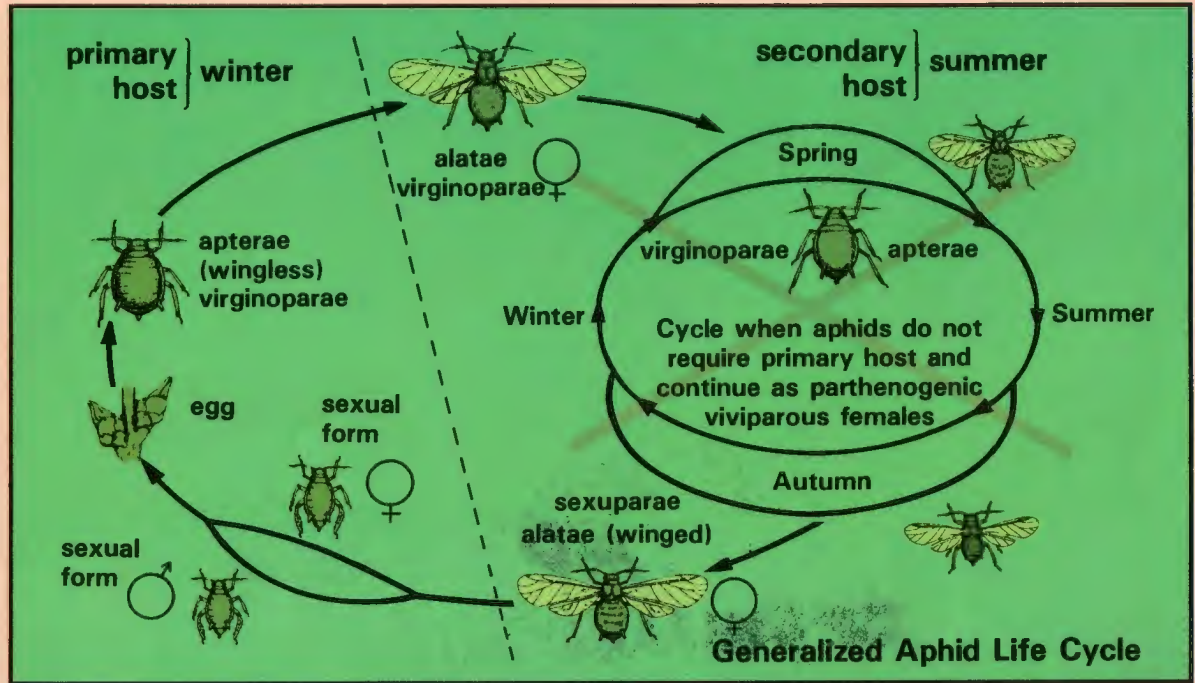
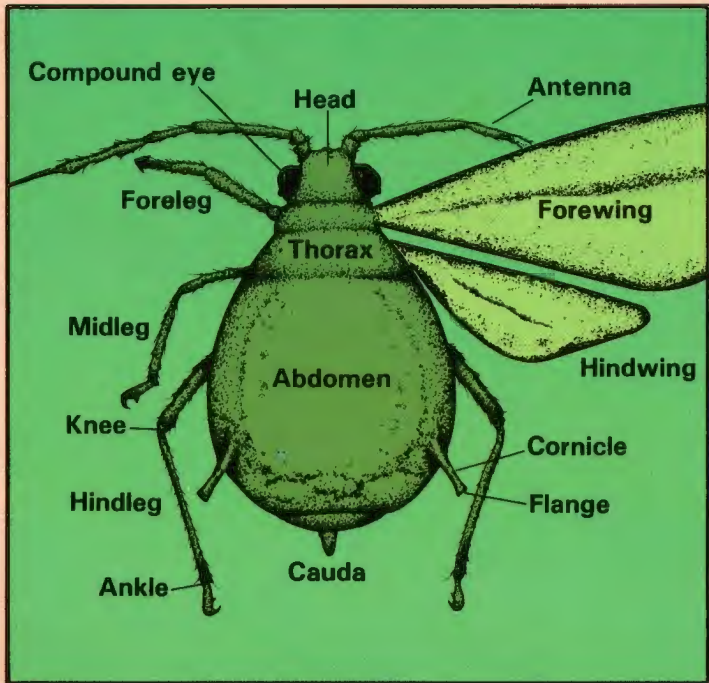

COMMON CEREAL APHIDS

Aphids are nearly transparent, soft-bodied insects that live on plants by sucking their juice. When present in sufficient numbers, any aphid species can cause yellowing and premature death of the leaves they are feeding on. They exude drops of sugary liquid known as "honeydew" which may cause tiny scorch marks on the foliage and tend to encourage the development of blackish fungi known as sooty

molds. The life cycles of aphids involve winged (alatae) and wingless (apterae) forms and primary and secondary hosts. When feeding on cereals, the females of most aphid species reproduce parthenogenetically (i.e., without being fertilized), giving rise to nymphs rather than eggs (viviparae).

Variation to the color of the aphids illustrated in this poster may be found in nature.

All of the species shown below, except *Diuraphis noxia*, may act as vectors of barley yellow dwarf virus on cereals. So far, *D. noxia* is only known as a BYDV vector in South Africa.



Rhopalosiphum padi

Oat Bird-Cherry Aphid
Bird Cherry Oat Aphid
Cereal Aphid

The winged adults are blackish green and are approximately 2 mm long. The wingless adults and young are green except for the hind region which has reddish patches. The aphid has short cornicles with distinct flanged ends. It is found feeding on the stems of cereal plants and may even be found on the stem bases below ground level.

R.T. Plumb



R.T. Plumb



R. maidis

Corn Leaf Aphid

Very similar to *R. padi* but slimmer, the wingless adults do not have the reddish patches on their hind region. One favorite habitat is the not yet fully emerged rolled leaves of barley.

C.C. Gill



Sitobion avenae (Syn *Macrosiphum avenae*)

Grain Aphid
English Grain Aphid

This aphid is pale to apple green with long, dark cornicles and dark leg joints. Occasionally orange or brown colored forms may occur. It has a body length of up to 3 mm. It feeds on the upper leaves and on the developing grain.

R.T. Plumb



C.C. Gill



Schizaphis graminum

Greenbug

This aphid is pale green with a darker green stripe down the middle of its back. Up to 2 mm in length, it has short cornicles with black tips and black antennae. Colonies of this aphid can be found feeding on any part of the plant. Its feeding is especially damaging and can result in the development of necrotic areas, sometimes accompanied by purpling and rolling of the infested leaves.

C.C. Gill



Metopolophium dirhodum (Syn *Acyrtosiphon dirhodum*)

Rose Wheat Aphid
Rose Grass Aphid

This aphid is very pale green with a darker green stripe down the center of its back. It has long pale green cornicles and antennae. It can be found feeding anywhere on plant.

C.C. Gill



Diuraphis noxia

Russian Wheat Aphid
Russian Grain Aphid

This pale green aphid is found feeding inside the rolled leaves of cereals. It has very reduced cornicles and a double cauda. Its feeding produces long white stripes on the leaves, leaf rolling, prostrate growth habit, and sterile heads.

F. Peairs



F. Peairs



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