

## *Corythucha arcuata* (oak lace bug)

### Which plant hosts are effected?

Species of chestnut (*Castanea*) and oak (*Quercus*).

### What do I need to look for?

- Adults are distinctive with their delicate, milk-white, lacy wings with variable brown markings. They can grow to 4mm long and have rectangular wings.
- Small, yellow spots form on the upper surfaces of leaves, often concentrated around the leaf veins.
- The yellow spots coalesce into large yellow and bronze areas on the affected leaves as the population increases.
- Leaves fall prematurely.
- Damage to the leaves is visible during summer and tends to progress from July to September.
- Droplets of liquid frass (droppings) can be seen on the undersides of leaves. These dry out into hard, black spots.

### What statutory actions are in place?

There are currently no statutory actions for this pest. However, if you suspect the presence of this pest on your premises you should contact the Plant Health authorities immediately (PHSI, SASA or DAERA).

### Pathways of highest risk:

- Plants for planting (except seeds bulbs and tubers)

### Key measures to protect my site:

- Source plants from Pest Free Areas and nurseries with high biosecurity standards and carefully inspect all plants upon arrival (PHMS 5.1 & 7.1)
- Regularly monitor susceptible host species for symptoms of the presence of plant pests (PHMS 8.1)



Adult oak lace bug. Gilles San Martin, EPPO.



Empty egg cases. Varga András, EPPO.



Symptoms on oak. Varga András, EPPO.