NEW INVASIVE INSECT PESTS: POTENTIAL THREATS TO NEW MEXICO
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (Halyomorpha halys)

History:
- From Asia (China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan)
- Probably arrived in Eastern US late 1990s/2000
- Spreading rapidly (now in OR, WA, CA, MN – 39 states)
- Severe pest in Eastern US
- Intercepted in NM in 2011, but not known to be established

Recognition:
- Relatively large stink bug (17 mm long)
- Pale bands on antennae in both adults and nymphs
- Alternating dark and light bands at edge of abdomen (other stink bugs have this character as well, but lack the pale bands on the antennae)

Host plants:
Very broad host range, including:
- Tomatoes, Peppers, Corn, Lima beans, Asparagus, Cucumber, Okra, Green beans, Soybeans
- Apples, Peaches, Figs, Berries, Grapes, Plums, Pears, Pecans, Mulberries, Persimmons
- Tree of Heaven, Golden rain tree, roses, lilac, various other ornamentals
- Various weeds

Life-cycle:
- 1-2 generations per year (likely to be more in southern US)
- Overwinters as adults, emerges in late spring
- Eggs & nymphs present May-August
- Highest numbers in late summer
- Attracted to lights at night
- Will enter homes & out-buildings in autumn
- Also overwinters in wood-lots

Control issues
- Broad host-plant range makes this insect pre-adapted to cope with multiple toxins – hence hard to kill with insecticides
- Biological control: attacked by some native predators, including some birds, spiders, assassin bugs and predatory stink bugs; native US parasitic wasps attack the eggs, but only to a very limited extent
- Egg parasitoids have been collected from China, Japan and Korea, but not yet cleared for release in the US.