

BIOLOGY AND
MANAGEMENT OF THE
Brown Marmorated
Stink Bug
in Ornamental
Landscapes

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EXTENSION

The brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB), *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål) (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae; Figure 1) is a landscape and agricultural pest in the United States. It was introduced from Asia in the mid-1990s, and quickly spread to the entire United States because of its overwintering behavior. They seek dark and dry sites—such as a vehicle parked near trees—in the fall in which to overwinter. The Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System shows 95 positive reports throughout Georgia; it is established in the Piedmont region of the state. This pest is reported to feed on more than 170 plant species, including fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. The BMSB also is a nuisance pest as they aggregate and overwinter in man-made structures beginning in late fall.



Figure 1. Adult stage of the brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål). Photo: Ken Childs, Bugguide.net.

Biology and Behavior

The BMSBs overwinter (diapause) as adults, and do not feed during this time. In spring, they emerge from overwintering sites and seek immediate nutritional resources from developing flowers and fruits before laying eggs. The BMSB undergoes three life stages: egg, nymph (five nymphal instars), and adult (Figure 2). A female lays eggs in a mass of about 28 eggs, and can lay between two and 15 egg masses during her lifetime. The light-yellow to light-green, barrel-shaped eggs are glued to the host's surface (leaf, fruit, stem; Figure 3). First instars have an oval- and tick-like appearance, with mottled orangish-red and black coloration, and remain aggregated around the egg mass (Figure 4). Subsequent instars disperse while seeking food. Second- to fifth-instar nymphs are black-and-white colored and have well-defined white bands on their legs and antennae (Figure 5). In the laboratory, the nymphs take about 43 days to grow before molting into adults. The adults are grey-brownish and shield-shaped, with two white bands on their antennae and mottled white-and-black stripes along the lower margins of the body (Figure 1). The BMSB differs from the brown stink bug, *Euschistus servus*, by the presence of white bands on antennae and legs (Figure 8). Adults can live up to 119 days. They are often found aggregated on host leaves (Figure 6).

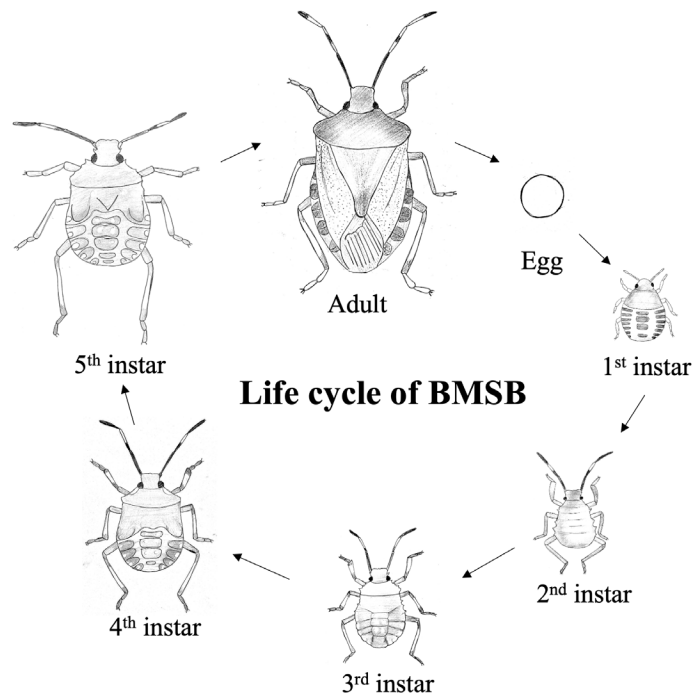


Figure 2. Life cycle of brown marmorated stink bug. Illustration: Fawad Khan.

There are two generations of BMSBs per year in Georgia. The nymphs from the overwintering adults mature into summer adults by late July or August, and the nymphs from the summer adults mature into overwintering adults in September or October. These adults seek overwintering sites in the fall. BMSBs are strong flyers and can fly long distances, as much as 3.7 miles in a month. In addition to flight, the fifth instar of BMSB can walk up to 65 ft in 4 hr.



