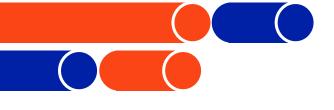


Beneficials for the management of Lebbeck mealybug

Lauren Diepenbrock, UF/IFAS CREC





Are there predators for Lebbeck mealybug in Florida?

- Predators have been found to be <u>MORE</u> effective than many insecticides in other impacted regions
- As a newer pest, do we have any predators present or available for purchase that could help gain control of lebbeck mealybug?
- Research to date:
 - Gut content of potential predators from groves
 - Predation assays
 - Rearing assays







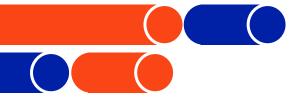
Looking for potential predators using gut contents

- Field collection
 - Insects, spiders, and mites in canopy sampled using suction sampler
 - Killed on site and preserved to maintain stomach contents
 - Sorted and identified in lab
- Gut content analysis
 - Determine feeding interactions using DNA from the guts of potential predators using PCR and primers specific to the mealybug



Kristen Gaines, MS research

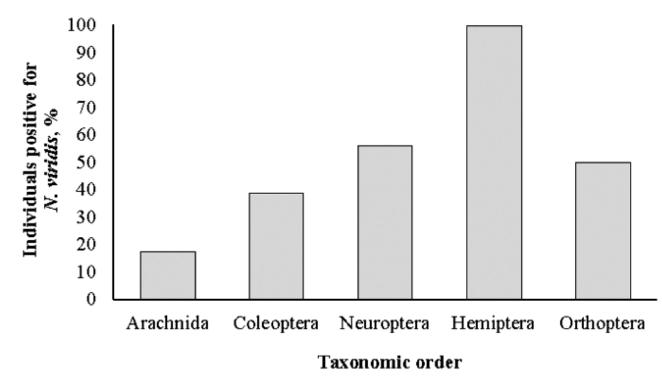




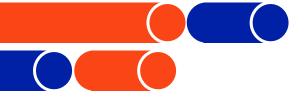
Gut content analysis

- Developed DNA primers
 - Specific to lebbeck mealybug (Nipaecoccus viridis)
- Feeding assays with mealybug destroyers to determine DNA retention time under optimal conditions
- Tested a suite of potential predators collected from infested trees

Taxonomic order







Predation assays

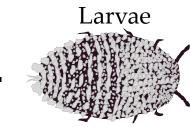
- Laboratory assays
- Tested a range of wild collected/lab acclimated predators and predators available for purchase:
 - What life stages of the mealybug will the predators eat?
 - How much will they eat?

Predators		Larvae	
Commercial	Wild		
		> 10/day	
		> 5/day	
		< 5/day	





Predators



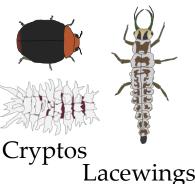
Commer

Commercial Wild





- Wild: earwigs, Curinus sp. beetles, and trash bugs
- All other could contribute to predation but likely to opt for other food resources

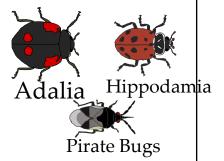


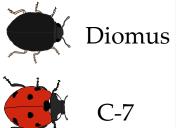


> 10/day

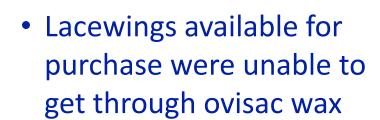


> 5/day

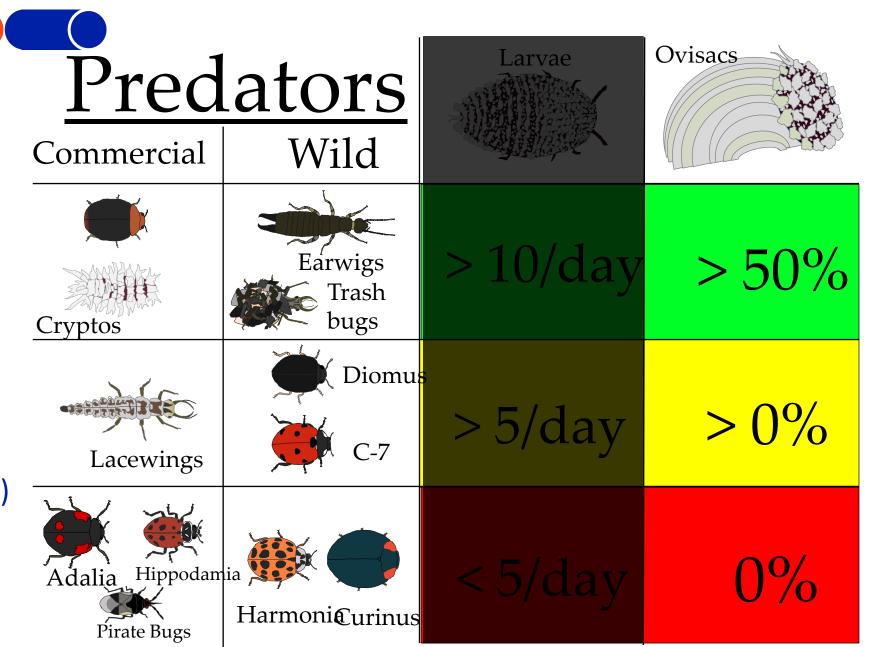




< 5/day



- Best options overall are
 - Cryptolaemus montrouzieri (mealybug destroyers)
 - Earwigs
 - Trash bugs







