



Psyllids and citrus in Australia

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Hobart, Tasmania

Introduction to psyllids (Hemiptera: Psylloidea) and their associated bacteria

~4000 species and 7 families



Hotspot with 6 families

FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA

Aphalaridae Löw, 1879
Calophyidae Vondráček, 1957
Carsidaridae Crawford, 1911
Liviidae Löw, 1879
Psyllidae Latreille, 1807
Triozidae Löw, 1879

Can vector plant pathogenic *Candidatus Liberibacter* species - the causative agent of Huanglongbing (HLB) disease in citrus



African Citrus Psyllid (AfCP)
Image modified from S.P. van Vuuren – Citrus Research International



Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)
Image modified from S.P. van Vuuren – Citrus Research International

Exotic pest citrus psyllids

not present in Australia

Global Distribution of AfCP and ACP

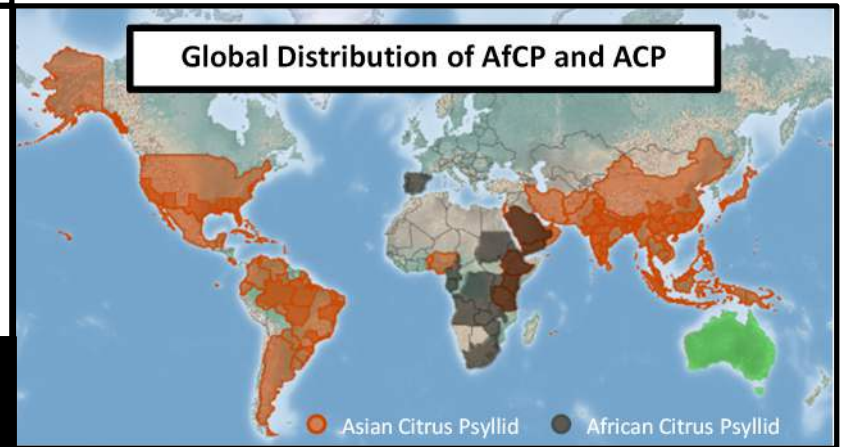


Image modified from CABI, 2024. CABI Compendium. Wallingford, UK: CAB International.

Native psyllids recorded in Australia



No native Australian psyllids have been recorded to feed on citrus

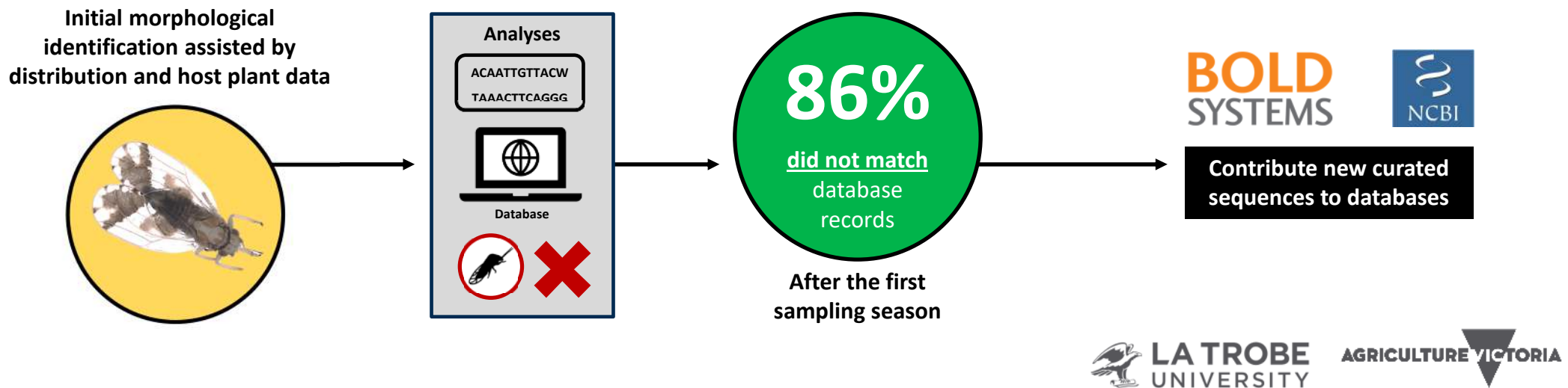
Aims & objectives

Project aim

Improve Australia's biosecurity preparedness towards exotic psyllids by assessing the native diversity of psyllids in and around citrus orchards in eastern Australia

