

Pest Profile



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Common Name: Buffalo Treehopper

Scientific Name: *Stictocephala bisonia*

Order and Family: Hemiptera, Membracidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	1.5mm	Pearly white in color. Elongated, slightly curved and rounded at the base and tapered to the opposite end. 6 – 12 eggs are laid in slits on twigs during the months from July to October. These slits, produced by a very sharp ovipositor, will heal over and protect the eggs until late spring. This will cause the branch to look scabby and rough in appearance.
Larva/Nymph	Start out about 2 mm for the first stage, molting several times and increasing in size to adult stage	Nymphs are green, wingless and have a spiny appearance.
Adult	6-8mm	Bright green to grassy green in color.

		<p>Triangular shaped pronotum with two prominent points that resemble the head and horns of an American bison.</p> <p>Transparent wings are folded on the sides.</p>
Pupa (if applicable)		

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Piercing - sucking

Host plant/s: Apple, ash, elm, peach, cherry, Black Locust, clovers, goldenrods, asters, and willow.

Description of Damage (nymph and adults): Damage occurs to young twigs of trees when slits are made during ovipositing. This scarring will become scabby and is a site for plant pathogens. Depending on the infestation, scarring can weaken or stunt the growth of the small limbs.

Honeydew secretions can lead to sooty mold growth on leaves and stems.

References:

Cranshaw, W. (2004). *Garden insects of North America: the ultimate guide to backyard bugs*. Princeton University Press.

Sorenson, C. J. (1928). Treehopper injury in Utah orchards. *UAES Bulletins*, 206,(178). Retrieved from http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1177&context=uaes_bulletins