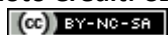


## Pest Profile



**Photo Credit:** CBG Photography Group, Centre for Biodiversity Genomics, Biosystems.org



Creative Commons – Attribution Non-Commercial Share-Alike (2014)

**Common Name:** Roseroot gall wasp

**Scientific Name:** *Diplolepis radicum*

**Order and Family:** Hymenoptera; Cynipidae

**Size and Appearance:**

	Length (mm)	Appearance
<b>Egg</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Laid within shoot tips</li></ul>
<b>Larva/Nymph</b>	2 mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Grub-like</li><li>• Cream colored</li><li>• Found within gall chambers</li></ul>
<b>Adult</b>	3-4 mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shiny, dark brown/red tinted, oval abdomen</li><li>• Shiny oval abdomen, sculpted, grow as they mature</li></ul>
<b>Gall</b>	Length: 25-60 mm Diameter: < 100 mm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formed at the tip of shoots</li><li>• Often hard to see due to being buried or hidden by vegetation</li><li>• Round, tomato-shaped</li><li>• Multi-chambered</li><li>• Soft and succulent while growing</li><li>• Smooth surface</li><li>• Reddish-brown in color</li></ul>

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Larvae and adults both have chewing mouthparts.

**Host plant/s:** Abundantly roses

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** Larvae produce hard, woody galls on the lower stems that can girdle canes. Adult wasps lay their eggs in the soft stem tissue and as the larvae hatch, they will feed on the tissue, causing it to swell and the resulting gall to become visible. While it doesn't kill the plant it reduces growth.

**References:**

Cranshaw, W. (2004). *Garden insects of North America: the ultimate guide to backyard bugs*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Shorthouse, J. D. (2010). *Galls Induced by Cynipid Wasps of the Genus Diploepis (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae) on the Roses of Canada's Grasslands* [PDF]. Sudbury, Ontario, Canada: Laurentian University.