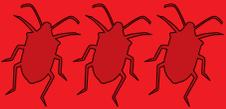
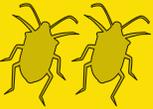


Specialty Crops at Risk to BMSB Damage

<p>HIGH RISK</p> 	<p>apple, Asian pear, beans (green, pole, snap), bee-bee tree, edamame, eggplant, European pear, grape¹, hazelnut, Japanese pagoda tree, nectarine, okra, peach², Peking tree lilac, pepper, redbud, sweet corn, Swiss chard, tomato</p>		
<p>MODERATE RISK</p> 	<p>apricot, asparagus, blueberries^{1,3}, broccoli, cauliflower, cherry², collard, cucumber, flowering dogwood, horseradish, lima bean, littleleaf linden, serviceberry, tomatillo</p>		
<p>LOW RISK</p> 	<p>blackgum, carrot, cranberries, garlic, ginkgo, greens, Japanese maple, kohlrabi, kousa dogwood, leeks, lettuce, many gymnosperms, onion, potato, spinach, sweet potato, turnip</p>		
<p>UNKNOWN</p> 	<p>almond, citrus, hops, kiwi, olive, pistachio, plum, strawberries, walnut</p>	<p>HOSTS Non-Specialty Crop BMSB Hosts Contributing to Specialty Crops Risk</p>	<p>field corn, soybean</p>



About BMSB

The brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), is a voracious eater that damages fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops in North America. With funding from USDA's Specialty Crop Research Initiative, our team of more than 50 researchers is uncovering the pest's secrets to find management solutions that will protect our food, our environment, and our farms.

Learn more at StopBMSB.org.



1—Potential risk of taint/contamination. 2—Additional risk potential due to bark feeding. 3—Considered moderate-high risk.



Funded by USDA-NIFA SCRI Coordinated Agricultural Project, grant #2011-51181-30937. Image credits—sweet corn: Joe Zlomek; eggplant: Howard F Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org; apple, carrots: morguefile.com/creative/bekahboo42; flowering dogwood: Richard Floyd, Creative Ideas LLC, Bugwood.org; blueberries, cauliflower: Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org; ginkgo: Jan Samanek, State Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org; cranberries: Cjboffoli (CC-BY-3.0). Printed May 2015.