

Agricultural Pest Teaching Collection				
	Scientific name	Common name	BQB #	Notes
1	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Japanese Beetles	1C3620A	Japanese Beetles were introduced to the United States in the early 1900s where they quickly became a problem for farmers. The larvae eat grass roots while adults feed on leaves, flowers, and fruit of both agricultural and ornamental plants. Unfortunately in the United States they have few natural enemies so they are a major pest.
2	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado Potato Beetles (adult)	127C0340A	Colorado Potato Beetles are difficult to control due to pesticide resistance. They mainly target potato plants, which they can completely defoliate. They also feast on eggplants, peppers, and tomatoes.
3	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado Potato Beetles (larvae)	127C0340NA	Colorado Potato Beetles are difficult to control due to pesticide resistance. They mainly target potato plants, which they can completely defoliate. They also feast on eggplants, peppers, and tomatoes.
4	<i>Manduca sexta</i>	Tomato hornworm caterpillar	1H0114NA	The tobacco hornworm, <i>Manduca sexta</i> , is a common pest of plants in the family Solanaceae, which includes tobacco, tomato, pepper, eggplant, and various ornamentals and weeds. The larval stage (hornworm) of this species is more often encountered, as it resides on the host plant during the day and can cause significant defoliation of economically important crops.
5	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	Pomace Fly, Vinegar Fly	70D0001A	In vineyards damaged or cracked fruit can lead to infestations as their voracious maggots feed on the fruit. The primary damage by this pest, however, is the sour rot organisms that it vectors from bunch to bunch in the vineyard, leading to spoiled fruit, reducing vineyard yield.
6	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	52D0031A	The Mediterranean fruit fly is considered to be one of the most destructive fruit pests in the world. It is the most economically important fruit fly species because of both its ability to survive cooler climates more successfully than most other fly species and its ability to inhabit more than 200 tropical fruits and vegetables to which it causes severe destruction and degradation.
7	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly (Pupae)	52D0031HA	The Mediterranean fruit fly is considered to be one of the most destructive fruit pests in the world. It is the most economically important fruit fly species because of both its ability to survive cooler climates more successfully than most other fly species and its ability to inhabit more than 200 tropical fruits and vegetables to which it causes severe destruction and degradation.
8	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly (Maggot)	52D0031NA	The Mediterranean fruit fly is considered to be one of the most destructive fruit pests in the world. It is the most economically important fruit fly species because of both its ability to survive cooler climates more successfully than most other fly species and its ability to inhabit more than 200 tropical fruits and vegetables to which it causes severe destruction and degradation.
9	<i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i>	Western Cherry Fruit Fly	52D0022A	Western cherry fruit flies damage fruit by feeding, in both the adult and larval stages
10	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	European corn worm, European high-flyer	33H0001	It is a pest of grain, particularly maize (<i>Zea mays</i>). The insect is native to Europe, originally infesting varieties of millet, including broom corn. European corn borer caterpillars damage corn by chewing tunnels through many parts of the plant.
11	<i>Pediasia trisecta</i>	Large Sod Webworm, Greater Sod Webworm	33H0010	Host plants: Bluegrass, bentgrass, ryegrass, and fescues. Larval feeding can occur on the upper root system, stems, and blades of grass. In large populated areas, the turfgrass will appear thin and ragged. Most turfgrass damage will occur during the hot summer months when turf growth slows and larval feeding is occurring primarily at night. If there is substantial damage to the turfgrass, death can occur.
12	<i>Parapediasia teterella</i>	Bluegrass Webworm Moth	33H0012	The larvae feed on <i>Poa</i> species, <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> and occasionally <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Full-grown larvae overwinter within a silk-lined tunnel in the soil or thatch.
13	<i>Microcrambus elegans</i>	Elegant Grass-Veneer Moth	33H0013	Adults are on wing from June to August in the north and from March to October in the south. There is one generation per year in the north and multiple in the south. The larvae feed on <i>Poaceae</i> species.
