

Distribution and Pest Status in the SE

Michael Toews, UGA

Ric Bessen, UK

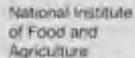
Jim Walgenbach, NCSU

Glynn Tillman, ARS

Henry Fadamiro, AU

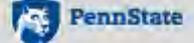


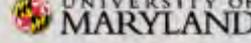
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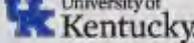
Specialty Crop Research Initiative

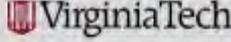
Collaborating Institutions

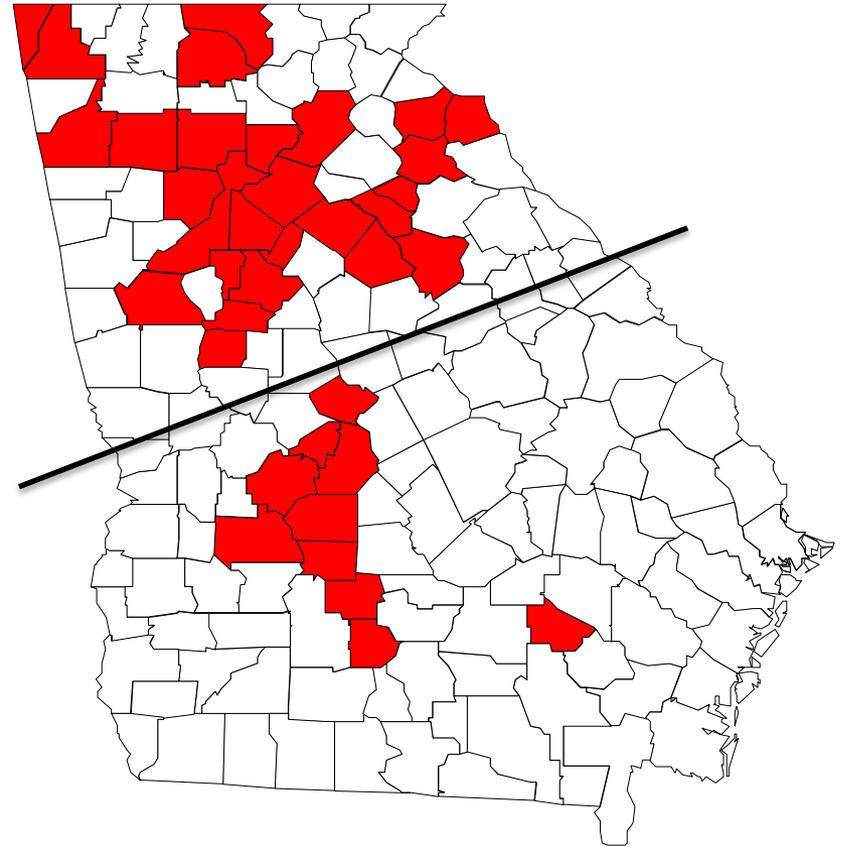
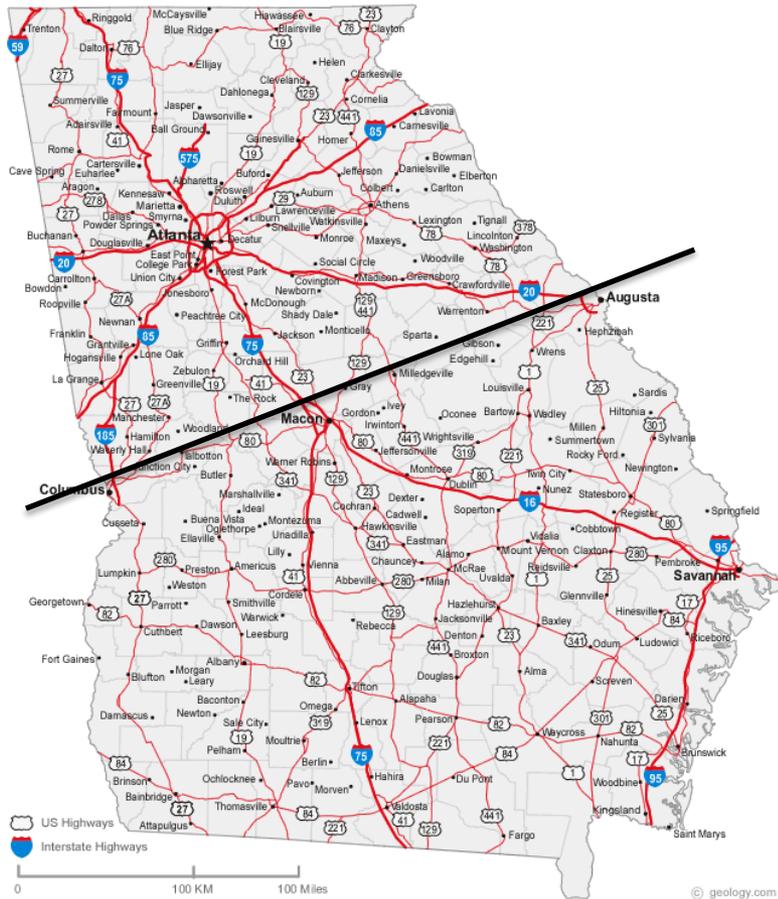
  



