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**First report of *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* in Florida**

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*Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* is a microscopic plant-feeding eriophyid mite. Eriophyoid mites are very host specific (Oldfield 1996, Skoracka et al. 2009) and *P. fructiphilus* only feeds on plants in the genus *Rosa* (Amrine Jr 1996). *P. fructiphilus* is the vector of Rose Rosette Virus (RRV). RRV infection is commonly associated with the following symptoms: witches’ brooms/rosetting, deformed flowers, increased prickle density, elongated shoots, reddened leaves and stems, and increased die-back which ultimately kills the rose host (Amrine Jr 1996). This disease is known as Rose Rosette Disease (RRD). and is the most serious disease of roses, creating millions of dollars of losses for growers. Rose Rosette Disease and the mite have invaded the southeastern united states as they followed the range expansion of the non-native *Rosa multiflora* (Thunb) towards the coast (Amrine Jr 2002, Otero-Colina et al. 2018).

RRD has been detected in Florida in 2014 on 15 plants; however, the plants were destroyed and *P. fructiphilus* were not detected on the roses at that time (Babu et al. 2014).

In 2018 we began a series of surveys along the borders of northern Florida and southern Georgia.

Survey efforts initially focused on cities with populations over 1,000, including Leon, Gadsden and other counties in the surrounding regions. Rose tissue samples were taken from the periphery of various roses: samples included a mixture of flowers, fruits, buds and short lengths of rose cane, trimmed with bypass pruners and stored in quart sized plastic baggies. Pruners were sanitized with 70% ethanol between cuts. Rose species and coordinates were recorded to map out sites which had predatory mites, *P. fructiphilus*, or possibly RRD.

Samples were processed using a washing method derived from Monfreda et al. (2007): cut roses were soaked in a 500 mL beaker with a solution of 1:1 bleach:water with few drops of dishwasher detergent. The solution was stirred vigorously with a glass rod to dislodge any mites. This solution was then poured over a stack of sieves with decreasing screen sizes: 180 μm, 53 μm and 25 μm. The beaker and rose pieces were further rinsed with tap water over the sieve stack to knock off any remaining mites. The 25 μm sieve screen traps mites which are the size of *P. fructiphilus*. This sieve was then backwashed from the underside of the screen with a water-filled wash bottle, starting from the highest point of the sieve and working to the bottom of the sieve to flush the trapped debris into a 50 ml centrifuge tube for storage and future observation. Samples were observed under a dissecting microscope. Mites found among the plant debris were siphoned off with a glass pipette and subsequently stored in micro-centrifuge containers filled with 95% ethanol as a preservative. Select specimens were mounted directly into Hoyer’s slide mountant (Hempstead Halide, Inc. Galveston, TX), dried at 90°C, then ringed with nail polish.

On February 14, 2019, we found a total of 42 eriophyid mites from six samples obtained while surveying roses in Leon County, Florida. (see *Figure 1A*) The mites were sent to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Department of Plant Industry (FDACS-DPI) and were all identified as *P. fructiphilus* using the keys provided in (**???**). The roses did not show signs or symptoms of RDD. These roses were tested for RRV with RT-qPCR and Reverse Transcription Recombinase Polymerase Amplification (RT-RPA) (Babu et al. 2016, 2017). However, none of the plants infested with *P. fructiphilus* were positive for RRV.

On July 16th we conducted an additional survey of 33 roses near the initial site of discovery, including the rose sites where P. fructiphilus were originally detected. (see *Figure 1B*), Each sample contained more than 50 eriophyid mites, with some samples containing over 300 mites. We compared the samples collected during February and July with a paired t-test and we found a significant increase in *P. fructiphilus* population between the two sampling dates: p-value = 0.001, α = 0.05, df = 4. A subsample of these mites were slide mounted and subsequently confirmed as *P. fructiphilus*. Additional rose samples were tested for RRV by RT-qPCR, but no virus was detected.

This is the first record for *P. fructiphilus* in Florida. More importantly, RRV is currently not established in Florida. None of the mite-infested roses had symptoms of RRD and none were positive for RRV. However, the presence of *P. fructiphilus*, along with past detections of RRV in Florida warrants increased monitoring for the mite and virus in Florida. There is a critical need to develop methods to manage *P. fructiphilus* and RRV, or the US rose industry stands to lose millions on mite control.

Summary

The invasive mite *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (Acari: Trombidiformes, Eriophyidae) feeds on plants in the genus *Rosa* and is known as the primary vector of Rose Rosette Virus, the causal agent of Rose Rosette Disease (RRD) (Bunyavirales: Emaraviridae). The mite *P. fructiphilus* is reported for the first time in Florida, USA. No roses showed signs or symptoms of viral infection, and no virus was detected using molecular methods. *P. fructiphilus* represents a potential threat to the Florida rose industry if RRD becomes established.

