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Overview on adventive eucalypt psyllids in the world [O]

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The genus *Eucalyptus* with over 730 species is native to Australia, Tasmania and nearby islands. Today, many eucalypt species adapted to different climatic conditions are planted on all continents. They are used for the production of paper, cellulose, wood, charcoal and many other purposes. The species richness of the Australian eucalypt flora is reflected in the associated insect fauna, such as the host specific jumping plant lice or lerp insects (Sternorrhyncha, Psylloidea). Of the around 400 known Australian psyllid species, 275 species develop on eucalypts. Several psyllid species have become serious pests in eucalypt plantations in Australia and, in particular, on other continents. Psyllids can harm their host by removing large quantities of plant sap, by damaging new flush or by the secretion of honeydew serving as a substrate for sooty mold. Currently, 15 eucalypt psyllids have been reported from outside Australia with the highest number in New Zealand followed by the USA. From Brazil, with the largest area of eucalypt plantations, four species are known. They are present in most of the eucalypt-growing regions of Brazil. These exotic psyllids attacking the eucalypt plantations were accidentally introduced into the country in the last three decades: *Blastopsylla occidentalis*, *Ctenarytaina eucalypti*, *C. spatulata* and *Glycaspis brimblecombei*. The pest status of the exotic eucalypt psyllids varies between species and regions. Many colonize a variety of eucalypt species rarely causing significant damage, while others can be very destructive. As an example, *Ctenarytaina eucalypti* caused a significant production loss (30%) in commercial plantations of *Eucalyptus pulverulenta* in the USA (California) and Europe. Here we analyze the current and potential threat of psyllids to eucalypt plantations around the world. There is some concern that additional Australian eucalypt psyllids will be inadvertently introduced into other continents and become pests.