|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Logo AGES | |
| Southern green stink bug | |
|  |  |
| 30.12.2024 18:22 Uhr | |

**Southern
green
stink
bug**

**Nezara
viridula**

Last
change:
16.07.2024

**Profile**

The
Southern
green
stink
bug
is
a
bug
that
mainly
attacks
pulses,
but
also
numerous
vegetable,
fruit
and
arable
crops
as
well
as
ornamental
trees
and
plants.
It
causes
sucking
damage,
resulting
in
spotting,
corking
and
deformation.

**Appearance**

The
green
rice
bug
belongs
to
the
family
of
tree
bugs
and
is
approx.
14-16
mm
long,
8
mm
wide
and
usually
green
in
colour,
although
there
are
also
specimens
with
a
white
head
and
front
edge
of
the
pronotum
and,
very
rarely,
orange-coloured
specimens.
In
autumn
it
changes
colour
from
green
to
reddish-brown.
The
young
bugs
(nymphs)
are
very
differently
coloured
and
change
their
appearance
with
each
stage
of
development.
Newly
hatched
bugs
are
bright
orange
and
then
change
colour
to
reddish
brown.
As
they
continue
to
develop,
they
become
black
in
colour
with
white
spots.
Towards
the
end
of
their
development
into
adult
bugs,
the
green
part
usually
predominates,
with
the
lateral
edges
and
the
centre
of
the
abdomen
showing
red
and
yellow
dots.



Verwechslungsmöglichkeit:
Grüne
Stinkwanze

**Possibility
of
confusion**

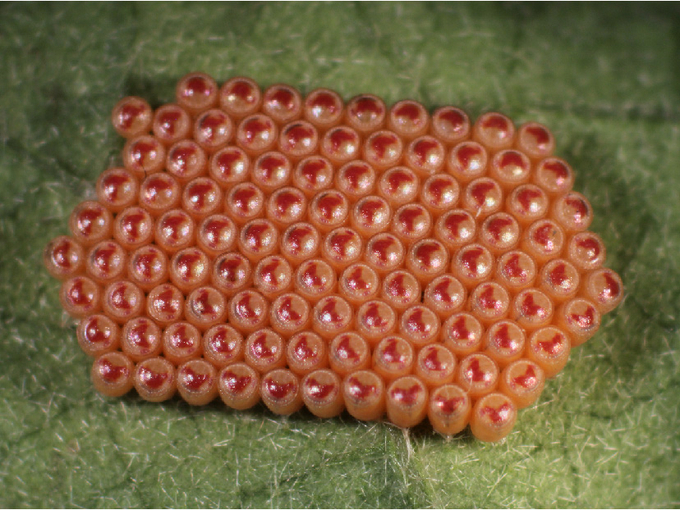
The
Southern
green
stink
bug
looks
very
similar
to
the
green
stink
bug*(Palomena
prasina*),
but
the
green
rice
bug
can
be
easily
distinguished
from
the
green
stink
bug
by
the
white
row
of
dots
on
the
front
edge
of
the
dorsal
shield
and
the
light-coloured
transparent
part
of
the
elytra.

**Biology**

When
the
temperatures
rise
in
spring,
the
adult
bugs
leave
their
overwintering
quarters
(e.g.
ground
litter,
buildings)
to
start
feeding.
In
April/May,
the
bugs
mate
and
the
females
lay
their
first
cream-coloured
and
later
orange-coloured
egg
clutches,
which
contain
up
to
one
hundred
individual
eggs.
The
larvae
that
hatch
from
these
eggs
go
through
five
very
variably
coloured
stages,
which
are
usually
found
in
groups
on
the
plants.
In
Austria,
depending
on
the
temperature
in
early
summer,
their
development
is
completed
after
around
two
months
and
the
first
adult
bugs
of
the
first
generation
emerge,
which
start
laying
eggs
again
in
June/July.
From
this,
the
second
generation
of
rice
bugs
develops,
which
usually
appears
very
conspicuously
in
late
summer.
A
strong
increase
in
the
number
of
bugs
can
be
observed
in
years
with
hot
and
dry
summer
conditions.



