Pest Profile







Photo credit: Milan Zubrik, Forest Research Institute – Solvakia, Bugwood.org; Saxifraga – Frits Bink, freenatureimages.eu; Saxifraga – Frits Bink, freenatureimages.eu

Common Name: Mossyrose gall wasp; Cynipid gall wasp

Scientific Name: *Diplolepsis rosae* (*Diplolepis rosae*)

Order and Family: Hymenoptera: Cynipidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	Varies	Length is 5 times the width; elongated; slender; about 408 eggs carried.
Larva/Nymph	2-3 mm	Starts as all white; abdomen gains a reddish color while the head becomes black. Feeds to produce the gall.
Adult	4 mm long	Abdomens and legs are yellowish red; have a red head; eyes are reddish. Parthenogenic females; one generation per year.
Pupa (if applicable)	2-3 mm	Overwinters as pupae.

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Larvae and adult: chewing

Host plant/s: The host plants for *D. rosae* are wild roses in the *Rosa* genus. Roses that are most affected are those under stress.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults):

Mossy gall wasp larvae feed on rose stems, which causes the galls. The galls have a hard center where the larvae are located. This hard center is encased by sticky branched filaments or hairs, creating the gall. The gall can grow to be about the size of a golf ball. Coloration of the gall is from green to scarlet

to a rusty brown. The gall will most likely kill the branch it is present on, but will not kill the entire plant if it is a healthy plant.

References:

Nature Spot. (2016). Bedeguar Gall Wasp – *Diplolepis rosae*. Nature Spot: Recording the Wildlife of Leicestershire & Rutland. Retrieved from http://www.naturespot.org.uk/species/bedeguar-gall-wasp

Western Oregon University. (2016). *Diplolepis rosae*. Retrieved from http://www.wou.edu/~baumgare/Diplolepis rosae.html

Young, Harlow. (2016). Rose Whisperer. American Rose Society. Retrieved from http://www.rose.org/clippings-septemberoctober/rose-whisperer/