



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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Mango leafhoppers (263)



Photo 1. Adult mango leafhoppers, *Idioscopus nitidulus*.



Photo 2. Nymphs of the mango leafhopper, *Idioscopus nitidulus*.



Photo 3. Sooty mould on leaves growing on honeydew deposited by the mango leafhopper, *Idioscopus nitidulus*.



Photo 4. Sooty mould on leaves and fruit growing on honeydew deposited by the mango leafhopper, *Idioscopus nitidulus*.

Summary

- Narrow distribution. Southeast Asia, Oceania. On mango. There are two kinds of leafhoppers. Important pests.
- Adults dark brown, 4-5 mm, wedge shaped, breeding in flowers or in flowers and new leaf flushes. They cause flowers to brown and dry; and their honeydew excreta promotes black fungal growth on the leaves.
- Spread long distance via the nursery trade.
- Cultural control: none recommended.
- Chemical control: use synthetic pyrethroids or dimethoate. In Australia, two sprays are applied 7 days apart before flowering (reducing risk to pollinators). Dimethoate is sprayed or injected. (In Australia, dimethoate has been under review since mid-2015. It is no longer allowed for home garden use.)

Common Name

Mango leafhoppers

Scientific Name

Idioscopus nitidulus and *Idioscopus clypealis*

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Information from CABI (2015) *Idioscopus nitidulus* (mango leafhopper) and *Idioscopus clypealis* (mango leafhopper) Crop Protection Compendium. (www.cabi.org/cpc). Photos 1-4 Joel Miles, National Invasive Species Coordinator, Bureau of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Republic of Palau.

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The mobile application is available from the Google Play Store and Apple iTunes.