Unreifes
Eigelege
der
Grünen
Reiswanze



Reifes
Eigelege
der
Grünen
Reiswanze

**Damage
symptoms**

The
Southern
green
stink
bug
can
cause
sucking
damage
to
all
above-ground
plant
parts.
As
a
plant
sucker,
it
is
able
to
pierce
plant
tissue
from
young
shoots,
fruits,
seeds,
leaves
and
shoots
with
its
proboscis
in
order
to
feed
on
the
plant
sap.
Phytopathogenic
viruses
are
not
transmitted
to
the
plants,
but
the
sucking
activity
causes
spotting,
corking,
deformation
and
death.
Fruits
become
unsightly,
can
fall
off
prematurely
and
are
no
longer
marketable.

In
addition,
flavour
impairment
is
caused
by
the
secretion
of
an
unpleasant
smelling
secretion
and
the
puncture
sites
can
serve
as
entry
points
for
pathogens.

An
infestation
by
the
green
rice
bug
therefore
has
a
qualitative
and
quantitative
effect
on
the
yield.



Saugschäden
an
Tomaten



Saugschäden
an
Kartoffel



Saugschäden
an
Sojabohnen



Larven
an
unreifen
Gojibeeren
mit
Saugschäden

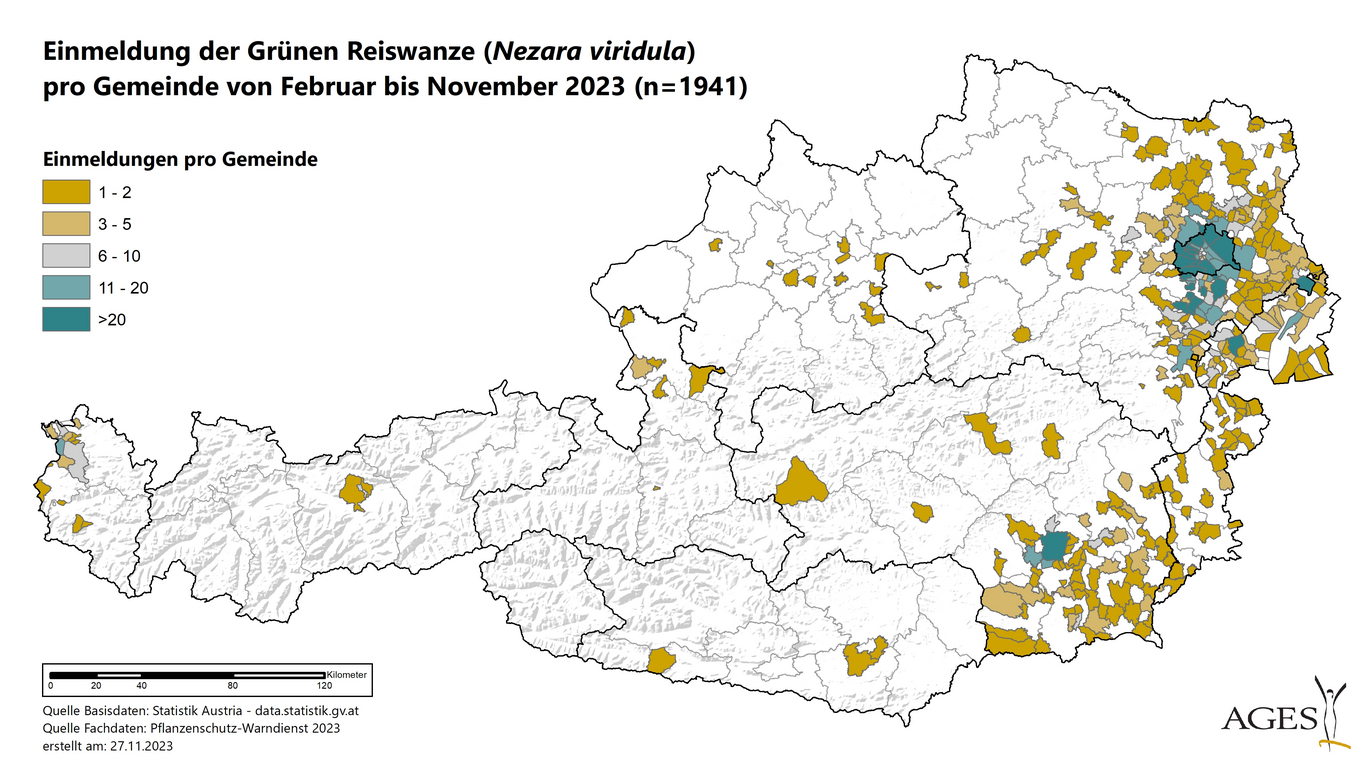
**Host
plants**

The
Southern
green
stink
bug
can
feed
on
a
wide
variety
of
plant
species
from
all
crops.
Its
main
host
plants
include
legumes
(e.g.
soya,
beans),
but
also
vegetables
(e.g.
tomatoes,
melanzani,
peppers),
fruit,
wine
and
berries
(e.g.
apple,
raspberry),
as
well
as
arable
crops
(maize,
potato),
herbs,
ornamental
shrubs
and
plants,
various
weeds
and
intercrops.
Annual,
herbaceous
crops
in
particular
are
attacked
especially
at
the
time
of
fruit
and
seed
formation.

**Distribution**

In
Europe,
the
Southern
green
stink
bug
was
initially
only
found
in
the
Mediterranean
region.
Due
to
global
warming,
however,
it
is
