

LEAFHOPPERS

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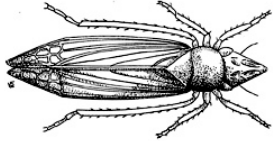


Fig. 1: Leafhopper

DESCRIPTION: Several species. Adults: Green wedge shaped, up to 1/8 inch long; they fly quickly when disturbed. Nymphs resemble adults but are smaller; they crawl sideways like crabs.

COMMON HOST PLANT (S): Beans, lettuce, and potato. Also can damage shade trees such as maple

DAMAGE: Adults and nymphs attack beans and potatoes. Leaves of beans curl, or roll downward, crinkle, and tend to become yellow or bronze. Some plants are dwarfed and may die. On potatoes attack by leafhoppers causes hopperburn. Tips and sides of potato leaves curl upward, turn yellow to brown, and become brittle. Potato and western potato leafhoppers are most destructive.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout United States.

CULTURAL CONTROL: Pick and destroy infested leaves.

ORGANIC/BIOLOGICAL CONTROL: Lacewings, damsel bugs, lady beetles, minute pirate bugs, and spiders are included among the natural enemies of leafhoppers. Dusting plants lightly with diatomaceous earth may help control leafhoppers.

CHEMICAL CONTROL: Treat with a registered insecticide when damage first appears.



Fig. 2: Stippling damage from Leafhoppers