

Invasive Plant Pests of Orchards: How the MDA Monitors and How You Can Help

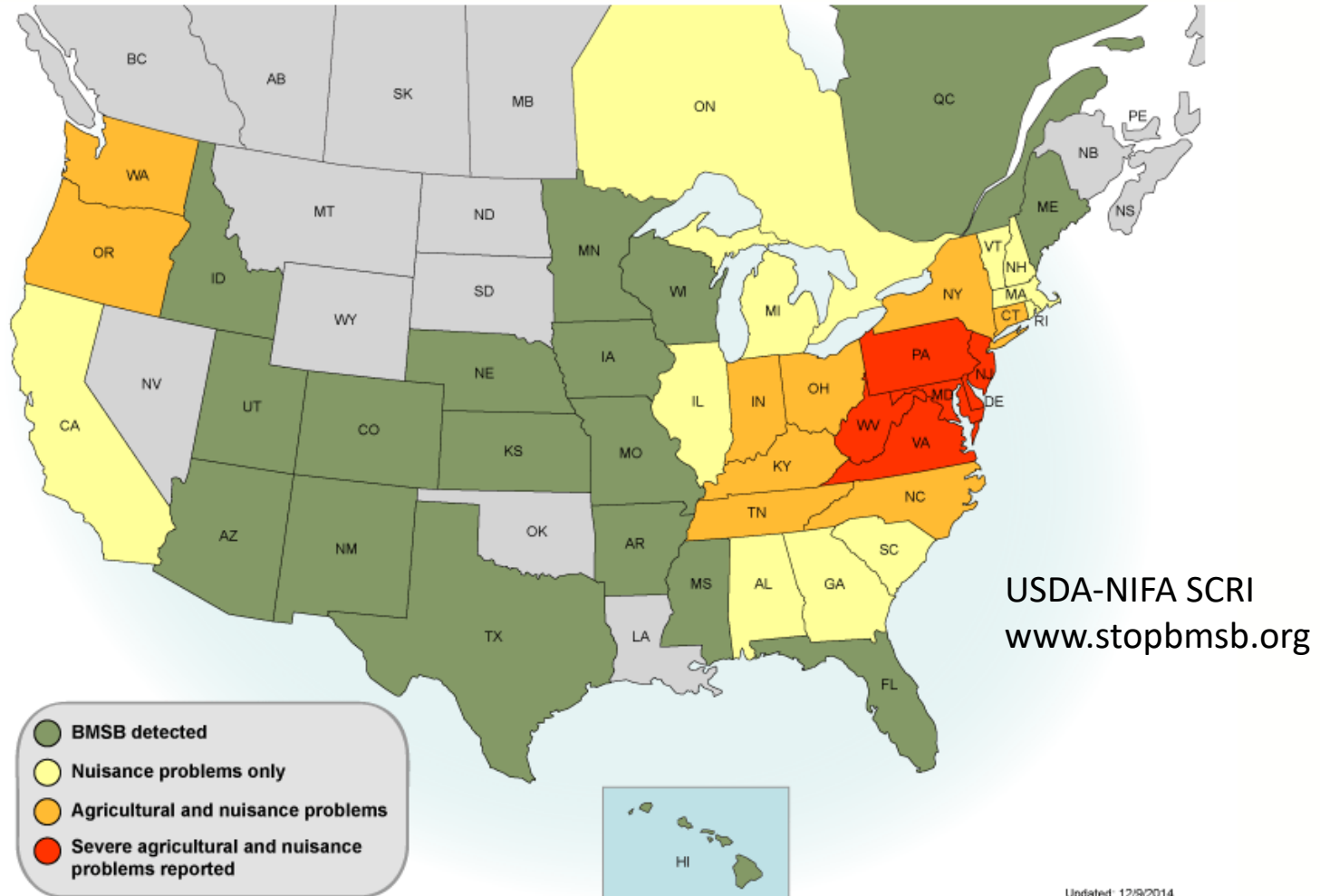


Brown Marmorated Stink Bug



Distribution

First arrived in PA in mid-1990's

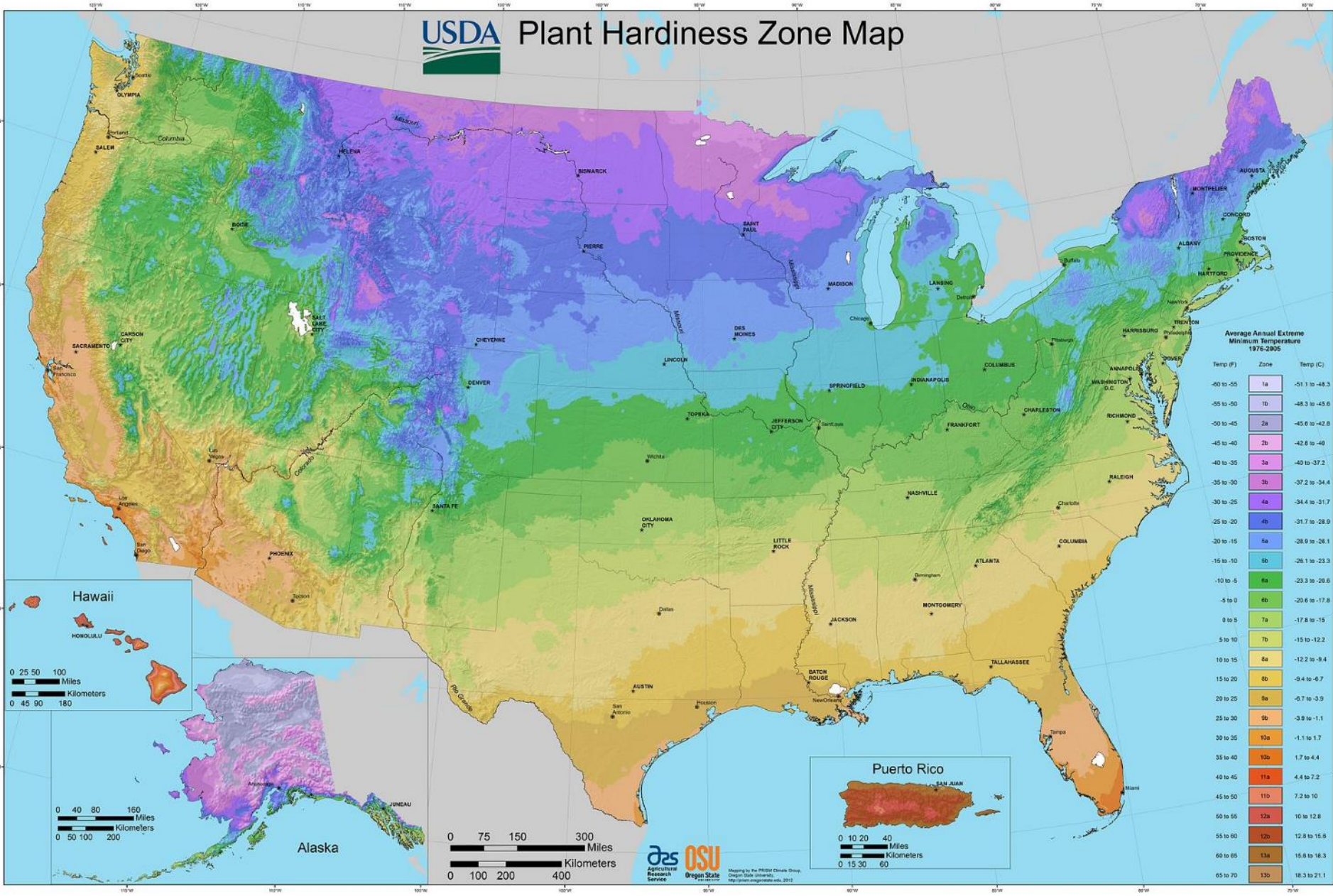


42 states and 2 provinces

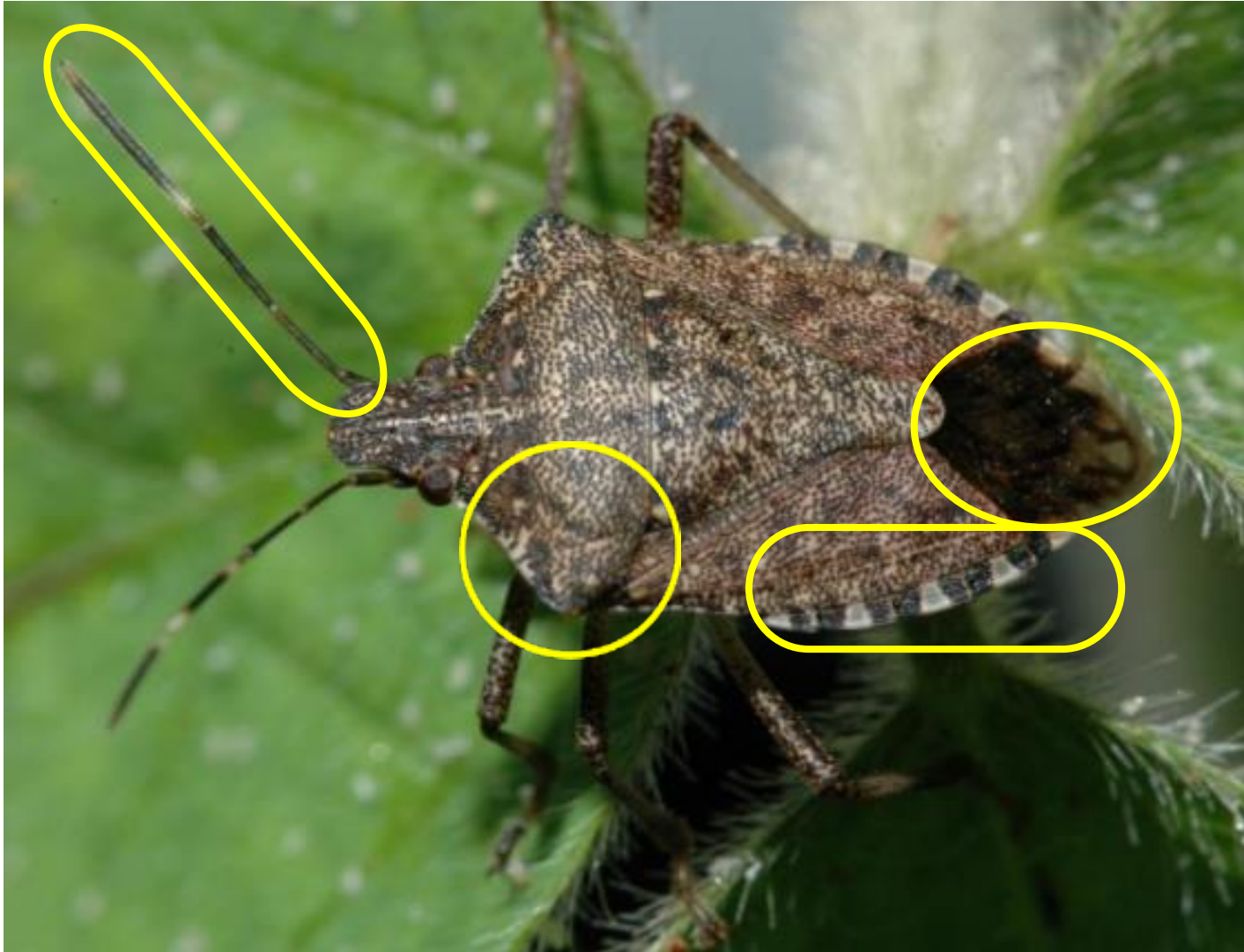
Updated: 12/9/2014



Plant Hardiness Zone Map



BMSB Identification



BMSB Identification



Look - alike



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug
Halyomorpha halys



Rough Stink Bug
Brochymena quadripustulata



Green Stink Bug
Chinavia hilaris



Western Conifer Seed Bug
Leptoglossus occidentalis

½ inch



Brown Stink Bug
Euschistus servus



One Spotted Stink Bug
Euschistus variolarius



Dusky Stink Bug
Euschistus tristigmus



Boxelder Bug
Boisea trivittata



Banasa Stink Bug
Banasa dimidiata



Spined Soldier Bug
Podisus maculiventris



