

Tropical Soda Apple Leaf Beetle, *Gratiana boliviana* Spaeth (Insecta: Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)¹

Rodrigo Diaz, William A. Overholt, Ken Hibbard, and Julio Medal²

The Featured Creatures collection provides in-depth profiles of insects, nematodes, arachnids and other organisms relevant to Florida. These profiles are intended for the use of interested laypersons with some knowledge of biology as well as academic audiences.

Introduction

Tropical soda apple, *Solanum viarum* Dunal (Solanaceae), is a prickly shrub native to South America. First reported in Glades County, Florida in 1988, tropical soda apple later spread to Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. It is a major problem in pastures and conservation areas. Negative impacts of tropical soda apple include reduction of cattle stocking rates, competition with native plants, and the costs associated with its control (application of herbicides and mowing). Additionally, dense thickets of the weed may disrupt the movement of wildlife.



Figure 1. Tropical soda apple infestation in St. Lucie Co., Florida. April 2006.

Credit: William A. Overholt, UF/IFAS

The tropical soda apple leaf beetle, *Gratiana boliviana* Spaeth, was discovered in Paraguay and imported into the United States to study its potential as a biological control agent. Because *Gratiana boliviana* fed and survived only on tropical soda apple, field release was approved in 2003. A multi-agency program supported the rearing, distribution, and release of more than 250,000 beetles across Florida

from 2003 to 2011. *Gratiana boliviana* was also released in Texas, Alabama, and Georgia, but establishment has not been confirmed.

Distribution

Gratiana boliviana is native to southern Brazil, northern Argentina, and Paraguay. In Florida, the beetle is present throughout much of the state. However, field surveys have shown that the damage to tropical soda apple by *Gratiana boliviana* is most evident in areas below 29° N latitude (approximately the latitude of Wildwood, Florida).

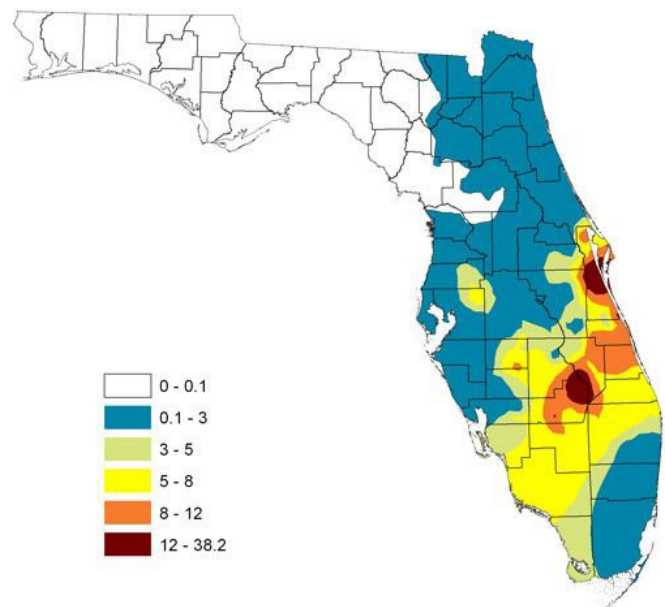


Figure 2. Density of *Gratiana boliviana* per plant during 2008 and 2010 in Florida.

Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Description

Eggs

The eggs are 1 to 1.8 mm long, brown and enclosed in a papery envelope.



Figure 3. Egg of *Gratiana boliviana*.
Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Larvae

The larvae are pale green and spiny. Later instars can be recognized by the presence of cast skins and frass that they carry as camouflage on their backs.

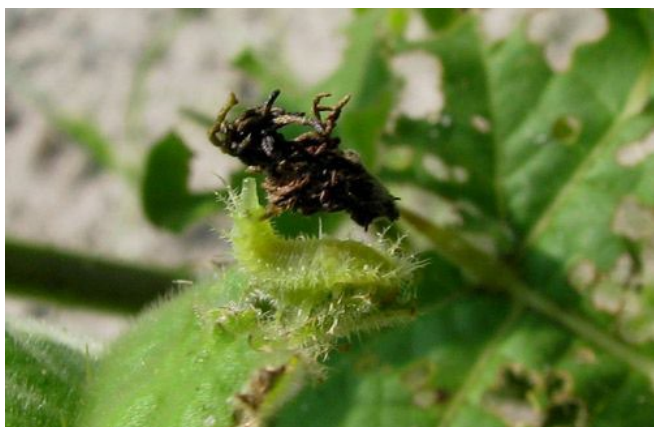


Figure 4. Larva of *Gratiana boliviana*; note frass and cast skin.
Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Pupae

The pupae are 5 to 6 mm long, pale green, spiny, flattened and immobile. Pupae are found on the underside of leaves.



