffmann et al. 1991; Shepard et al. 1994; Cusumano et al. 2011). For example, Amarasekare (2000a, b) studied competition and coexistence between *Trissolcus murgantiae* (Ashmead) and *Ooencyrtus johnsonii* (Howard) and found that both species in combination inflicted substantial mortality on eggs of *Murgantia histrionica* (Hahn) (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae). Nevertheless, few studies have directly examined the biological interactions between these genera that might either facilitate, or limit, their mutual compatibility as biocontrol agents. It has been proposed that biological control may be disrupted by negative interactions between natural enemies such as interference competition or facultative hyperparasitism if these interactions disadvantage the more effective primary parasitoid (Briggs 1993; Batchelor et al. 2005, 2006; Denoth et al. 2002; Rosenheim et al. 1995; Turnbull and Chant 1961). Given uncertainty as to the role of *O. pityocampae* in supplementing or interfering with *B. signatum* biological control by *T. agriope*, the present study was undertaken to determine (1) comparative rates of *B. signatum* egg parasitism by both parasitoid species acting alone, (2) the relative acceptability to *O. pityocampae* of host eggs previously parasitized by *T. agriope*, (3) which parasitoid species was superior in larval competition, and (4) the competitive outcomes of simultaneous or sequential host exploitation in multiparasitized hosts.

Materials and methods

Insects

A colony of *B. signatum* was established from material collected from Russian thistle, *Salsola kali* L., in a pistachio orchard in Rafsanjan, Kerman province, south-eastern Iran (30°42'2"N and 55°53'51"E). The bugs were held in plastic boxes (20.0 × 30.0 × 10.0 cm) covered with mesh (0.5 mm aperture), in a climate-controlled room (25.0 ± 1.0 °C, 70 ± 5 % RH and 16:8 L:D photoperiod), and fed on a diet of *S. kali* and Syrian bean-caper, *Zygophyllum fabago* L., with water provided on a cotton wick. Food was changed every 1–2 days, and paper towels were provided as an ovipositional substrate. Egg masses were collected daily and eclosing immatures were held separately from adults. The colony was regularly augmented with field-collected material obtained from the same location.

Colonies of *O. pityocampae* and *T. agriope* were established from material collected with egg traps placed in the above-referenced pistachio orchard. These consisted of leaves containing egg masses of *B. signatum* obtained from the stock laboratory colony and stapled to yellow cards (7.0 × 7.0 cm) which were then attached to *S. kali* plants at a height of 50.0 cm in various locations within non-commercial pistachio orchards. Others species collected included *T. delucchii* Kozlov, *T. mitsukurii* (Ashmead), *T. semistriatus* (Nees), *T. oobius* (Kozlov), *T. deserticola* (Kozlov), *T. niceppe* (Kozlov & Lê), *Psix saccharicola* (Mani) and *O. egeria* Huang and Noyes. The identity of Encyrtidae was confirmed by Dr. John Noyes of the British Museum of Natural History and that of Scelionidae by Dr. N.F. Johnson of Ohio State University. Cards were collected every three days and parasitized eggs were held in an incubator at 27.0 ± 1.0 °C, 65 ± 5 % RH, and 16:8 L:D photoperiod until wasps emerged. Adult parasitoids were isolated in glass vials (1.5 × 5.0 cm) covered with tissue paper held in place with a rubber band, provided with a drop of diluted honey on the side of the vial, and held in an climate-controlled growth chamber under the physical conditions described above. Egg masses of *B. signatum* were collected daily and each was exposed to a single parasitoid for 24 h, then transferred to a clean glass tube for incubation. Male and female parasitoids were paired for mating within 48 h of adult emergence. Parasitoid females were all mated

and used in experiments only once, those of *O. pityocampae* at 3–4 days of age, and those of *T. agriope* at one day. All experimental females were isolated in small vials (1.5 × 5.0 cm) with a drop of diluted honey 24 h prior to use in an experiment.

