Technical Bulletin for:

Obscure Mealybug

*Psuedococcus viburni (*Signoret) • Hemiptera, *Pseudococcidae* • PSEVIB

DISTRIBUTION	New Zealand, North America, Iran, Australia and South America
HOSTS	Various, including but not limited to Red Ginger, Bamboo, species in the cabbage family, Marrow, Citrus, Tea, and Grapevine.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Females 2.5-5 mm long, flattened ovoid. Pinkish in color, covered with a whitish waxy coloring with 17 pairs of projecting wax filaments
LARVAE	First instar nymphs are yellow-brown and not yet covered with wax. They are actively mobile and known as 'crawlers. Second instar nymphs are darker and less active. From the second instar onwards, the life cycle of males and females is completely different. Males undergo one less instar than females.
EGGS	Yellowish in color
LIFE HISTORY	Mealybugs get their name from the fact that the body of the females from the third instar onwards are covered with a white waxy material in the form of powder, threads, spiky projections or platelets. Eggs are laid in a sticky, foamy mass of wax threads, called an egg sac. Once the batch of eggs is laid, the female dies. After the second instar, the males form a dark false pupa followed by a pupa in rapid succession. The actual pupa develops inside a white, cottony cocoon. After a complete metamorphosis, a winged male emerges from this pupa. The males lack mouth parts and are incapable of feeding. They have a brief lifespan during which they are wholly engaged in seeking females to fertilize. The female second instar nymphs, on the other hand, settle on the leaf and begin to secrete wax, molting to a third instar and then the adult female without a complete metamorphosis. Females die shortly after eggs are laid. There are 2-3 generations per year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	1R2Rme3Sme,4me4me-cyclopentylmethyl acetate in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days 
TRAP TO USE	Scale Card 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place three, evenly spaced pheromone-baited traps per orchard. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Prune plants to prevent plant canopies from touching one another in order to isolate potential infestations. Any infested prunings or plants should be far removed and burned or buried.

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