

Eastern Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*)**Order:** Lepidoptera; **Family:** Lasiocampidae**Author:** Brian A. Kunkel and Kayla Krenitsky**Date:** 04/2015**Hosts:**

The eastern tent caterpillar is a pest native to North America and is usually found in the eastern part of the U.S. It is commonly found on wild cherry, apple, and crabapple. It can also be found on maple, cherry, peach, hawthorn, pear, and plum, ash, birch,

**Identification**

The larvae are hairy with a black and white stripe down the back, with brown and yellow lines on the sides, and a horizontal row of oval blue spots on the sides. Mature caterpillars are 2 to 2.5 inches in length. The adult moth is reddish-brown with two diagonal white stripes across each forewing.

**Biology**

The caterpillar overwinters as an egg mass covered with black a varnish-like material. The caterpillars hatch early in March about 13—160 (59 peak) GDD₅₀. *Cornus mas* may be in full bloom when the eggs are hatching; thus this is a good time to scout. Caterpillars spin a tightly woven silk “tent” in the crotches of tree branches. The caterpillars reside inside the tent (nest) and emerge during the morning and evening to feed. The larvae feed on the foliage, and increase the size of the web. Mature caterpillars wander away from the “tent” after four to six weeks to search out a location to spin a cocoon, typically in the soil. Adult moths emerge from the cocoon in 3 weeks. Moths mate and begin to lay eggs on small branches which remain there until they hatch during the next spring. Populations found on host trees can be sufficient to cause defoliation.



Management Strategies

Parasitoids may parasitize the egg masses. Natural fungal viruses also infect the caterpillars and reduce population numbers. Removal and destruction of egg masses during the winter can reduce pest populations next spring. Small or large tents found early in the spring can be removed or tore open to allow natural enemies access to the caterpillars. Tents may also be pruned out of trees if able to do so and still maintain the appearance of the tree. Applications of insecticides are rarely warranted, but if are desired then, they should be applied before the larvae reach maturity. Larvae are protected from applications inside the nest; therefore

Common name	Product name (for professionals)	Product name (for homeowners)
Abamectin	Abacide 2, Avid 0.15EFC	
Chlorantraniliprole	Acelepryn	
Azadirachtin	Azatin (XL), Ornazin (3% EC)	
<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	BontaniGard (ES, 22WP)	Mycotrol O
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>kurstaki</i>	Biobit, Crymax, Deliver, DiPel, Foray, Javelin	Bonide Thuricide Bt Concentrate
Carbaryl	Carbaryl 4L, Sevin (SL, 80 WSP)	Ready To Use
Diflubenzuron	Dimilin (25W, 4L)	
Permethrin	Astro, Pounce 25WP	Bonide Borer Miner Killer, Bonide Eight Insect Control: Veg, Fruit, Flower
Phosmet	Imidan 70-WP	
Spinosad	Conserve SC	Bonide Captain Jack's Dead Bug, Bonide Captain Jack's Dead Bug Flower & Vegetable Garden Dust
Tebufozide	Mimic @2LV, Confirm 2F	

Sources:

Bessin, R. (2004). Eastern Tent Caterpillar. University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

Davidson, J.A., Raupp, M.J. (2009). Managing Insects and Mites on Woody Plants: an IPM Approach. Tree Care Industry Association.

Hoover, G.A. (2011). Woody Ornamental Insect, Mite, and Disease Management. Pennsylvania State University College of Agricultural Sciences.



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