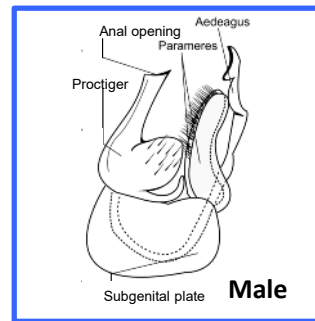
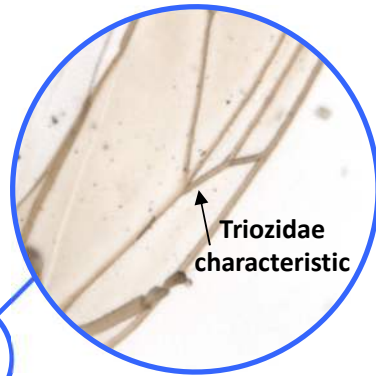
Project objectives

- Use an Integrative Taxonomy approach to assess psyllid diversity and improve genetic database records
- Compare collection methods









Integrative Taxonomy approach to psyllid identification

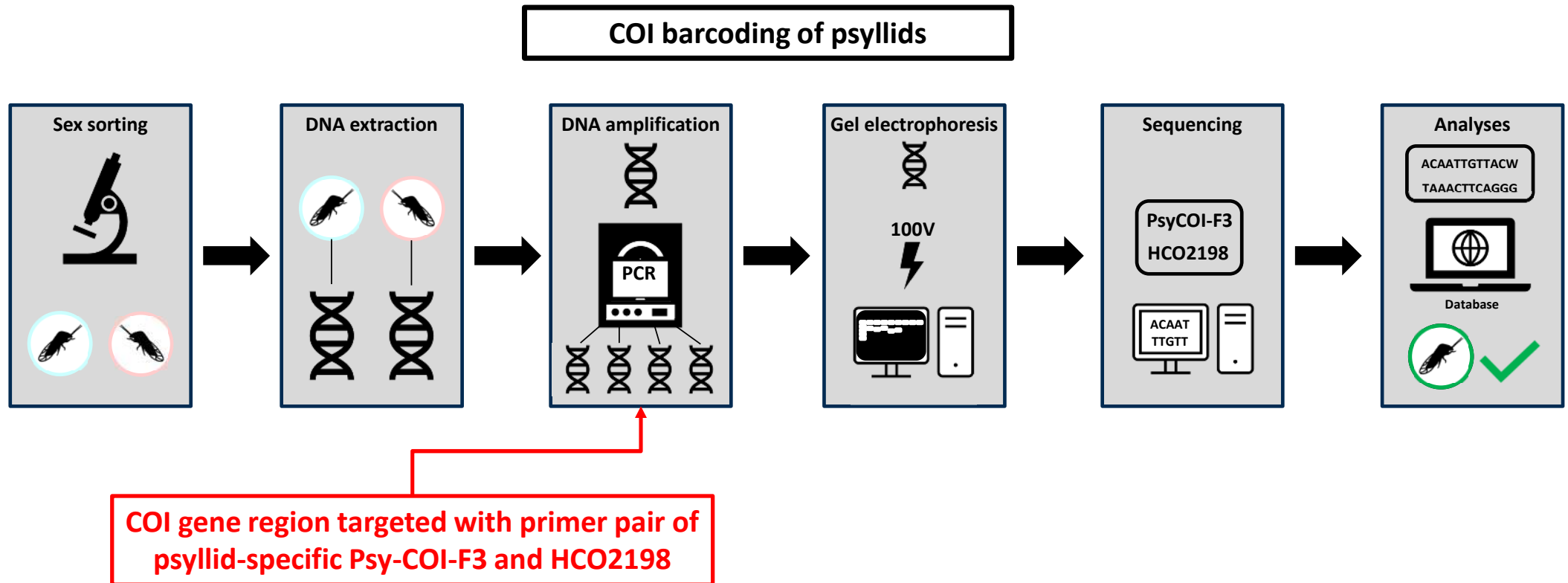
- Morphological examinations
- Ecological and distribution data (i.e., host plant information)
- Non-destructive COI barcoding of psyllids



