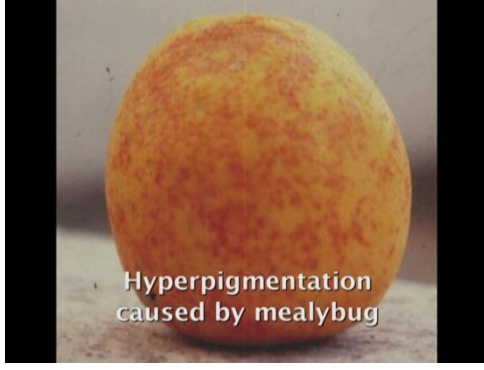
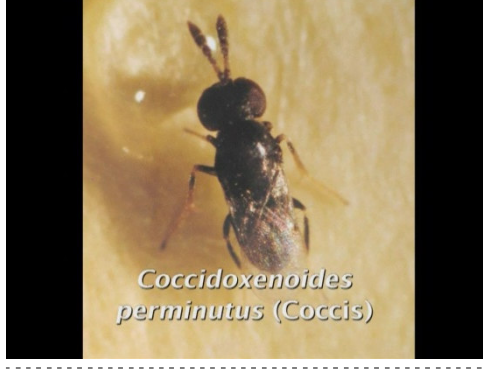
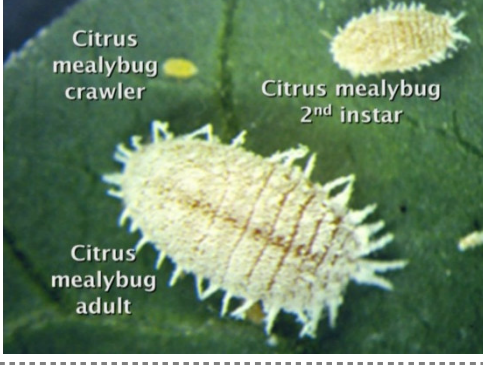
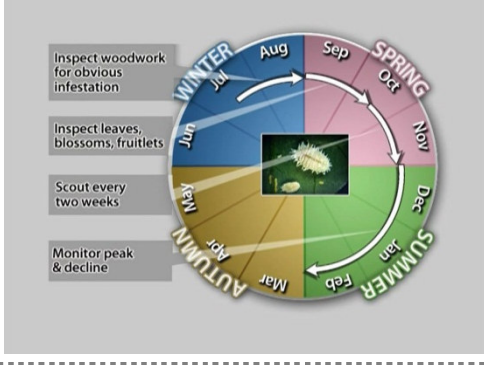
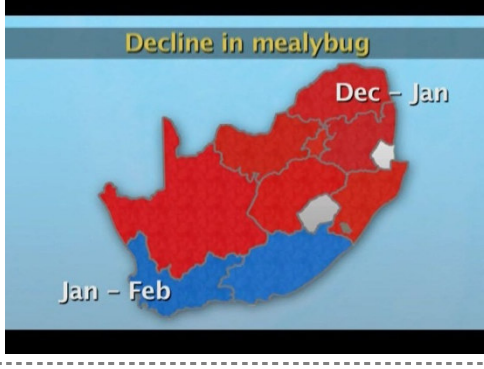
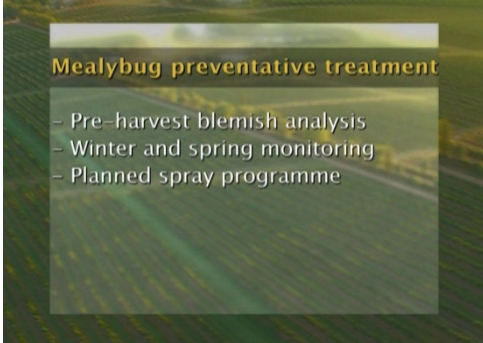
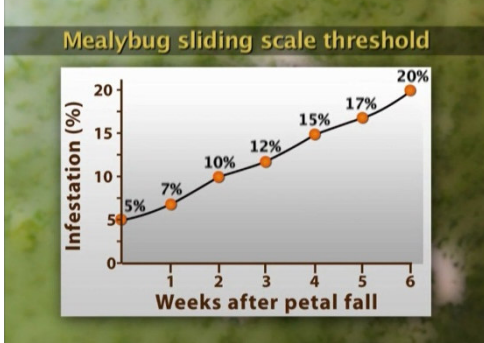


CITRUS PEST INFORMATION

Mealybug (MB)

Identification	 Mealybug on leaf	 Citrus mealybug adults and crawlers	 Citrus mealybug eggs	 Citrus mealybug with egg sac															
	 Karoo thorn mealybug	 Oleander mealybug	 Striped mealybug	 Long-tailed mealybug															
Damage	 Mealybug raised shoulders	 Sooty mould and mealybug residues	 Hyperpigmentation caused by mealybug	 Alternaria rot															
	 Mealybug mummy from which parasitoid has emerged	 <i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i>	 <i>Anagrus</i> parasitoid	 <i>Coccidoxenoides perminutus</i> (Coccis)															
Monitoring	 Citrus mealybug crawler Citrus mealybug 2nd instar Citrus mealybug adult	 Inspect woodwork for obvious infestation Inspect leaves, blossoms, fruitlets Scout every two weeks Monitor peak & decline																	
	 Decline in mealybug Dec – Jan Jan – Feb																		
Thresholds	 Mealybug preventative treatment – Pre-harvest blemish analysis – Winter and spring monitoring – Planned spray programme																		
	 Mealybug sliding scale threshold <table><tr><th>Weeks after petal fall</th><th>Infestation (%)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>17%</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>20%</td></tr></table>				Weeks after petal fall	Infestation (%)	1	5%	2	7%	3	10%	4	12%	5	15%	6	17%	7
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