

## 漁農自然護理署

九龍長沙灣道三〇三號  
長沙灣政府合署五樓



## AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices  
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road,  
5<sup>th</sup> floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong

本署檔案 OUR REF. : ( 4 ) in AF GR PPR 13/7 Pt.3

來函檔案 YOUR REF : ( ) in

電話號碼 Tel. No. : 2150 7000

電郵地址 E-mail Add. : [plantlic@afcd.gov.hk](mailto:plantlic@afcd.gov.hk)

傳真號碼 Fax No. : 2736 9904

致香港特區植物進口商、園境設計公司、物業管理公司、園藝組織及相關商會

敬啓者：

### 刺桐屬植物害蟲 - 刺桐姬小蜂

政府當局近日收到國家有關部門的通報，表示在深圳市局部地區首次發現一種新的植物害蟲「刺桐姬小蜂」(*Quadrastichus erythrinae* Kim)。刺桐姬小蜂會在刺桐屬植物的葉片、葉柄、芽與嫩枝部分形成蟲癭(明顯的外突腫脹)，嚴重時嫩枝會呈現捲曲，植株會發生落葉現象，甚至死亡。刺桐姬小蜂是為害刺桐的重要害蟲，並已在毛里求斯，留尼汪，美國夏威夷，新加坡和中國台灣省破壞當地的刺桐屬植物。為了防止刺桐姬小蜂的傳入和傳播，國家已立即採取措施，包括將其列為植物檢疫性有害生物及加強對進出境刺桐屬植物的檢驗檢疫。有關刺桐姬小蜂的詳細資料，請參閱夾附的資料單張。

根據香港法例第207章《植物(進口管制及病蟲害控制)條例》，本署可指令擁有或管有已受病蟲感染植物的人交出該植物、銷毀該植物病蟲害、或採取行動防止該植物病蟲害蔓延。為防止刺桐姬小蜂在香港傳播及避免招至經濟損失，請你採取以下行動：

### 已在香港種植的刺桐屬植物

1. 檢查刺桐屬植物有否受刺桐姬小蜂為害；
2. 定期巡察刺桐屬植物，以監察害蟲發生的情況；
3. 若發現刺桐姬小蜂或刺桐屬植物受侵害跡象時，致電 2150 7000 通知本署；
4. 如要修剪受感染葉片、嫩芽、枝條或植物的其他部份，必須把去除的受感染部份包好及適當地焚毀；
5. 除獲本署同意及已採用恰當的處理程序，切勿移去受侵害的刺桐屬植物或其部份。

### 進口刺桐屬植物

1. 當要由外地進口刺桐屬植物，尤其是從那些已有刺桐姬小蜂發生的國家/地區（請參閱夾附的資料單張有關地理分布的敘述），要加倍警覺；
2. 植物付運前，要求出口商加強病蟲害檢查，並於適當時施用除害劑；
3. 當刺桐屬植物抵達香港時，小心檢查有否受刺桐姬小蜂為害；如有疑問，請預早向本署查詢；當發現有為害跡象時，立即通知本署，以便能及時作出防控。

請將這訊息傳送給你的植物供應商，生意夥伴或貴會會員。如有任何疑問，請致電 2150 7000 與本署聯絡。

漁農自然護理署署長

(駱偉成



代行)

二零零五年十月三日

連附件

漁農自然護理署

九龍長沙灣道三〇三號  
長沙灣政府合署五樓



AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND  
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3 October 2005

Plant importers, landscaping firms, property management companies, horticultural organizations and related trade associations in Hong Kong

Dear Sir / Madam,

**Pests on *Erythrina* species (Coral Trees) – *Erythrina* Gall Wasp**

The Mainland Government has recently informed the HKSAR Government that a new plant pest, *Erythrina* Gall Wasp (*Quadrastichus erythrinae* Kim), is found in Shenzhen. The insect induces galls on leaves and shoots and severe infestation would cause curling of young shoots, defoliation and even death of the *Erythrina* species (Coral Trees). It is an important pest of *Erythrina* species and has caused damage to Coral Trees in Mauritius, Reunion, Hawaii of the United States of America, Singapore and Taiwan. To prevent introduction and spread of the pest, China has immediately carried out measures including listing *Erythrina* Gall Wasp as a quarantine pest and stepping up quarantine inspection on *Erythrina* species for both import and export. Details about the *Erythrina* Gall Wasp can be found in the enclosed fact sheet.

Under the Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance, Cap. 207 of the Laws of Hong Kong, this department may direct any person who is the owner or in possession or custody of any plant infested with plant pest to surrender the plant, destroy the plant pest or take action to prevent its spread. To prevent the spread of the *Erythrina* Gall Wasp in Hong Kong and to avoid from suffering any economic loss, you are requested to take the following actions:

覆函請寄交「漁農自然護理署署長」

Please address all replies to Director of Agriculture Fisheries and Conservation

### **Erythrina species already planted in Hong Kong**

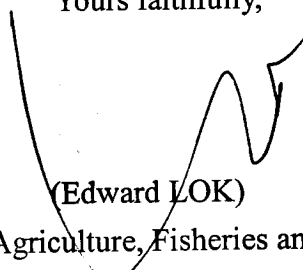
1. Check if the *Erythrina* species under your custody are infested with Erythrina Gall Wasp.
2. Monitor the pest status through regular inspection on *Erythrina* species.
3. Inform this department by phone at 2150 7000 should you detect signs of infestation or the pest.
4. If leaves, young shoots, stems or other parts infested with the pest are removed from the plant, wrap the removed parts and burn them properly.
5. Never remove the infested plants or their parts from the site unless prior consent from this department is sought and proper disposal procedures are followed.