Predatory Stink Bug
Apoecilus cynicus



Squash Bug
Anasa tristis

Life Cycle

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

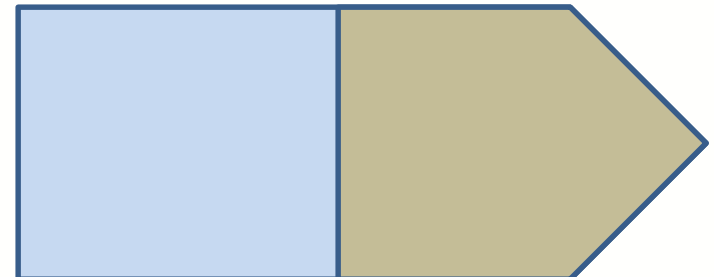
Feeding occurs



Active



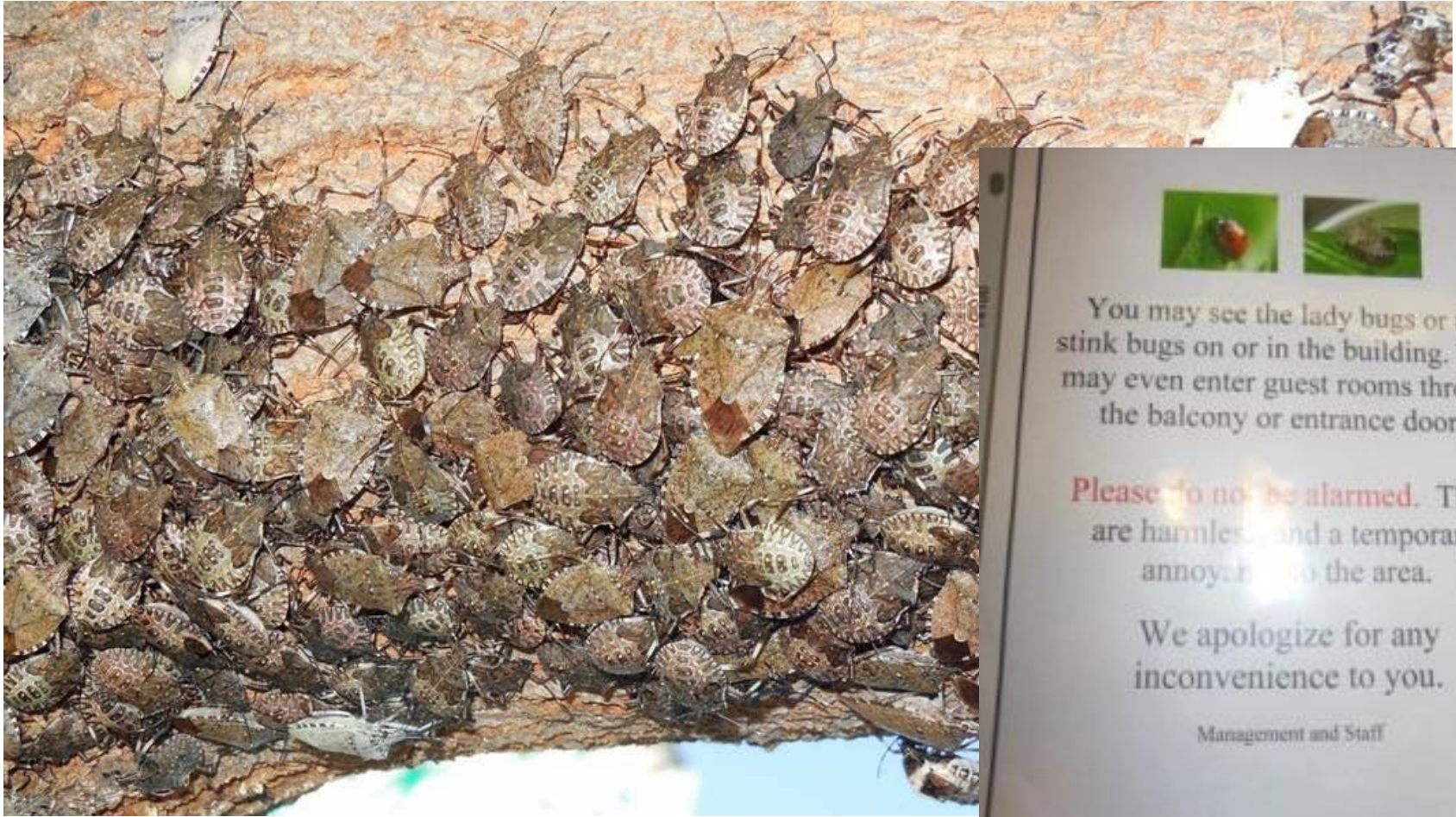
Hibernating



BMSB Life Stages



Why is BMSB a Pest?










Damage



<http://ento.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/brown-marmorated-stink-bug>

Bill Shane, MSU

Specialty Crops at Risk to BMSB Damage

<p>HIGH RISK</p> 	<p>apple, Asian pear, beans (green, pole, snap), bee-bee tree, edamame, eggplant, European pear, grape¹, hazelnut, Japanese pagoda tree, nectarine, okra, peach², Peking tree lilac, pepper, redbud, sweet corn, Swiss chard, tomato</p>	
<p>MODERATE RISK</p> 	<p>apricot, asparagus, blueberries^{1,3}, broccoli, cauliflower, cherry², collard, cucumber, flowering dogwood, horseradish, lima bean, littleleaf linden, serviceberry, tomatillo</p>	
<p>LOW RISK</p> 	<p>blackgum, carrot, cranberries, garlic, ginkgo, greens, Japanese maple, kohlrabi, kousa dogwood, leeks, lettuce, many gymnosperms, onion, potato, spinach, sweet potato, turnip</p>	
<p>UNKNOWN</p> 	<p>almond, citrus, hops, kiwi, olive, pistachio, plum, strawberries, walnut</p>	<p>HOSTS Non-Specialty Crop BMSB Hosts Contributing to Specialty Crops Risk</p> <p>field corn, soybean</p>



About BMSB

The brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), is a voracious eater that damages fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops in North America. With funding from USDA's Specialty Crop Research Initiative, our team of more than 50 researchers is uncovering the pest's secrets to find management solutions that will protect our food, our environment, and our farms.

Learn more at StopBMSB.org.

