32. Storing immature fase of *Cleruchoides noackae* Lin & Huber (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae) at 5°C.

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The egg parasitoid *Cleruchoides noackae* has been used in *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* biological control in *Eucalyptus* spp. plantations. To improve biocontrol efficiency, is necessary a high number of parasitoids released on field. Therefore, techniques using low-temperature to storage immature phases of parasitoids are an alternative to concentrate the emergence of these insects in a determinate period, providing some flexibility on lab rearing and making possible sending and releasing a huge quantity of insects in the field. The objective of this study was to analyze the effect of different periods of storage on low-temperature for *T. peregrinus* parasitized eggs by *C. noackae*, in order to increase its mass rearing. Therefore, *T. peregrinus* eggs were offered to females of *C. noackae* for 24 h and stored during 7 days at 5 ºC with zero (control), 3, 6, 9 and 12 days after parasitism. The emergence of the stored insects 6 days after the parasitism did not differ from the control and was superior to the other treatments. There was no difference between sex ratio and retained parasitoids. After determining the best development stage (6 days), it was used to store the immature phase of parasitoid for zero (control), 7, 14 and 21 days. After storing the parasitoids for 7 days (with 6 days after parasitism), there was a decrease in its emergence making it impossible to store *C. noackae* longer in these conditions.