14	<i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>	Yellow-striped Armyworm	5H0261	The larvae feed on various crops, including alfalfa, asparagus, bean, beet, cabbage, clover, maize/corn, cotton, cucumber, hops, grape, grass, jimsonweed, morning glory, onion, pea, peach, peanut, potato, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, sweet potato, Swiss chard, tobacco, tomato, turnip, wheat, watermelon, and wild onion; ornamentals including chrysanthemum and roses; and weeds including <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Datura stramonium</i> , <i>Erigeron canadensis</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , and <i>Rumex</i> .

15	<i>Grapholita molesta</i>	Oriental Fruit Moth	41H0055	The larvae feed on peach, apple, quince, pear, plum, cherry, apricot and nectarine. They are pinkish to creamy-white with brown heads and about 13 mm long. Early in the season, larvae tunnel in tender twigs causing twig die-back. Heavy infestations may give the tree a bushy appearance. Later generations may feed on terminal growth and developing peaches. Larvae attacking the fruit often enter near or through the stem and bore directly into the interior of the fruit. Larger peaches may show no external damage. Fruit damage may cause an increase in the amount of brown rot
16	<i>Cerotoma trifurcata</i>	Bean Leaf Beetle	127C0935A	The beetle feeds mostly on vegetables that are in the cotyledon-stage, such as cucumbers, cucurbits, pumpkin, and squash. It also can be a pest of legumes such as soybean. In early spring, adult beetles emerge to feed on legumes, such as alfalfa, before crops such as soybeans and green beans are available.
17	<i>Pelidnota punctata</i>	Grape vine beetle	1C3569	The adult beetle eats the leaves and fruit of grapevines, both wild and cultivated.
18	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Spotted lanternfly	25F0096A	Spotted lanternfly host plants include grapes, stone fruits, and Malus species, although its preferred host is Ailanthus altissima (Chinese sumac or tree of heaven). In its native habitat, spotted lanternfly populations are kept in check by specific species of parasitic wasps which are absent in North America, which is allowing this pest's population to grow to epic numbers and expand the range unchecked.
19	<i>Hypera postica</i>	Alfalfa Weevil (Larvae)	131C0686NA	Alfalfa Weevil can be found in alfalfa fields throughout Europe and in North America due to several accidental introductions it is considered a destructive threat to alfalfa production.
20	<i>Hypera postica</i>	Alfalfa Weevil (Adult)	131C0686A	Both the larvae and the adults are diurnal and feed on the foliage of alfalfa, the larvae doing the most damage. The adults eat the edges of the leaves, giving them a feathery appearance. At first, the larvae feed on terminal leaves leaving puncture marks, but they later move down the plant to feed on lower leaves. The leaves attacked are skeletonised as the larvae feed between the veins, and plant yields can be reduced by up to 15%.
21	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	Red Palm Weevil	131C0223A	Weevil larvae can excavate holes in the trunks of palm trees up to 1 metre (3.3 ft) long, thereby weakening and eventually killing the host plant. As a result, the weevil is considered a major pest in palm plantations, including the coconut palm, date palm and oil palm.
22	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Greasy Cutworm	5H0571	The larvae are serious agricultural pests and feed on nearly all varieties of vegetables and many important grains. Larvae feed on weeds such as bluegrass, curled dock, lambsquarters, yellow rocket, and redroot pigweed. They will often eat all the weeds available before moving to attacking crops. Favored crops include most vegetable plants, alfalfa, clover, cotton, rice, sorghum, strawberry, sugarbeet, tobacco, and occasionally grains and grasses.
23	<i>Agrotis gladiaria</i>	Swordsman Dart, Claybacked Cutworm	5H0573	The larvae are a notable agricultural pest and feed on a wide range of plants, including Medicago sativa, Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Rubus, Poa, Andropogon, Brassica oleracea, Trifolium, Zea mays, Solidago, Hordeum pusillum, Avena, Allium, Ipomoea batatas, Nicotiana and Solanum lycopersicum.
24	<i>Agrotis orthogonia</i>	Pale Western Cutworm	5H0574	The larvae feed on various forbs and grasses. The species is occasionally of economic importance on winter wheat and small grains. It has also been reported from corn and sugar beets.