Figure 5. Pupa of *Gratiana boliviana*.
Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Adults

Adults are about 6 mm (1/4") long and 4 to 5 mm wide. The coloration of reproductive adults is deep green

whereas that of adults in diapause (overwintering stage) is pale brown.



Figure 6. Reproductive adult (left) and adult in diapause (right) of *Gratiana boliviana*.
Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Reproductive males and females can be distinguished by examination of the ventral side of the posterior abdomen. Two orange testes are visible through the integument of males, whereas white oviducts can be seen in females.



Figure 7. Female (left) and male (right) *Gratiana boliviana*; note paired white oviducts and orange testes.
Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Life Cycle, Biology, and Ecology

Females lay eggs individually on young leaves of tropical soda apple. Larvae hatch in 5 to 6 days and feed aggressively on the leaves. There are five instars, and after 16 to 18 days, mature larvae molt to the pupal stage. Pupae are found on the underside of leaves, and this stage lasts for 6 to 7 days. The total development time from egg to adult is between 29 to 31 days at 25°C (77°F).

In Florida, *Gratiana boliviana* actively feeds and reproduces from March/April until October/November and during these months can complete 7 to 8 generations. From December to early March, adults are in a reproductive diapause (resting stage), this allows them to survive periods of cold temperature and food scarcity. They are difficult to locate during the winter, as they hide in leaf litter beneath plants.

Natural enemies of *Gratiana boliviana* in Florida include predators, parasitoids, and diseases. Common predators are the bugs *Geocoris punctipes* (Say) (Lygaeidae), *Sinea* sp. (Reduviidae), *Perillus bioculatus* (Fabricius), *Stiretrus anchorago* (Fabricius) (Pentatomidae), *Tupiocoris notatus* (Distant) (Miridae), the fire ant *Solenopsis invicta* Buren (Formicidae), and the spider *Peucetia viridans* (Hentz) (Oxyopidae). Parasitoids reared from pupae of *Gratiana boliviana* include *Conura side* (Walker) (Chalcidae), *Brasema* sp. (Eupelmidae), and *Aprostocetus* nr. *cassidis* (Eulophidae); no egg or larval parasitoids have been found. Diseases recovered from larvae of *Gratiana boliviana* include *Nosema* sp. (Microspora: Nosematidae), *Mattesia oryzaephili* Ormieres (Neogregarinorida: Lipotrophidae), and a gram-negative bacterium. Despite the presence of these enemies, populations of *Gratiana boliviana* are able to increase rapidly during summer months in central and south Florida.

Host

The only host of *Gratiana boliviana* in Florida is tropical soda apple, *Solanum viarum*.

Economic Importance

Feeding damage by larvae and adults of *Gratiana boliviana* is characterized by a distinctive 'shotgun' hole pattern on leaves and is apparent from April to November. This damage not only reduces the photosynthetic area of the leaves but also creates wounds that may facilitate attack by plant diseases. These cumulative stresses hinder the growth and reproduction of tropical soda apple. By reducing the competitive ability of the weed, *Gratiana boliviana* indirectly facilitates the recovery of pasture grasses and native vegetation.



Figure 8. Tropical sodaapple leaves showing the shotgun hole damage by *Gratiana boliviana*.

Credit: Rodrigo Diaz, UF/IFAS

Studies in central Florida pastures showed that *Gratiana boliviana* can drastically reduce the density of tropical soda apple in less than one year after release, although it may take longer at certain locations. *Gratiana boliviana* will not eliminate the weed from an infested area but will reduce tropical soda apple density to a more tolerable level. In

certain cases, the biological control may need to be supplemented with herbicides and mowing, especially during the winter months when beetles are not active, and in north Florida where the impact of the beetle is low.



Figure 9. Pasture before and after the release of *Gratiana boliviana*, St. Lucie Co., Florida.

Credit: William A. Overholt, UF/IFAS

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² Rodrigo R. Diaz, alumnus (Entomology PhD, 2008) & former post-doctoral associate, Indian River Research and Education Center, Ft. Pierce, FL; William A. Overholt, professor emeritus of entomology, Entomology and Nematology Department, UF/IFAS Indian River Research and Education Center, Fort Pierce, FL; Kenneth L. Hibbard, biological scientist, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry; Julio C. Medal, former coordinator, TSA Biological Control Team, UF/IFAS Entomology and Nematology Department, Gainesville, FL; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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