GENERA AND FAMILIES OF PSYLLIDS IN AUSTRALIA

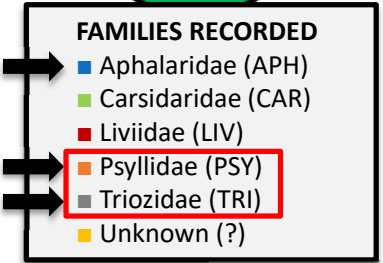
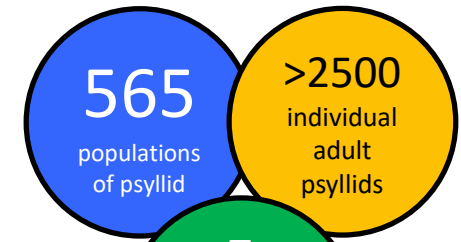
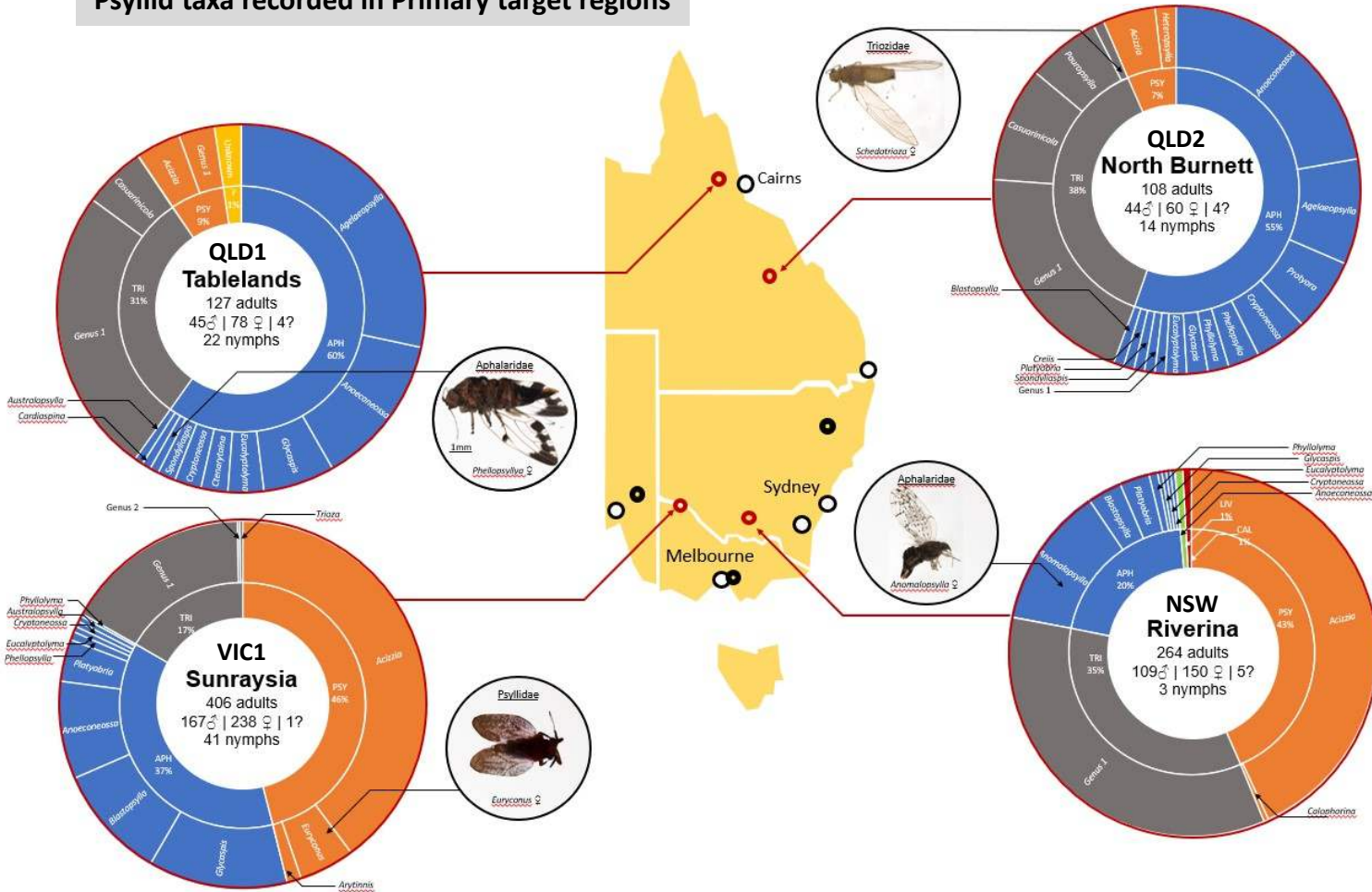
 <i>Anoeconeossa</i> Family: Aphalaridae QLD 2023, M. Edwards	 <i>Anomalopsylla</i> Family: Aphalaridae NSW 2023, M. Edwards	 <i>Cecidopsylla</i> Family: Aphalaridae NSW 2023, M. Edwards
 <i>Colophorina</i> Family: Psyllidae NSW 2023, M. Edwards	 <i>Protyora</i> Family: Carsidaridae QLD 2023, M. Edwards	 Undescribed genus Family: Triozidae VIC 2023, M. Edwards

