

Problem: Elm Leaf Beetle - *Pyrrhalta luteola*



Hosts: All species are attacked but Siberian elms (commonly referred to as Chinese elms) are preferred.

Description: Elm leaf beetles are serious nuisance pests of elms wherever they grow. This insect feeds on the elm leaves.

Elm leaf beetle overwinters in the adult stage in protected places like cracks, crevices, under rough bark and in buildings. Inside homes, they can become a nuisance in the fall and spring as they move into and out of the house. The adult beetles are green and yellow striped and about 1/3 inch long.

The adult beetles become active when the new elm leaves start to emerge in the spring. They feed on the new foliage and the females start laying eggs in early May. The eggs hatch about a week later and the larvae begin feeding on the underside of the leaves. The larvae cause most of the injury by window feeding on foliage leaving a "skeletonized" appearance. Heavily infested leaves turn brown as if scorched by fire and often will drop prematurely. After several weeks of feeding, the larva crawl down the trunk or fall to the ground where they pupate.

Adults emerge to start the second generation. Normally the second egg hatch occurs about mid-July though this may vary depending on the year and area of the state.

Recommendations: Time chemical sprays to coincide with egg hatch, about mid-May for first generation and early to mid-July for the second generation. Often a single application made to control the first generation is all that is required. Specific time varies with the season and different areas of the state. Effective sprays for larvae (and adults) include carbaryl (Sevin), acephate (Acephate, Orthene), spinosad (Conserve;

Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew; Monterey Garden Insect Spray) and lambda-cyhalothrin (Scimitar, Spectracide Triazicide).

Products with imidacloprid (Merit, Bayer Tree & Shrub Insect Control, Bonide Annual Tree and Shrub Insect Control, Fertilome Tree & Shrub Systemic Insect Drench) may be used as a drench but must be applied long before insects appear (November). Soil injection of systemic insecticides can also be used but should be done by commercial arborists and nurserymen.

Though adult beetles that invade homes can be a severe nuisance, they do not feed or damage food or furnishings. Preventive steps include screening and caulking around window moldings and under siding. Spot treatment of entry areas on the outside of the house with a chemical such as cyfluthrin or permethrin should help. If beetles make it inside, regular vacuuming will keep the problem manageable.

References:

1. [Elm Leaf Beetles](#), Kansas State University, K-State Research & Extension Publication MF-2392
2. [Elm Leaf Beetles](#), Colorado State University Extension Service, no. 5.521
3. [The Elm Leaf Beetle](#), Purdue University Extension Service, E-25

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