

Technical Bulletin for: **Western Leaffooted Bug**

Leptoglossus zonatus (Dallas) • Hemiptera, Coreidae • LEPZON



DISTRIBUTION	South and Central America, Mexico, and Southwestern United States.
HOSTS	Nut crops, Almonds, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Oranges, Corn, Cotton, Eggplant, Peach, Pecan and Tomatoes.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT BUGS	Adult are 2 cm in length, gray in color, with a zigzagging whitish band across its back and two distinctive yellowish spots on pronotum.
NYMPHS	There are five nymphal instars. Nymphs mostly have black legs, while their bodies range in color from orange to reddish brown with the leaf-like hind tibia.
EGGS	Eggs are golden-brown and laid in chains of up to 50 or more on branches and leaves of host plants.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults are present throughout the year. They overwinter in surrounding fields of weeds or under bark of the trees and emerge in the spring. Female can live for over 70 days and males over 50 days. Bugs move from crop to crop over time, i.e. they start from almonds then move to pistachios and later to pomegranates. They can transmit pathogenic yeast <i>Nematospora coryli</i> on oranges causing fruit staining and premature drop and plant pathogen <i>Herpetomonas macgheei</i> , a trypanosomatid protozoan on other plants.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Leptotriene on Gray Rubber Septum. Field life: thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Yellow Panel Trap painted with Teflon
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place the traps within tree rows close to the edge of the trap. Hang the trap from shepherd hook so the collection cup is 30 cm above the ground. Placing more traps can result in lowering bug population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Weed management is a basic agronomic practice used to suppress pest infestations. Planting trap crops around the orchard and removing bugs may offer some suppression.

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