Mini data sheet on *Glycaspis brimblecombei*

Added in 2002 – Deleted in 2006

Reasons for deletion:
Glycaspis brimblecombei has been included in EPPO Alert List for more than 3 years and during this period no particular international action was requested by the EPPO member countries. In 2006, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

*Glycaspis brimblecombei (*Homoptera, Psyllidae) – red gum lerp psyllid

Why	*Glycaspis brimblecombei* came to our attention because it was recently introduced from Australia into North America where it causes severe defoliation and some tree mortality. In addition, there are several examples of past or recent introductions of other eucalyptus psyllids, demonstrating that these insects are likely to be easily moved with eucalyptus plant material.
Where	*G. brimblecombei* originates from Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Northern Territory, South Australia). Recently introduced into North America: USA (California in 1998, Florida in 2001, Hawaii in 2001), Mexico (first found in 2000 in Baja California, spread very rapidly and now present in 21 states). Detected in 2002 in South America, in Chile.
On which plants	Eucalyptus species. Mainly *E. camaldulensis*, but also other species including: *E. rudis, E. globulus, E. diversicolor, E. sideroxylon, E. nicholii, E. lehmannii* (in California); and also *E. blakelyi, E. nitens, E. tereticornis, E. dealbata, E. bridgesiana. E. brassiana, E. mannifera* (in Australia).
Damage	Adults and nymphs feed on sap, they produce large amounts of honeydew on which sooty mould develops. Nymphs construct individual white waxy covers (called lerp) of conical shape. Infested leaves are covered with these waxy secretions, honeydew and sooty mould. Adults (3 mm long, pale green with areas of orange and yellow) tend to live and hide on the underside of the leaves. In Australia, 2 to 4 generations per year are observed. High populations result in withering of leaves, severe defoliation, dieback and eventually tree death (more data would be needed on the extent of tree death).
Dissemination	Adults can fly; over long distances, eucalyptus plant material can disseminate the pest.
Pathway	Plants for planting, cut foliage of eucalyptus from countries where *G. brimblecombei* occurs.
Possible risks	Eucalyptus are grown in the EPPO region for forestry, amenity, paper industry and ornamental purposes. *G. brimblecombei* causes problems in areas where it has been introduced (severe defoliation and even tree mortality are reported), and once introduced it can apparently spread very rapidly. Biological control with parasitoids (*Psyllaephagus bliteus*) seems promising, but needs to be further studied. More data is needed on the biology of the pest, its potential of establishment in Europe and economic impact.
Source(s)	Marín, S.; Parra, S.N. (2003) The attack of *Glycaspis brimblecombei.* Chile Forestal, no. 297, p 10. In: Review of Agricultural Entomology 92(1), January 2004, abst. 291, p 47. INTERNET CSIRO – Systematic names. http://www.ento.csiro.au/aicn/systematic/c_1378.html DOACS – Florida. Pest Alert. Red gum lerp psyllid, Glycaspis brimblecombei by S.E. Halbert. http://doacs.state.fl.us/~pi/enpp/ento/glycaspis.html Gobierno del Distrito Federal Mexico. Secretaria del Medio Ambiente. Control de la plaga que afecta a el eucalipto. http://www.sma.df.gob.mx/varios/plaga.htm NAPIS. http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/states/ca/imap/redgum.html State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture. New Pest Advisory no. 01-02. Red gum lerp psyllid, Glycaspis brimblecombei Moore (Homoptera: Psyllidae) by W.T. Nagamine & R.A. Heu, July 2001. http://www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/npa/npa01-02_rpsyllid.pdf University of California Riverside – Red gum lerp psyllid http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/biocon/dahlsten/rglp/RLP_Main.htm Waynes' word. A newsletter of natural history trivia. The red gum lerp. A tiny insect that attacks Eucalyptus. http://waynesword.palomar.edu/rgumlerp.htm

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