increasingly
spreading
northwards.
Until
2015,
only
individual
animals
were
found
in
Austria.
In
the
meantime,
the
Southern
green
stink
bug
is
considered
established,
as
numerous
larvae
and
adult
bugs
have
since
been
detected
in
home
gardens
and
glasshouses,
especially
in
urban
regions
(Vienna
and
Graz).

In
2021,
we
were
able
to
determine
in
a
monitoring
programme
that
the
bug
causes
damage
to
gardens
and
agriculture,
especially
in
late
summer
in
Vienna
and
Graz,
but
also
in
Lower
Austria
and
Burgenland.
The
Southern
green
stink
bug
has
also
already
caused
damage
to
vegetables
in
protected
cultivation.
In
greenhouse
crops,
the
bug
becomes
active
as
early
as
January
or
February,
as
it
can
survive
the
winter
in
a
dormant
stage
in
structural
parts
of
heated
glasshouses.
Due
to
the
fact
that
the
green
rice
bug
has
developed
into
a
significant
pest
in
recent
years,
a
[warning
service](https://warndienst.lko.at/gruene-reiswanze-monitoring-2024+2500+1109562)
has
been
carried
out
together
with
the
Chamber
of
Agriculture
since
2023
to
inform
farmers
about
the
current
occurrence
of
the
bug.
Thanks
to
the
numerous
reports
we
received
in
the
course
of
rice
bug
monitoring
in
2023,
we
were
able
to
create
a
distribution
map
for
Austria.

[](download/sdl-eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJpYXQiOjE2MDk0NTkyMDAsImV4cCI6NDA3MDkwODgwMCwidXNlciI6MCwiZ3JvdXBzIjpbMCwtMV0sImZpbGUiOiJmaWxlYWRtaW4vX3Byb2Nlc3NlZF8vZi8xL2NzbV9WZXJicmVpdHVuZ3NrYXJ0ZV9Hclx1MDBmY25lX1JlaXN3YW56ZV9lNGVmZTljMjc4LmpwZyIsInBhZ2UiOjEzMzZ9.MvULCb2V6cYyHxlFtDIcK45HFd3HKUoFU4Q_gKnRIj4/csm_Verbreitungskarte_Gr%C3%BCne_Reiswanze_e4efe9c278.jpg)

