

UK pest status report for *Liriomyza sativae*

Field	Detail
Pest species name	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> Blanchard 1938
Pest taxon (order, family)	Insecta: Diptera: Agromyzidae
Synonyms	<p><i>Agromyza subpusilla</i> Frost 1943</p> <p><i>Lemurimyza lycopersicae</i> Pla & de la Cruz 1981</p> <p><i>Liriomyza canomarginis</i> Frick, 1952</p> <p><i>Liriomyza guytona</i> Freeman, 1958</p> <p><i>Liriomyza minutiseta</i> Frick, 1952</p> <p><i>Liriomyza munda</i> Frick, 1957</p> <p><i>Liriomyza propepusilla</i> Frost 1954</p> <p><i>Liriomyza pullata</i> Frick, 1952</p> <p><i>Liriomyza verbenicola</i> Hering 1951</p>
Pest common name	American leaf miner; chrysanthemum leaf miner; melon leaf miner; serpentine vegetable leaf miner; vegetable leaf miner.
Regulatory status	<p>Great Britain: Regulated quarantine pest</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Regulated quarantine pest</p>
Pest status in UK (as per ISPM 8¹)	<p>Absent: pest not recorded</p> <p>Regularly intercepted in plants and produce entering the UK.</p>
Global distribution	<p>Africa: Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe. North America: Canada; Mexico; United States of America. Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahama; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Monserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Guadeloupe; Martinique; Saint Lucia; St Kitts-Nevis; St Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Jamaica; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands (US). Central</p>

	<p>& South America: Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru; Venezuela. Europe: Malta; Russia; Türkiye. Asia: Bangladesh; China; East Timor; India; Indonesia (Inc. Java); Iran; Iraq; Israel; Japan; Jordan; Malaysia (Inc. West); Oman; Pakistan; Philippines; Saudi Arabia; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Uzbekistan; Vietnam; Yemen. Oceania: American Samoa; Australia; Cook Islands; French Polynesia; Guam; Micronesia; New Caledonia; Northern Mariana Islands; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Vanuatu.</p>
Main hosts	<p>Main hosts: <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>; <i>Allium</i> spp.; <i>Apium graveolens</i>; <i>Arachis hypogaea</i>; <i>Brassicaceae</i> spp. (e.g. <i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>saccharifera</i>; <i>Brassica oleracea</i>; <i>Brassica rapa</i> cultivar group; <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>Rapa</i>); <i>Cajanus cajan</i>; <i>Capsicum</i> spp. (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>); <i>Citrullus lanatus</i>; <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>: <i>Cucumis melo</i>; <i>Cucumis sativus</i>; <i>Cucurbita</i> spp. (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>; <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>); <i>Daucus carota</i>; <i>Fabaceae</i>; <i>Gossypium</i> spp.; <i>Lactuca sativa</i>; <i>Medicago sativa</i>; <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>; <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>; <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>); <i>Pisum</i> spp. (<i>Pisum sativum</i>); <i>Raphanus sativus</i>; <i>Solanaceae</i> spp. (<i>Solanum melongena</i>; <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>); <i>Spinacia oleracea</i>; <i>Trifolium</i> spp.; <i>Vigna</i> spp. (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>); <i>Zea mays</i></p> <p>But highly polyphagous and other recorded hosts include: <i>Amaranthaceae</i> spp.; <i>Aster</i> spp.; <i>Cestrum</i> spp.; <i>Cicer arietinum</i>; <i>Dahlia pinnata</i>; <i>Datura</i> spp.; <i>Indigofera</i> spp.; <i>Lathyrus</i> spp.; <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>; <i>Melilotus</i> spp.; <i>Phlox</i> spp.; <i>Physalis</i> spp.; <i>Ricinus communis</i>; <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> subsp. <i>sesquipedalis</i>.</p>
Likelihood for establishment in UK	Very likely but only in protected cultivation i.e. under glass
Website(s)	<p>https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/leafminers/key/Polyphagous%20Agromyzid%20Leafminers/Media/Html/Liriomyza_sativae.htm</p> <p>https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LIRISA</p> <p>https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.30960</p> <p>https://planthealthportal.defra.gov.uk/pests-and-diseases/uk-plant-health-risk-register/viewPestRisks.cfm?cslref=4769</p>

References

¹ [International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPM\) 8 Determination of pest status in an area](#)