### **Importation of *Erythrina* species**

1. Pay attention when importing *Erythrina* species into Hong Kong, particularly from regions / countries where the Erythrina Gall Wasp is known to occur. (Please read the section on "Distribution" in the fact sheet.)
2. Request the exporter to conduct thorough check for the presence of pest and apply pesticides treatment where appropriate before shipment.
3. Conduct careful inspection for Erythrina Gall Wasp on every *Erythrina* species on arrival. Consult this department in advance when required and inform us immediately of signs of infestation or pests detected so that we may exert control in time.

Please help pass this message to your plant suppliers, business partners or fellow members. Do not hesitate to call us at 2150 7000 if you have any queries.

Yours faithfully,



(Edward LOK)

for Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation

Encl.

## 刺桐姬小蜂

## Erythrina Gall Wasp

## *Quadrastichus erythrinae* Kim

**【檢疫狀況】** 為害刺桐的重要害蟲，被列為中國檢疫性有害生物。

**Quarantine status** An important pest of *Erythrina* species and is listed as a quarantine pest in China.

**【寄主】** 刺桐，黃脈刺桐，龍牙花，雞冠刺桐，毛刺桐，馬提羅亞刺桐和亞種刺桐等刺桐屬觀賞性植物。

**Host plant** Ornamental plants including *Erythrina variegata* L. (Coral Tree), *Erythrina variegata* var. *orientalis* (L.) Merr., *Erythrina corallodendron* L. (Coralbean Tree), *Erythrina cristagalli* L. (Cockspur Coral Tree), *Erythrina abyssinica* Lam., and *Erythrina berteriana* Urban.

**【地理分布】** 毛里求斯，留尼汪，美國夏威夷，新加坡和台灣等地。

**Distribution** Mauritius, Reunion, Hawaii of the United States of America, Singapore and Taiwan.

**【傳播途徑】** 一般是藉受感染的刺桐植株進行傳播。

**Mode of Spread** By movement of infested erythrina plant.

**【防治】** 受害蟲感染的葉片、葉柄、芽及嫩枝部位會出現明顯的外突腫脹及形成蟲癭。除可使用殺蟲劑如馬拉硫磷 (2P125) 外，也可施用內吸性殺蟲劑如樂果 (2P84)，吡蟲啉 (2P256) 等，以有效地殺滅在蟲癭內的害蟲。惟用藥時必須留意藥害，及依照標籤指示，避免對人畜及環境造成傷害。此外，應適當的修剪及清除受感染枝條和葉片，去除的受感染部份必須包好、焚毀或妥善處置，並應保持種植環境衛生及改種其他非害蟲寄主的植物。

**Control**

The pest causes obvious swellings and gall formation on the leaves, petioles, young shoots and stems. Apart from insecticides like Malathion (2P125), systemic insecticides like Dimethoate (2P84) and Imidacloprid (2P256) could also be used for effective elimination of the pest in leaf galls. When applying insecticides, pay attention to avoid phytotoxicity and follow the pesticide label instructions to safeguard the environment and the health of human and animals. Besides using pesticides, proper pruning and elimination of infested twigs and leaves are required. Infested parts so removed should be wrapped, burnt or disposed of properly. Good field sanitation and replacing host plants with non-hosts are also instrumental to an effective control.

**【查詢】** 漁農自然護理署 植物及除害劑監理科，九龍長沙灣道 303 號 長沙灣政府合署五字樓。

**Inquiry** Plant and Pesticides Regulatory Division, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department  
5/F, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.

**【電話】 Telephone :** 2150 7000 **【電郵】 Email :** plantlic@afcd.gov.hk

## 【形態，生活史及為害狀】 Morphology, life history and symptoms

### 形態及生活史 Morphological Characteristics and Life History :

蟲體長 1.0-1.6 毫米，雌蟲體型較大，體色深啡黃及帶有斑紋；雄性體色較淺。  
刺桐姬小蜂的生活期很短，一年有多個重複的世代。

The erythrina gall wasp has a length of 1.0-1.6 mm. Female wasp is larger, dark yellowish brown in colour with markings on the body, while male wasp is white to pale yellow in colour. The wasp has a short life-time, comprising of several overlapping generations within a year.



刺桐姬小蜂

Erythrina gall wasp

### 為害狀 Symptoms :

受害部位主要是葉片、葉柄、芽與嫩枝部分，受感染的組織會明顯外突腫脹及形成蟲癭（見下圖），嚴重時植株受害部位會呈現捲曲，植株會發生落葉現象，甚至死亡。

Leaves, petioles, young shoots and stems are mostly affected. Obvious swelling and gall formation will be seen on infested tissue ( see photos below ). Severe infestation causes curling of the leaves and young shoots, defoliation and even death of the tree.



受感染的葉片有蟲癭形成

Infested leaves with gall formation



受感染的嫩芽有蟲癭形成

Infested shoot with gall formation

