

## Biological Control of Mealybugs

Mealybugs can be very difficult to control, so if only a few plants are heavily infested, it is best to destroy the infested plants to minimize further spread. For more information, see *Managing Mealybugs in the Greenhouse* on the UConn IPM website and references listed at the end of this fact sheet.

### Biological Controls

Generalist predators are commercially available *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* and lacewings.

*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* is an Australian ladybird beetle, commonly known as the mealybug destroyer that is commercially available for use against the citrus mealybug. *Cryptolamus* can also feed on soft scales and aphids but prefers mealybugs. The mealybug destroyer only reproduces on mealybugs that produce egg masses so is not effective against the longtailed mealybugs. Mealybug destroyer adults and larvae are predacious, seizing, and consuming prey.

Adults are shiny black beetles with a reddish head and thorax. At first glance, the predaceous larvae resemble mealybugs. However, the mealybug destroyer larvae are longer and more mobile than mealybugs with longer wax threads than mealybug larvae.



Figure 1 & 2: Mealybug destroyer adult (left) and larvae (right) and distribution or release box (far right). Photos by L. Pundt

Optimum temperatures are between 72 and 77° F with a relative humidity of 70 to 80 %. Mealybug destroyer eggs are deposited within the egg sac of mealybugs. They are most active during sunny days and are less active during shorter winter days.

*Cryptolamus* are most effective when mealybug density is high and may fly off in search of new prey.

*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* are commercially available as adults packed in plastic tubes with a carrier. They are also available as larvae that can be released among infected foliage or placed in a distribution box. It is helpful to release both larvae and adults,

according to Sarah Jandricic, Greenhouse Floriculture IPM Specialist from OMAFRA. Larvae attack all mealybug life stages so are effective in hot spots, but do not disperse very far.

### Tips for using *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*

- Release adults in the evening when vents are closed.
- Gently tap beetles out of container onto foliage of infested plants.
- Beetles are attracted to white, so you can place white 3 by 5 cards next to mealybug hot spots.
- Release larvae in the evening among infected foliage.
- It is helpful to release both larvae and adults.
- Control ants before releasing as they protect the mealybugs from the mealybug destroyers.

### Lacewings

Green lacewings (*Chrysoperla sp*), are better known as aphid predators, hence their common name, “aphid lion”, but they can also feed upon mealybug larvae, so may help suppress mealybugs. Only the larval stage is predacious, adults feed upon pollen, honeydew, or nectar. Repeated releases are often needed.

Green lacewings are commercially available as eggs glued onto cards, or loose in an inert mixture of rice hulls or as larvae in small individual cells so they do not eat each other. They are also available as adults in a cardboard tube that is screened at both ends. Lacewings are active during a wide range of temperatures from 54 to 95° F. Consult with supplier on recommended release rates.



Figure 3 & 4: Lacewing larvae and adults. Photos by L. Pundt

### Tips for using Green Lacewings

- Release in the early morning.
- Larvae are cannibalistic, so spread over a wide area.
- Control ants and slugs. They will eat lacewing eggs off the cards.

Ants will protect mealybugs from natural enemies, to feed upon honeydew, so identify the type of ant species so you can determine the best type of bait to use.

Mealybug destroyers and lacewings can help suppress mealybug populations. It may be necessary to spot treat with a compatible pesticide to manage mealybugs or destroy heavily infested plants.

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## References

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