Figure 3. Eggs of the brown marmorated stink bug.
Photo: Yurika Alexander, Bugguide.net.



Figure 4. First-instar nymphs of the brown marmorated stink bug.
Photo: Marcia Morris, Bugguide.net.



Figure 5. Nymphs of brown marmorated stink bug with prominent black and white bands on antennae and legs.
Photo: Shimat V. Joseph.



Figure 6. Nymphs and adults of the brown marmorated stink bug aggregating on catalpa leaves.
Photo: Shimat V. Joseph.

Host Plants and Damage

BMSBs can feed on plants from multiple families. In Georgia, more than 150 ornamental plant species are potential hosts of BMSBs. The invasive tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is a preferred host for BMSBs in the landscape (Figure 7). Tree-of-heaven is the early host in pine-oak forests in the Piedmont region of Georgia. BMSB populations were observed where flowering dogwood tree (*Cornus florida*), yellow-poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar formosana*), maple (*Acer* spp.), oaks (*Quercus* spp.), walnut (*Juglans* spp.), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia* spp.), and honey locust trees (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) are present.

BMSB adults and nymphs attack a wide range of ornamental shrubs and trees. Table 1 shows the list of hosts infested with BMSBs.



Figure 7. Brown marmorated stink bug feeding on a tree-of-heaven.
 Photo: Shimat V. Joseph.

BMSB feeding causes discoloration, distortion, and drying of the host tissue, although the extent of damage depends on the life stage, the number of infesting individuals, and the host plant’s stage—e.g., flowering, fruiting, etc. BMSBs cause direct and indirect feeding damage to nursery and landscape plants. Direct feeding causes wilting of foliage (loss of rigidity), foliage stippling (dead brownish spots), bark discoloration (loss of color), and even death of some herbaceous plants. Indirect damage results from the transmission of diseases (like witches’ broom disease) and may hinder normal plant growth.

Dispersal and Overwintering

BMSB adults seek man-made structures such as barns, storage structures, vehicles (recreational vehicles [RVs] and enclosed trailers), and people’s houses and office buildings as sites for overwintering during the fall (Figure 9). They may also overwinter under dead and live tree bark. They prefer dry and tight sites for overwintering. The BMSB is regarded as a nuisance pest because it invades man-made structures. They find access into these structures through cracks and crevices of improperly sealed exterior doors and windows. Prematurely active adults walk and fly around inside the house, posing a nuisance during winter.

