

## Pest Profile



Photo credit: (Left & Right) Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

**Common Name:** Imported Currantworm/Currant Sawfly

**Scientific Name:** *Nematus ribesii*

**Order and Family:** Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae

**Size and Appearance:**

	Length (mm)	Appearance
<b>Egg</b>	1 mm	Eggs are oval and green to white in color. The eggs are laid along the veins on the underside of leaves.
<b>Larva</b>	12 mm	The larval stage of the imported currantworm/currant sawfly are a light green gray with numerous black spots. Newly molted larvae are uniformly light green in color. Younger larvae that recently hatched are small and white in color.
<b>Adult</b>	8-9 mm	The currant sawfly is a stout-bodied wasp with slender, black antennae. The legs are yellow and the wings have a glass-like appearance with brown venation. The female is larger than the male, with a dark head and thorax with a yellow abdomen. Males are smaller and generally darker in color.
<b>Pupa (if applicable)</b>		The larvae overwinter in capsule-like cocoons on the soil surface or just below it. The pupae are exarate, meaning the appendages are free and not glued to the body.

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Larvae having chewing mouthparts.

**Host/s:** The larvae primarily feed on currants and gooseberry.

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** The main damage is caused by larval feeding along the leaf margins and if numerous, can defoliate an entire plant in a few days. Feeding can also result in irregular holes in leaves and potentially disintegrated leaf margins. If defoliation by larvae occurs before fruit picking, fruit damage may occur. If the severe damage occurs after picking, plant growth will stop for

the season. They also can become contaminants in the harvested fruit. This species can be a severe pest in gooseberry.

### References:

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