



Woolly whitefly on citrus (WWF)

Aleurothrixus floccosus Yebertukan tetama neche zenb

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Colonies of woolly whitefly on a citrus leaf (Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University; www.bugwood.org)</p>  <p>Pupae of woolly whitefly on a citrus leaf (Charles Olsen, USDA APHIS PPQ; www.bugwood.org)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pest free planting material • Raise seedlings in area free from the pest • Maintain the orchard using recommended cultural practices such as weeding, proper irrigation and fertilization • Quarantine movement of nursery stock • Spray the lower leaf surface infested with wwff with high pressure water using a horse pipe • Prune the lower branches to prevent their contact with the ground and ants because they can disrupt the natural control system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor weekly and look for dense colonies of the immature whiteflies on the lower leaf surface • look for wilting and dropping of leaves infested with WWF • Look for blackening on the leaves, twigs and fruit caused by sooty mould that grows on the honey dew secreted by the whitefly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prune heavily infested leaves and branches and use as firewood or burn • Spray with soap solution (mixing 30ml of liquid soap with 15L water) • Introduce or conserve effective natural enemies of the whiteflies for biological control such as hymenopteran parasitoid <i>Cales noacki</i> • Hang yellow stick traps to reduce populations of adult whiteflies • Alternate row pruning to conserve natural enemies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No chemical pesticides are registered in Ethiopia for the management of woolly whitefly on citrus 	

Ethiopia

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