Solitary foraging

Experimental egg masses were prepared by fastening 50 *B. signatum* eggs (<24 h old) with honey to a piece of filter paper (3.0 × 2.0 cm). Naturally occurring egg masses of *B. signatum* normally range from ten to 40 eggs, but the intention was to provide a surfeit of eggs to improve resolution of species differences in parasitism potential. The experimental arena consisted of a plastic petri dish (9.5 cm diameter) containing a *B. signatum* egg mass on filter paper. All egg masses were presented singly to naive females of each parasitoid species for periods of 24 and 48 h ($n = 10$ for each treatment, except *O. pityocampae* for 48 h, $n = 21$). The egg masses were then held in the growth chamber under the same physical conditions as the parasitoid colony until insects emerged and dead eggs could be recorded.

Host egg discrimination

To determine the relative acceptability of previously parasitized *B. signatum* eggs to *O. pityocampae* females, we presented individual females with egg masses parasitized 24 h previously by either conspecific or *T. agriope* females. The reverse experiment was not performed because preliminary tests revealed that *T. agriope* females reject 100 % of eggs previously parasitized either by *O. pityocampae* or by conspecifics. Experimental egg masses were prepared by fastening a group of ten *B. signatum* eggs (<24 h old) with honey to a piece of filter paper (3.0 × 2.0 cm) and then exposing them to a single female parasitoid in a test tube (20.0 × 3.0 cm). Oviposition by *O. pityocampae* can be verified by the presence of egg stalks that protrude from the host chorion (Takasu and Hirose 1988), whereas parasitism by *T. agriope* produces a distinctive scar on the chorion. After the female had oviposited in all ten eggs, the egg mass was removed and held under the same physical conditions as wasps until use in an experiment 24 ± 2 h later. The experimental arena consisted of a plastic petri dish (9.5 cm diameter)

containing a *B. signatum* egg mass on filter paper. All egg masses used were presented singly to naive females of *O. pityocampae* ($n = 20$ for each treatment) for period of 24 h. After exposure, host eggs were examined under a dissecting microscope and the number of egg stalks counted to determine the number parasitized. The egg masses were then held in the growth chamber under the same physical conditions until insects emerged and dead eggs could be recorded.

Simultaneous and sequential foraging

To assess *O. pityocampae* host acceptance behavior in response to encounters with *T. agriope* females and host eggs they had recently parasitized, two additional experiments were conducted in which individual females of each species foraged either simultaneously or sequentially (*O. pityocampae* following *T. agriope*) within the same host patch consisting of 50 unparasitized *B. signatum* eggs, prepared as described above and presented in the same experimental arenas. In the first treatment, one female of each parasitoid species were released simultaneously in each replicate and permitted to forage for either 24 h ($n = 6$) or 48 h ($n = 6$). In the second treatment, a *T. agriope* female foraged on 50 *B. signatum* eggs for the first half of the exposure period, either 12 h ($n = 8$) or 24 h ($n = 11$) and was replaced with an *O. pityocampae* female for the second half of the exposure period. After removal of wasps, egg masses were held in growth chambers under the same physical conditions as the wasp colony until emergence of insects.

Statistical analysis

Eggs that failed to hatch or yield a parasitoid were tallied as dead. All data passed Kolmogorov–Smirnov (K–S) test for normality and were therefore analyzed with parametric tests. A two-way ANOVA was used to analyze solitary foraging data with parasitoid species and exposure period as independent variables. Numbers of parasitoids emerging in the simultaneous and sequential foraging experiments were analyzed using a paired *t*-test, and total numbers of eggs parasitized (host eggs from which parasitoids emerged) and killed (host eggs which failed to hatch) during each exposure period were compared by one-way ANOVA.

Results

Solitary foraging

The two-way ANOVA revealed significant main effects of parasitoid species ($F = 474.02$; d.f. = 1,47; $P < 0.001$), and exposure time ($F = 30.71$; d.f. = 1,47; $P < 0.001$) on number of eggs parasitized, with a significant interaction term ($F = 18.37$; d.f. = 1,47; $P < 0.001$). Female *T. agriope* completely exploited the 50 hosts eggs in only 24 h (Fig. 1). Whereas female *O. pityocampae* parasitized fewer than half the available host eggs in 24 h, that number increased by about 50 % as the exposure period increased from 24 to 48 h. There was no effect of exposure period on the number of host eggs killed for either species, but *T. agriope* killed more eggs than *O. pityocampae* ($F = 6.46$; d.f. = 1,49; $P = 0.014$).

