## Commonly grown hosts

Apple (Malus pumila)

Blueberries (Vaccinium spp.)

Capsicum (Capsicum spp.)

Chinese pistachio (Pistacia chinensis)

Cucumber (Cucumis sativus)

Dead man's fingers (Decaisnea fargesii)

Eastern rosebud (Cercis canadensis)

Eggplant (Solanum melongena)

English holly (Ilex aquifolium)

Garden nasturtium (Tropaeolum majus)

Grapes (Vitis spp.)

Green beans (Phaseolus vulgaris)

Hazelnut (Corylus avellana)

Japanese angelica tree (Aralia elata)

Japanese stewartia (Stewartia pseudocamellia)

Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)

Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus)

Pear (*Pyrus communis*)

Persimmon (Diospyros kaki)

Princess tree (Paulownia tomentose)

Raspberry and blackberry (Rubus spp.)

Sorghum (Sorghum bicolor)

Stone fruit and cherries (Prunus spp.)

Strawberries (Fragaria × ananassa)

Sunflower (Helianthus annuus)

Sweetcorn (Zea mays)

Tomato (Solanum lycopersicum)

Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)

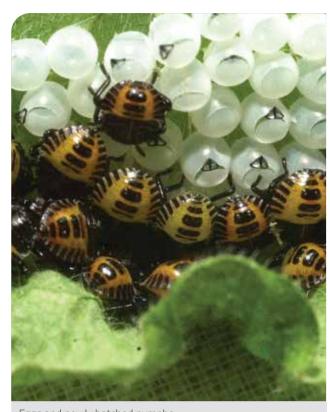
White mulberry (Morus alba)



## About brown marmorated stink bug

Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) (Halyomorpha halys) is native to east Asia and has been introduced to North and South America and Europe. BMSB is an agricultural and nuisance pest that produces an unpleasant odour when disturbed. There have been many interceptions of BMSB at the Australian border which have all been eradicated. These detections highlight the risk of BMSB hitchhiking into Australia on cargo, goods and personal effects and demonstrates why it is important to look for this pest.

BMSB feeds on fruit, leaves and bark of over 100 host plants. BMSB has a habit of overwintering on trees (under bark, under limbs or in cavities) or in buildings, vehicles and containers. When overwintering it clusters in large numbers making it a nuisance pest in urban areas.



Eggs and newly hatched nymphs

## Signs, symptoms and appearance

BMSB adults are 12–17 mm long, mottle brown coloured, shield shaped bugs. Whilst the shield colour varies, it is generally mottled with a reddish tinge. There is distinctive banding on the antenae and outer edges of the abdomen.

The nymphs are orange and black when they first hatch but quickly develop a similar colouration to the adults.

Eggs are white to yellow-orange, or even light green, approximately 2 mm diameter, and are laid in clusters of 25–30 on the underside of leaves.

Feeding causes misshapen fruit, dimples on the fruit surface and patches of brown or corky flesh inside the fruit. There may also be sap seeping from feeding wounds on some crops, such as almonds.

This pest can be looked for from September to April. Ideally inspections should occur on a fortnightly basis during the time flowers and fruit are present.



Brown marmorated stink bugs feeding on a peach

Gary Bernon, USDA APHIS, Bugwood.org

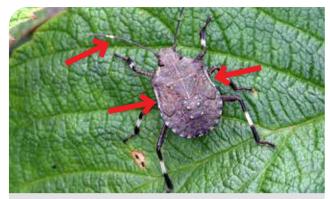
## Reporting suspect sightings

If suspect symptoms or insects are seen **collect a sample in a jar** and:

- 1. make a note of the location
- 2. put the jar in the fridge and take a photo of the pest
- report through the MyPestGuide mobile application (agric.wa.gov.au/pests-weeds-diseases/ mypestguide)
- 4. if required follow instructions on how to collect or send samples.



Mohammed El Damir, Bugwood.org



Brown marmorated stink bug nymph. Arrows indicate distinctive banding on the antenae and outer edges of the abdomen

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