SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Batch no.	Province	Area	Pinus sp.	<i>Pinus</i> sp. age (years)	Emergence season
1	Western Cape	Riversdale	Pinus radiata	28	Mar-Apr 2021
2	Mpumalanga	Sabie	Pinus patula	12-16	Oct-Nov 2022
3	Western Cape	Riversdale	Pinus radiata	24	Feb-Mar 2023





Figure S1. Treatments applied after egg activation of 10 *Sirex noctilio* female wasps from Mpumalanga and Western Cape. Each treatment contained 50 cleaned and activated eggs which was stored on a microscope slide inside a Petri dish with damp filter paper. Petri dishes were placed in a cake saver, covered in tinfoil, inside a dark incubator. (Illustration created in BioRender.com. Illustration components created by Glenda Brits, Senior Graphic Designer, Department for Education Innovation, University of Pretoria, South Africa).

Ingredient	Manufacturer	Amount		
Distilled water		257.81 ml		
Agar	Sigma-Aldrich (A7921-100G)	8.20 g		
Group 1				
Raw wheat germ	Sigma-Aldrich (W0125)	19.92 g		
Torula yeast powder	Sigma-Aldrich (51475-500G)	10.55 g		
Group 2				
Wesson salt mixture	MP Biomedicals (CAT NO. 902851)	1.05 g		
Sorbic acid	Natural Resources Canada	0.73 g		
Methyl paraben	Natural Resources Canada	0.73 g		
Sucrose (or household sugar)	Natural Resources Canada	5.86 g		
Casein from bovine milk	Sigma-Aldrich (C6554-500G)	3.52 g		
Sodium propionate	Natural Resources Canada	0.45 g		
Group 3				
Cholesterol	Sigma-Aldrich (C8667-5G)	0.35 g		
Autoclaved wheatgerm oil	Essentially Natural	1.64 ml		
Group 4				
Choline chloride	Sigma-Aldrich (C7527-100G)	0.09 g		
Vanderzant vitamin mixture for insects	Sigma-Aldrich (V1007-100G)	1.55 g		
Vitamin A beadlets	Natural Resources Canada	0.12 g		
Group 5				
Alpha cellulose	Sigma-Aldrich (C6429-500G)	45.70 g		
Group 6				
Streptomycin sulfate salt	Sigma-Aldrich (S9137)	0.3 g		
SABAX pour water	Adcock Ingram	2 ml		
Group 7				
Autoclaved pine sawdust		50 g		

Table S2. Ingredients for Sirex noctilio artificial diet with manufacturers



Figure S2. Rearing of *Sirex noctilio* larvae emerged from activated eggs. (**1**) A small amount of diet was placed on a microscope slide and groves were made on the diet surface using a scalpel. (**2**) The slide was placed in a Petri dish with damp filter paper and larvae were transferred onto the diet whereafter the Petri dish was sealed with Parafilm. (**3**) Petri dishes were stored in a cake saver covered in tinfoil inside a dark incubator. (Illustration created in BioRender.com. Illustration components created by Glenda Brits, Senior Graphic Designer, Department for Education Innovation, University of Pretoria, South Africa).