



ARBORSCAPES

Tree Management • Plant Health Care
Construction Preservation

Lace bugs

Lace bugs get their name from their semi-transparent cells that give them a lace-like appearance. Lace bugs have three stages of life: egg, nymph, and adult. Female lace bugs insert their eggs into the leaf tissue and cover them with dark excrement. These dark spots, as well as stippling and bleaching of plant foliage are some of the most visible indications of infestation. Lace bugs feed by sucking fluid from the underside of leaves. This causes the stippling and bleaching of the leaf's surface. Lace bug damage to plants is usually cosmetic; however extended infestations can lead to early leaf-drop and growth reduction.



Pictured Above: Bleaching
Pictures Below: Stippling



Treatment

Foliar sprays and systemic treatments are two common ways to treat for lace bugs. Systemic treatments deliver the insecticide through the vascular system of the plant, while foliar treatments are sprayed directly onto the leaves.