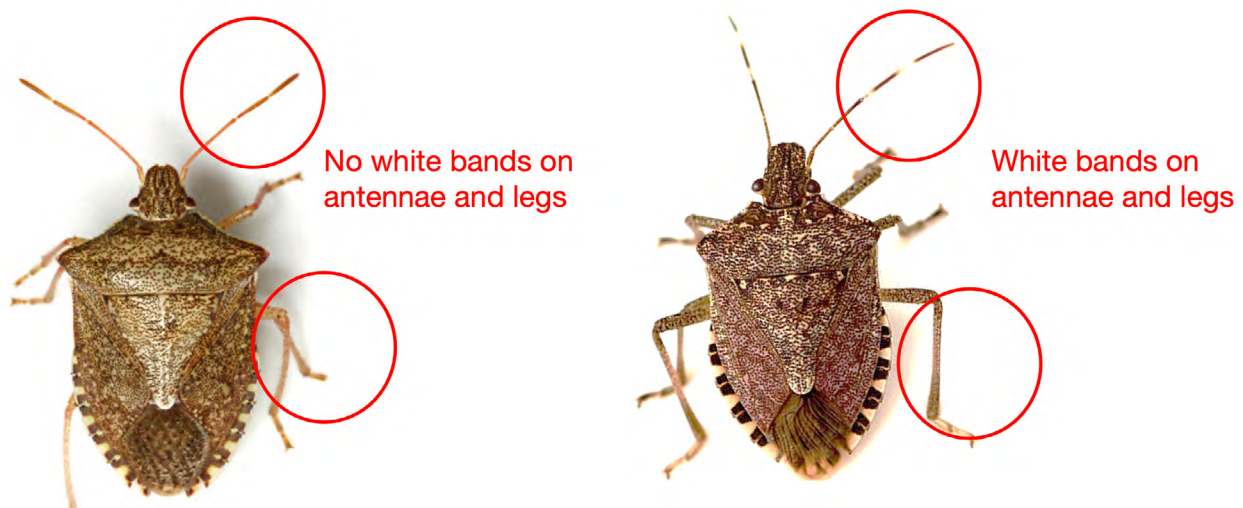


Figure 8. Comparison of brown stink bug (*Euschistus servus*, left) and brown marmorated stink bug (right).
 Photo: Mike Quinn, TexasEnto.net, and Melinda Fawver, Bugguide.net.

The overwintering behavior of BMSBs also enhances their quick dispersal through human movement and trade. They hitchhike in mobile structures such as RVs, trailers, and shipping containers that are transported during winter, which enhances their quick dispersal across the United States.

Management

Ornamental plants in the landscape play a critical role in the biology of BMSBs because they offer breeding sites and food resources during the spring and summer. During the growing season, BMSB adults and nymphs can be monitored using commercially available traps, such as clear sticky traps or black pyramid traps baited with lures containing species-specific communication chemicals (semiochemicals).

In ornamental nurseries, high densities of BMSBs are found near the edges of the field and this behavior can be utilized for managing the pest. Predators such as ground beetles, jumping spiders, earwigs, crickets, and egg parasitoids—especially samurai wasp, *Trissolcus japonicus* (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae)—effectively reduce BMSB populations in the landscape. Insecticide applications should be considered if the population is high and apparent damage symptoms are observed. If insecticides are applied, repeated applications are warranted as the residual activity of effective insecticides (mostly pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, and organophosphates) do not last long enough for adequate BMSB control. Landscape trees and plants, or nursery stock closer to overwintering structures, are especially susceptible to an influx of adults in spring months.

Contact your county Extension agent for up-to-date recommendations for BMSB management by calling 1-800-ASK-UGA1.

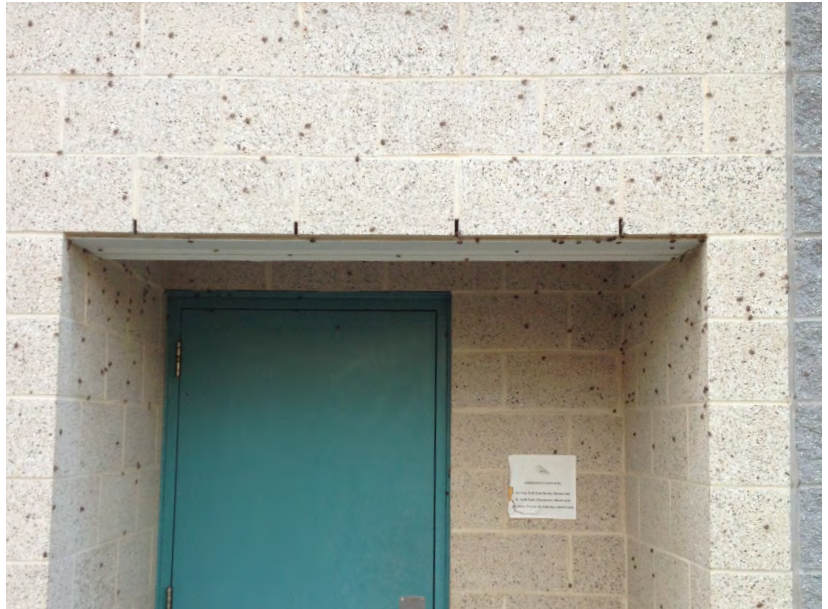


Figure 9. Brown marmorated stink bug adults invading an office building while seeking a point of entry during the fall.
Photo: Shimat V. Joseph.

