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CARIBBEAN FOOD CROPS SOCIETY

47

Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting 2011

Bridgetown, Barbados Volume XLVII – Number 1 T-STAR Invasive Species Symposium

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 47th ANNUAL MEETING

Caribbean Food Crops Society 47th Annual Meeting July 3–8, 2011

Lloyd Erskine Sandiford Centre Bridgetown, Barbados

"Assuring Caribbean food and nutrition security in the context of climate change"

United States Department of Agriculture, T-STAR Sponsored Invasive Species Symposium

Toward a Collective Safeguarding System for the Greater Caribbean Region: Assessing Accomplishments since the first Symposium in Grenada (2003) and Coping with Current Threats to the Region

Special Symposium Edition
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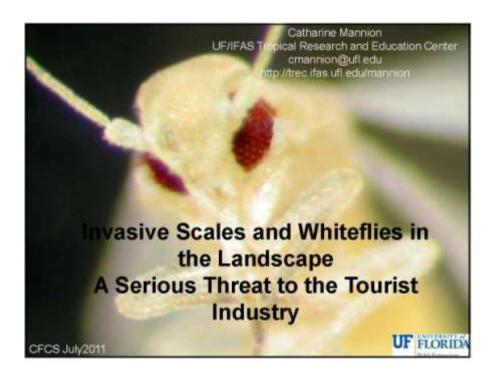
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INVASIVE SCALES AND WHITEFILES IN THE LANDSCAPE—A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

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Value of the Landscape

- Provides the fundamental support system for life on earth
- Supports human physical and social needs
- Tied closely to human emotion
- Have the capacity to enhance and regenerate natural benefits and services
- · Thus, can affect all aspects of life





Diversity of host material and habitat make the landscape an ideal place for new pest establishment

Challenges in Invasive Pests in the Landscape

- · Detection and identification
- Management strategies for the landscape
- Dealing with everyone from the homeowner to the grounds keeper or landscape manager to the politician
- Attention to high risk pests but little or no reaction to lower risk pests.

Impact of "Lower Risk" Pests

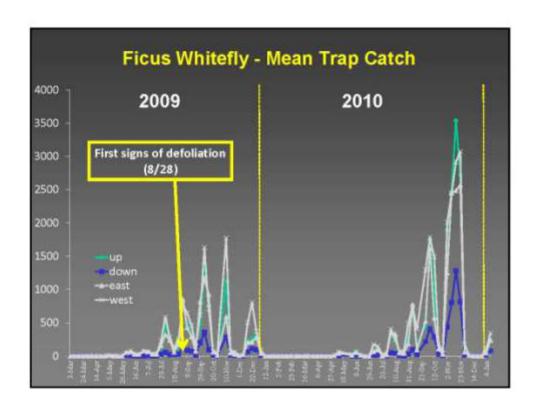
- Risk of spreading into production areas and moved to new area
- · High visual or local impact
- · Public, press and politic pressure
- Yet, not considered national risk (lack of funding or resources)
- Could be more problematic in isolated areas
- · Reliance on pesticides



Ficus Whitefly Singhiella simplex (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) Only feeds on ficus species Currently in several south and central Florida Counties; some areas of Caribbean Causes leaf yellowing; leaf drop and branch dieback











Plants Hosts

- Acalypha wilkesiana (Copperleaf)
- Annona sp. (Sugarapple)
- Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk island pine) Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia
- Bucida buceras (Black olive)
- Bucida buceras (Black olive) creeper)

 Bursera simaruba (Gumbo limbo) Persea americana (Avocado)

 Calophyllum species Phoenix roebelenii (Pigmy palm)
- Calophyllum species
- Catheranthus roseus (Madagascar Quercus virginiana (Live oak)
 periwinkle) Sabal palmetto (Sabal palm)

- Eugenia spp.
- Ficus aurea (Strangler fig)
- Ficus carica (Edible fig)
- Ficus carica (Edible fig) Veitchia species
 Hyophorbe verschaffeltii (Spindle palm) Washingtonia palm
- Mangifera indica (Mango)

- Myrica cerifera (Wax myrtle)
- Musa sp. (Banana)

- periwinkle)

 Chrysobalanus icaco (Cocoplum)

 Chrysophyllum oliviforme (Satinleaf)

 Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm)

 Conocarpus erectus (Buttonwood)

 Cordyline fruticosa (Hawaiian ti)

 Dictyosperma album (Hurricane palm)

 Dypsis lutescens (Areca palm)

 Eugenia spp.

