

Pest Profile



Photo credit: Kansas Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Common Name: Greenbug

Scientific Name: *Schizaphis graminum*

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Aphididae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg		No eggs, species is parthenogenic (asexual reproduction) with only females produced.
Larva/Nymph		
Adult	1.3-2.1mm	Oval and elongated with straw to pale green coloring; a dark green stripe is visible on the dorsal side of the abdomen
Pupa (if applicable)		

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Piercing/sucking mouthparts for feeding on plant juices.

Host plant/s: Greenbugs are known to feed on roughly 70 types of grasses in various genera including *Agropyron* (wheatgrass), *Avena* (oat), *Bromus*, *Dactylis*, *Eleusine*, *Festuca* (fescue), *Hordeum* (barley), *Lolium*, *Oryza* (rice), *Panicum*, *Paspalum*, *Poa*, *Sorghum* (sorghum), *Triticum* (wheat), and *Zea* (corn).

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Greenbugs prefer to feed on the underside of the lower leaves. Their saliva is the main damage producing component of their feeding activity. Feeding damage is evident with the presence of yellowing or red spots on the leaf. Continuous feeding can lead to leaf or root death and eventual plant death. Greenbugs also transmit viruses included barley yellow dwarf, sugarcane mosaic, and maize dwarf mosaic.

References:

Michaud, J. P. (2014). Greenbugs. *Kansas Crop Pests*. Kansas State University.
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