ICS 65.020.01
CCS B 16

NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 28983-2012

Detection and identification of Planococcus lilacinus (Cockerell)

南洋臀纹粉蚧检疫鉴定方法

Issued on: December 31, 2012 **Implemented on: June 1, 2013**

Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC

Table of Contents

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of Plant Quarantine (SAC/TC271) and focal points. This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China, Shenzhen CIQ. The main drafters of this standard. Jiao Yi, Conlin, Xu Lang, the only jade, Lou constant wind, Chen lin, Yudao Jian, Chen Dong United States. Nanyang buttocks quarantine and identification of patterns mealybugs

1 Scope

China's national method for the quarantine detection and identification of Planococcus lilacinus (Cockerell), a mealybug of tropical and subtropical crops. It specifies the detection and identification methods for the species and applies to its quarantine identification. Mealybugs are among the most frequently intercepted pests in fruit and plant imports, and they are among the hardest to identify. The insect is small, soft-bodied and covered in wax, and the characters that separate one species from another are not visible on it: they are microscopic features of the cuticle - the pores, the ducts, the setae and their arrangement - which can only be seen after the specimen has been cleared of its contents and stained and mounted on a slide. Two mealybugs that look identical in a fruit consignment may be a common species of no quarantine significance and a regulated one, and the difference is decided under a microscope by counting structures. That is why a method standard for a single mealybug species exists and why its terminology clause defines anatomical features that no non-specialist has heard of - the circulus on the ventral abdomen, the dorsal ostioles, the cerarii. Planococcus lilacinus attacks coffee, cocoa, citrus, mango, guava, custard apple and a wide range of other tropical hosts, feeds on shoots, fruit and roots, and transmits plant viruses in some crops. It arrives on fruit and on planting material from South and South-East Asia, which is exactly the trade China conducts most of. So the standard covers the examination of consignments, the collection of specimens, the slide preparation that the identification depends on, and the morphological characters that separate this species from the mealybugs it is confused with. Issued on 31 December 2012 and in force since 1 June 2013.

This standard specifies the Nanyang hip pattern mealybug quarantine and identification methods. This standard applies to quarantine and identification of Nanyang hip pattern mealybug.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document. SN/T 2034 Asher Kuwana banana and pineapple ash Kuwana quarantine and identification of new methods

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Abdominal umbilical circulus Located between the 3rd and 4th parasites ventral abdomen abdominal segment, often narrow local horny hardening box limits the number and size of different species Scale insects vary widely. Also known as gastroschisis.

3.2 Back hole ostioles The students in a cross-shaped structure fissure lips as parasites on the back, the number is usually two pairs, with only a few types of right. Back hole position according to students Set into the front and back hole back hole. Before the students back hole front chest and back plate hole back the students in the sixth abdominal segment backplane. Also known as dorsal fissure.

3.3 Disc-shaped gland diskpores Scale insects secrete a type of wax glands, including three grid gland, gland five grid, multi-compartment gland, sieve-like holes and other shapes glands.

3.4 Sange gland triloculardpores One kind of disk-shaped gland, various sizes slightly triangular or circular hardened structure in which the Department has three elongated apertures.

3.5 Multi-compartment gland multiloculardiscpores One kind of disk-shaped gland, different diameters of round or oval holes of hardened, often at the center of a circle and a hole edge of the hole, more than perforations 5.

3.6 Tubular glands tubulardducts One type of scale insects secrete wax gland, have different diameters and lengths, both sides of the tube is nearly parallel, narrow opening with a hardened box. * * *