**Prevention
and
control**

* Regular
  plant
  inspections
  to
  recognise
  infested
  individual
  plants
  as
  early
  as
  possible
  and
  to
  remove
  egg
  layers/larvae/adults
  by
  collecting
  them.
  A
  jam
  jar
  is
  best
  suited
  for
  this,
  which
  should
  then
  be
  kept
  in
  the
  freezer
  for
  a
  few
  hours
  to
  gently
  kill
  the
  bugs.
* To
  prevent
  the
  bugs
  from
  flying
  into
  the
  greenhouse,
  close-meshed
  (1-1.5
  mm)
  insect
  screens
  can
  be
  fitted
  to
  the
  vents.
* Check
  greenhouses
  for
  bugs
  before
  planting
  susceptible
  crops.
* Direct
  control
  with
  authorised
  insecticides
  against
  sucking
  insects
  is
  possible,
  but
  difficult
  because
  it
  is
  usually
  not
  possible
  to
  achieve
  a
  sufficient
  effect
  against
  the
  adult
  bugs.
* Egg
  parasitoids
  (ichneumon
  wasp
  *Trissolcus
  basalis*)
  and
  endoparasites
  (caterpillar
  fly
  *Trichopoda
  pictipennis*)
  are
  described
  as
  natural
  antagonists.
  According
  to
  the
  [plant
  protection
  product
  register](https://psmregister.baes.gv.at/psmregister/faces/faces/psm.jspx?locale=de&refNr=101444933),
  the
  ichneumon
  wasp
  *Trissolcus
  basalis*
  is
  authorised
  and
  commercially
  available
  in
  Austria
  for
  professional
  use
  outdoors
  and
  under
  glass
  in
  arable,
  vegetable,
  fruit
  and
  ornamental
  plant
  cultivation
  and
  for
  various
  crops
  in
  the
  home
  and
  allotment
  garden
  sector.



Eigelege
der
Grünen
Reiswanze,
das
teilweise
durch
die
Schlupfwespe
Trissolcus
basalis
parasitiert
ist
(grau
verfärbte
Eier).

**Online
registration
platform**

In
cooperation
with
the
chambers
of
agriculture,
we
carry
out
Austria-wide
monitoring
in
legumes
and
other
agricultural
crops.
This
monitoring
has
recently
been
supplemented
by
an
online
reporting
platform:
Southern
green
stink
bug[reports
|
warning
service
-
vegetables](https://warndienst.lko.at/meldungen-zur-gruenen-reiswanze-2024+2500+1109564).

This
year,
only
farmers
and
advisors
can
report
findings
of
the
green
rice
bug,
stating
the
date
and
location
of
the
discovery,
the
crops
affected
and
the
level
of
infestation.
We
want
to
use
this
data
to
obtain
more
information
about
the
infestation
situation
in
agriculture
in
Austria.

**Links**

[First
detection
of
the
egg
parasite
Trissolcus
basalis
in
Austria](https://www.ages.at/forschung/wissen-aktuell/detail/erstnachweis-des-eiparasitoiden-trissolcus-basalis-wollaston-1858-in-oesterreich-hymenoptera-scelionidae)

Information
from
the
CABI
invasive
species
compendium:
[Datasheet
*Nezara
viridula*](https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/36282)

Information
from
[LTZ
Augustenberg](https://ltz.landwirtschaft-bw.de/pb/,Lde/Startseite/Kulturpflanzen/Schadorganismen+_+GB)

**Services**

[Warning
service](https://warndienst.lko.at/gruene-reiswanze-monitoring-2024+2500+1109562)

[Notification
platform
for
the
Southern
green
stink
bug](https://warndienst.lko.at/meldungen-zur-gruenen-reiswanze-2024+2500+1109564)

[Plant
Health
Services](en/plant/plant-health/plant-health-information)