Integrative Taxonomy approach to psyllid identification



Overall results: First season of biodiversity by morphology

Psyllid taxa recorded in Primary target regions



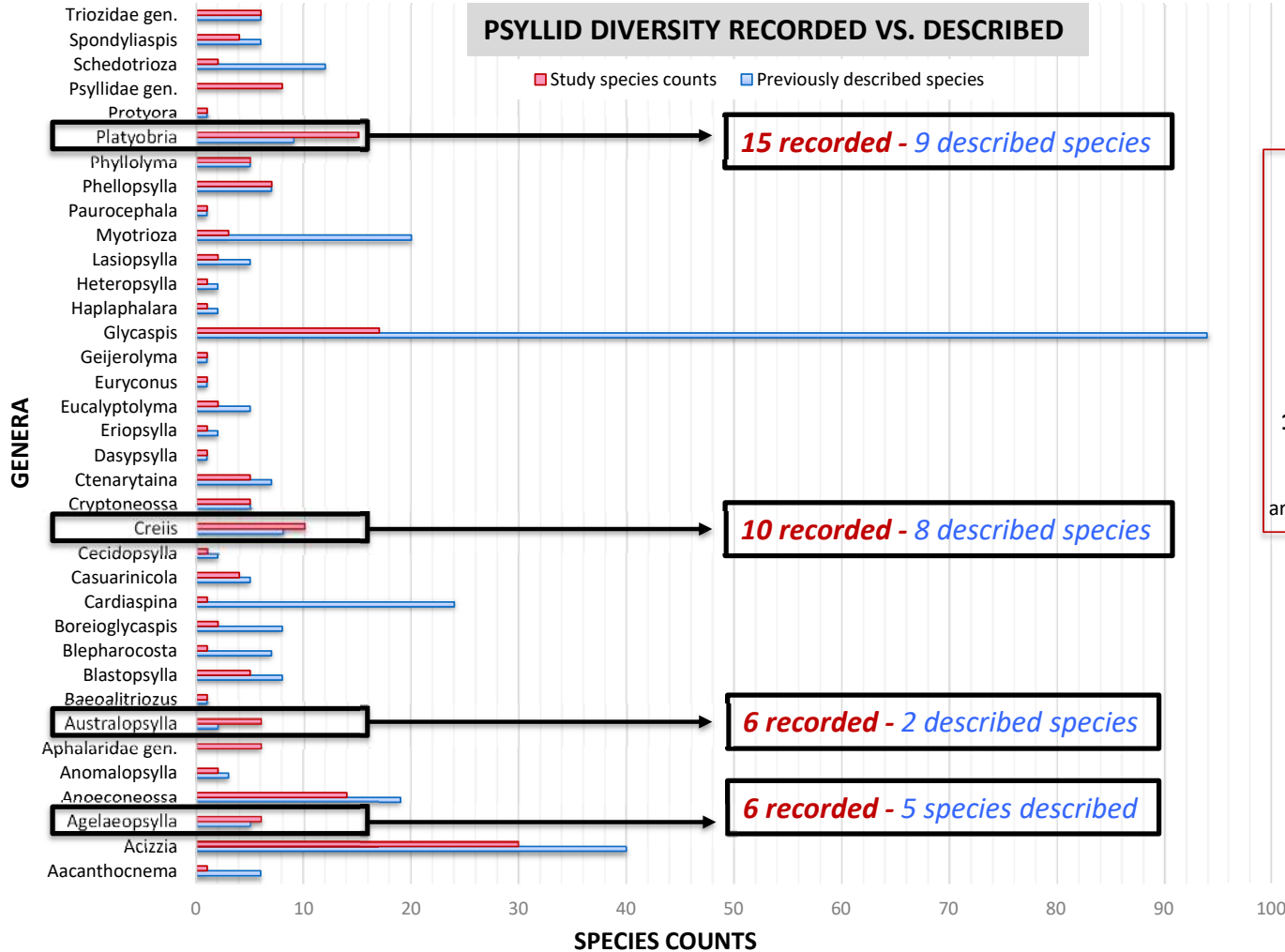
Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)
Family: Psyllidae



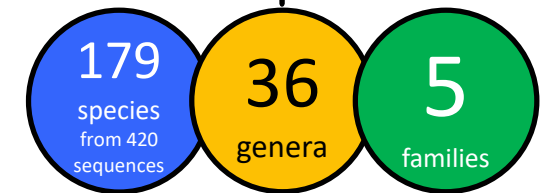
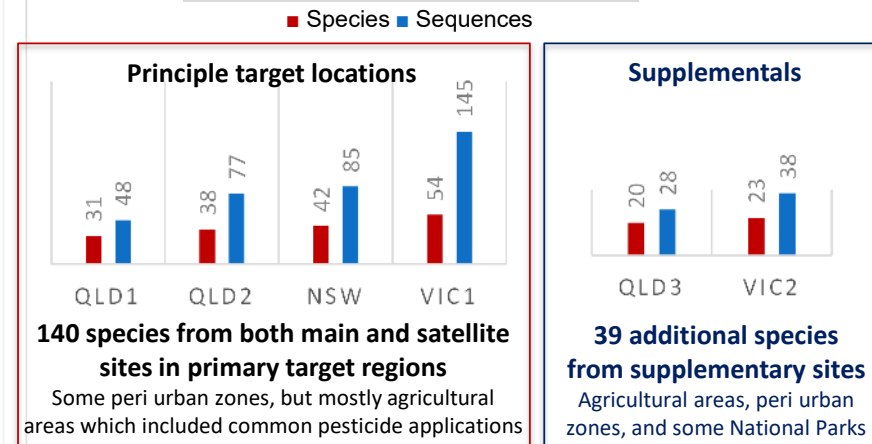
African Citrus Psyllid (AfCP)
Family: Triozidae

