Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) is not currently found in Australia.
Crop monitoring and pest identification are the cornerstones of IPM and farm biosecurity. Australia has several similar-looking native stinkbugs that may be present in cotton crops.

Why are BMSB a high priority exotic pest for Australian agriculture?
Once established, BMSB are very difficult to eradicate. Control methods overseas have predominately relied on broad-spectrum insecticides. This approach would negatively affect our IPM programs and increase the risk of secondary pest outbreaks.

BMSB are also a significant nuisance to homeowners and businesses as they often overwinter in garages, offices and roof cavities. While they do not bite or sting humans, BMSB emit an unpleasant odour when disturbed, and in large numbers can stain walls and floors with excrement.

What damage does BMSB cause?
Nymphs and adults use piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed, and the damage differs between host plants.

Scientific name: Halyomorpha halys
- Native to eastern Asia
- Spread to Europe, North America and has also been reported in Chile.
- >300 plant hosts (including cotton)
- Prefers fruiting structures
- Can spread rapidly via cargo containers and freight vehicles.

If you suspect BMSB, contact the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline on 1800 084 881 to help protect your farm and Australia’s agricultural industry.

In the USA, BMSB are reported to prefer larger bolls than other cotton stinkbugs, therefore we would expect them to appear at a similar time or later in the season compared to endemic stinkbugs in Australia.

What measures are currently being taken to manage the risk of BMSB arriving in Australia?
Seasonal measures are in place to manage the risk of BMSB arriving in Australia. Certain goods manufactured or shipped from countries classified as high risk and transported as sea cargo from 1 September to 31 May are subject to BMSB interventions. For more information, visit www.agriculture.gov.au

This guide will assist you in identifying potential incursions of brown marmorated stink bug amongst endemic stinkbugs that can occur in Australian cotton.

Acknowledgements to Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, CSIRO, University of Queensland, Wine Australia and Horticulture Innovation Australia for their contributions.
### Protect Australian agriculture and report suspected brown marmorated stink bugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BMSB</th>
<th>Brown shield bug</th>
<th>Spined predatory shield bug</th>
<th>Glossy shield bug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eggs</strong></td>
<td>Cluster of 25 – 30 light green to white eggs on the underside of leaves.</td>
<td>Eggs in small twin row rafts or irregular rafts.</td>
<td>Cluster of black eggs with long perimeter spines.</td>
<td>Cluster of black eggs with short perimeter spines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nymphs</strong></td>
<td>Photos of fourth instar nymphs</td>
<td>2 – 5mm Orange or pale brown abdomen with black markings.</td>
<td>2 – 8mm Black nymphs have a distinctive orange ‘ring of fire’.</td>
<td>2 – 9mm Black nymphs have four orange spots on the abdomen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adults</strong></td>
<td>Variable body colour: generally mottled with faint red tinge. Black and white banding around the outer edge of the abdomen.</td>
<td>Smaller than BMSB. Not as reddish in colour with minimal mottling.</td>
<td>Spined shoulders</td>
<td>Glossy body. No mottling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult BMSB have distinctive white bands on the last two antennal segments</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adult endemic stinkbugs have no distinctive white bands on the antennae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photo acknowledgements:** brown marmorated stink bugs: W. Hershberger; adult endemic stinkbugs: N. Tees, Australian Museum; egg and nymph endemic stinkbugs: J. Wessels, formerly DAF

Collect a sample and phone the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline on 1800 084 881.