

Brown marmorated stink bug

Halyomorpha halys

Description

Originally from China, Korea and Japan. It was first discovered in Allentown, PA in 1998. Insect causes widespread damage to fruit and vegetable crops.

Identification

Adults are 1/2 in long, shield-shaped, and marbled brown in color. They have alternating black and white color patterns on the margins of the abdomen and dark-colored antennae with light colored bands. Nymphs have red and orange markings and grow darker as they age.

Habitat

Maple, serviceberry, birch, butterflybush, pepper, pecan, catalpa, hackberry, redbud, citrus, dogwood, cucumber, fig, sunflower, honeysuckle, tomato, apple, plum, pear, rose, lilac, linden, viburnum and grape.

Reproduction

Eggs are 1/16 of an inch, pale green and laid





from June to August. Most egg masses have about 25 eggs. Only one generation per year has been observed; however, there are likely to be multiple generations as it spreads south.

Impact

Causes damage to tree fruits including pitting and scarring, sometimes leading to a mealy texture in the fruit. Can cause enough damage to render the crop unusable. Entry wounds from feeding call allow disease to attack the host fruit or plant.

Similar

Native Rough Stink Bugs (*Brochymena* spp.) and the Brown Stink Bug (

Monitoring and Rapid Response

There are no viable strategies for control. Insecticides have a very short lived effect and there is evidence of resistance developing.

Credits

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