



Pacific Pests and Pathogens - Fact Sheets

Pineapple mealybug (282)



Photo 1. Pink, inwardly curling leaves of pineapple with pineapple mealybug wilt disease.



Photo 2. Plants showing pink, rolled, leaves typical of pineapple mealybug wilt disease. The "wilt" symptoms are due to root decay, caused by virus infection.



Photo 3. The two stunted plants in the foreground are showing symptoms of pineapple mealybug wilt disease.



Photo 4. Many plants with severe symptoms of pineapple mealybug wilt disease.



Photo 5. Adult pineapple mealybug, *Dysmicoccus brevipes*. Note the fringe of waxy filaments around the body.



Photo 6. Colony of adults and nymphs of the pineapple mealybug, *Dysmicoccus brevipes*.

Common Name

Pineapple mealybug

Scientific Name

Dysmicoccus brevipes. A closely related species, the grey pineapple mealybug, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* also occurs. Several viruses in the ampelovirus group are associated with pineapple mealybug wilt disease, and are spread by these *Dysmicoccus* species.

Distribution

Worldwide. In the tropic, subtropics and some temperate regions. Asia, Africa, North, South and Central America, the Caribbean, Europe (restricted), Oceania. *Dysmicoccus brevipes* is recorded from American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, USA (Hawaii), Vanuatu, and Wallis & Futuna. *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* is recorded from Fiji and Samoa. In Oceania, pineapple mealybug wilt

disease has been reported from Australia, Cook Islands Fiji, and the USA (Hawaii).

Hosts

Wide; the mealybug infests more than 100 genera in more than 50 plant families. Waterhouse lists the following as the most important crops: banana, betel nut, coffee, groundnut (peanut), oil palm, *Pandanus*, pineapple, rice, sisal, soybean, sugarcane, and grasses and other weeds.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

Damage is done by *Dysmicoccus* mealybugs in three ways: directly (i) as they feed on the sap of the roots and lower (underground) stem and cause poor growth; and indirect damage by (ii) reducing photosynthesis - sooty moulds grow on their waste called honeydew that falls from the mealybugs onto the leaves, and they turn black; and, most importantly, (iii) spreading *Pineapple mealybug wilt-associated virus(es)*. The sooty moulds also affect the appearance of the fruit and reduce sales.

Dysmicoccus neobrevipes is similar except it is grey, not pink, and is found on aboveground parts of the plant.

Leaves on plants with pineapple wilt disease turn red, then pink, curl inwards and lose their stiffness, the roots die, and the plants collapse and rot (Photos 1-4). Fruit from infected plants are small. It is possible that several viruses are involved, and that both infection from viruses and feeding by mealybugs are needed for symptoms to develop.

Dysmicoccus brevipes occurs in two forms; in one there are no males, only females that reproduce without fertilisation, and give birth to living young; in the other form, both sexes occur. In most countries only females are present. There are three moults over a period of 3-4 weeks before adults occur. The adults are about 2.5 mm long and 1 mm wide, oval, covered in a thick white wax, pink-orange beneath, with short waxy projections at the edge of the lower surface (Photos 5&6).

The female gives birth to about 250 young (nymphs). The nymphs of the first stage are called "crawlers"; these move about and spread the mealybug. Spread is also done by ants that carry mealybugs between plants. The crawlers are spread over longer distances on the wind and on the bodies of other animals. All the life stages are spread in consignments of fruit and plant material traded nationally and internationally.

Impact

Dysmicoccus brevipes and *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* transmit *Pineapple mealybug-associated wilt virus* and that makes this a very important pest. The disease is a serious threat to pineapple production worldwide. In the Pacific, the disease has been reported from Cook Islands and Fiji.

Detection & Inspection

Look for mealybug infestations on the roots, and stems beneath ground. Look for oval mealybugs, covered in white wax, but pinkish beneath. Look for short projections of waxy outgrowths around the edges of the body.

Management

NATURAL ENEMIES

There are a large number of predators and parasitoids of *Dysmicoccus brevipes*, including ladybird (coccinellid) beetles, particularly *Cryptolaemus* species, and wasps (encyrtids). In many countries, biological control is effective when ants (*Pheidole*, *Iridomyrmex* and *Solenopsis*) are controlled.

QUARANTINE

Importation of pineapple plants for planting from countries where pineapple mealybug wilt disease occurs should not be permitted unless they are kept under observation in closed post-entry quarantine and tested for pineapple viruses (ampeloviruses and badnaviruses).

CULTURAL CONTROL

The control measures recommended below are for the control of the mealybug, and also for the control of (*Pineapple mealybug wilt-associated virus*) that they are thought to spread.

Before planting:

- Hot water treatment. Place crowns or slips in water at 50°C for 30 mins. This has been used as a treatment to produce planting material free from the *Pineapple mealybug wilt-associated virus*.
- **BUT** if fields have more than 10% plants with the disease do not use them as a source of planting material.
- Cultivate the soil to destroy colonies of the big-headed ant (*Pheidole*) as nests are near the soil surface, and re-invasion from surrounding areas is slow.
- Do not plant new pineapple crops next to those where pineapple mealybug wilt disease occurs. Never plant pineapples on land where the disease was present previously. If crops are heavily infested, remove and burn them, and plough the land, leaving it fallow until all the debris has been plough in or has decomposed.

During growth:

- Remove plants with symptoms of pineapple mealybug wilt disease as soon as they are seen and burn them.
- Keep borders free from weeds that may harbour mealybugs and ants.

After harvest:

- Collect and burn all plant residues and, if practical, plough the land.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Dip crowns or slips in diazinon mixed with white oil or horticultural oil to rid the planting material of mealybugs. Initially, test whether white oil or horticultural oil without the addition of diazinon is sufficient to kill any mealybugs present.
- Use ant bait traps that are approved for use in pineapple to allow predators and parasitoids the opportunity to control the mealybugs naturally.
- If more than 3% of the plants have pineapple mealybug wilt, use insecticides to control mealybugs and ants. Use diazinon (group 1B highly hazardous) or synthetic pyrethroids.

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Information from Waterhouse DF (1998) Biological control of insect pests: Southeast Asian prospects. ACIAR Monograph no. 51, 548 pp. Canberra; and from CABI (2015) *Dysmicoccus brevipes* (pineapple mealybug). Crop Protection Compendium (www.cabi.org/cpc). Photos 1&2 United States National Collection of Scale Insects Photographs, USDA Agriculture Research Service, Bugwood.org. Photos 3&4 United States National Collection of Scale Insects Photographs, USDA Agriculture Research Service, Bugwood.org. Photos 5&6 John Thomas, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Queensland Government.

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