Host egg discrimination by *O. pityocampae*

When female *O. pityocampae* were presented with host eggs parasitized 24 h earlier by a conspecific female, 14 of 20 females oviposited into a single host egg out of the ten provided and the remaining six did not oviposit, for a mean of 0.65 ± 0.11 ovipositions per female. Of the 14 superparasitized eggs, three yielded two adults, eight yielded a single adult, and three may have died as they occurred in clusters with a

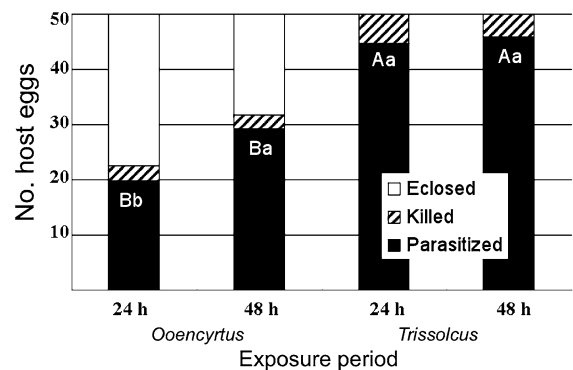


Fig. 1 Mean numbers of *B. signatum* eggs parasitized or killed by individual females of *Ooencyrtus pityocampae* and *Trissolcus agriope* when exposed to 50 host eggs for either 24 or 48 h. Columns bearing the same upper case letters were not significantly different between species for a given exposure period (ANOVA, $\alpha > 0.05$) and those bearing the same lower case number were not significantly different between exposure periods for a given species

Table 1 Mean (\pm SE) numbers of *Ooencyrtus pityocampae* and *Trissolcus agriope* emerging, and numbers of host eggs killed, when females of each species foraged simultaneously as a pair on an artificial patch of 50 *Brachynema signatum* eggs

Exposure period (h)	Parasitoid emerging		No. eggs parasitized	No. eggs killed
	<i>O. pityocampae</i>	<i>T. agriope</i>		
24	11.67 \pm 0.42	23.17 \pm 0.75	34.83 \pm 0.87	15.17 \pm 0.87
	$t = 13.58, df = 5, P < 0.001$			
48	20.50 \pm 0.62	23.83 \pm 1.01	44.33 \pm 1.05	6.0 \pm 1.44
	$t = 2.91, df = 5, P = 0.033$		$F_{1,10} = 39.72, P < 0.001$	$F_{1,10} = 29.72, P < 0.001$

Numbers of emerging parasitoids of each species were compared by paired *t*-test for each exposure period and numbers of eggs parasitized and killed were compared between exposure periods by one-way ANOVA

dead egg. In contrast, 15 of 20 females oviposited when presented with host eggs parasitized 24 h earlier by a *T. agriope* female for a mean of 1.15 ± 0.21 ovipositions per female, yielding significantly more ($F = 4.50; d.f. = 1,38; P = 0.040$) multiparasitism (oviposition into heterospecific-parasitized eggs) than superparasitism (oviposition into conspecific-parasitized eggs). Of the 23 multiparasitized eggs, eight (34.8 %) yielded *O. pityocampae* adults and 15 died. The other 177 eggs all yielded *T. agriope* adults.

Simultaneous and sequential foraging

When females of each species foraged simultaneously in patches of 50 host eggs, twice as many *T. agriope* emerged as *O. pityocampae* following a 24 h foraging period, but only about 5 % more after a 48 h foraging period (Table 1). Thus *O. pityocampae* emerged from more hosts when permitted a longer foraging period, whereas *T. agriope* emerged from similar numbers following both foraging periods. Although the total number of host eggs parasitized by both species increased from 24 to 48 h, the number of host eggs killed was reduced by more than half. Comparable results were obtained in the sequential foraging experiment, except that *T. agriope* females successfully parasitized slightly less than 30 % of hosts in both exposure periods (Table 2), compared to almost 50 % in simultaneous foraging. When females of *T. agriope* preceded females of *O. pityocampae* on the same patch of 50 host eggs, the latter species emerged from 37 % more hosts when the exposure period was 24 h as opposed to 12 h, whereas the number the former species emerged from similar numbers (Table 2). Once again, the total number of host eggs parasitized by both species increased from 24 to 48 h, but the number of host eggs killed decreased.

