

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Damage

Both adults and nymphs feed by inserting their mouthparts into the flesh of fruit or vegetables. Brown marmorated stink bugs can be a contamination issue for grapes because the presence of a few adults at crush can taint wine.



Brown marmorated stink bug damage to peppers, tomatoes and Asian pear. Photo credit, Pepper and tomato damage, Galen Dively, University of Maryland.



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Have you seen this bug?

We need your help

Brown marmorated stink bug was detected in British Columbia in 2015. It is present at low numbers in some locations while high numbers have been found in Chilliwack, Abbotsford and Kelowna. Please send pictures or samples of suspect brown marmorated stink bugs to the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture offices or contacts below:

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Further Information:

BC Ministry of Agriculture BMSB information:
www.gov.bc.ca/invasivestinkbug

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Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (*Halyomorpha halys*)



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Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Introduction

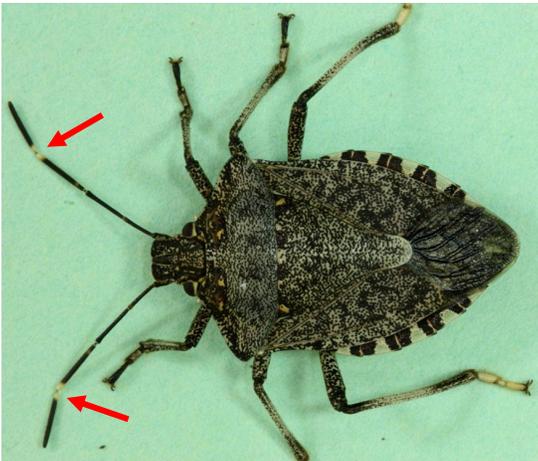
The brown marmorated stink bug, a native pest of Asia, was first identified in North America in Pennsylvania in 2001. It has since spread through most of the United States and has caused tens-of-millions of dollars of fruit losses. It was first detected in British Columbia in 2015.

Brown marmorated stink bug is an excellent hitchhiker and can be moved in vehicles, shipping containers, wood, packing material, and cargo.

The stink bug is also a nuisance to homeowners as the adults aggregate on and in buildings while seeking warm overwintering sites.

Hosts

It feeds on more than 100 different plant species including tree fruits, berries, grapes, vegetables, and ornamental plants.



Adult brown marmorated stink bug. Note white bands on antennae.

In British Columbia, it has been found on backyard Asian pears and apples, wild chokecherries, maple, lilac, honey locust, tree of heaven, mountain ash, cotoneaster, catalpa, magnolia, snowberry, ginkgo, handkerchief tree, tree, ornamental prunus, clematis, sunflower, thimbleberry and elderberry in .

Identification

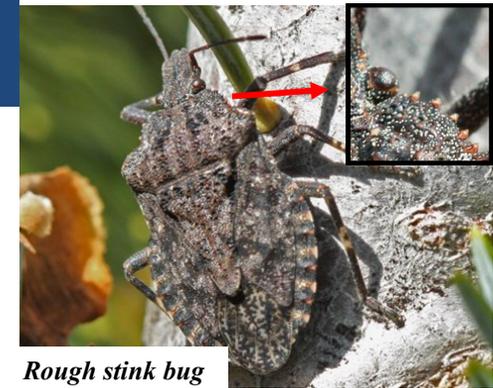
Adult: Shield-shaped, about the size of a dime, brown marbled appearance with alternating brown and white markings on the outer edge of the abdomen. It can be distinguished from other stink bugs by the presence of distinctive white bands on the antennae.

Egg: Barrel-shaped, white or pale green, laid in clusters on the underside of leaves.

Immature (nymph): Immature stages do not have fully developed wings and range in colour from bright orange to red, black or brown; later stages are pear-shaped with white markings on legs and antennae.



Left, newly hatched brown marmorated stink bug nymphs with egg mass; Right, second and fifth instar



Rough stink bug



Common Brown stink bug



Western conifer seed bug

The above native bugs may be confused with brown marmorated stink bug.

Note: They do not have white bands on the antennae. Rough stink bug has rough skin and spines on the shoulders and Western conifer seed bug has leaf-like back legs.