





# Technical Bulletin for: Yellow Scale

*Aonidiella citrina* (Coquillett) • Hemiptera, *Diaspididae* • AONCIT



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Widely distributed across the globe.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Various species of fruiting trees, notably citrus trees.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Adult Moth</b>	The adult female yellow scale insect is concealed under a thin, pale circular scale through which its yellowish body color can be seen. The female is legless and remains in the same location permanently, anchored to the surface. The male is a similar color and has an elongate oval scale.
<b>Larvae</b>	White, legless and small.
<b>Eggs</b>	Smooth, oval, white and translucent.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	The adult female scale insect is viviparous, the eggs hatching internally, and produces up to 150 young at the rate of two or three per day. The first-stage larva is mobile and is known as a crawler; it emerges from under the mother's scale and disperses to other parts of the plant; it may be blown by the wind or transported elsewhere by animals and is the only mobile life stage except for the adult male. When it has found a depression or other suitable location, it pierces the host plant with its mouthparts and sucks sap. The female nymph molts twice as it develops while the male molts four times. Males live for a few hours with the sole purpose of mating with a female.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	3me9me-6-isopropenyl-E5,8-10Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: forty-five (45) days.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Scale Card	
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	Hang traps in or near host plants, at least 1-2 m off of the ground or nearby fruits and leaves. When trapping for multiple species of insect, a spacing of up to 20m is recommended Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener information and recommendations.	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	Scale insects prefer softer tissues, such as those of leaves and fruit, and seldom feeds on woody portions. Inspect these softer areas for characteristic scales, where females are feeding. Remove and dispose of these areas as necessary- removal of entire infested branches and disposal of the leaves and fruit of those branches may be necessary in extreme cases.	

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Alpha Scents, Inc., 360 S. Sequoia Pkwy. Canby, OR 97013  
TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com