Seasonal and orchard-related factors affecting BMSB activity and damage to almonds

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This material is based upon work that is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Specialty Crop Research Initiative under award number 2016-51181-25409.

Current Distribution of BMSB in the U.S.







BMSB in Commercial Crops Southern CA



Established in LA area

2002

2006

2013

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

Northern CA



Reproducing population in NSJV 2015

First crop infestation (peach) in NSJV

First almond infestation in NSJV

BMSB expanded to multiple peach and almond orchards also to Merced

Continue to spreading to more orchards - economic damage

BMSB in Peach Orchard-2016



Rijal and Duncan 2017, JES

BMSB in Almond Orchard-2017





Rijal and Gyawaly 2018, Insects, 9(4):126

2018-19: BMSB Infestation in Commercial Orchards -Stanislaus and Merced Counties



External symptoms



Yellowish nuts

Brownish speckles



BMSB Feeding Injury in Developing Almonds



Internal symptoms









Substantial Nut Drop by BMSB Feeding in Commercial Orchards (April-2018)



BMSB Infestation in Commercial Orchards (April-May, 2019)



BMSB Monitoring in Peach Orchard



BMSB Monitoring in Almond Orchard





	BMSB counts across seven almond orchard sites, 2019						
Trap type-stage	Vernalis	Bent	Letteau	Tegner	UCCE	Pauline	Simmons
Sticky-adults	0	2	66	27	4	9	117
Sticky-nymphs	0	0	5	0	0	4	10
Pyramid-adults	0	0	50	32	0	0	66
Pyramid-nymphs	0	0	3	5	1	4	60

BMSB Phenology in Almond Orchard







Objectives (2018-19)

 Characterize the nature of damage by BMSB feeding in almonds

 temporal feeding damage,
 damage comparison with other bugs
 varietal difference

 Assess the degree of BMSB damage in commercial orchards

-edge effect





Temporal feeding study using fabric cages

- 2 varieties: Nonpareil and Monterey
- Cage placed at early fruit set stage covering 7-15
 nuts/cage
- 9 cages/variety infested weekly
- 3 BMSB adults/cage
- Begun last wk. of March through harvest (18-22 weeks)

Temporal feeding damage

% nut drop in cages



In the early part of the season (March-April), 40-98% drop in Nonpareil; 28-96% drop in Monterey



Shell hardness vs. healthy kernel (at harvest) relationship





TA.XT *Plus* texture analyzer







Feeding damage difference between leaffooted bug vs. BMSB

- Cage placed at early fruit set stage covering 7-15
 nuts/cage
- Released 2 BMSB and 2 LFB adults in mid-May for seven days
- 6 nuts/cage
- 3 varieties: Nonpareil, Fritz, Monterey

Feeding damage difference between leaffooted



bug vs. BMSB





At the 3-week evaluation, 8% and 25% nut due to feeding by BMSB and leaffooted bug, respectively









Edge Effect-Field Study



Other parameters:

- Dropped nuts
- In-season damaged nuts
- Damaged nuts at harvest

Edge Effect-Adult Capture in Traps



 Not different in overall captures of BMSB in edge vs. interior. This might be that this study did not include the trap counts during the spring and early summer

Edge Effect-Kernel Damage at Harvest

10 samples/treatment (5 north, 5 south) # nuts/sample = 50



• Edge produced significantly more damaged kernels compared to all other distances.

Conclusion

- In CA, BMSB was first found in peaches (2016) and almonds (2017) orchards in the northern San Joaquin Valley
- BMSB has been spreading to crop production areas in CA, causing substantial economic damage in some orchards
- BMSB can cause significant injury to the developing nuts leading to nut drop early stage, and damaged kernels at mid-to-late season
- Feeding signs of BMBB and leaffooted bug resembles, although feeding dynamics seems to be different
- In the field, the damage to almond seems to be highly border-driven

Thanks to:

Cooperator Growers, Pest Control Advisors, Pickett lab-CDFA

Help from: Daniel Green, Tania Herrera, Adriana Medina, Chang Vue

United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture

USDA-NIFA SCRI 2016-51181-25409

