

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NURSERY IPM



Oregon State

Pest Activity Alerts On Twitter @PNWNurseryIPM

Insects



More Great Resources

Home	Insects	Mites	Diseases
Weeds	Vertebrates	Slugs/Snails	Abiotic

[Contents: By Damage and Image](#)

[In progress](#)

[Contents: Alphabetical](#)

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#)
[K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#)
[O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#)
[W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

- [alder flea beetle](#)
- [aphid management](#)
- [apple and thorn skeletonizer](#)
- [apple ermine moth](#)
- [ash whitefly](#)
- [azalea bark scale](#)
- [azalea lace bug](#)
- [azalea sawfly](#)
- [Bagrada bug](#)
- [bark lice](#)

Rose midge

The rose midge, *Dasineura rhodophaga* Coquillett (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) is an uncommon but damaging pest of roses. Damage from the midge was first reported in 1886 in New Jersey. There are accounts of its infestation in the Pacific Northwest, California, the Northeastern states, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Ontario. The distribution and occurrence of the midge will likely increase. The adult midge lays its eggs inside the sepals of new flower and leaf buds. The tiny maggot that hatches feeds in these areas causing blackened tissue, tip abortion, and distorted flower buds.

rose midge early season damage



[Barypeithes root weevil](#)
[Beneficial nematodes biocontrol of root weevils](#)
[birch aphid](#)
[black bean aphid](#)
[black cherry aphids](#)
[black stem borer](#)
[bluegum psyllid](#)
[Boisduval scale](#)
[borers](#)
[branch and twig borer](#)
[brown marmorated stink bug](#)
[bronze birch borer](#)
[boxwood leafminer](#)
[boxwood psyllid](#)
[bulb flies](#)
[cabbage whitefly](#)
[carnation tortrix](#)
[carpet beetle \(images\)](#)
[Calligraph californica](#)
[caterpillars](#)
[Ceanothus stem gall moth](#)
[cereal leaf beetle](#)
[cherry ermine moth](#)
[chilli thrips](#)
[cinnabar moth](#)
[clay colored weevil](#)
[cottony camellia scale](#)
[cutworm](#)
[crane flies](#)
[cypress tip moth](#)
[dogwood sawfly](#)
[Douglas fir sawfly](#)
[Douglas fir twig weevil](#)
[dustywings](#)
[earwigs](#)
[elm leafminer](#)
[European pine sawfly](#)
[new](#)
[European pine shoot moth](#)
[European wool carder bee](#)
[emerald ash borer](#)
[Fall webworm](#)
[fir coneworm](#) [new](#)

In 2004, the first damage of the season was reported on April 13 at the International Rose Test Garden (IRTG) in Portland, Oregon. Rose midge damage tends to increase through the season. Sampling of new shoots during the 2004 season showed two peaks of damage: in late June/early July and late August/early September.

Our work with rose midge in 2005 at the IRTG comparing one "pre-emergent" application of Merit (imidacloprid) and Tempo (cyfluthrin) applications begun in April and applied every two weeks throughout the growing season (12 applications) showed statistically equivalent control between the two treatments. Both treatments kept damage around 2% while the untreated control had 54% damaged buds.

For more details on the 2005 trials, see the [Final Report of Investigation of Phenology and Management of Rose Midge, *Dasineura rhodophaga*](#).

Cultural control

Rose midge may be moving into new sites/plantings via infested plants, particularly the difficult to detect larval/pupal stage in the soil. One method to reduce the risk of introduction of this pest is to buy bare root roses or to discard the soil and rinse the roots of plants brought in from infested sites. There is anecdotal evidence that removing the mulch at the end of the growing season in the late fall and replacing with fresh mulch may remove the overwintering stage of the midge which generally is quite shallow, in the top 1-2" of soil.

Original version: <27 August 2003>

Last update <2 August 2019>

Author: R.L. Rosetta, Extension Nursery Integrated Pest Management, Department of Horticulture, Oregon State University/NWREC.

rose midge early season damage



rose midge early season damage



rose midge larvae under sepal



- [flatheaded cedar borer](#)
- [ground beetle gallery](#)
- [Hemerocallis gall midge](#)
- new**
- [hollyhock weevil](#)
- [hoverflies](#)
- [honeylocust plant bug](#)
- [honeylocust pod gall](#)
- [midge](#)
- [Heliothis phloxiphaga](#)
- [holly bud moth](#)
- [huckleberry root aphids](#)
- [ground mealybug](#)
- [Japanese beetle](#)
- [lacebugs](#)
- [lacewings](#)
- [lady beetle gallery](#)
- [leaf weevil](#)
- [light brown apple moth](#)
- [Linden aphid](#) **new**
- [lupine aphid](#) **new**
- [Macrosiphum rhamni](#)
- new**
- [maple aphids](#)
- [maple tip moth](#)
- [maple midge](#)
- [March flies](#)
- [mountain ash sawfly](#)
- [Myzocallis sp. on red oak](#) **new**
- [Narcissus bulb fly](#)
- [natural enemies gallery](#)
- [oak ambrosia beetle](#)
- [oak slug](#)
- [oak twig gall wasp](#)
- [obscure root weevil](#)
- [Pacific flatheaded borer](#)
- [peach tree borer](#)
- [peach twig borer](#)
- [pear blight beetle](#)
- [pear psylla](#)
- [pear leaf-curling midge](#)
- [pear sawfly](#)
- [pine needle scale](#)
- [pine and cone spittlebug](#)
- [poplar and willow borer](#)

rose midge larval feeding and damage



rose midge larval feeding and damage



tip abortion



- [Psyllopsis fraxinicola](#)
- [rose curculio weevil](#)
- [rose midge](#)
- [roseslug](#)
- [rove beetle gallery](#)
- [rose stem girdler](#)
- [sawflies](#)
- [scale](#)
- [sequoia pitch moth](#)
- [soldier beetle gallery](#)
- [snapdragon plume moth](#)
- new**
- [snakefly gallery](#)
- [speckled green](#)
- [fruitworm](#)
- [meadow spittlebug](#)
- [spotted asparagus beetle](#)
- [spruce twig aphid](#)
- [tent caterpillars](#)
- [thrips](#)
- [viburnum leaf beetle](#)
- [violet gall midge](#)
- [western poplar clearwing](#)
- [western spotted cucumber beetle](#)
- [white pine weevil](#)
- [whiteflies](#)
- [woolly alder aphid](#) **new**
- [woolly ash aphid](#)
- [woolly beech aphid](#)

[Back to Home](#)

[Contact Us](#)

tip damage



bud damage



bud damage



**Website editor:
Robin Rosetta**

Page last modified 8/2/19

Before applying any of the information found on this site, please read our [disclaimer](#).
Copyright © 2019, All Rights Reserved

Oregon State University Extension Service prohibits discrimination in all its programs, services, activities, and materials on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, familial/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, genetic information, veteran's status, reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity.

El Servicio de Extensión de Oregon State University prohíbe la discriminación en todos sus programas, servicios, actividades y materiales en base a la raza, color, origen nacional, religión, sexo, identidad de género (incluyendo la expresión de género), orientación sexual, discapacidad, edad, estado civil, estatus de la familia/padres, ingresos derivados de un programa de asistencia pública, creencias políticas, información genética, estado de veterano, represalia o represalia por actividad previa de los derechos civiles.