25	<i>Chrysodeixis includens</i>	Soybean Looper	5H0705	The larvae are a major pest of soy and feed on a wide range of plants. Recorded food plants are Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Commelinaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Geraniaceae, Lamiaceae, Lauraceae, Malvaceae, Solanaceae, Verbenaceae, Medicago sativa, Phaseolus polystachios, Glycine max, Gossypium herbaceum, Nicotiana tabacum, Lycopersicon esculentum, Brassica and Lactuca sativa.
26	<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	Corn Earworm	5H0565	The corn earworm is a major agricultural pest, with a large host range encompassing corn and many other crop plants. H. zea is the second-most important economic pest species in North America, next to the codling moth. The estimated annual cost of the damage is more than US\$100 million, though expenditure on insecticide application has reached up to \$250 million. The moth's high fecundity, ability to lay between 500 and 3,000 eggs, polyphagous larval feeding habits, high mobility during migration, and a facultative pupal diapause have led to the success of this pest.
27	<i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i>	Sparganothis fruitworm	41H0080	<i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i> (Clemens) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), is a major pest of cranberry in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Wisconsin (USA) and an emerging pest in British Columbia (Canada).

28	<i>Oulema melanopus</i>	Cereal Leaf Beetle	127C0520A	O. melanopus consumes nearly all cereal crops, but has a strong affinity for oats, barley, and rye, and its favorite host is wheat. Alternatives are corn, sorghum, and sudangrass for adults, and wild oats, quackgrass, timothy, canary grass, reed canary grass, annual and perennial ryegrass, foxtail, orchard grass, wild rye, smooth brome, and fescues for the whole lifespan. The physical symptoms of the plant caused by them are thin, long lines where the upper epidermis of the leaf has been eaten. Since the beetle is migratory when it eats, it is not consistent within a field.
29	<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	Clover Root Curculio, Clover Weevil	131C0611A	Considered a pest on clover, alfalfa & other forage legumes.
30	<i>Cotinis nitida</i>	Green June Beetle	1C1254	Green June beetles damage clusters by feeding on ripening berries. Beetles gain entry into undamaged fruit by gouging with the horn on the front of the head, then feeding on the flesh of the fruit. Their odor and excrement may ruin fruit even if feeding damage is not severe.
31	<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi</i>	Southern Corn Rootworm	127C0824A	The species can be a major agricultural pest insect in North America. Spotted cucumber beetles cause damage to crops in the larval and adult stages of their life cycle. Larvae feed on the roots of the emerging plants, which causes the most damage since the young plants are more vulnerable. In the adult stage the beetles cause damage by eating the flowers, leaves, stems, and fruits of the plant. The beetles can also spread diseases such as bacterial wilt and mosaic virus.
32	<i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>	Western Corn Rootworm	127C0821A	It is a significant agricultural pest species that attacks maize.
33	<i>Paranapiacaba tricineta</i>	Checkered Melon Beetle	127C0810A	The adult insects feed on leaves of cucurbits and commonly visit flowers of a wide variety of plants. During outbreak years, significant crop damage has been observed to occur to some cucurbit crops, particularly seedling honeydew (<i>Cucurbita melo</i>) and kabocha squash (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>). The checkered melon beetle is also very commonly associated with buffalo gourd, <i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> , a perennial wild cucurbit.
34	<i>Diabrotica longicornis</i>	Northern Corn Rootworm	127C0822A	The larvae of the Northern Corn Rootworm consumer the smaller roots and tunnel into larger roots, and also channel and gouge root surfaces of corn.
35	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>	True Armyworm Moth	5H0345	The true armyworm is considered an agricultural pest. During the caterpillar stage, the larvae feed on leaves. This species prefers grass weeds, but when those are depleted, they quickly move to crops. Outbreaks of true armyworm swarms are not uncommon.
36	<i>Empoasca fabae</i>	Potato Leafhopper	13F0010A	In North America they are a serious agricultural pest. Every year millions of dollars are lost from reduced crop yields and on pest management. Crops that are impacted the most are potatoes, clover, beans, apples and alfalfa.
