



PRACTICE ABSTRACT

Beneficial insects in organic agriculture: citrus little helpers

Problem	Applicability box
Pests, such as the mealybug <i>Planococcus citri</i> , are of ma-	Theme
and safe alternatives to pesticides are crucial to control <i>P</i> .	Crop production, environment, society
citri.	Context
Solution	Global, Mediterranean basin
Beneficial insects (BIs) may offer a sustainable alternative	Application time
to pesticides since they can be propagated in the labora- tory and released within the crop when pest infestation rates are high enough.	During the cropping season and at high-density in- festation sites ("hot spots"). Repeated releases are suggested
Ponofita	Required time
The Bls against <i>Pcitri</i> are well-perceived by consumers	From two months to one year
and do not represent a threat to the agroecosystem.	Period of impact
Drestical resource dations	Less than one year
Practical recommendations	Equipment
 Bls are reared inside climatic chambers (Picture 1) and shipped to farmers pre-fed and pre-mated. 	Release boxes provided by the biofactory
• For citrus, two BIs are commonly used: <i>Leptomastix</i>	Best in
dactylopii and Cryptolaemus montrouzieri (Picture 2).	Low-input management cropping systems, systems
The parasitoid <i>L. dactylopii</i> is very efficient against <i>P. citri</i> . Repeated releases over a short period should be done under warm, suppy, humid conditions when the	where the ground cover is managed as "ecological infrastructure", as pollen helps retain the BIs at the site.

• The ladybug *C. montrouzieri* can wipe out large *P. citri* populations. 10-20 adults per plant is necessary in cases of high infestations (around 5,000 ladybugs/hectare in orchards). High prey density stimulates egg laying and prevents dispersion; hence ladybugs' release is recommended in hot spots.

- Limiting factors (for both species) include temperatures below 17°C or above 34°C and the presence of ants.
- To ensure maximum BIs at the site, it is suggested to (i) mist plants with water before releasing and in the evening, (ii) reduce the use of sticky traps, and (iii) avoid white cloths.

first mealybug females move towards the top of the plant.







Picture 1: Typically, BIs are reared inside a climatic chamber where climatic conditions (i.e., temperature, humidity and photoperiod) are controlled. The BIs are reared inside cages (made of mesh and plastic, as shown in the picture) and provided with their main food source, water and honey. Photo: Sabina Avosani, CIHEAM-Bari.

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Picture 2: The main BIs against the pest Planococcus citri (Pseudococcidae). A) Nymphs of the predator Cryptolaemus montrouzieri (Coleoptera) feeding on P. citri adults and juveniles. A white and spiny wax covers the predatory nymphs. B) Adult of the parasitoid Leptomastix dactylopii (Hymenoptera) using the antennae to find a host for ovipositing. Photo: Sabina Avosani, CIHEAM-Bari.

Further information

Further reading

- https://biocontrol.entomology.cornell.edu/predators/Cryptolaemus.php
- Afifi AI, El Arnaouty SA, Attia AR, Abd Alla Ael-M. Biological control of citrus mealybug, Planococcus citri (Risso) using coccinellid predator, Cryptolaemus montrouzieri Muls. Pak J Biol Sci. 2010 Mar 1;13(5):216-22. doi: 10.3923/pjbs.2010.216.222. PMID: 20464943.
- Flint, Mary Louise, and Steve H. Dreistadt. Natural enemies handbook: the illustrated guide to biological pest control. Vol. 3386. Univ of California Press, 1998.

Weblinks

• Check the Organic Farm Knowledge platform for more practical recommendations.

About this practice abstract

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