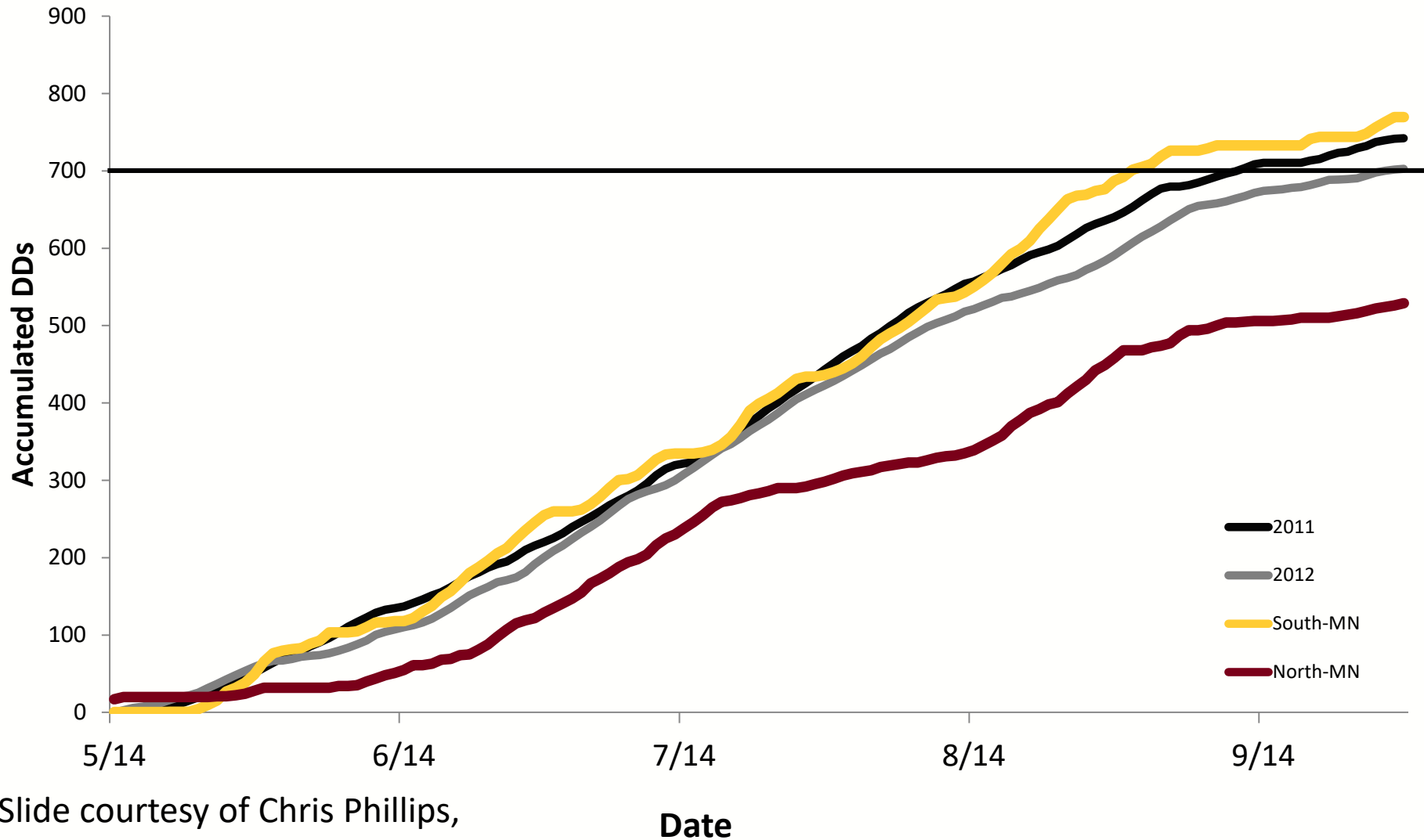


1—Potential risk of taint/contamination. 2—Additional risk potential due to bark feeding. 3—Considered moderate-high risk.



Funded by USDA-NIFA SCRI Coordinated Agricultural Project, grant #2011-51181-30937. Image credits—sweet corn: Joe Zlomek; eggplant: Howard E. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org; apple, carrots: morguefile.com/creative/bekahboo42; flowering dogwood: Richard Floyd, Creative Ideas LLC, Bugwood.org; blueberries, cauliflower: Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org; ginkgo: Jan Samanek, State Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org; cranberries: Cjboffoli (CC-BY-3.0). Printed May 2015.