Overall results: Biodiversity from two collection seasons after COI barcoding

PSYLLID DIVERSITY RECORDED VS. DESCRIBED

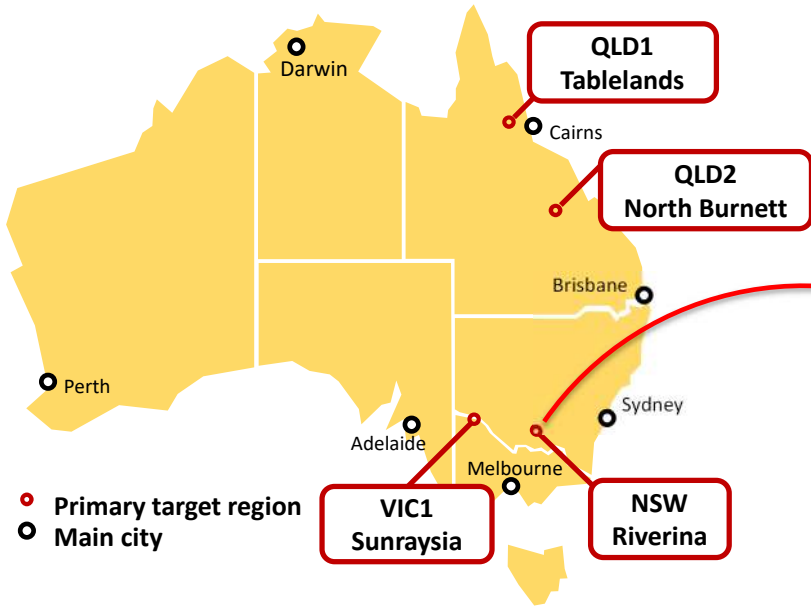


DIVERSITY ACROSS LOCATIONS



Trap comparison experimental design

Study design for collecting psyllids



3-hour sessions



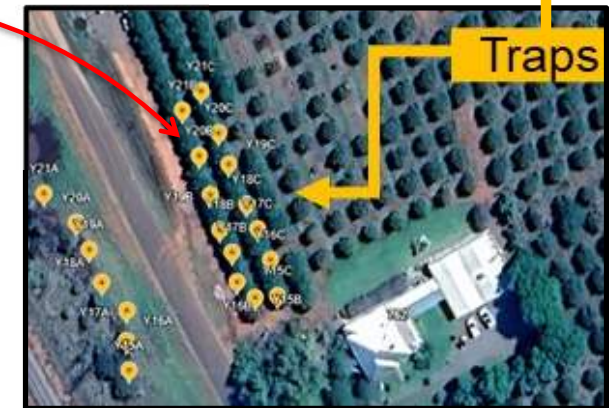
2 events per trip



7-day deployment



7-day deployment

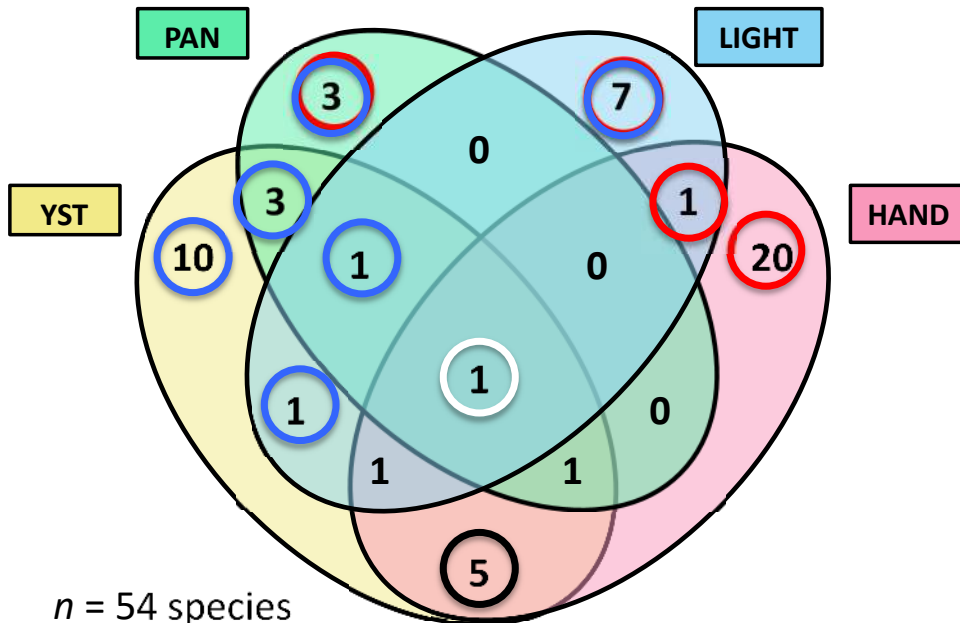


Pan and yellow sticky traps (YSTs) deployed in a grid-like pattern within 2 metres of each other



Experiment results: Comparing collection methods

COLLECTION METHODS IN MAIN SITES



SPECIES FROM MAIN SITES

