



Mealybug Damage

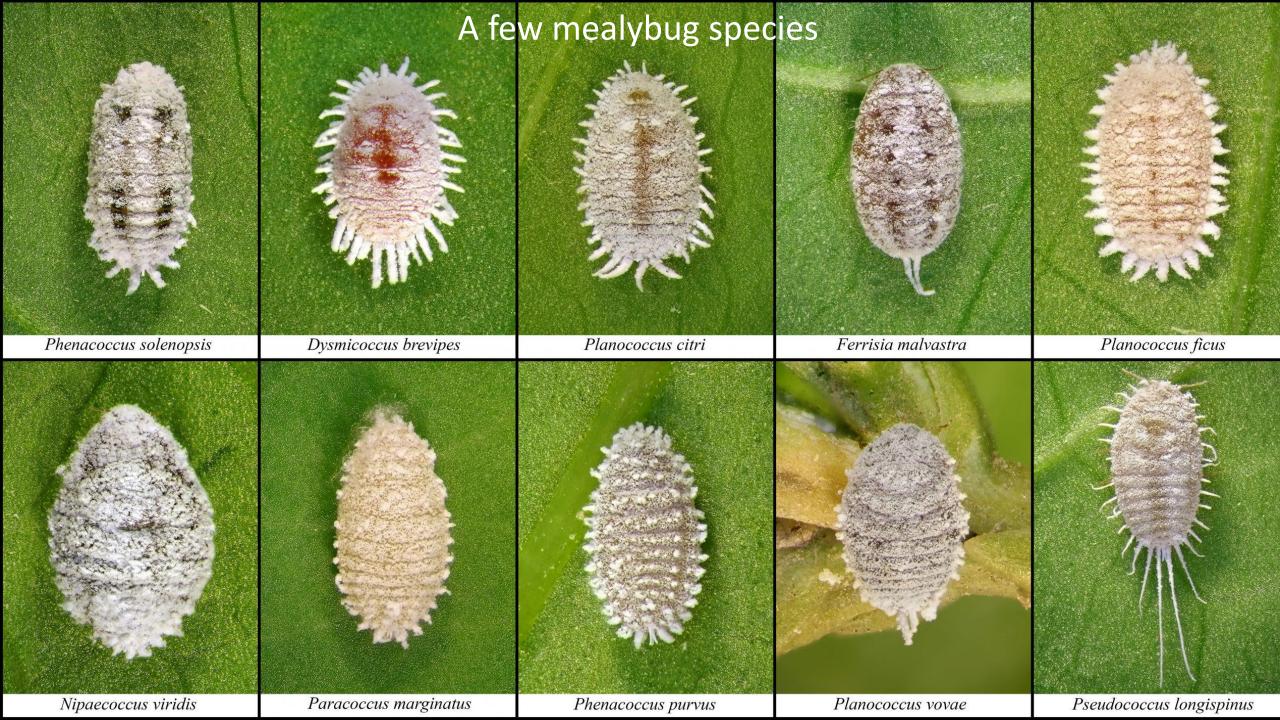




Root Mealybugs



L. Osborne





Citrus mealybug, Planococcus citri

- -1 stripe in middle of back
- -Fringe short, slightly curved filaments around body
- -Body fluid clear
- -Ovisac irregular and under body of female
- -Anal filaments less than one-eighth the length of the body

L. Osborne



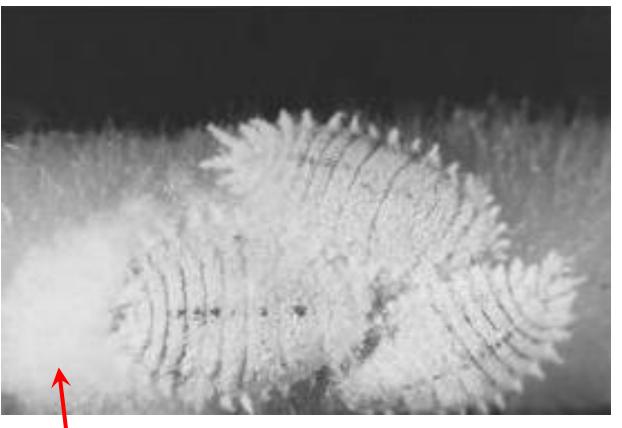
Longtailed mealybug,
Pseudococcus longispinus

L. Osborne

- -1 stripe in middle of back
- -Fringe present with thin filaments around body
- -Body fluid light clear
- -No egg sac
- -Anal filaments with one pair longer than the body and a second pair that are long but not as long as the first pair

