

Spotted anything unusual?

These pests attack a wide range of hosts and would have serious consequences for the nursery and garden industry and Australian agriculture if they were to become established.

If you see anything unusual, call the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline on 1800 084 881.

EXOTIC PLANT PEST HOTLINE
1800 084 881



Guava rust

- Causes brown-grey lesions on young leaves and shoots
- Can kill shoot tips, causing loss of leaders and bushy growth habit
- Bright yellow spores are produced on older lesions
- Brown spots with no spore production occurs on resistant hosts



Sudden oak death

- Diffuse dark-brown spots with fuzzy margins, usually at shoot tips
- Shoots become blackened and can drop foliage
- Flattened cankers which ooze dark red to black sap can occur low on the trunk



Glassy winged sharp shooter

- Vector of Pierce's disease (*Xylella fastidiosa*)
- Large (13–14 mm in length), dark insect, with yellow dots in its head
- Eggs laid in side-by-side rows on the underside of leaves
- Produce a white excrement that sticks to leaves
- Pierce's disease (insert image) is characterised by leaf scorch, starting with sudden drying of parts of the leaf, which then turn brown with adjacent yellow or red colour



Asian gypsy moth

- Female moth – white body with yellowish hairs and white wings with black wavy bands (wingspan of 4–7 cm)
- Male moth (insert image) – grey-brown body and dark wing markings (wingspan of 3–4 cm)
- Larvae colour starts as grey-black (when 3 mm in length) and develops black, yellow, blue and red patterns (growing to 70 mm)
- Larvae feed on buds leading to defoliation



Red palm weevil

- Large weevils (up to 35 mm long), reddish-brown with a long curved snout
- Eggs (2.5 x 1 mm) are creamy-white, oblong and shiny
- Larvae (35–50 mm long) have a brown head and white body with 13 segments



Citrus longicorn beetle

- Large black beetles with white spots (21–37 mm long) and antennae that are 1–2 times the length of their body
- Larvae grow up to 56 mm long with a yellow-white body and black head, developing within the host trunk
- Produce frass at the base of infested trees and round exit holes