 Sabal palmetto (Sabal palm)

 Simarouba glauca

 Smilax auriculata

 Spondias sp

 Spondias sp

 Spondias purpurea

 Strelitzia nicolai (White bird of paradise)

 Strelitzia reginae (Elird of paradise)

 Tabebula species

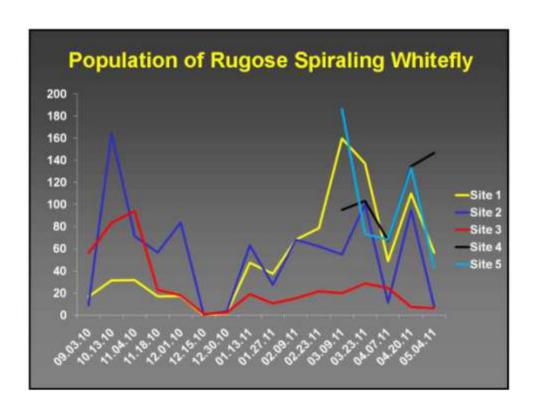
 - Tabebula species
 Terminalia catappa (Tropical almond)

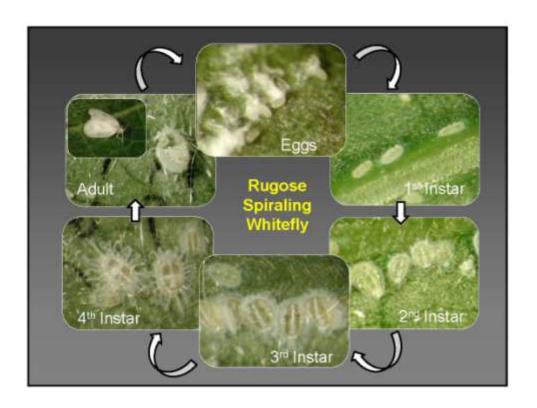
 - Zeuxine strateumatica

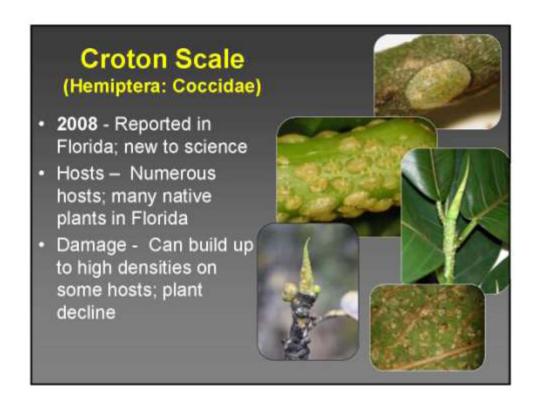
And, the list continues to grow

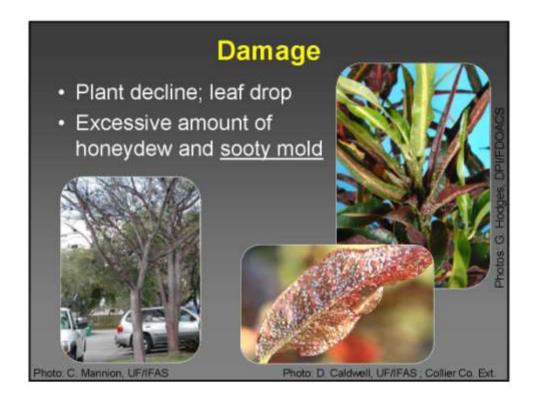












First	Mean Days (± SD)	
	Second	10.4 ± 1.3
Third	3.9 ± - 0.8	6.9 ± 0.97
Fourth	2.8 ± 0.8	
Adult (cumulative)	29.7 ± 1.9	31.1 ± 2.1

Pests in the Landscape

- Development and sharing of information and resources for more localized problems
- Promote education and biologicallybased management
- Pay attention to pests that are currently "under the radar"