LOCATION	TOTAL SPECIES	YST	PAN	LIGHT	HAND	>1 METHOD
QLD1 (Tablelands)	5	4	1	0	1	1
QLD2 (North Burnett)	18	4	4	4	8	2
NSW (Riverina)	12	4	0	1	9	2
VIC1 (Sunraysia)	19	10	4	7	11	7

Species composition: HAND = 53.7%; LIGHT = 22.2%; PAN = 16.6%; YST = 40.7%;

One species recorded using all collection methods

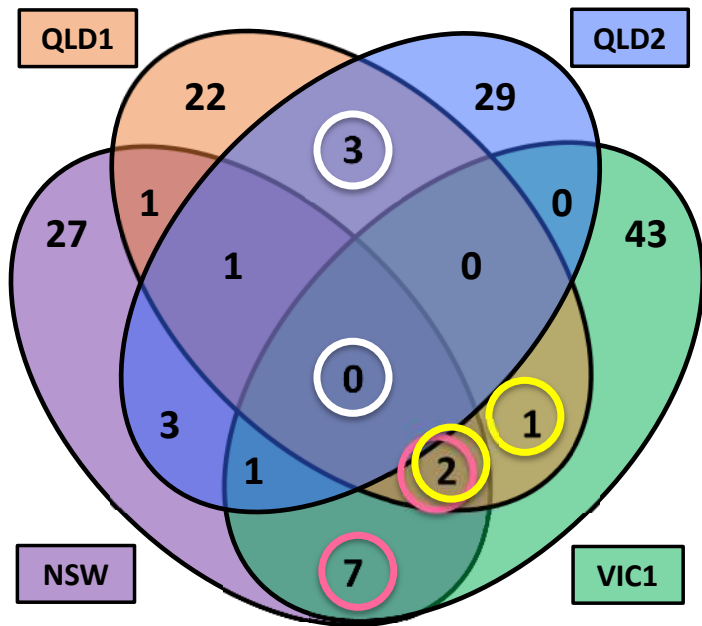
5 species recorded from both hand collection and YSTs

YST alone could have missed 31 species (~57%)

Hand sampling alone could have missed 25 species (~46%)

Experiment Results: Locations and diversity

SPECIES COMPOSITION ACROSS PRIMARY REGIONS



n = 140
(includes main and satellite sites)