Females with Egg Sacs



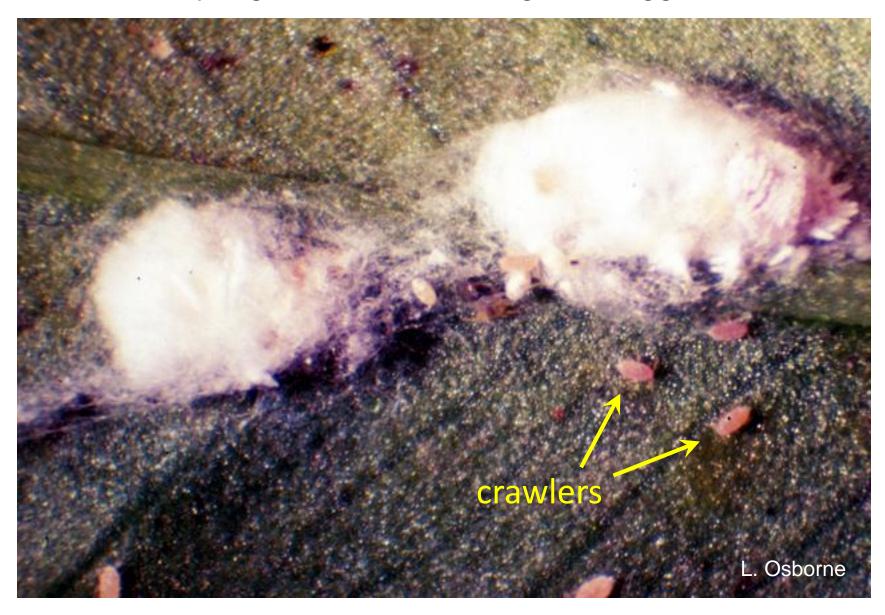


Egg sacs

Mealybug Crawlers Hatching from Egg Sacs

Mealybug crawlers

- Often pinkish
- Size similar to whitefly pupa
- Very mobile easily disperse unnoticed
- All mealybug lifestages are mobile



Scouting Tips for Mealybugs

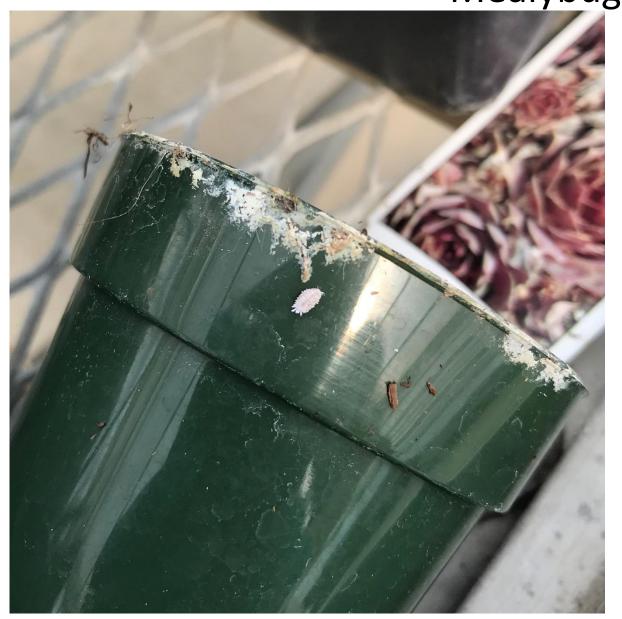
- Not captured on sticky traps
- Must inspect foliage (and sometimes soil, pots, bench)
- Check plant crevices, in between leaves
- Magnifier/handlens can be helpful
- Know which plants are common hosts



