

Pest Profile



Photo credit: [Jim Baker](#), North Carolina State University, Bugwood.org; [E. Bradford Walker](#), Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, Bugwood.org

Common Name: Birch Lace Bug

Scientific Name: *Corythucha pallipes*

Order and Family: Hemiptera: Tingidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	Varies in size	Overwinter as eggs; laid in groups of 4-10.
Larva/Nymph	2-3 mm	Wingless; oval; have spines; dark brown in color; 5 instars.
Adult	3-4 mm	Small, flattened, with lacelike appearance because of pattern on forewings; sculpted thorax and forewings that form over body.
Pupa (if applicable)		

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Nymph and Adult: Sucking

Host plant/s: Host plants include yellow and white birch, beech, maple, willow, and mountain-ash.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Adults and nymphs suck the fluids from photosynthetic tissue on the underside of leaves. The sucking causes pale stippling and bleaching on the upper surface of the leaf in the mid to late summer. They also leave excrement on the leaves, which may drip onto surfaces beneath the tree and cause problems. The damage caused by the birch lace bug does not severely affect the health and survival of the tree infected and control measures are not usually required. High populations for a long time may cause early leaf drop or some reduction of plant growth.

References:

University of California Agriculture & Natural Resources Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. (2014). How to Manage Pests: Pests in Gardens and Landscapes: Lace Bugs. Retrieved from <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7428.html>

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