37	<i>Hylemya platura</i>	Seedcorn Maggot, Bean Seed Fly	90D0001A	D. platura is an agricultural pest of peas and beans. It is a vector of bacteria that cause potato blackleg.
38	<i>Gynaikothrips ficorum</i>	Cuban Laurel Thrips	16R0010A	Characteristic leaf galls or rolls form. Older galls may provide shelter for natural enemies or other pest microarthropods. <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> is preferred, but <i>F. retusa</i> , <i>viburnum</i> , and citrus are also hosts.
39	<i>Frankliniella tritici</i>	Eastern Flower Thrips	1R0001A	They can directly damage commercial crops, and can be a vector for tospoviruses, a form of plant virus. This species particularly affects small fruit production in the United States, including strawberries, grapes, blueberries and blackberries but can also affect alfalfa, oats, beans and asparagus crops.
40	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	Onion Thrips, Potato Thrips, Tobacco Thrips	1R0009A	It is an agricultural pest that can damage crops of onions and other plants, and it can additionally act as a vector for plant viruses. The onion thrips is a vector of certain plant viruses, including iris yellow spot tospovirus, strawberry necrotic shock virus, tobacco streak virus and tomato spotted wilt virus. It is also a vector of <i>Alternaria porri</i> , which causes the fungal disease known as purple blotch.
41	<i>Echinothrips americanus</i>	Poinsettia Thrips, Impatiens Thrips	1R0060A	Since their spread throughout Europe as early as 1995, and subsequently China, <i>E. americanus</i> has been called an "upcoming pest". Frass left on the leaf surface as well as eggs laid in plant tissues are serious threats to the economic value of many ornamental and crop plants. This species is significant as it is polyphagous and feed extensively on foliage of both crops and ornamental plants, causing millions of USD in crop loss annually.
42	<i>Heliethrips sp.</i>	Greenhouse Thrips, Glasshouse Thrips	1R0065A	The common name greenhouse thrips is due to the fact that they typically inhabit and are pests in greenhouses. They are polyphagous as they feed on a wide range of different fruits and ornamental plants. Ornamental plants that they infest are the azaleas, calla lilies, chrysanthemums, fuchsia, roses and orchids. They also are considered pests to ferns, palms and vines and vegetative plants as well. Some of the fruits that they were claim to have damaged were those including avocados, persimmons, and kiwis.
43	<i>Planococcus citri</i>	Citrus Mealybug	Slide102	Originally from Asia it has been introduced to the rest of the world, including Europe, the Americas, and Oceania, as an agricultural pest. It is associated with citrus, but it attacks a wide range of crop plants, ornamental plants, and wild flora.

44	<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	Long-Tailed Mealybug	Slide28	The long-tailed mealybug, <i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> , is a widely-distributed pest that feeds on many economically important hosts, particularly tropical fruits and ornamentals.
45	<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	Scarlet Mealybug	Slide29	<i>P. calceolariae</i> is one of the most serious pest of citrus in many regions of the world. Besides being a severe pest, <i>P. calceolariae</i> has recently been shown to be a vector of the closterovirus associated with grapevine leafroll disease, and is implicated in the spread of this disease in vineyards.
46	<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Comstock Mealybug	Slide30	Comstock Mealybug creates honeydew that causes mold to grow on fruit. They are a pest, including in eastern North America where the species is the main mealybug pest. The Comstock mealybug feeds on apples, pears, peaches, and many ornamental plants. The honeydew stops photosynthesis while also damaging the plant.
47	<i>Pseudococcus viburni</i>	Obscure Mealybug	Slide35	It can affect a number of fruit and nursery plants including apples, tomatoes, orchids and cacti and cause substantial damage to fruit orchards and vineyards. The degree of polyphagy of <i>P. viburni</i> , combined with its numerous economically important host-plants, have meant that it began to be carried on infested plant material between countries from an early date
48	<i>Icerya purchasi</i>	Cottony-Cushion Scale	Slide50	A major pest that feeds on more than 80 families of woody plants
49	<i>Coccus hesperidum</i>	Brown Soft Scale	Slide54	It has a cosmopolitan distribution and feeds on many different host plants. It is an agricultural pest, particularly of citrus and commercial greenhouse crops.
