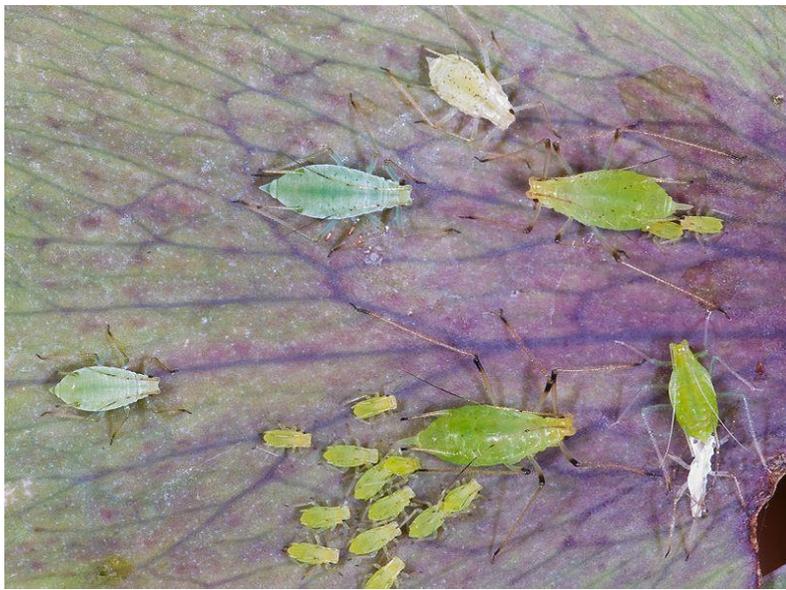


Disease Profile

Common name	Aphids, plant lice	Super family	Aphidoidea
Genus/species	Around 4400 species of 10 families are known	Order	Hemiptera
Pest/disease type	Sap sucking insects similar to adelgids		
Host	Many species of plants are affected by aphids, some affected genus include, <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Rosea</i> , <i>Acmena</i> . They may be a particular problem in greenhouses and for indoors plants where they are protected from the weather. Some aphids are monophagous whilst others are polyphagous.		
Symptoms	Aphids prefer soft succulent growth, new shoots often look dehydrated and wilt, mottling of foliage, curled foliage, sooty mould may be a secondary infection. Ants often farm aphids. Some aphids are vectors of other pathogens		
Identifying features	<p>Eggs: are small and laid in clusters on plant stems or in flowers and are often see through.</p> <p>nymphs: resemble the adults and are soft bodied, rounded and between 1-10mm, most species are green or black in colour although they may be many other colours such as brown, pink, red, yellow or grey. The most distinguishing feature is the two cornicles located at the rear of the abdomen. These cornicles secrete honeydew and in some species defensive substances. Aphids feed in clusters.</p> <p>Adult: resemble nymphs some may be winged</p>		
Life cycle- Incomplete metamorphosis	<p>Aphids have a great survival mechanism which allows them to have huge population explosions. All nymphs hatch as females and are able to reproduce parthenogenetically (asexual reproduction) and give birth to live young (viviparous). The new nymphs mature quickly and give birth to more and more nymphs. Some species have telescoping generations where a female has a daughter within her already parthenogenetically producing her own offspring, so the adult aphid is eating for 3!!!!</p> <p>Eggs: are usually laid in autumn where they overwinter before hatching. Eggs are normally attached to a stem or other plant part</p> <p>Nymphs: multiple generations may exist within one season with most nymphs living between 20-40 days. Toward the end of autumn males appear amongst the population and mate with females, eggs are laid so that the insect is able to overwinter and hatch next spring</p> <p>Adult: males are short lived (born to breed and die), females may develop wings and may move to other nearby plants to spread the infection</p>		
Control options			
Environmental controls	Heavy rain and extreme high temperatures may knock down populations		
Biological controls	Ladybird, hoverfly, lacewing, spiders, and birds predate on aphids. Garlic, catnip and mint are offensive to aphids, planting them around trees to be protected may limit populations.		
Chemical control	Aphids may be sprayed with pyrethroid based or white oil insecticides. Insects should be sprayed at first sign and a program should be in place to monitor populations. Systemic insecticides such as Imidacloprid or abamectin are a great way to control populations in larger trees.		



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphid>



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphid>



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphid>



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphid>

References:

<http://www.ext.vt.edu/search.php?searchtype=vcsearch&q=aphids>, accessed 1/11/11

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphid>, accessed 1/11/11