Resumen

El ácaro invasivo *Phyllocoptes fructiphilius* (Acari: Trombidiformes, Eriophyidae) se alimenta en plantas del género *Rosa* y es conocido principalmente como vector de la Virus Rosetón Rosal, el agente causal de la Enfermedad Rosetón Rosal (ERR) (Bunyavirales: Emaraviridae). El ácaro *P. fructiphilus* se reporta por la primera vez en Florida, USA. Ninguna rosa se mostró señales ni síntomas de infección viral, y ninguno virus fue detectado con métodos moleculares. *P. fructiphilus* se representa una amenaza potencial para la industria rosal Florideña si la ERR se establezca en Florida.

Key Words: Rose Rosette Disease; Rose Rosette Virus; Emaravirus

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A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure 1: Presence of *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* in Leon County, Florida in (A) Feburary 2019 and (B) July 2019. Orange dots indicate sites sampled which had *P. fructiphilus*. Gray areas indicate previously surveyed areas where no *P. fructiphilus* were found.

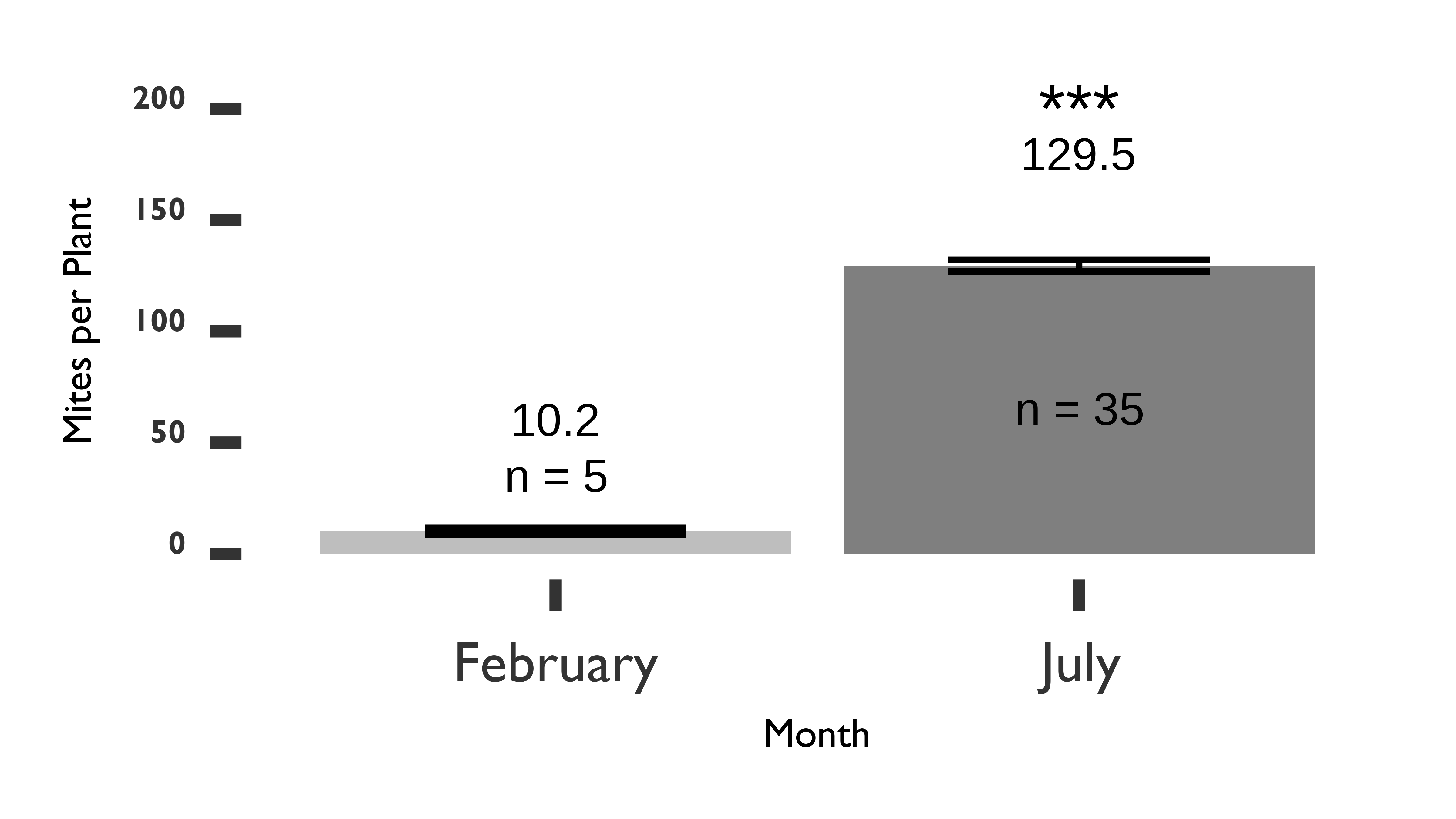


Figure 2: Log number of *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* per rose sample. Samples were taken from sites in Leon County, Florida on February 14 and July 16th, 2019. Asterisks represent significant differences as calculated by pairwise t-tests of the 5 sites tested for *P. fructiphilus* during both months. a = 0.05, p-value = 0.001.

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