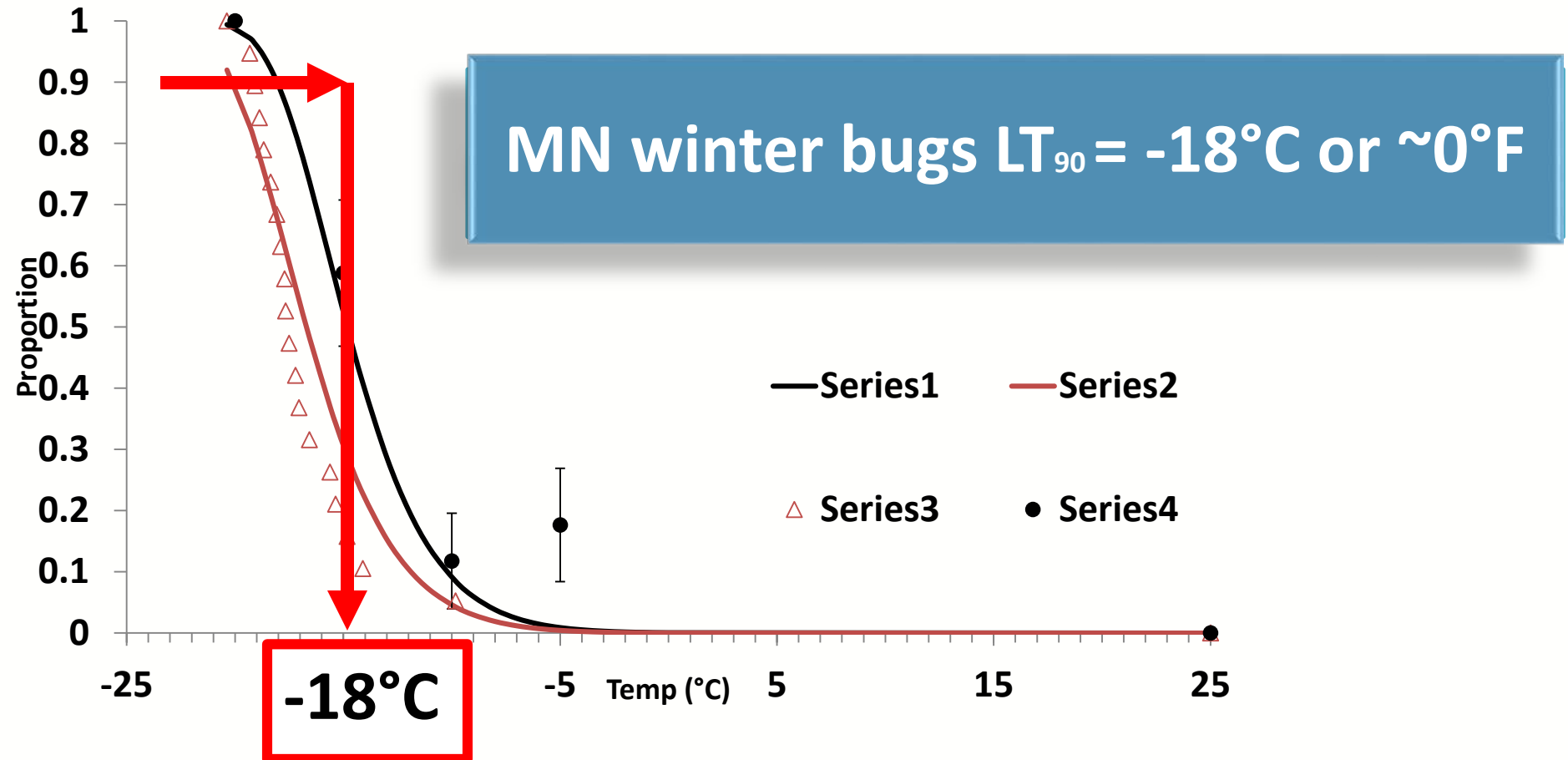
Minnesota Degree-days



Slide courtesy of Chris Phillips,
University of Minnesota

Cold tolerance

Predicted and observed BMSB: Cumulative SCP & proportion mortality



Cira et al 2015

SCP: n=19 bugs

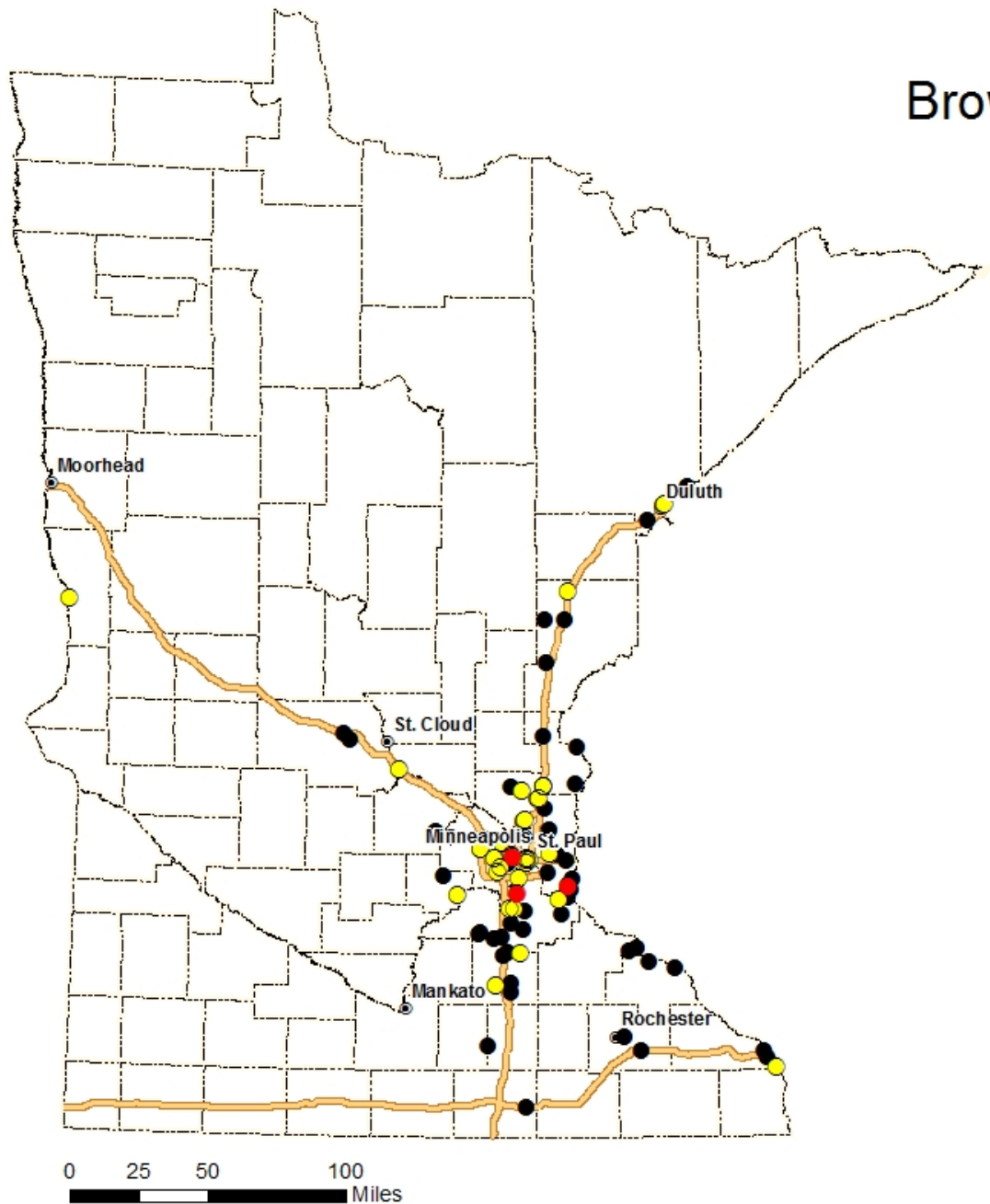
Mortality: n=17 bugs/each temp (mean \pm 95% confidence interval)

