

Voltinism of *Aleurothrixus floccosus* Maskel (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in an oasis agroecosystem in the Atacama Desert, Tarapacá Region, Chile

Voltinismo de Aleurothrixus floccosus Maskel (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) en un agroecosistema de oasis en el Desierto de Atacama, Región de Tarapacá, Chile

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ABSTRACT

The number of generations of woolly whitefly [*Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Maskell)] was determined on sweet orange orchards [*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck] in the Pica Oasis, Tarapacá Region, Chile. The essays lasted one year, from April 2010 to April 2011. Woolly whitefly presented 7 generations in the Pica Oasis, which overlap causing the constant presence of this pest in Pica. In the coldest months (autumn-winter) the cycle tends to be longer (65.5 days), while in the warmer months (spring-summer) the cycle lasts 45.5 days. In general, the cycle is completed at 52 days.

Keywords: Generations, woolly whitefly, citrus, Pica.

RESUMEN

Se determinó el número de generaciones de la mosca blanca algodonosa de los cítricos [*Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Maskell)] en huertos de naranja dulce [*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck] en el Oasis de Pica, Región de Tarapacá, Chile. Los ensayos tuvieron una duración de un año, desde abril del 2010 hasta abril de 2011. La mosca blanca de los cítricos presentó 7 generaciones en el Oasis de Pica, cuyos estadios se superponen causando la presencia constante de esta plaga en Pica. En los meses más fríos (otoño-invierno) el ciclo tiende a ser más largo (65,5 días), mientras que en los meses más cálidos (primavera-verano) el ciclo dura 45,5 días. En general, el ciclo se completa a los 52 días.

Palabras claves: Generaciones, mosca blanca algodonosa de los cítricos, cítricos, Pica.

Introduction

The species *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Maskell) 1895, the citrus woolly whitefly, is a polyphagous species of South American origin. In Chile, infestations occur on various broadleaved evergreen plants, including citrus fruits [lemon (*Citrus limon* (L.) B.), tangerine (*C. reticulata* B.), orange (*C. sinensis* (L.) O.), pomelo (*C. grandis* H.). In recent years, it has also been recorded on lucuma [*Pouteria lucuma* (Ruiz & Pav.) Kuntze] and guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) (Klein and Waterhouse, 2000; Rojas, 2005; Luppichini *et al.*, 2008). Its

distribution, in Chile, comprise from the Region of Arica and Parinacota to the Region of Bío-Bío, absent in the Region of Antofagasta (Klein y Waterhouse, 2000). In Chile, their host plants are orange, mandarin, lemon, grapefruit and lime. In recent years, it has also been recorded on lucuma and guava (Klein and Waterhouse, 2000; Rojas, 2005; Luppichini *et al.*, 2008). The body and two pairs of membranous wings of adult females and males of these insects are covered with a white waxy substance. The adult female is about 1.5 mm in length with the male slightly smaller. The eggs give rise to nymphs, which, after walking a short distance, insert

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Fecha de Recepción: 21 septiembre, 2018.

Fecha de Aceptación: 15 noviembre, 2018.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0718-34292018005002303>. Publicado en línea: 12-marzo-2012.

their stylets into the mesophyll tissue of leaves. During their development they pass through four nymphal stages, during which thin waxy filaments are secreted that gradually cover the body. Whitefly prefer to feed and oviposit on the undersides of young leaves that sprout when their host trees are actively growing (Ripa *et al.*, 1999; Giliomee & Millar, 2009). The citriculture of the Pica Oasis (Tarapacá Region, Chile) is strongly attacked by this aleyrodid, which is present throughout the year, overlapping its life stages, but the number of generations in the agroclimatological conditions of this oasis is unknown. The aim of this study was to determine the number of generations of *A. floccosus* in oasis conditions in the desert of northern Chile.

