

WEBWORMS

Cotoneaster Webworm (*Cremona cotoneastii*)

The chocolate brown larvae are 12 mm long at maturity and overwinter in a silken cocoon on leaf axils or debris. After building silk tunnels and skeletonizing leaves from spring until early summer, they pupate. Dark brown to blackish moths emerge in June and July to lay yellowish-red eggs on hosts; newly hatched larvae feed until August, overwintering in cocoons.



B. Duncan

Webworm (*Cremona cotoneastii*)

Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)

Moths are covered with soft, white hair; they have two rows of black spots on their body and black dots on their wings. Caterpillars are covered with yellow-orange hairs that grow on little black and orange bumps. Moths emerge in spring to lay yellow eggs masses on the undersides of leaves. The larvae hatch in June, create large webs, and defoliate trees until fall when they pupate for the winter. Leaves are skeletonized, turn brown and eventually drop off.



B. Duncan

Webworm (*Cremona cotoneastii*)

Juniper Webworm (*Dichomeris marginella*)

Larvae may be 22 mm long, with a black head, light yellowish-red colouring, and three dark reddish-brown lines on the back. They web branches together, tunnelling into needles initially, and moving outside later on. Larvae overwinter inside needles, emerging to feed again in spring, developing into moths in June. Moths have coppery-brown fore wings with white margins. The hind wings are grey and heavily fringed. Wingspread is about 15 mm.



Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Fall Webworm Moth



Pacific Forestry Centre

Fall Webworm



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Webworm (*Dichomeris marginella*) on *Juniperus*



A. Antonelli

Fall Webworm Larvae, Early Stage