50	<i>Coccus pseudomagnoliarum</i>	Citricola Scale	Slide60	A notable pest in 23 countries commonly attacking various citrus species.
51	<i>Pulvinaria sp.</i>	Sugarcane Scale Insect	Slide61	A common pest on sugarcane and mango.
52	<i>Saissetia oleae</i>	Olive Tree Scale	Slide69	Although it is a common parasite which occurs most often in olive trees, it is a polyphagous species, also attacking (but less frequently) citrus trees as well as various ornamental shrubs such as oleanders, pittosporums, sago palm, and euonymus.
53	<i>Diaspis boisduvalii</i>	Boisduval scale, Cocoa-nut snow scale	Slide82	The boisduval scale, <i>Diaspis boisduvalii</i> , is an economically important pest of orchids, bananas, and various palm species.
54	<i>Aspidiotus nerii</i>	Ivy scale, Oleander scale	Slide83	The species are pests of citrus, sago palm, oleander, English ivy, and palm, among others.
55	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	Citrus whitefly	Slide109	The citrus whitefly, was once the most important citrus pest in Florida, but today it ranks below several other worse species. It is found throughout Florida and parts of other Gulf States and California and in greenhouses in many parts of the United States.
56	<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>	Pea Aphid	Slide112	<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i> , commonly known as the pea aphid feeds on several species of legumes (plant family Fabaceae) worldwide, including forage crops, such as pea, clover, alfalfa, and broad bean, and ranks among the aphid species of major agronomical importance.
57	<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>	San Jose Scale	Slide122	It is an agricultural pest as it causes damage and crop losses to many fruit crops. It has been considered the most pernicious scale insect in the United States.
58	<i>Eriococcus coccineus</i>	Cottony Coccineal Scale	Slide49	<i>Eriococcus coccineus</i> infests cacti whose transportation all over the world has spread the species, which is now cosmopolitan in nurseries and greenhouses worldwide.
59	<i>Aphis craccivora</i>	Cowpea Aphid	56F0039A	<i>Aphis craccivora</i> causes direct damage to plants by stunting and distorting growth. The honeydew produced is deposited on the plants and encourages the growth of sooty moulds which restrict photosynthesis. The aphid is the vector of a number of plant viruses including groundnut rosette virus, peanut mottle virus, peanut stunt virus, subterranean clover stunt virus, bean common mosaic virus, cucumber mosaic virus and alfalfa mosaic virus.
60	<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>	Cabbage Aphid	56F0075A	<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i> , is a destructive aphid native to Europe that is now found in many other areas of the world. The aphids feed on many varieties of produce, including cabbage, broccoli (especially), Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and many other members of the genus <i>Brassica</i> , but do not feed on plants outside of the family <i>Brassicaceae</i> .
61	<i>Aphis pomi</i>	Apple Aphid	56F0037A	Besides occurring on apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>), <i>Aphis pomi</i> infests other plants in the family <i>Rosaceae</i> including pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), medlar (<i>Mespilus germanica</i>), quince (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>), mountain ash (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), rose (<i>Rosa</i>) and spiraea (<i>Spiraea</i>). High levels of infestation by the aphids can cause stunted shoots, disfigured fruit and premature leaf fall, especially in young trees, and sooty mould may form on excess honeydew secretions.
62	<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	Cotton Aphid, Melon Aphid	56F0036A	It is a widely distributed pest of a variety of agricultural crops in the families <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> , <i>Rutaceae</i> and <i>Malvaceae</i> .
62	<i>Aphis fabae</i>	Bean Aphid	56F0042A	They suck sap from stems and leaves and cause distortion of the shoots, stunted plants, reduced yield, and spoiled crops. This aphid also acts as a vector for viruses that cause plant disease, and the honeydew it secretes may encourage the growth of sooty mould. Hosts include a number of crops including sugar beets, spinach, beans, runner beans, celery, potatoes, sunflowers, carrots, artichokes, tobacco, and tomatoes.