

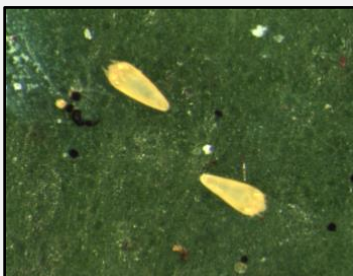
Citrus Pest Identification Sheet

Citrus Rust Mite & Pink Citrus Rust Mite (*Phyllocoptura oleivora*) & (*Aculops pelekassi*)

There are 2 types of rust mites that affect Florida Citrus, the Citrus Rust Mite (CRM) and the Pink Citrus Rust Mite (PCRM).

Identification and Life Cycle

- Adults of the CRM have an elongated wedge-shaped body. The PCRM is narrower, more rounded, and smaller than the CRM. CRM adults are straw to yellow in color, while the PCRM is pink. The life span for both mites is 14 – 20 days
- Nymphs resemble the larva and will molt into adults in 2 days.
- Larva resemble the adult. CRM larva change color from clear to yellow and PCRM change to pink.
- CRM eggs are spherical and transparent. PCRM eggs are flattened and transparent. The eggs will hatch in 3 days in warm weather.



Citrus Rust Mite



Pink Citrus Rust Mite

Damage

–Both mites feed on green stems, leaves, and fruit. Fruit damage is the main concern, especially with fruit destined for the fresh market.



Citrus Rust Mite Damage



Pink Citrus Rust Mite Damage

Citrus Leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton)

Identification and Life Cycle

- Adults are small moths that shelter in the tree canopy during the day and emerge at night to deposit eggs.
- Larva emerge directly into leaf tissue and begin mining along the midvein in a back and forth pattern until pupation occurs.
- Eggs appear as tiny dew drops on young expanding leaf growth. Eggs are usually found beside the midvein or underside of an unexpanded leaf.



Citrus Leafminer egg



Citrus Leafminer larva



Citrus Leafminer pupa



Citrus Leafminer adult

Damage

–The amount of damage will increase as temperatures rise, starting in the spring. The larva mine or tunnel inside of the leaf tissue in a back and forth pattern. Leafminer damage provides a wound that is very susceptible to citrus canker infestation.



Citrus Leafminer Damage



Citrus Leafminer Damage with Canker Lesions

Diaprepes Root Weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*)

Identification and Life Cycle

- Adults range from 3/8” to 3/4”. They are black with small red, orange, and/or yellow scales on the abdomen. Most adults live for 4 – 5 months, but the life span can be longer.
- Larva are white and have no legs. They reach a length of 1” long. The larvae will remain in the soil feeding for 9 – 18 months before they pupate.
- Eggs are oval shaped with a smooth exterior. They are pale yellow to white. The eggs are close to 1.4mm long and 0.4mm wide. The eggs hatch in 7 – 10 days.



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Diaprepes Eggs



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Diaprepes Larva



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Diaprepes Adult

Damage

- Adult weevils severely damage tree foliage by eating large portions of the leaf surface. The main damage occurs on the root system caused by the larval stage. Larvae chew all portions of the roots leaving channels in the roots that never heal. The root channeling gives entrance to the pathogen *Phytophthora*



L. Duncan

Damage to roots by larval feeding



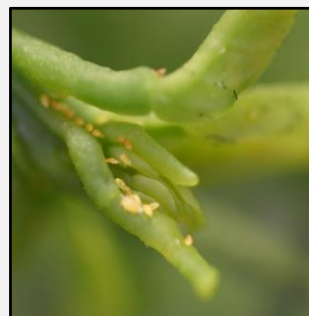
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Damage to foliage by adult *Diaprepes*

Asian Citrus Psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*)

Identification and Life Cycle

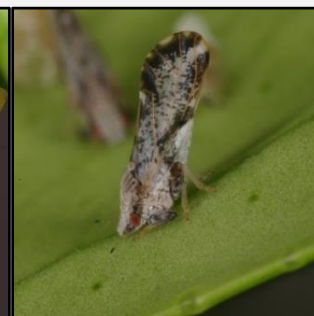
- Adults are 3 – 4 mm long. Wings are light grey with brown margins. They live for 30 to 50 days when temperatures are 68 – 86 degrees. The life span increases in cooler temperatures
- Nymphs are 0.3 – 1.6 mm long. They are yellow with red eyes. The nymphal stages spans 12 – 14 days
- Eggs are almond shaped, about 0.3 mm long, and found on new leaf flush. At first egg are pale in color but turn dark yellow or orange as they develop. The egg stage last 3 – 4 days in temperatures of 75 – 85 degrees and in cooler temperatures up to 9 days.



Psyllid Eggs



Psyllid Nymphs



Psyllid Adult

Damage

- Psyllids have piercing sucking mouthparts. Feeding on newly formed leaves will cause deformation (twisting and curling), witches broom effect, and the possibility of aborted growth. Psyllids are the vector of Huanglongbing (HLB; Citrus Greening).



Leaf deformation due to psyllid feeding