Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

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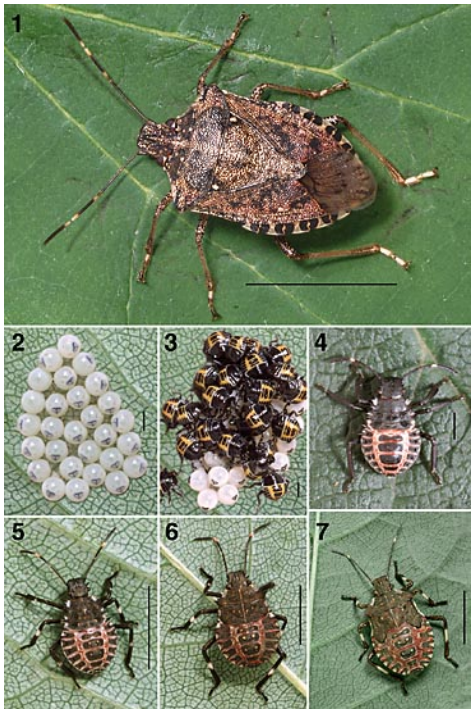

Figure 1: Life stages of the brown marmorated stink bug (adult [1]; eggs [2]; nymphs [3-7]). Photo credit: Kent Loeffler, Photo Lab, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University.

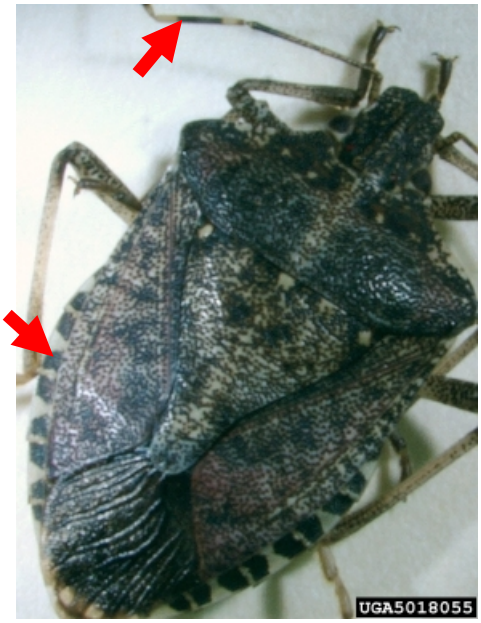

Figure 2: Coloration of adult brown marmorated stink bug; "marbled"-brown body with dark and light banding on antennae and edge of abdomen. Photo credit: Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources, bugwood.com

Scientific name: ***Halyomorpha halys***

History:

- Originally from China, Korea and Japan.
- First identified in the U.S. in Pennsylvania in 2001; however, it was likely there since the mid-1990's. It has since been reported from at least several mid-Atlantic states and Oregon.
- Spreads to new areas by flying and by acting as a stowaway on shipping containers or vehicles, where they aggregate to spend the winter.
- First identified in Minnesota in November 2010 in Ramsey County; and reported from Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, St. Louis, Washington and Winona counties by 2013.

Description:

- Adults: ½-inch-long, shield-shaped, and "marbled" brown in color (figs. 1.1 & 2).
- To distinguish adults of this pest from other brown stink bugs, look for the alternating black and white color pattern on the margins of the abdomen, and the dark-colored antennae with light-colored bands (see red arrows in fig. 2).
- Eggs: white to light green in color, barrel-shaped, and laid in clusters of 20 to 30 eggs on the underside of leaves (fig. 1.2).
- Nymphs: have red and orange markings. They spend the first few days on the egg cluster (fig. 1.3) and later disperse. As the nymphs age, their coloration darkens (figs. 1.4-1.7).
- Life cycle: One generation per year. Overwintered adults emerge in March-April and produce offspring in June. Nymphs are present during summer and molt into adults. Autumn adults feed until September-October, and then seek overwintering sites (*Based on observations from New Jersey*).

Impacts:

- Feeds on the fruits, leaves, stems and seeds of a wide variety of plants and is known as a pest of fruit trees, vegetables and soybeans.
- Initial reports of damage to plants were minimal in the U.S. However, a growing number of reports from eastern states indicate this pest is causing significant crop damage, especially in orchards.
- Feeding results in necrotic spots on fruits and leaves, and in deformation of fruits.
- Common nuisance pest in houses and other buildings, much like the boxelder bug and multicolored Asian lady beetle.
- Release a foul-smelling odor when disturbed.

If you suspect you have seen this pest in Minnesota, contact the Minnesota Department of Agriculture
"Arrest the Pest"
Arrest.the.Pest@state.mn.us
1-888-545-6684 (Voicemail)