

# Bagworms

Bastiaan M. Drees, Professor and Extension Entomologist,  
The Texas A&M System

The small, silk weaving that resembles a Christmas tree ornament on your favorite tree or shrub is not decoration. These bags protect the caterpillars, or larvae, pupae, female adults and eggs of bagworms (Order *Lepidoptera* Family *Psychidae*, Fig. 1). Bagworms attack trees and shrubs including:

- evergreens such as arborvitae, cedars, cypress, junipers, pines and spruce
- broadleaved plants such as apple, basswood, black locust, boxelder, elm, honey locust, Indian hawthorn, maple, various oaks, persimmon, sumac, sycamore, wild cherry and willow

Although bagworms are not abundant every year, once a plant is infested the insect becomes a persistent problem unless controlled. Texas has several species of bagworms, including *Astala edwardsi*, *A. confederate*, *Thyridopteryx meadi*, *T. ephemeraeformis*, *Cryptothelea gloveri*, *Oiketicus abbotii* and *O. townsendi*.

Each species' slightly different habits and life cycles affect the timing of control measures. Infestations, which may not be noticed at first, can defoliate trees and shrubs, and kill these plants if left unchecked.

The bagworm (*T. ephemeraeformis*) found on most evergreens lives in east-central Texas, from the Oklahoma state line to the Gulf Coast. This species has one generation per year. Eggs are laid in the fall and hatch in the spring. Caterpillars grow throughout the summer and pupate in August or September. After a 3-week pupal period, the adult moths emerge. After mating, the females deposit their eggs and die.





Fig. 1. Bagworm  
(photo by H.A. Turney)

Fig. 2. Hatching bagworm caterpillars from  
bag of female

Fig. 3. Male bagworm moths around bag in which male pupal  
skin emerged

The live oak bagworm (*O. abbotii*) is abundant in the south-central part of the state, along the Gulf Coast to the Louisiana state line. Caterpillars can be found throughout the spring and summer. Most of the moths emerge in April and May, but some appear through October. Larvae may hibernate during the winter and resume feeding in the spring before pupation. Hibernated eggs may hatch as early as February.

A species of the desert bagworm (*O. townsendi*) is found from El Paso to Alpine and in the Trans-Pecos area. These bagworms usually pass the winter as large larvae, which feed a little in the spring before pupating in April or May. Moths emerge from April throughout the summer. Their growth and life changes are influenced by rainfall and season.

## Biology and Habits

Bagworms' most easily identifiable feature is the tough, portable, silken case they build to live in. The silken texture of the bag is hidden and strengthened by layers of leaves, twigs and bark fragments arranged in a crosswise or shingle fashion. Different species use different plant materials to make their bags. The worm expels refuse through a small opening at the narrow, lower end of the bag and uses a wider opening at the top as a door to crawl out to feed or repair its bag.

Newly hatched bagworm caterpillars are about 1/25th of an inch long (Fig. 2). As the larvae hatch, they spin single threads of silk and attach to adjacent limbs or plants, where they begin building their own silk bags; they carry the bags upright as they move. Young larvae drifting on the silk thread may spread the infestation to new host plants.

As the caterpillars grow, the bags becomes more elongated. At maturity, caterpillars may be 3/4 to 1 inch long; the bags hanging from plants are 1-3/4 to 2 inches long and more than 1/2 inch wide. Most species carry their bags along twigs and foliage with their feet or by an attached silk thread. A larva closes its bag's upper opening before each of the molts between developmental stages and before winter hibernation or pupation.

Adults emerge after the pupal stage. The adult male, which resembles a small moth (Fig. 3), is sooty black in color, and has clear wings with a 1-inch span and feathery antennae. The males leave their bags through the lower end and fly to seek females, leaving their pupal skin protruding from the bottom of the bag.

The adult female looks like a maggot, with no functional eyes, legs or antennae. Her body is soft and yellowish-white. The wingless females emerge only halfway and wait to mate with the males. Once mated, the adult female deposits 400 to 1,000 eggs in the empty pupal case (Fig. 4) in her bag before dropping to the ground and dying.

## Control

Birds, insect parasites and insect predators are natural enemies of bagworms. Bird predation and insect parasitism can help keep bagworm outbreaks brief. However, natural enemies often can't prevent the bagworms from damaging plants.

Handpicking bagworms off the plants is the cheapest way to control them, particularly in the winter months. Pick off all of the bags and destroy or discard them. Eggs in bags thrown on the ground will hatch in



Fig. 4. Bagworm female pupal skin containing eggs in winter

Fig. 5. Early stages of bagworms have smaller bags and actively feeding larvae

Fig. 6. Leaf damage from bagworm caterpillar



Fig. 7. Bagworms on Indian hawthorn

Fig. 8. Bagworm on cypress

Fig. 9. Bagworm on broadleaved ornamental shrub

Fig. 10. Bagworms on side of building

the spring and develop into larvae that could reinfest the plants.

If handpicking isn't practical or safe, use insecticide spray. Apply insecticide soon after bagworm eggs have hatched or while the larvae are small and feeding. Determine the right time for treatment by collecting bags in late winter and keeping them in a container out of sunlight. Once the caterpillars hatch from the bags in the container (Fig. 2), apply insecticide to plants. Chemical control is not as effective when the caterpillars close their bags to molt or pupate. In most areas, insecticides applied in April, May and June are effective. Use insecticides containing acephate (Orthene®), *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki*, carbaryl (Sevin®), pyrethroids (bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, permethrin, etc.), spinosad,

azadirachtin, neem oil, malathion, pyrethrins or insecticidal soap. Use spray equipment that gives complete coverage of all foliage. Hire a professional exterminator if you do not have adequate equipment.

### More information is available in:

Bagworm Moths of the Western Hemisphere, Bulletin 244, by D.R. Davis (1964), Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum. Washington, D.C. 233 pages.

The Bagworms of Texas. Bulletin 382. F. M. Jones, and H. B. Parks. 1928. Texas AgriLife Research, College Station, TX. 36 pages.

For more landscape pest information see:  
<http://insects.tamu.edu>  
<http://landscapeipm.tamu.edu>



## Acknowledgment

This publication is a revision of L-1802, Bagworms, by Philip J. Hamman, former Extension entomologist. The author is grateful for review comments by Carlos Bogran, John Jackman and Scott Ludwig.

All pesticides are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. Pesticide users are legally required to read and carefully follow all directions and all safety precautions on the container label. Because label instructions are subject to change, read the label carefully before buying, using and disposing of any pesticide. Regardless of the information provided in an Extension publication, always follow the product's label. When in doubt about any instructions, contact the pesticide seller or the manufacturer listed on the label for clarification. Keep all pesticides in their original labeled containers and stored away from children. Never pour leftover pesticides down a drain.

The information in this publication is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service is implied.

Produced by AgriLife Communications and Marketing,  
The Texas A&M System

Texas AgriLife Extension publications can be found on  
the Web at: <http://AgriLifebookstore.org>  
Visit the Texas AgriLife Extension Service at  
<http://agrilifeextension.tamu.edu>

Educational programs of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, age, or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Acts of Congress of May 8, 1914, as amended, and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Edward G. Smith, Director, Texas AgriLife Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System.