

# LACE BUGS—*Corythucha* spp., and *Gargaphia* spp.

**HOSTS:** Elm, hackberry, oak, sycamore, basswood, and other hardwoods

**IDENTIFICATION, LIFE CYCLE, AND DAMAGE:** Adults are flat, 5 to 6 mm long, and dark-colored with highly sculptured (lace-like) white wings.

There are usually two overlapping generations per year; thus all life stages can be found on the lower surface of leaves throughout the summer. Lace bugs overwinter as adults or eggs under bark scales or in other protected places on the tree.

Infested leaves have brown or yellow stippling from feeding punctures and tar-like defecation spots. Because severely damaged leaves turn brown and drop prematurely, heavily infested trees may be defoliated, especially during dry weather.

**CONTROL:** Spray leaves, especially the lower surfaces, with carbaryl, acephate, or malathion when lace bugs are first observed. Repeat treatment as needed.



*Sycamore lace bug adults*