Discussion

The results of the first experiment show that *T. agriope* is more efficient than *O. pityocampae* as a primary parasitoid of *B. signatum* eggs by virtue of parasitizing more eggs per unit time. Furthermore, *O. pityocampae* is a synovigenic species that does not carry a large number of mature eggs ready to lay (Battisti et al. 1990). Although *O. pityocampae* females appeared quite averse to superparasitism in the second experiment, they demonstrated some capacity for gregarious development with three cases of dual emergence. Other species of *Ooencyrtus* are known to be facultatively gregarious (e.g. Kidd and Amarasekare 2012) and superparasitism by *O. pityocampae* may be more prevalent in eggs of larger host species that permit the successful development of two progeny with higher probability. Female *O. pityocampae* were also reticent to attack host eggs parasitized by *T. agriope* females a day earlier, but they accepted them at a higher rate than conspecific-parasitized eggs and successfully parasitized them with a probability of slightly more than one in three. Results of the simultaneous and sequential foraging experiments further supported the inference that *O. pityocampae* is a relatively stronger competitor. Even though female *T. agriope* are able to fully exploit a patch of 50 host eggs in 24 h on their own (Fig. 1), they only succeeded in capturing approximately half of them when they foraged simultaneously with an *O. pityocampae* female (Table 1), and only about 30 % when they were followed by an *O. pityocampae* female for a similar foraging period (Table 2). Some mutual interference could have impeded female performance in the simultaneous foraging experiment, but would not have influenced outcomes in the sequential foraging experiment.

Table 2 Mean (\pm SE) numbers of *Ooencyrtus pityocampae* and *Trissolcus agriope* emerging, and numbers of host eggs killed, when females of each species foraged in sequence (*T. agriope* \rightarrow *O. pityocampae*) for the same period on the same artificial patch of 50 *Brachynema signatum* eggs

Exposure period (h)	Parasitoid emerging		No. eggs parasitized	No. eggs killed
	<i>O. pityocampae</i>	<i>T. agriope</i>		
12 \rightarrow 12	18.75 \pm 0.45	14.75 \pm 0.37	33.50 \pm 0.46	16.5 \pm 0.46
	$t = 5.87, df = 7, P = 0.001$			
24 \rightarrow 24	20.50 \pm 0.62	23.83 \pm 1.01	40.27 \pm 1.06	9.7 \pm 1.06
	$t = 9.78, df = 10, P < 0.001$		$F_{1,17} = 26.52, P < 0.001$	$F_{1,17} = 26.52, P < 0.001$

Numbers of emerging parasitoids of each species were compared by paired *t*-test for each exposure period and numbers of eggs parasitized and killed were compared between exposure periods by one-way ANOVA

Interestingly, the longer exposure periods which clearly favored *O. pityocampae* in multiparasitism experiments also resulted in significant reductions in the numbers of dead host eggs in both trials. Female *T. agriope* kill some host eggs in failed parasitism attempts (Fig. 1) and it is possible that *O. pityocampae* females were able to produce viable offspring in these eggs. This is not unusual for egg parasitoids that have little dependence on living host physiology (Grenier 1994). For example, *Trichogramma nubilale* Ertle and Davis (Hymenoptera: Trichogammitidae), can be reared on eggs of *Maduca sexta* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) that have been killed by UV-irradiation or freezing (Nagarkatti et al. 1991). Similarly, eggs of *Riptortus pedestris* (F.) (Hemiptera: Alydidae) killed by refrigeration are still viable hosts for *Ooencyrtus nezarae* Ishii (Abdul Alim and Lim 2011).

