

Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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Taro bulb mite (391)



Photo 1. Taro bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus minutus* (top view).



Photo 2. Taro bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus minutus* (underside).

Summary

- Narrow distribution. In Oceania, Fiji, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa, Tonga. Recorded from coconuts, ginger, taro, yam.
- Damage: not likely. Previously thought to be of economic importance because two near relatives injure bulbs, corms, tubers of e.g., onion, garlic, gladiolus, hyacinth, lilies, potato, carrot in storage, as well as attacking roots of onion, garlic and cereals in the field. They also allow entry of *Fusarium*.
- Adult about 0.4 mm long, white with brown legs; lays several hundred eggs; nymphs with 6 legs, then several nymph stages when legs increase to four pairs and the mites become sexually mature.
- Spread: attach to insects visiting the decaying storage organs; long distance in domestic and international trade.
- Cultural and Chemical controls: Surveys in Australia and New Zealand failed to detect the mite, so although it has had the chance
 to establish, it had failed to do so. It appears, therefore, that there are no potentially adverse economic consequences from the
 importation of taro where this mite is present. Neither country considers Rhizoglyphus minutus a quarantine pest.

Common Name

Taro bulb mite

Scientific Name

Rhizoglyphus minutus

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Information from Zhang Z-Q et al. (2004) Current status of research on Rhizoglyphus mites associated with taro. SPC Third Taro Symposium: 21-23 May 2003: Nadi, Fiji Islands; and Biosecurity Australia (2011) Review of import conditions for fresh taro corms. Biosecurity Australia, Canherra; Diaz A et al. (2000) Biology, ecology, and management of the bulb mites of the genus Rhizoglyphus (Acari: Acari: Acari

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This mini fact sheet is a part of the app Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds

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