BMSB Survey in 2015



B. Butler

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Survey 2015



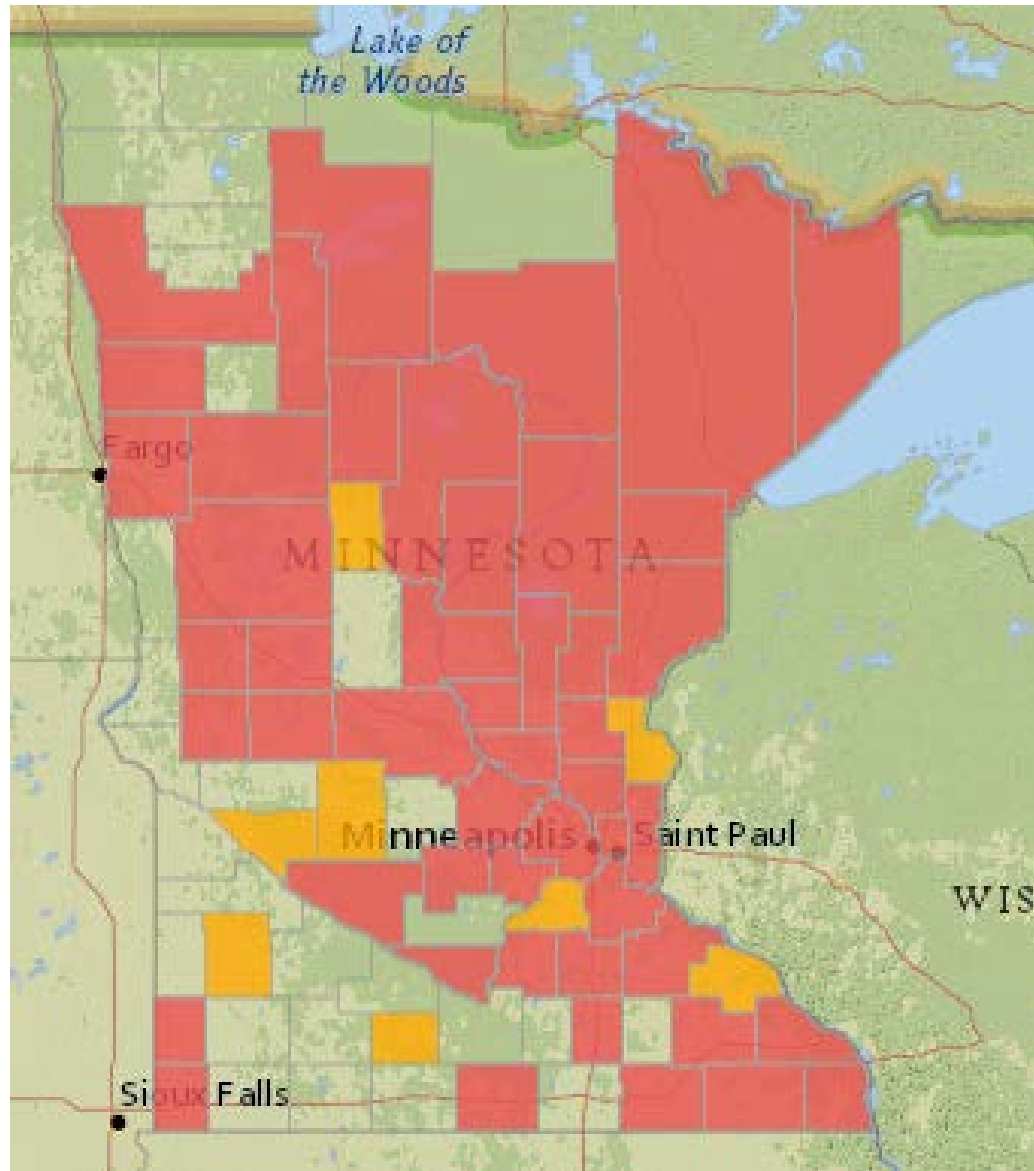
- Positive trap site
- Previously confirmed
- Negative trap site



Spotted Wing Drosophila



Distribution



Life Cycle

- Overwinter as adults
- Larvae tunnel in fruit
- Pupate in ground
- Life cycle 1 – 3 weeks
- 10 generations/year



Hannah Burrack, NCSU

Male Identification



Bob Koch, U of MN

Female Identification



Bob Koch, U of MN

Larva Identification



SWD Host Plants in MN

Food Preference	Host
-----------------	------

Top (Filet mignon)	Raspberries, blackberries, blueberries
--------------------	--

