

Back to IPM scouting in woody landscape plants.

Honeylocust plant bug

Diaphnocorus chlorionis

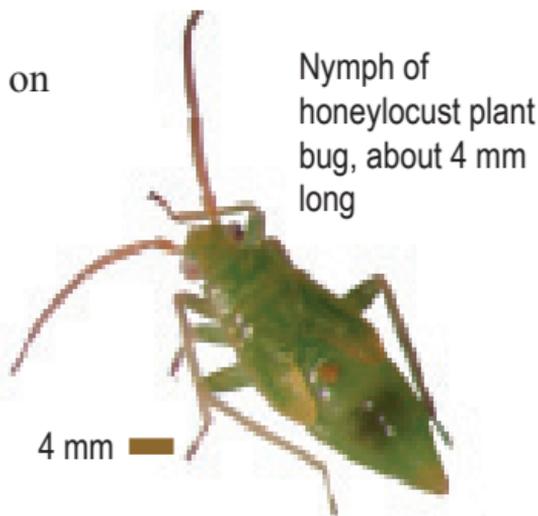
Honeylocust leafhopper

Macropis fumipennis

These two insects are often found at the same time feeding on honeylocusts, but plant injury is due almost entirely to the plant bug. Honeylocust plant bugs overwinter under bark as eggs. They hatch and

begin feeding as new leaves develop, from late April to mid-May. Nymphs mature into adults in about one month. There is one generation per year.

Management: Look for nymphs as saucer magnolia



Nymph of honeylocust plant bug, about 4 mm long



4.5 mm

Leafhopper adult about 4.5 mm long.

Honeylocust plant bug - Honeylocust leafhopper - *continued*

and bridalwreath spirea are in bloom. Determine population levels by tapping terminals over a white piece of paper. The insects will be visible on the paper. Treatment may not be necessary, unless trees are heavily infested.



Honeylocust leaves distorted and stunted from feeding injury caused by plant bug adults and nymphs. Defoliation may occur on severely infested trees.