

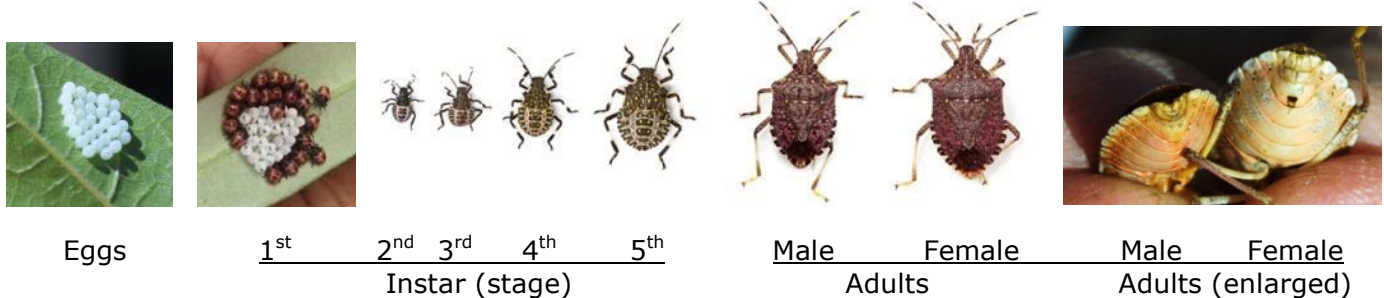
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) Identification Sheet



Key Features of BMSB Adults

Shield shaped; marbled brown color (marmorated); membranous parts of the forewings have dark bands at the tip (dark area on back of abdomen); antennae have two white bands, with distal (outer) bands longer than proximal (inner) bands; tip of head is blunt; front margin of thorax (shoulders) is smooth; legs marbled brown with faint white bands; and back half of abdominal edges are banded.

BMSB Development Stages (Actual Size)



Eggs

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

Male

Female

Male

Female

Instar (stage)

Adults

Adults (enlarged)

Key features: Eggs: 20-30 (often 28). Nymphs: 1st instar nymphs have orange abdomen with dark brown stripes and brown head, usually clustered around and feeding on egg mass; 2nd through 5th instar progressively larger after molting, white bands on legs and antennae highly visible; 2nd instar nymphs resemble ticks. Adults: Female slightly larger than male, male has small notch on distal end (see photo).

Stink Bugs Resembling BMSB



Conspere

Male

Female

Rough

Brown marmorated

Key distinguishing features: Conspere distinctly smaller (1/2 in.), lighter brown, not marble colored, abdomen edges banded like BMSB, legs have distinct dark spots compared to the marbled markings and white bands of BMSB. Rough (rough-shouldered) similar in size to BMSB, dark brown and mottled, tip of head has two points, front margin of thorax (shoulders) jagged; legs marbled brown with faint white bands; and a banded abdominal edge less prominent than that of BMSB. Both consperse and rough stink bugs have light colored striations at antennae joints but BMSB markings are longer and in pairs.

Fruit Damage Caused by BMSB Feeding

Fruit damage from BMSB feeding looks similar to damage caused by other stink bugs, but it is usually more severe. Feeding when fruits are very young can cause oozing and later fruit deformation. Recent feeding may cause discoloration of the skin around the feeding area, whereas older feeding may result in sunken dimples. Cutting open fruit reveals brown pithy areas deep into the flesh.



Peach



Peach



Almond



Asian pear



Asian pear



Bartlett pear



Bartlett pear



Peach

Key BMSB Ornamental Tree Species Hosts

Below are tree species that have been found to attract large numbers of BMSB and their period of greatest attraction. Trees can be monitored to determine if BMSB is a given area by inspecting foliage and fruits or beating a branch with a tray or sheet below (see photo, right). Beating is best done in early morning so adults drop rather than fly away.



Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
Early spring through late summer



Chinese pistache (*Pistachia chinensis*)
Mid-summer through early fall



Catalpa (*Catalpa* spp.)
Summer



Privet
(*Ligustrum* spp.)
Late summer



Trident maple
(*Acer buergerianum*)
Late summer