	Plums, grapes, strawberries
--	-----------------------------

	Apples and pears if damaged
--	-----------------------------

Least (Hamburger)	Cranberries
-------------------	-------------

- Avoided

	Cherry Tomatoes
--	-----------------

Injury

Brown sunken areas, that are soft and often decayed



Management

The “1-2-3” IPM approach for Spotted Wing Drosophila Management

1. MONITORING



2. CULTURAL PRACTICES



3. INSECTICIDES *if needed*

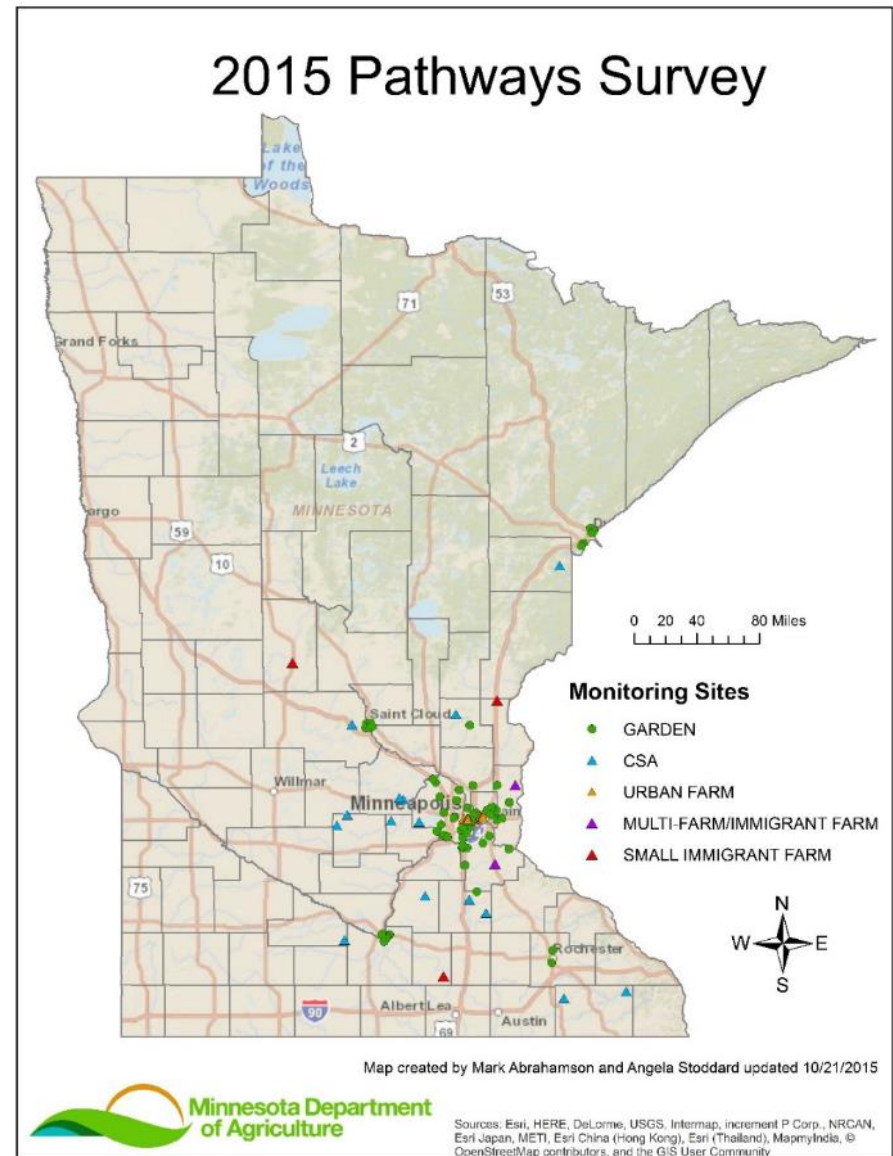


The Pathways Early Detection Survey:



New Approach

- Pathways-based approach
- Survey monitors for new and emerging pests near urban centers
- Community gardens, CSA farms, and small immigrant farms.
- First state in the nation to survey with this approach.



Multi-Pest, Bundled Survey



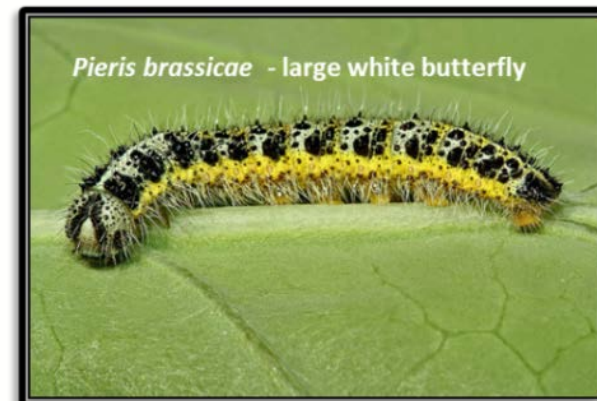
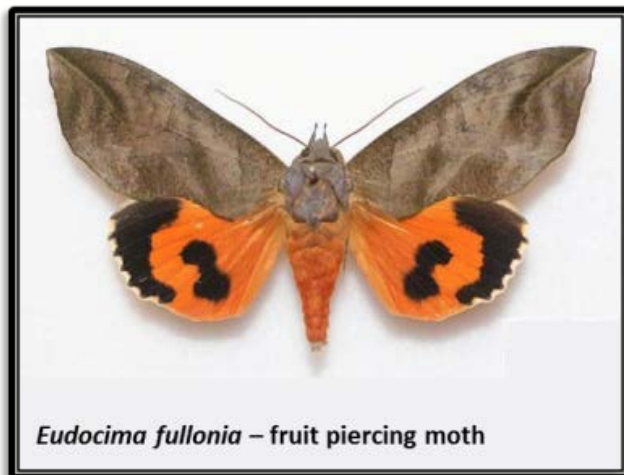
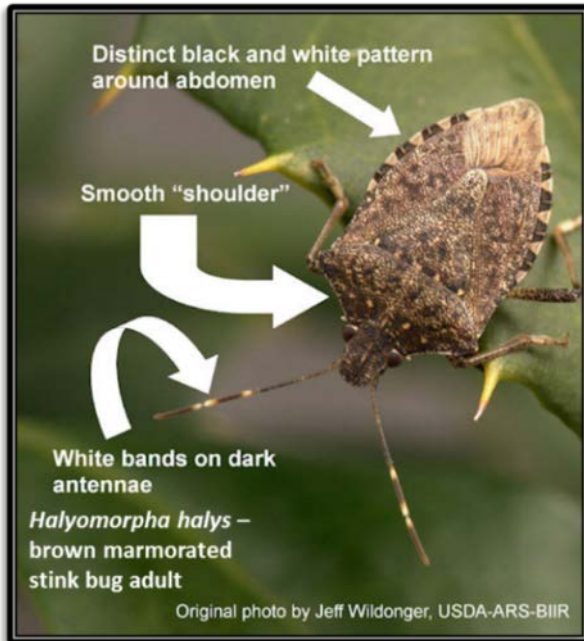
Insects - Trapping

Common name	Scientific name	Primary Hosts
Golden twin spot moth	<i>Chrysodeixis chalcites</i>	Crucifers, tomato, strawberries
Swede midge	<i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>	Crucifers
Brown marmorated stink bug	<i>Halymorpha halys</i>	Corn, crucifers, legumes, onion, Solanaceae
Tomato fruit borer	<i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i>	Solanaceae