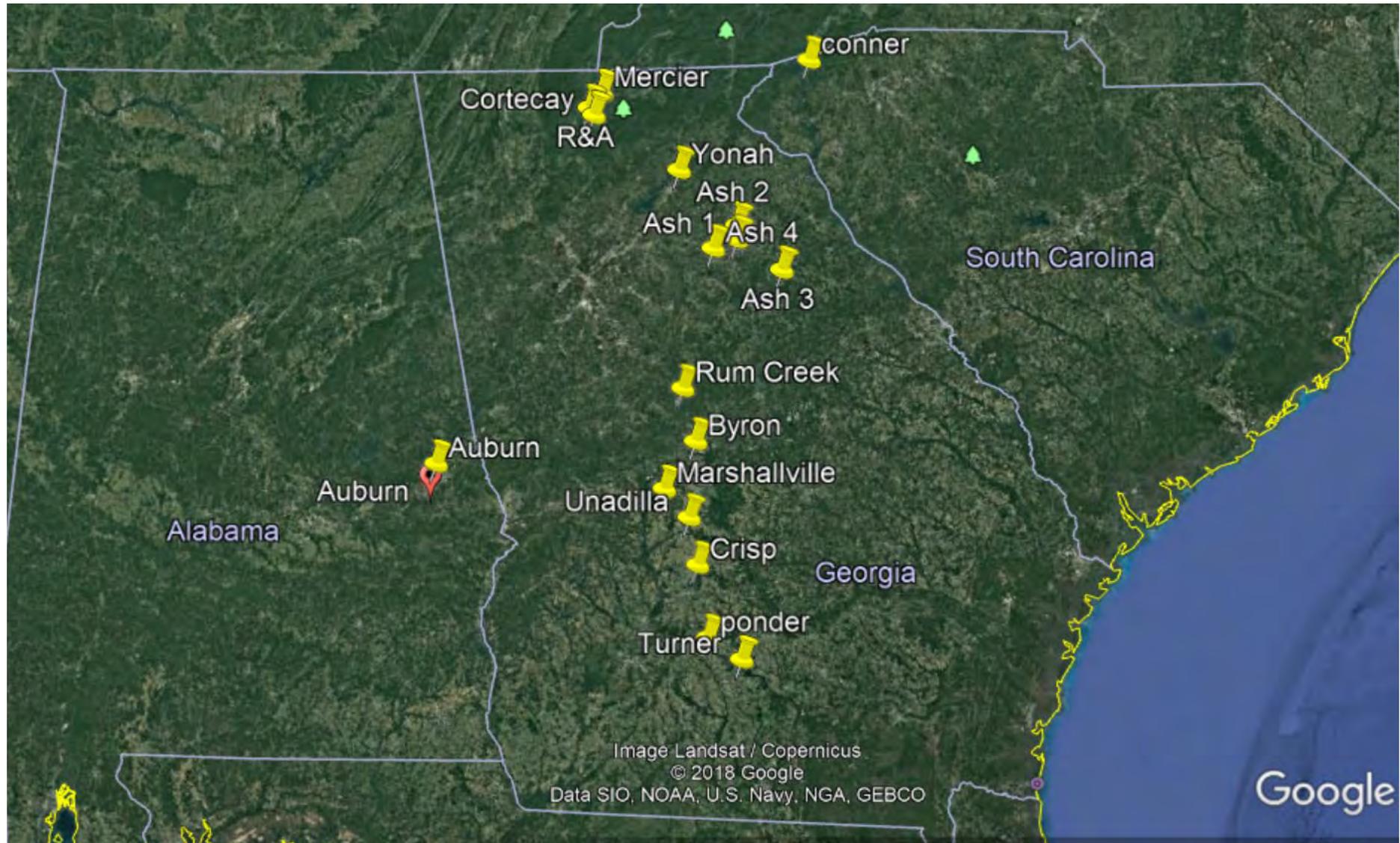
This material is based upon work that is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Specialty Crop Research Initiative under award number 2016-51181-25409.

