Attract-and-Kill Technology: Progress and Future Directions

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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.







Poncho Trap: Key Design Elements





- 1. Sewn-in arrestment flaps
- 2. Retention tubs with collection funnels
- 3. Dark coloration



10 Replicates in CRBD

- Ghost vs. poncho vs. no AK
 traps along border (outside of orchard)
- •Trap contents collected 4 times from August-October
- Harvested fruit evaluations
 - -10 fruit/tree from 8 trees in each treatment
 - -Fruit placed in cold storage for ~3 mo.
 - -Stink bug damage to be evaluated via dissection



2019 Attract-and-Kill Field Trial





2019 AK Trial Results: BMSB Intrusion

2019 AK Trial Results: Post-harvest Damage Assessments

- •Simplified traps: LLIN hung directly on border trees, 50m spacing
- Increased border coverage
- Sticky traps 40 m into orchard interior to monitor intrusion
- •Grower standard vs. grower standard + LLIN
- Fruit damage assessments

2020 Simplified AK Field Trial

2020 AK Trial Results: Sticky Trap Captures

2020 AK Trial Results: Fruit Damage

2020 Light Trap + Poncho Trap Pilot Study

Early August - early November

ORCHARDS WITH GHOST TRAPS

Krawczyc Lab Penn. State University

Adult BMSB

0 10

BMSB CAPTURES IN GHOST TRAPS

BL Orchard, Adams County, PA

Greg Krawczyk, PSU FREC 2020

PennState

Each ghost trap was baited with 3 Pherocon BMSB commercial lures. July-Oct 2019 Greg Krawczyk, PSU FREC 2020

PennState BMSB MONITORING, NET SIZE COMPARISON

July-Oct 2019

Pherocon BMSB lure, 2019 season

Net Comparison project, Adams Co. 2019

Greg Krawczyk, PSU FREC 2020

NC Attract and Kill Studies on Apples

Walgenbach Lab, NCSU

- Depending on cost of the most effective use pattern, A&K is likely to be a supplement to insecticidal control
 - Highly susceptible cultivars (e.g., Granny Smith, Pink Lady)
 - Situations where late-season insecticide use is difficult (e.g., pick-your-own operations)
- Objectives
 - Compare lure dose as an attractant
 - Compare distance between A&T stations

A&K Lure Dose Study (7 site replications. Granny Smith, Rome)

BMSB Damage in Attract & Kill Studies - 2020

Attract and Kill using LLIN traps

• Deployed at 3 sites; 3-7 acre plots

- 30m apart along perimeter, baited with high-dose BMSB dualcomponent lure
- Fruit injury counts at harvest

Research coordinated by John Pote

- 4' x 3' sheet of deltramethrin netting
- hung ~3' from the ground
- secured shepherd crook post, wooden post or fence
- Weed barrier cloth placed on ground directly underneath the netting

- AK treatment significantly reduced damage
- Still, 10% damage in AK, requires supplementing controls
- Difficult to deploy LLIN traps along borders of commercial orchards
- Need to test the efficacy of AK using Rescue traps

LESKEY LAB, USDA-ARS, Appalachian Fruit Research Station

Transitioning From Spraying Baited Trees to Deploying Baited Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets As A Killing Agent for Attract and Kill in Apple Orchards (2017-2020)

KEY QUESTION: Where should nets be positioned relative to the orchard trees to maximize behavioral manipulation of and impact against BMSB?

Treatments Evaluated in Commercial Orchards

1. Baited LLINS Outside Orchard *decouples attractive stimuli (host plant and pheromone combined) from killing agent

2. Baited LLINS on Border Trees *best behaviorally as it combines attractive stimuli (host plant + pheromone) with killing agent

3. Standard Grower Program (Control)

4. Baited LLINS Next To Border Trees *compromise between behavior and regulatory issues

MONITORING IS A CRITICAL PIECE

- Monitoring BMSB in center of attract and kill and grower standard blocks with baited clear sticky panels deployed atop wooden posts.
- Utilize a threshold of 4 adults/trap (cumulative) to trigger ARM or Complete Sprays.

• Any behaviorally-based management strategy can require intervention when relative densities of pest populations become too high.

- 12.5-12.7% Injury At Harvest (Blocks with LLINS Outside)
 - 3.5-7.0% Injury At Harvest in Sprayed Control

NOT AS EFFECTIVE. INJURY HIGHER THAN SPRAYED ORCHARDS. More threshold-triggered sprays.

Baited LLIN NEXT TO Orchard Trees

- 2.0-9.2% Injury At Harvest (Blocks with LLINS on Apple Trees)
- 2.5-13.5% Injury At Harvest in Sprayed Control

MORE EFFECTIVE. INJURY LOWER OR EQUIVALENT TO SPRAYED ORCHARDS. Fewer threshold-triggered sprays.

***CLOSELY ASSOCIATES HOST TREE, PHEROMONE LURE AND KILLING AGENT, MAXIMZING ATTRACTION, RETENTION AND KILL

- **6.5%** Injury At Harvest (Blocks with LLINS Next To Apple Trees)
 - 7.0% Injury At Harvest in Sprayed Control

NEXT STEPS

- Develop a threshold for border sprays using baited sticky traps.
- Integrate border sprays instead of full or ARM sprays to 'rescue' AK blocks if threshold is exceeded.
- Measure success of Trissolcus japonicus regimes.

under these reduced spray application

Acknowledgements

•BMSB SCRI CAP Team and Leskey Lab Members

•USDA NIFA SCRI # 2011-51181-30937
•USDA NIFA OREI #2012-51300-20097
•NE SARE #LNE14-334
•Ministry of Primary Industries
•USDA NIFA SCRI # 2016-51181-25409
•USDA ARS Areawide Funds

Thank You

It's time for a few polling questions