ROSE LEAFHOPPER Homoptera: Cicadellidae Edwardsiana rosae

DESCRIPTION

Adults are yellowish-white and about 3 mm long. The body tapers gradually toward the rear and both adults and nymphs commonly jump when disturbed. **Nymphs** are white and nearly transparent and closely resemble adults except in size and lack of wings.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

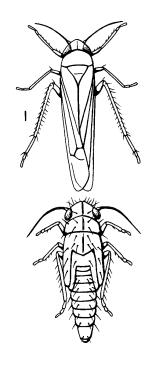
Leafhoppers damage plants by sucking plant juices and destroying chlorophyll. Leaf damage causes a mottled or stippled appearance, and yellowing on the upper leaf surfaces. Young leaves become curled as they grow. Deposition of overwintering eggs in plant stems causes pimple-like swellings and may result in weakened plants which are susceptible to winter injury. This species also damages blackberries and raspberries.

DISTRIBUTION AND LIFE HISTORY

This pest is widely distributed in the United States and southern Canada. The rose leafhopper overwinters in the egg stage within the bark of canes of wild or cultivated rose, blackberry, and raspberry. Eggs hatch in the spring into nymphs that begin feeding immediately on the undersides of leaves. Nymphs molt into adults in late May and June. Adults deposit eggs in plant tissues in June and the nymphs that hatch from these eggs feed during the summer and mature in early fall. Adults from the summer generation lay the overwintering eggs.

MANAGEMENTAND CONTROL

Pruning and destroying the canes and tips of plants that harbor the eggs during the winter will greatly reduce the number of leafhoppers. Insecticides can be used to control this pest, but should be used carefully and only when necessary.



(after OR Agric. Exp. Stn Bull. 148)