Table. 1. Potential landscape hosts of the brown marmorated stink bug in Georgia.

Ornamental plants	Common name	Host reported in literature	Region	Reference
<i>Abelia x 'Edward Goucher'</i>	Edward Goucher Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> sp.		Sargent et al., 2010
<i>Abelia x Grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> sp.		Sargent et al., 2010
<i>Abelia x Grandiflora 'Sherwoodii'</i>	Sherwood Dwarf Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> sp.		Sargent et al., 2010
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> , <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> , <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Acer rubrum 'Franks Red'</i>	Red Sunset Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i>	October Glory Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Acer saccharum 'Legacy'</i>	Legacy Sugar Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Spp. <i>Floridanum</i>	Southern Sugar Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Europe	Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atopurpurea</i> 'Rose Glow', <i>Berberis vulgaris</i>		Holthouse et al., 2021
<i>Betula nigra 'Bnmtf'</i>	Dura-Heat River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	USA	Holthouse et al., 2021
<i>Betula nigra 'Cully'</i>	Heritage River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	USA	Holthouse et al., 2021
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia</i> sp.		Hoebeke & Carter, 2003
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>		Morrison et al., 2017
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet Shrub	<i>Calycanthus</i> sp.		Maistrello et al., 2016
<i>Camellia hiemalis</i>	Dwarf Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Turkey	Ak et al., 2019
<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i>	Upright European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	France	Garipey et al., 2015
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Switzerland	Garipey et al., 2015
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	USA	Peverieri et al., 2019
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugar Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	USA	Quinn et al., 2019
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Cercis chinensis</i>	Chinese Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Cercis reniformis 'Oklahoma'</i>	Oklahoma Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Japanese Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.		Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.		Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Cinnamomum lanceolata</i>	Camphortree	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	China	Yu & Zhang, 2007
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> sp.	Romania	Macavei et al., 2015
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> sp.	Romania	Macavei et al., 2015
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Groundcover Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.		Bergmann, 2015
<i>Cryptomeria japonica 'Yoshino'</i>	Japanese Cryptomeria	<i>Chryptomeria japonica</i>	Japan	Funayama, 2015
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Europe	Dumbadze et al., 2019
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	USA	Holthouse, et al., 2021
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo or Maiden Hair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Silverbell	<i>Halesia</i> sp.		Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Switzerland	Haye et al., 2014

Ornamental plants	Common name	Host reported in lit.	Region	Reference
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Italy	Haye et al., 2014
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> 'Annabelle'	Annabelle Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		Cornelius et al., 2016
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		Cornelius et al., 2016
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> 'Pia'	Pia French Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		Cornelius et al., 2016
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Grandiflora'	Pee Gee Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		Cornelius et al., 2016
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Tardiva'	Tardiva Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		Cornelius et al., 2016
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>		Cornelius et al., 2016
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Cassine Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Anicet Delcambre'	Needle Point Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Dwarf Burford'	Dwarf Burford Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Hetzii'	Hetz Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil'	Sky Pencil Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Nigra'	Nigra Inkberry	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex opaca</i> 'Greenleaf'	Greenleaf Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> Bordeaux™	Bordeaux Dwarf Yaupon	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Schillings'	Schillings Dwarf Yaupon	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex x Attenuata</i>	Hybrid Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex x Attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster's Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex x 'Emily Bruner'</i>	Emily Bruner Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex x 'Mary Nell'</i>	Mary Nell Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Nellie R. Stevens Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Wiman et al., 2015
<i>Juniper chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.		Aigner et al., 2017
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Robusta Green'	Robusta Green Juniper	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	USA	Aigner et al., 2017
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Torulosa'	Hollywood Juniper	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	USA	Aigner et al., 2017
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	USA	Aigner et al., 2017
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Chinese Flametree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	USA	Holthouse et al., 2021
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	USA	Holthouse et al., 2021
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Victor'	Victor Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp.		Bakken, 2014
<i>Lagerstroemia x 'Tonto'</i>	Tonto Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp.		Bakken, 2014
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	USA	Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree or Yellow-Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Europe	Ion & Raluca, 2019
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Box Leaf Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	USA	Formella et al., 2020
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Bracken's Brown Beauty'	Bracken's Brown Beauty Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	USA	Formella et al., 2020

