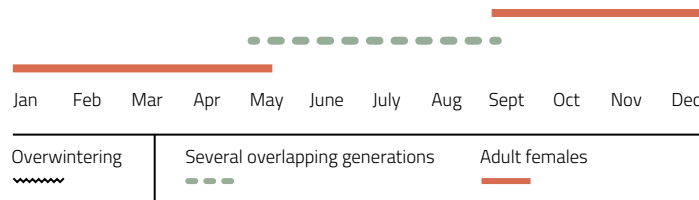




Haanchen barley mealybug – adult, damage
Juan Manuel Alvarez, University of Idaho, Bugwood.org

Mealybug, Haanchen barley

Trionymus haancheni McKenzie



Haanchen barley mealybug – damage
Juan Manuel Alvarez, University of Idaho, Bugwood.org

Hosts

Barley primary host; wheat less preferred.

Identification

ADULTS: Females have 5 mm long, elongate-oval, segmented, and a slender pink bodies covered in thin, wispy filaments of wax along the edges of the body and at the posterior end of the body. They have well-developed slender legs. Only males have wings and are rarely seen. All other life stages move short distances by crawling from plant to plant or over longer distances on wind currents and as accidental hitch-hikers on infested plants or soil on machinery.

MATURE NYMPHS: Also known as crawlers; resemble adults, yellowish coloured, slow moving.

Life Cycle

Females overwinter in soil protected by crop debris. In the spring females crawl or are carried to new crops. First signs of mealybug presence are cottony masses enclosing clusters of pink-red eggs under leaf sheaths.

Feeding Damage

ADULTS AND NYMPHS: Pierce plant tissue to feed on fluids at protected sites on the plant—on upper portions of the root system, in the crown of the plant, under leaf sheaths, or near the base of tillers. Feeding by both females and nymphs causes extensive yellowing, browning of the foliage, and reduced vigor and root growth due to toxins in the saliva. Severe infestations can kill plants. They also secrete large amounts of honeydew, making the plants sticky which can plug up combine headers. Black sooty mold also develops on the honeydew deposits. Damage is acerbated by dry conditions.

Similar Species

A related species, the Utah grass mealy bug, *Trionymus utahensis* (Cockerell), is present in B.C. where it feeds on wild rye and crested wheatgrass.

Monitoring/Scouting

None developed.

Economic Threshold

None established.

Management Options

BIOLOGICAL: Specific natural enemies are not known that can regulate pest populations. Green lacewing (p. 139) may prey on mealybugs.

CULTURAL: Specific cultural methods have not been developed; see also IPM section (p. 3).

CHEMICAL: None registered in Canada.



Haanchen barley mealybug – eggs
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Identification and Management





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1. Pea leaf weevil (*Sitona lineatus*) and leaf damage - Jonathon Williams, AAFC
2. *Pteromalus puparum* parasitizing an imported cabbage worm cocoon (*Pieris rapae*) - T. Haye, CABI
3. Lacewing (*Chrysopa* sp.) adult - John Gavloski, Manitoba Ministry of Agriculture
4. Grasshopper - Jesse MacDonald, AAFC



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