SPECIES IN PRIMARY REGIONS

● Main site ● Satellite sites

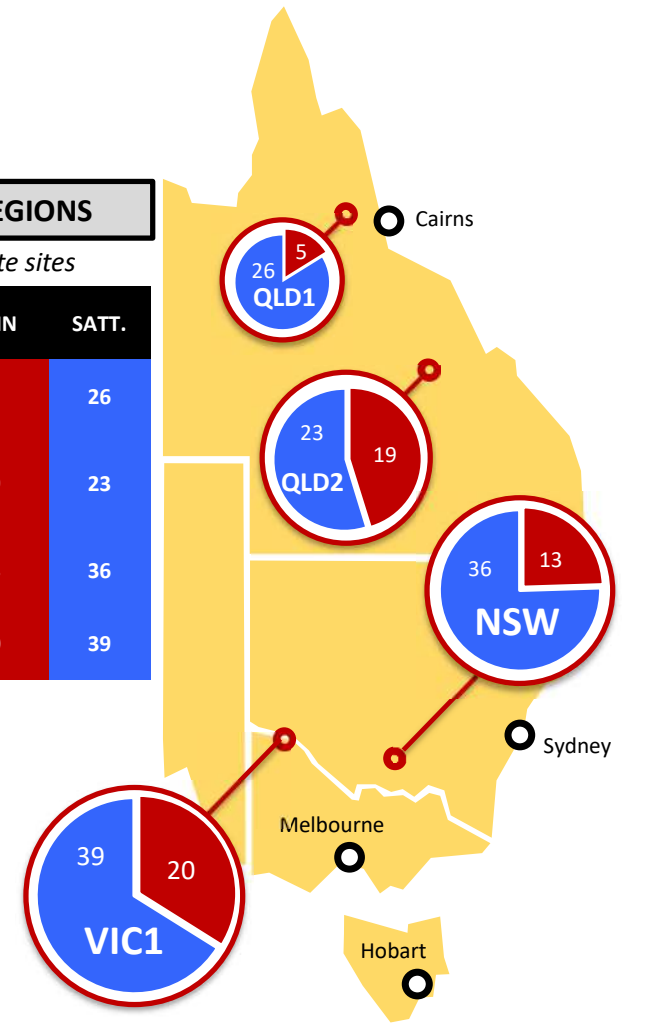
LOCATION	TOTAL SPP.	MAIN	SATT.
QLD1 (Tablelands)	30	5	26
QLD2 (North Burnett)	37	19	23
NSW (Riverina)	43	13	36
VIC1 (Sunraysia)	54	20	39

Three recorded in both QLD1 and QLD2

No species were recorded in all sites

Same species recorded in nearby sites

Same species recorded in distant sites



Summary

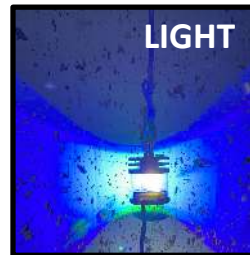
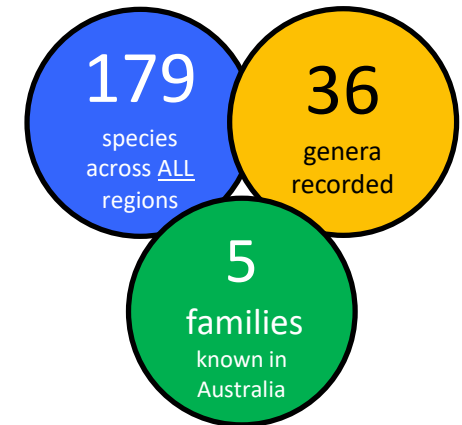
OBJECTIVE 1 - BIODIVERSITY

- Diversity recorded so far is 179 species from 36 genera and 5 families
- Approximately 86% of species did NOT match sequences on genetic databases to species level
- **For several genera, we have recorded a high number of undescribed species suggesting the number of psyllid taxa present in Australia is higher than what is currently recorded**



OBJECTIVE 2 – TRAP COMPARISON

- The best approach to capture the most diversity is to integrate collection techniques, which could be suitable for researchers
- The most ‘practical’ approach to collect psyllids for growers would involve a combination of hand collecting and YSTs



Next steps of the project

16S metabarcoding of psyllids to reveal bacterial compositions



Improve the reference sequence databases !

Thank you

Acknowledgements

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Janet Wheeler (LTU)

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Image adapted from Plant Health Australia (PHA), 2014.
Biosecurity manual for citrus producers.

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Feel free to contact me with any questions