



Stink Bugs

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Stink Bugs are members of the True Bug Order, also called "plant bugs". Stink Bugs can congregate around buildings, in high populations becoming a major nuisance. They get their name from a pungent odor they release when handled, crushed or disturbed. There are over 200 Species found in the United States. See images of some to the right.

Stink bugs can do damage to; trees, shrubs, flowers, vegetables, fruit on fruit trees and they are a major agricultural pest. They are mostly herbivores and have piercing and sucking mouth-parts. They feed by piercing plant parts, injecting digestive enzymes, and removing fluids by sucking them out like a spider.

Stink bugs overwinter in weeds or buildings, they emerge as temperatures rise in the spring. The females begin laying eggs and she will continue to lay eggs throughout the season. Eggs hatch and go through up to six stages to become adults.

Control

A couple of tips to help in controlling stink bugs. First, always use *Spreader Sticker*, this helps the chemical to adhere to the waxy shell of the insect and helps increase the length of the residue. Second, they feed and hide in weeds, so spray those areas well and repeat as needed.

38 Plus is the strongest product available for homeowners and leaves the longest residue. **Do Not Spray on vegetables.**

Lawn, Garden, Pet and Livestock Spray and Dust, these can be applied on the Vegetable Garden as well as the landscape and around the house.

Triple Action is Neem Oil and will kill all stages of the insect including the eggs, nymphs and adults. Beware of burning when it is HOT and **Do Not** add spreader sticker.

Use *FL Indoor\Outdoor* for insects that enter the home, spray around windows and doors.



Brown marmorated stink bug



Brown stink bug

Green stink bug



red banded stink bug

Red shouldered



Spined Soldier Bug

Spined Soldier bug (image directly above), is a stink bug that is a beneficial carnivore, eating many kinds of caterpillars and grubs, especially those with few hairs (see image below). They are known to also prey on the larvae of the fall army-worm and the Colorado potato beetle.

If these are detected, don't spray or remove them, they are helping you!



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