Alternatively, the host eggs killed in these experiments may represent examples of multiparasitized hosts in which mutual elimination of parasitoid larvae occurred. Even though intrinsic competition and facultative hyperparasitism are distinct ecological phenomena, they are both critically dependent on the time between ovipositions and often result in the death of the host and both competitors (Cusumano et al. 2012a). First instar larvae of *T. agriope* possess adaptations for the elimination of other larvae, including a ring of thoracic hairs used to propel them through the host ooplasm in search of competitors, and large sickle-shaped mandibles well suited for combat (Hashemi Rad 1999). In contrast, first instars of *O. pityocampae* have minute mandibles and remain attached to their respiratory stalks within the host egg, which limits their mobility (Masutti et al. 1993), although some *Ooencyrtus* species have been shown to

inject substances during oviposition that can physiologically suppress the development of subsequent competitors (Cusumano et al., 2012b). However, the egg incubation period of *T. agriope* is very short (Hashemi Rad 1999) and its falcate mandibles are lost when it molts to the second instar, usually within 2–3 days of hatching. This molt yields the advantage to a first instar *O. pityocampae* larva that can either develop directly as a primary parasitoid if the *T. agriope* larvae is killed, or as a facultative hyperparasitoid on the living *T. agriope* larva if a large proportion of host resources have already been consumed. Thus, short periods between ovipositions favor *T. agriope* and may partly explain the reluctance of *O. pityocampae* females to multiparasitize. Longer periods between ovipositions increase the survival probability of *O. pityocampae*, but intermediate situations arise in which mutual elimination is possible, which could account for the larger number of dead eggs in the shorter exposure periods. This explanation is also consistent with the relatively higher parasitism rate by *T. agriope* in the simultaneous compared to sequential multiparasitism experiments for both exposure periods, as the sequential exposures would have favored *O. pityocampae* by increasing the average time between ovipositions. The death of host eggs as a consequence of failed parasitism and/or multiparasitism will not contribute to the numerical response of either parasitoid population, but it may represent a significant contribution to biological control, given that 24 % of collected *B. signatum* eggs fail to yield either nymphs or parasitoids (MM unpublished).

Our results suggest that *T. agriope* is the superior extrinsic competitor, in terms of attacking hosts, whereas *O. pityocampae* is, on average, the superior

intrinsic competitor, in terms of larval competition within the host (sensu Cusumano et al. 2012a). Nevertheless, the two species coexist and collectively inflict significant mortality on *B. signatum* egg masses. Stable coexistence despite competitive interactions has been noted between other *Trissolcus*–*Ooencyrtus* spp. causing significant mortality to pentatomid eggs (Amarasekare 2000a, b). Kidd and Amarasekare (2012) modeled short-term versus long-term dynamics of *Ooencyrtus* and *Trissolcus* species parasitizing eggs of the harlequin bug, *M. histrionica* (Hahn) incorporating a longer host handling time, but higher conversion efficiency (the number of parasitoids emerging divided by the number of host eggs attacked), for the latter. This model would predict that *O. pityocampae* conversion efficiency will decline with increasing host density, whereas that of *T. agriope* will be relatively unaffected (although the conversion efficiency of *O. pityocampae* will not be as great as that of *O. johnsonii* in the model because gregarious development is uncommon, at least in *B. signatum*). Also, the model would imply that the functional response of *O. pityocampae* should saturate at lower host egg densities than that of *T. agriope*, meaning that the latter species should inflict greater mortality at higher host densities. One contrast is that the *Ooencyrtus* species in our system exhibited the lower attack rate, whereas the *Trissolcus* species had the higher attack rate. So would augmentation of *O. pityocampae* in concert with *T. agriope* improve suppression of *B. signatum*, or exacerbate short term transient dynamics (as modeled by Kidd and Amarasekare 2012) to cause host population fluctuations incompatible with biological control?

One factor not considered in the above model is seasonality. There are between three and five generations of *B. signatum* annually in Iranian pistachio orchards, but it is the first generation that causes most economic damage while nuts are still immature. Total parasitism of *B. signatum* eggs is lowest during this first generation, but increases seasonally, with *T. agriope* dominating at first and being gradually joined, but never entirely displaced, by *O. pityocampae*. Clearly, coexistence between these parasitoids occurs naturally and is likely to persist with or without augmentation of either species, although the delayed seasonal appearance of both species, especially *O. pityocampae*, appears to limit their collective impact on the pest. Thus, we conclude that early season

releases of both species have the potential to improve biological control by accelerating the system to its natural seasonal equilibrium, i.e., drawing forward high rates of egg parasitism (and significant ancillary egg mortality) to coincide with the first generation of *B. signatum* that inflicts the greatest economic losses in pistachio orchards.

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