Parasites reared from Lebbeck mealybug

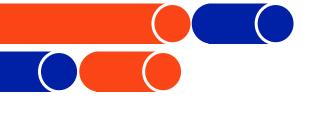
Fragosa sp.

Anatrachyntis badia

Anagyrus dactylopii and Aprostocetus sp.







Supporting predators via ant management

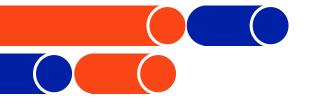
- Many species of ants farm honeydew producing organisms
 - Mealybugs provide sugar-rich food to ants
 - Ants provide protection from predators and cleaning which will remove fungal spores (e.g. EPFs)

 Fire ants more aggressive defenders than other ants in groves!









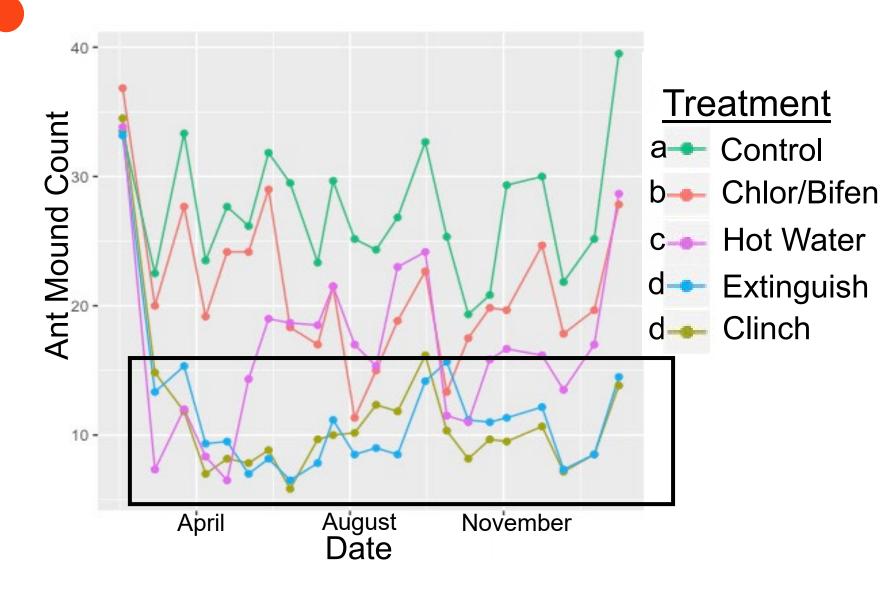
Fire ant management study

- Treatments
 - Boiling water: 2 main applications
 - Ground applications Chlorpyrifos/Bifenthrin
 - Bait 1: Clinch (Abamectin)
 - Bait 2: Extinguish (S-Methoprene)
 - Control (no treatment)





Both baits provided greater reduction in fire ant mounds compared to control than other treatments.

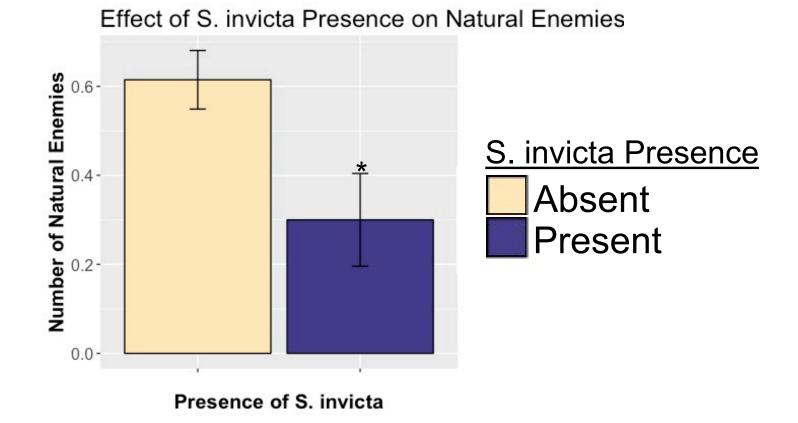






Will fire ant management support predators?

Mealybug clusters tended by fire ants had fewer predators present than those without fire ants







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Citrus Research and Development

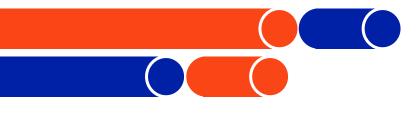
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Questions?