Georgia Distribution

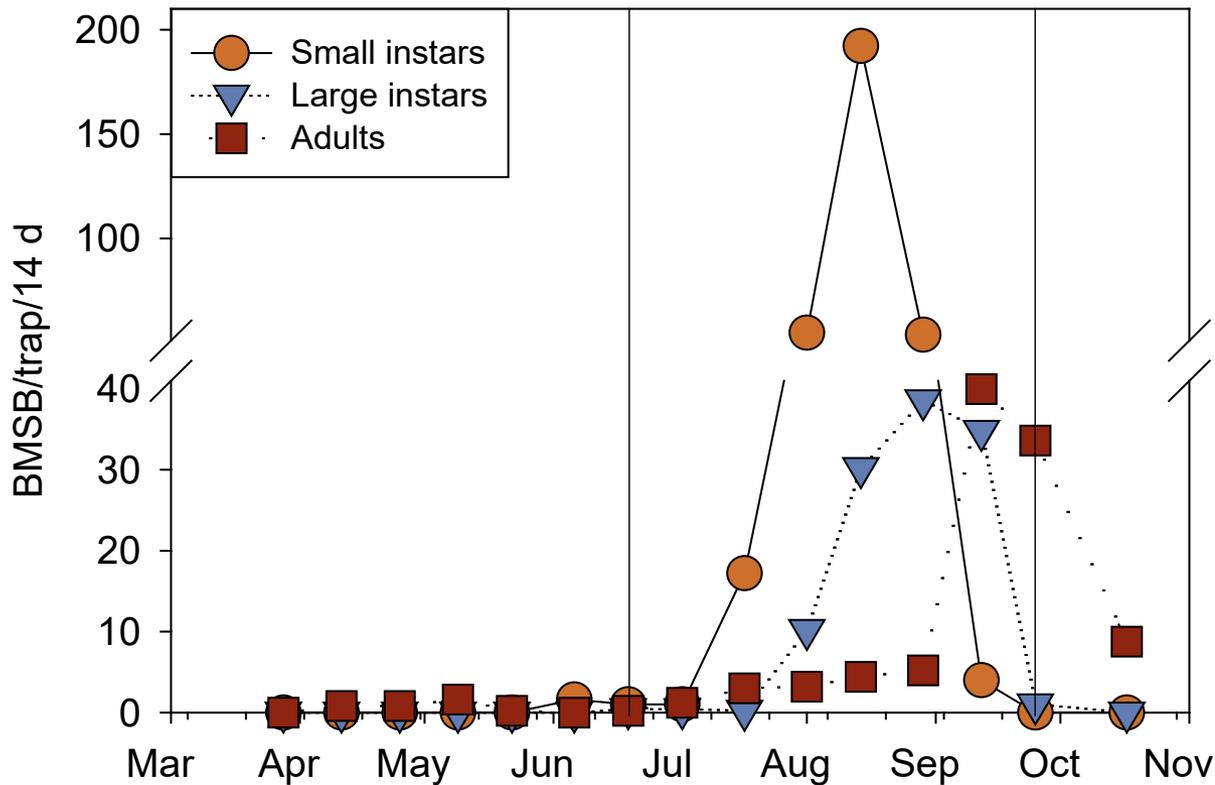


BMSB Currently detected in 36/159 counties

Landscape Objective-Sticky Traps



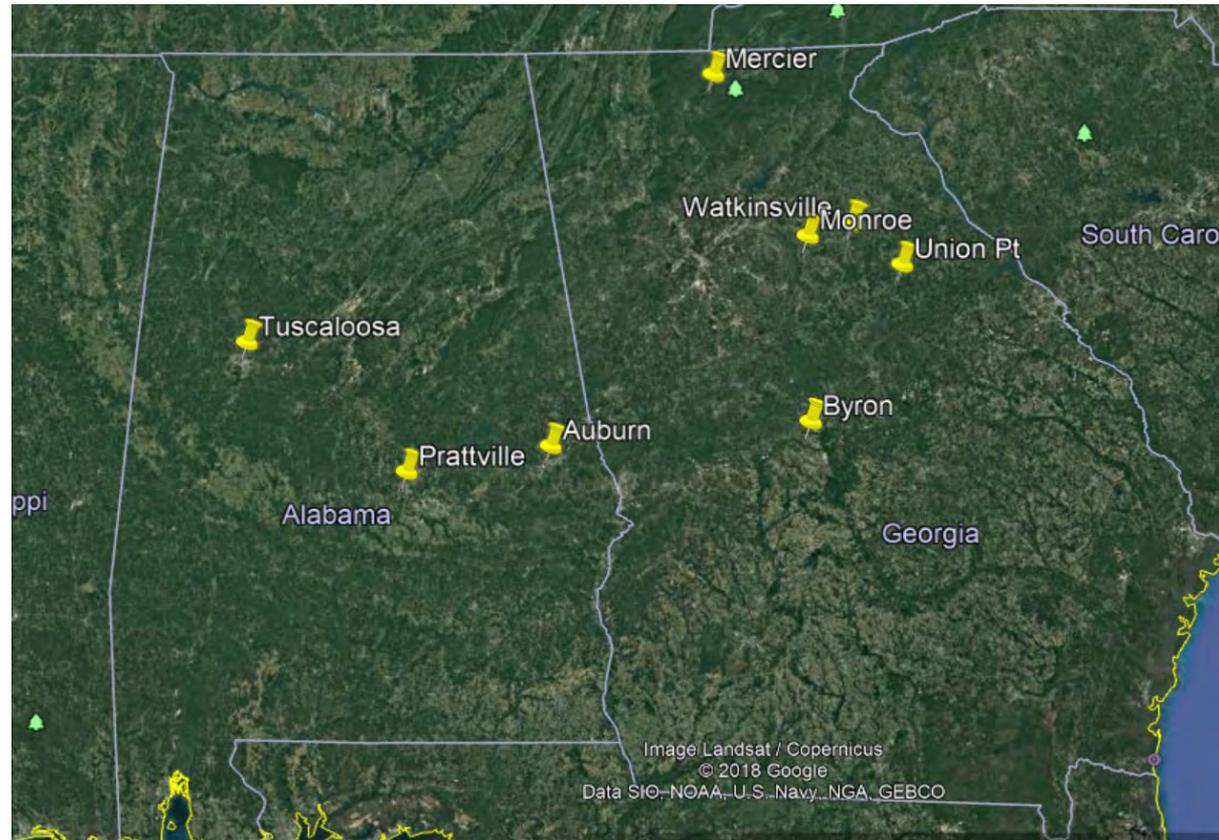
Landscape Objective-Sticky Traps



- Traps deployed from GA/NC line (35.1489) to Tifton (31.4648)
- Population dynamics from the southern most population at Byron shown (32.7269)
- Immatures are bracketed by the summer solstice (6/21) and the fall equinox (9/22)

Sentinel BMSB Egg Masses

- Collected <12 h old egg masses in the lab and froze at -20 C
- All frozen egg masses were ≤ 5 d old
- Distributed 20 egg masses per site (8 sites) per month (May, June, July, Aug, Sept)
- States: AL, GA



Summary of parasitoid species parasitizing BMSB sentinel egg masses in crops and woodlands in the Southeast in 2017 and 2018

Parasitoid species	blueberry	peach	plum	apple	grape	pecan	tomato	cotton	soybean	sassafras	woodlands
<i>Trissolcus edessae</i>	2 yrs	2 yrs		2017	2017				2018		2 yrs
<i>Trissolcus euschisti</i>	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2018				2018	2 yrs
