



BOXWOOD LEAF MINER

Boxwood Leafminer widely distributed throughout the United States. Here in the Atlanta Metro Area the Leafminer causes serious damage to boxwoods in the spring season.

Plants Attacked

Both Littleleaf Boxwood *Buxus microphylla*, and Common Boxwood *Buxus sempervivens* are commonly attacked, but there are resistant varieties that can be planted.

Insect Identification

The eggs of the boxwood leafminers are white to transparent and can be seen by holding the leaf up to the light. The larvae are yellowish-white and approximately 1/8 inch long. The adult boxwood leafminer is delicate, orange-yellow to red, gnat-like fly.

Damage Symptoms

The larval feeding between the upper and lower leaves causes blistering and often discoloration with heavily damaged plants become unattractive in appearance.



Boxwood Leafminer larvae



Close-up of Boxwood Leafminer larvae



Yellow blisters from early larval feeding



Raised areas caused by larval feeding

Management Options

Cultural Selection of the more resistant varieties.

Biological Unfortunately, there are few known natural enemies of the Boxwood Leafminer.

Mechanical Pruning the foliage before adult emergence or after egg laying ends will reduce the

overall population.

Chemical One of our trained Plant Health Care Technicians will apply an insecticide when the

larvae are active or apply a soil drench of insecticide in the winter/early spring.