

## Pineapple mealybug (282)

### Summary

- Worldwide distribution. In tropics and sub-tropics. On crops and weeds in more than 50 families. An important pest.
- The mealybug gives birth to nymphs ("crawlers"), that moult to 2.5 mm adults covered in thick white wax, orange beneath.
- Spread is in fruit trade and that for planting material.
- Spreads *Pineapple mealybug wilt-associated virus*.
- Natural enemies; parasitoids and predators. Biocontrol successful when ants are controlled.
- Cultural control: treat crowns/slips in hot water (50°C for 30 mins.); cultivate to kill ants; avoid overlapping crops; remove diseased plants; weed.
- Chemical control: dip planting material in diazinon and white oil; ants – baits and synthetic pyrethroids

### 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 (see **Fact Sheet no. 380**), and are spread by these *Dysmicoccus* species.



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 4. Many plants with severe



Photo 3. The two stunted plants in the foreground are showing 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*.

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