



European wasp

Help us find and destroy every nest

This declared pest is a threat to your outdoor lifestyle, safety, horticulture and the environment. They look similar to yellow paper wasps, but have different behaviours. Report suspect wasps.



(b) LOOK for these distinctive characteristics:

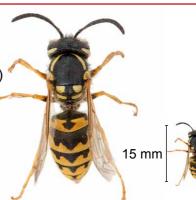
European wasp 🗥





REPORT

- Feed on human and pet food (protein)
- Black antennae
- Fly in and out of a single hole in the ground (most nests underground)
- Raise legs during flight
- Bee-like shape 15 mm long





- Very common in WA
- Feed on nectar and insects
- Nests are smaller and high above the ground
- Legs dangle during flight
- Yellow-orange antennae
- Slender body 15 to 19 mm long





LOOK for these distinctive characteristics to identify **European wasps from paper wasps:**

European wasp 🥼



Food: pet foods, scraps, meat, fish and dead insects.

Nests: usually underground, sometimes in roof or wall cavity, or hollow trees. As big as a basketball or larger.

Flying: legs held close to body. They fly fast and do not hover.

Treatment: DO NOT attempt to destroy on your own. The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development will attend and control free of charge. Wasps can attack en-masse and will sting repeatedly.

Yellow paper wasp

Food: nectar, caterpillars and other small insects.

Nests: small grey, papery honeycomb nests above ground, under roof tiles, eaves, fence capping or in bushes. Size between a golf ball and a dinner plate.

Flying: back legs dangle during flight, and they hover near bushes and lawns.

Treatment: by the householder or pest control operator. Spray nests with fly spray after sunset when wasps are inactive. Wasps may sting repeatedly if approached during the day.



REPORT



Report your observations

MvPestGuide® Reporter via app or online mypestguide.dpird.wa.gov.au

Pest and Disease Information Service 08 9368 3080 padis@dpird.wa.gov.au

European wasps are attracted to human and pet food, and have a profound impact on pollination, honeybees, native invertebrates, people's health (they are highly aggressive), horticulture, the environment, and can disrupt outdoor dining and food-based recreational activities.

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