

## SAWFLY "PEAR SLUG" (*Caliroa* spp.)

### Description

The slimy, black to dark green larvae of these sawflies feed on the underside of host leaves, often causing skeletonization and giving the leaves a brown, scorched appearance. If enough area is damaged, the leaf drops prematurely.

### Life Cycle

Sawflies overwinter as larvae in the ground, pupating in early spring and emerging in May and June. Eggs are deposited singly in pockets between the leaf layers or on the undersides of leaves. They begin to feed on the upper sides of leaves after hatching. The tiny larvae are greenish black; mature slugs are yellow, and 13 mm long. In August, larvae drop to the ground and pupate. Adults emerge and lay the overwintering eggs that hatch overwintering larvae.

### Hosts

*Amelanchier*  
*Cotoneaster*  
*Crataegus*  
*Malus*  
*Prunus*  
*Pyrus*  
*Sorbus*



B. Duncan

Pear Sawfly



Pear Slug on *Pyrus*