Materials and Methods

The experiments were carried out in sweet orange orchard [*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck] (Liceo Padre Hurtado, Pica, Región de Tarapacá, Chile) (20°29'S, 69°19'W; 1,348 m.a.s.l.). For these assays, muslin sleeves were used for the purpose of protection and to prevent escape and reinfestation of adults of *A. floccosus*. A branch with new leaves and that was clean

of pests was chosen, which was covered by the sleeve. Subsequently, approximately 100 adults of *A. floccosus* were left in the sleeve in order to observe oviposition.

When the first colonies of nymphs were obtained, the infested branches were agitated, to eliminate all the adults. This branch that contained only nymphs was reviewed frequently until they reached adulthood. The 100 adults who first emerged were transferred to a new uninfested branch (covered with a muslin sleeve). These insects were considered as representative adults of the next generation. Finally, emergency data of adults by generation were recorded, repeating the procedure for one year.

Results and Discussion

The essays lasted one year, from April 2010 to April 2011. The average temperature between April 2010 and April 2011 was 19.58±0.62°C, varying between a minimum average of 14.69°C and an average maximum of 22.32°C. Under these temperature conditions, *A. floccosus* presented 7 generations in the Pica Oasis, which overlap causing the constant presence of this pest in Pica (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1. Average time for the development of each generation of *Aleurothrixus floccosus* in the conditions of the Pica Oasis, Tarapacá Region of Chile, between April 2010 and April 2011.

Generation	Time from egg to adult (days)
First	66
Second	65
Third	45
Quarter	50
Fifth	43
Sixth	44
Seventh	48
Promedio	52

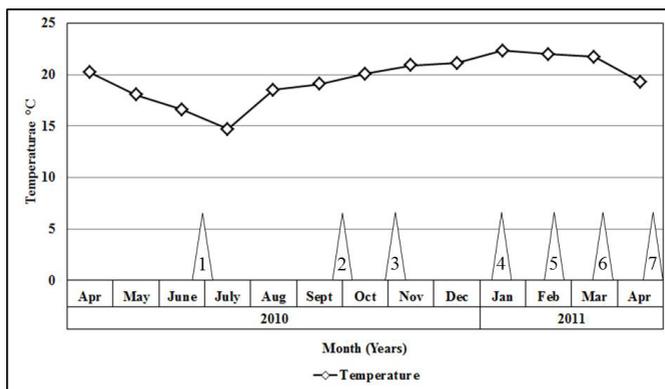


Figure 1. Population peaks of alate *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (triangles) and temperature recorded from April 2010 to April 2011 in the Oasis of Pica.

In the coldest months (autumn-winter) the cycle tends to be longer (65.5 days), while in the warmer months (spring-summer) the cycle lasts 45.5 days. In general, the cycle is completed at 52 days. The results obtained in this study are similar to those registered by Onillon and Abbassi (1973), Pérez *et al.* (1973), Watts y Alam (1973), Vulic and Beltrán (1977), Carrero and Tarancón (1979), Ortu and Ibba (1985), Paulson and Beardsley (1986), Onillon (1990), Byrne and Bellows (1991), and Alford (2017) who point out that *A. floccosus* can present more than two and up to eight generations per year. According to Ripa and Larral (2008), in Chile the woolly whitefly is an insect that has more than two generations during the year, depending on the climatic conditions. The tests carried out in lemon trees in the province of Quillota, show that the cycle of this pest in the field, takes approximately 60 days in spring and 50 days in

summer, from the state of the egg to the emergence of the adult. In addition, the authors indicate that from the Region of Arica and Parinacota to the Atacama Region there is a continuous reproduction of the woolly whitefly throughout the year.

In Peru, the woolly whitefly presents three generations in the year, completing its development from egg to adult in 48 days under summer conditions (30°C and 70% RH) (Núñez, 1995).

Conclusions

In the Oasis of Pica, the woolly whitefly is present throughout the year, overlapping its different states. The prevailing climatic conditions in this oasis allow *A. floccosus* to find the favorable conditions of habitat and environmental offer (food) to remain active in all seasons.

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