Ornamental plants	Common name	Host reported in lit.	Region	Reference
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem'	Little Gem Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	USA	Formella et al., 2020
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Japanese Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	USA	Formella et al., 2020
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	USA	Formella et al., 2020
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	USA	Formella et al., 2020
<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	Chinese Mahonia	<i>Mahonia repens</i>		Holthouse et al., 2021
<i>Malus</i> 'Callaway'	Callaway Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	USA	Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	USA	Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Malus</i> x 'Dolgo'	Dolgo Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	USA	Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Russia	Zakharchenko et al., 2020
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium</i> sp.		Bergmann, 2015
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	USA	Cornelius et al., 2016; Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Slovakia	Hemala & Kment, 2017
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Dwarf Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	USA	Nielsen et al., 2016
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	USA	Nielsen et al., 2016
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum'	Crimson Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	USA	Nielsen et al., 2016
<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	Feathertop Grass	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	USA	Nielsen et al., 2016
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Potential host)	Canary Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Australia	Horwood et al., 2019
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	USA	Lara et al., 2017
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Tobira Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Russia	Musolin et al., 2018
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> 'Wheeler's Dwarf'	Wheeler Dwarf Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Russia	Musolin et al., 2018
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore Or Planetree	<i>Planatus</i> sp.	Russia	Musolin et al., 2018
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Planetree	<i>Planatus</i> sp.	Russia	Musolin et al., 2018
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Thundercloud'	Purpleleaf Plum	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luyken'	Otto Luyken Laurel	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Schipkaensis'	Schip Laurel	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus mume</i>	Japanese Apricot	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus serralata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> var. <i>Autumnalis</i>	Fall Blooming Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus</i> x 'Okame'	Okame Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Europe	Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Prunus</i> x <i>yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	China	Yu & Zhang, 2007
<i>Punica granatum</i> var. <i>Nana</i>	Dwarf Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	China	Yu & Zhang, 2007

Ornamental plants	Common name	Host reported in lit.	Region	Reference
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Formosa Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> 'Low-Dense'	Low-Dense Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Pyracantha</i> x 'Mohave'	Mohave Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Laurel Oak or Darlington Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Swamp Laurel Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus myrsinifolia</i>	Chinese Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.		Milnes et al., 2016
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	Nuttall Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	USA	Lee & Leskey, 2015
<i>Rosa species</i>	Climbing Roses	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Australia	Horwood et al., 2019
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Europe	Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'	Contorted Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Europe	Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2007
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese or Fortunes Windmill Palm	<i>Trachycarpus</i> sp.		Bergmann, 2015
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	True Chinese Elm or Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Elmer I'	Athena Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Elmer II'	Allee Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	USA	Bergmann et al., 2016
<i>Viburnum awabuki</i>	Awabuki Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> 'Roseum'	European Snowball Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>Tomentosum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Sandankwa Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberry Bush Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> variety <i>americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009

Ornamental plants	Common name	Host reported in lit.	Region	Reference
<i>Viburnum x burkwoodi</i>	Burkwood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus variety americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum x rhytidophyllum</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus variety americanum</i>		Nielsen & Hamilton, 2009
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Weigela	<i>Weigela</i> sp.		Bergmann, 2015
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	China	Yu & Zhang, 2007
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	Green Vase Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova</i> sp.	China	Lee et al., 2013
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'	Village Green Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova</i> sp.	China	Lee et al., 2013

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October 2022

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