Mealybugs may hide between pot and soil



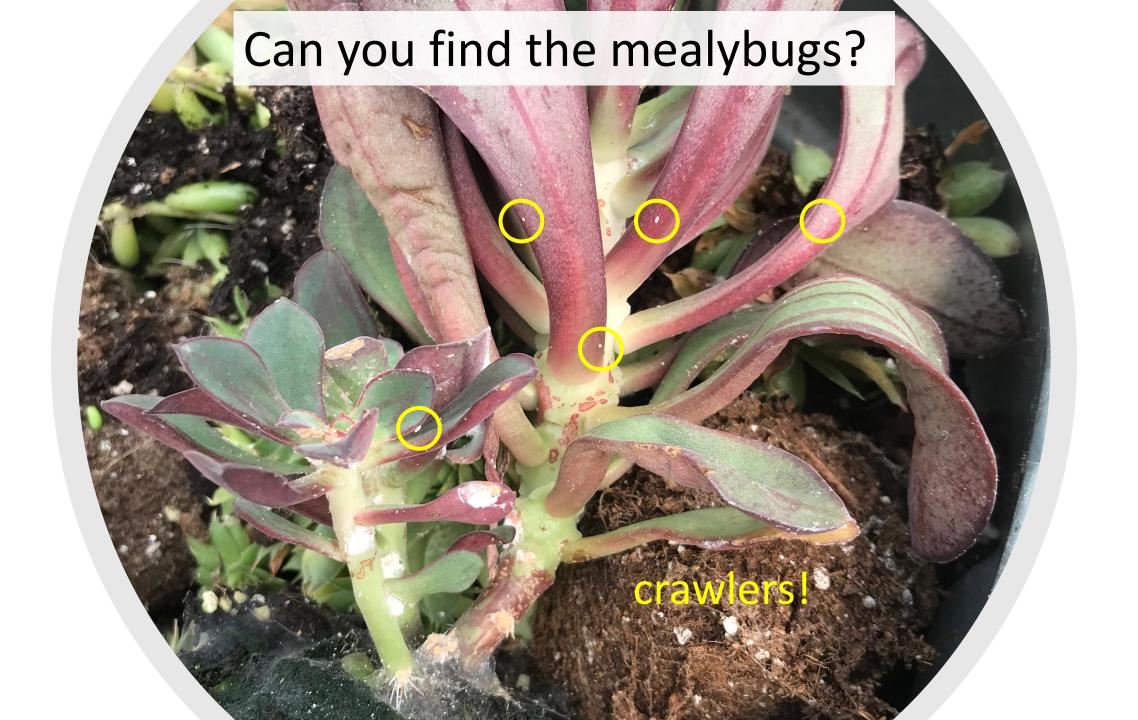
Mealybugs on Pots





Photos: Elise Lobdell





Plant hosts for mealybugs

- Succulents & sedums, especially Jades & Echeverias
- Foliage plants
- Coleus
- Tropicals
- Can show up on poinsettia, rarely





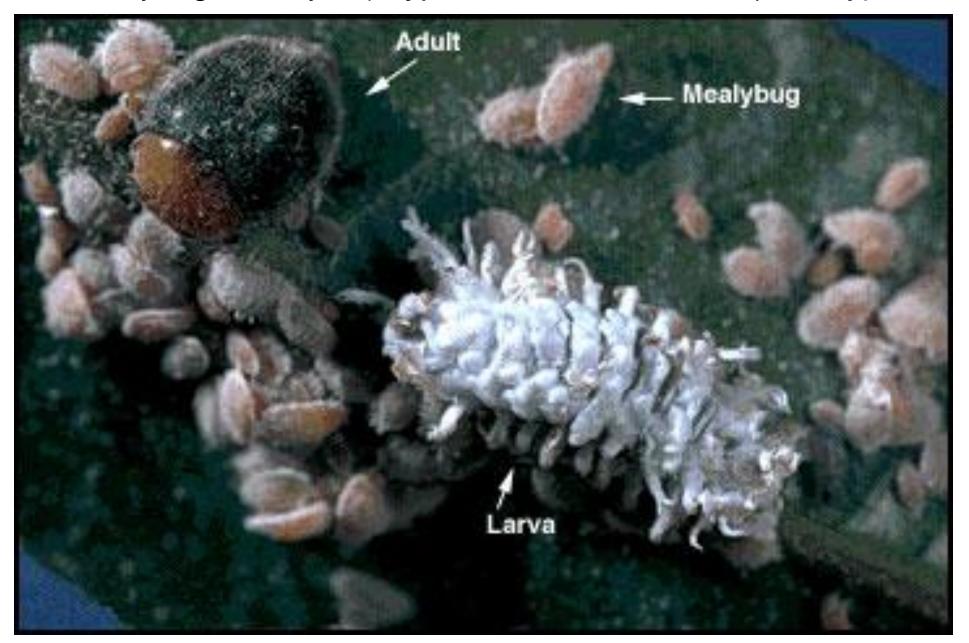


Some Biological Mealybug Management Options

- Mealybug destroyer
 (Cryptolaemus
 montrouzieri) = "Crypts"
- Leptomastix dactylopii parasitic wasp
- Chrysoperla lacewing larvae



Mealybug destroyer (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*) = "Crypts"



Longtailed mealybug vs. mealybug destroyer larva





Don't mistake a Cryptolaemus larva for a mealybug Leptomastix dactylopii parasitic wasp





Lacewing larvae (for longtailed mealybug)





M. Raupp

Cost-effective management option for mealybugs?

- If possible, toss the infested plant(s), plus a few nearby plants
- May be cheaper than trying to win the battle!





Scale Insects – Soft Scales

Soft scales can produce a lot of honeydew





Many species of scale

- Wax Scale
- Globose Scale









Brown Soft Scale, Coccus hesperidum

Eggs laid under female cover





Scouting Tips for Soft Scales

- Not captured on sticky traps
- Must inspect foliage stems and leaves
- Honeydew; any sticky leaves or stems
- Ants
- Most common on the woodier foliage plants
 Especially Ficus & Scheffleras
 Citrus

Effective biocontrol agents are not commonly available for soft scale on indoor crops





Parasitoid Exit Holes

J. Dombroski



