

This short description was prepared in the framework of the EU FP7 project DROPSA - Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens (grant agreement no. 613678). This pest was listed in the DROPSA alert list for *Vitis* fruit.

Aleurolobus taonabae (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae)

Fruit pathway: Adults and their nymphs may be imported in table grape bunches as they suck sap from grape berries. Adults and hatching nymphs feed on ripening fruit of grapevines (Biosecurity Australia 2011). The nymphs remain with the food source until pupating and emerging into adults (ADA2014).

Other pathways: plants for planting: adults and nymphs also on leaves (Biosecurity Australia 2011). Eggs of first generation are laid on leaves (ADA 2014).

Hosts: *Vitis vinifera*, *Cercis chinensis*, *Mallotus japonicus*, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Taonabo japonica*, *Terstroemia japonica*, *Crataegus* ssp., *Pittosporum tobira*, *Osmanthus fragrans* (ADA2014).

Distribution: Asia: China, Japan, India, Taiwan (ADA 2014).

Damage: Hatched nymphs mostly feed on the back of grape leaves. Adults and hatching nymphs continue to damage leaves and ripening fruit of grapevines. Damage to the grape bunches occurs when second generation *A. taonabae* adults and nymphs suck nutrients from ripening berries, leading to damage that reduces both yield and quality of the fruit (ADA 2014). During the feeding process, whiteflies excrete honeydew, which can encourage the growth of sooty moulds on the plant host and may affect the quality of grape bunches (Blodgett 1992). Whiteflies are major pests of tropical and subtropical crops and of protected crops in temperate regions (Caciagli 2007).

Other information: Quarantine pest for table grapes from Japan to Australia.

Impact: Moderate	Intercepted: not known	Spreading/invasive: not known
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References:

- ADA 2014. Final report for the non-regulated analysis of existing policy for table grapes from Japan. Australian Department of Agriculture, Canberra.
- Biosecurity Australia 2011. Final import risk analysis report for table grapes from the People's Republic of China. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra.
- Blodgett S 1992. Grape Whitefly. Pages 245-246 in: Grape Pest Management, 2nd edition. University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 3343, Oakland, CA.
- Caciagli P 2007. Survival of Whiteflies during Long-Distance Transportation of Agricultural Products and Plants. In Czosnek H (ed) Tomato yellow leaf curl virus disease management, molecular biology, breeding for resistance 57–63. Springer-Verlag, Amsterdam.