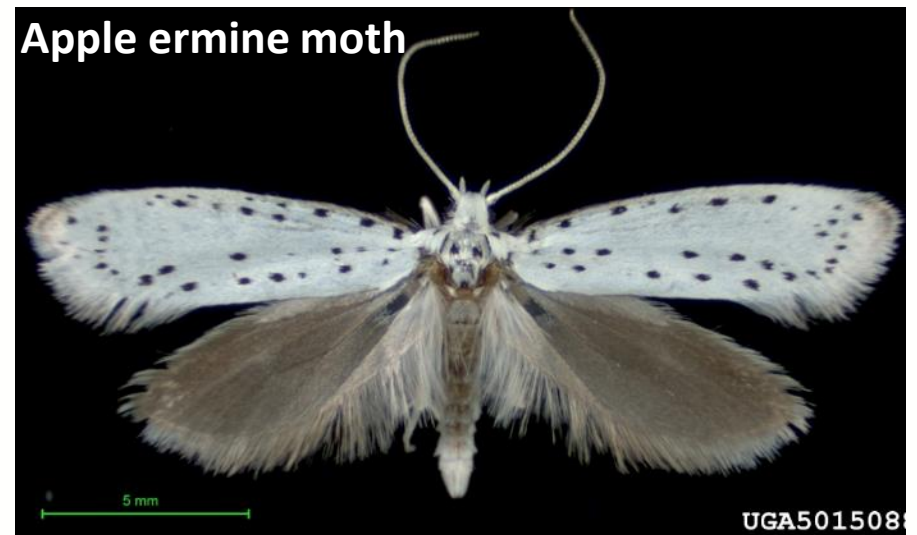
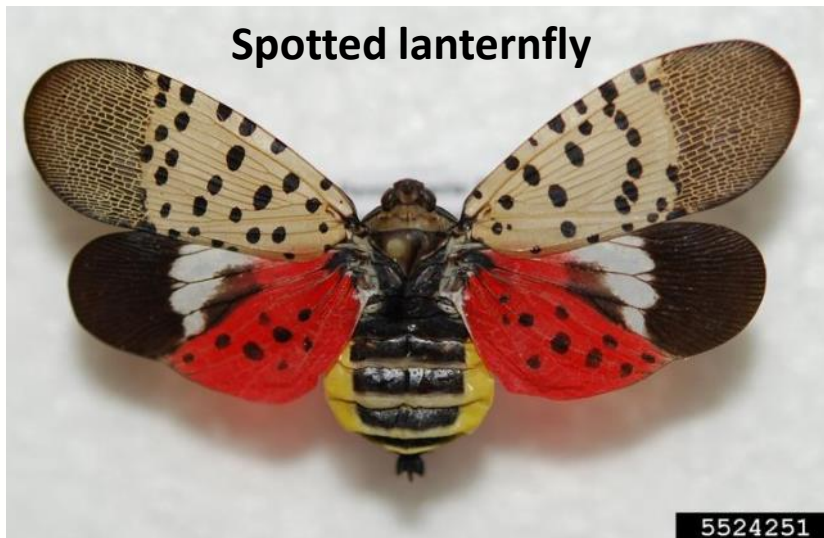


Multi-Pest, Bundled Survey

Insects - Visual Survey

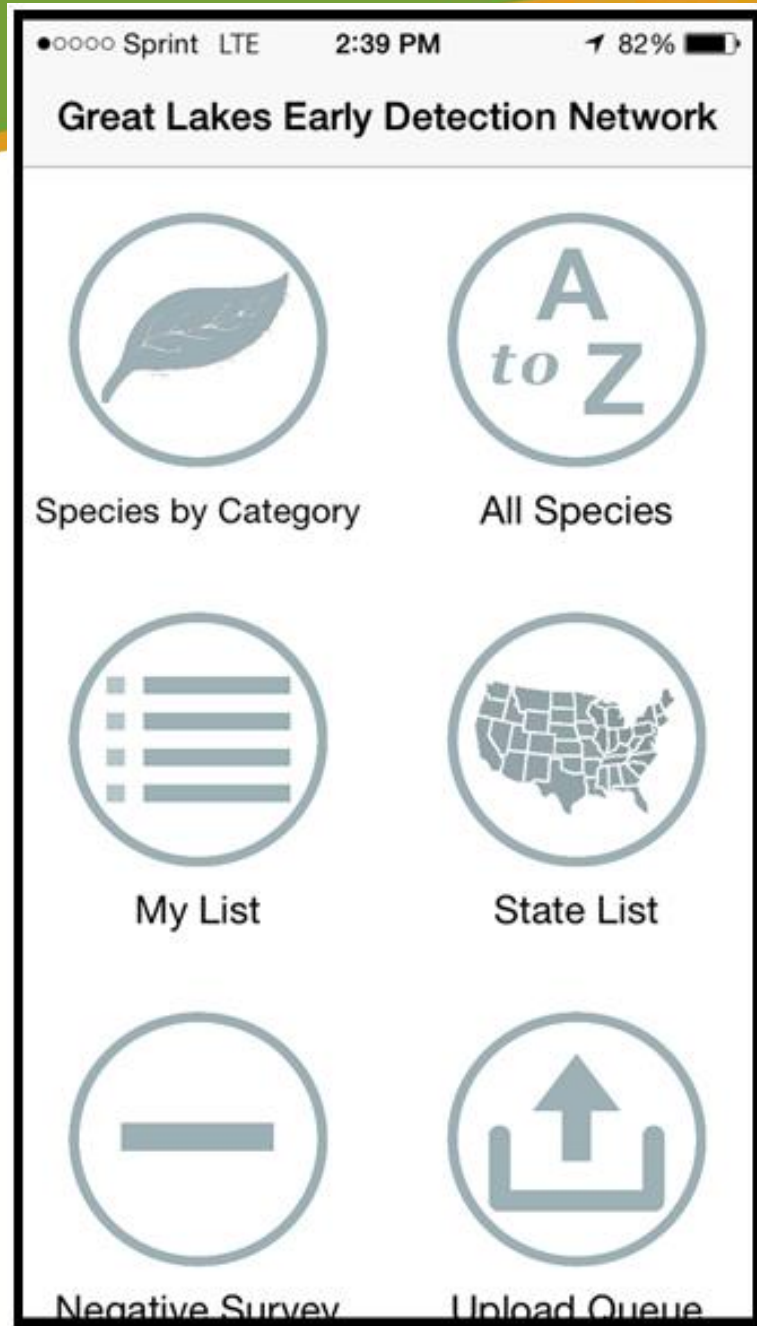


2016 Add Orchards



Contact Arrest the Pest

- Take pictures and notes
- Capture the insect or take a sample of the plant
- Report
 - mda.state.mn.us/arrestthepest
 - arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us
 - GLEDN app
 - Call 888-545-6684 and leave a detailed voicemail





Questions?