<i>Trissolcus brochymenae</i>	2 yrs	2 yrs	2018	2 yrs	2018	2018	2018			2018	2 yrs
<i>Trissolcus basalis</i>							2 yrs	2017	2017		
<i>Trissolcus solocis</i>	2018		2018					2017		2017	2017
<i>Telenomus podisi</i>	2 yrs	2 yrs	2018	2 yrs	2 yrs		2 yrs		2 yrs		2 yrs
<i>Gryon obesum</i>		2018					2 yrs		2018		
<i>Anastatus redivii</i>	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2018	2018	2 yrs		X		2 yrs	2 yrs
<i>Anastatus mirabilis</i>	2018		2018			2018					2 yrs
<i>Ooencyrtus spp.</i>	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2018	2017	2018	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs
<i>Acroclisoides sp.</i>						2018					

Except for *T. solocis*, all primary parasitoid species known to parasitize eggs of native stink bug species in the southeast. *T. basalis* main egg parasitoid for *Nezara viridula*, *T. podisi* main egg parasitoid for *Euschistus spp.*, *T. edessae* main egg parasitoid for *Chinavia hilaris*. *Acroclisoides sp.*, a hyperparasitoid, known to emerge from *C. hilaris* egg in woodlands. *T. basalis* and *T. solocis* new US records for BMSB.

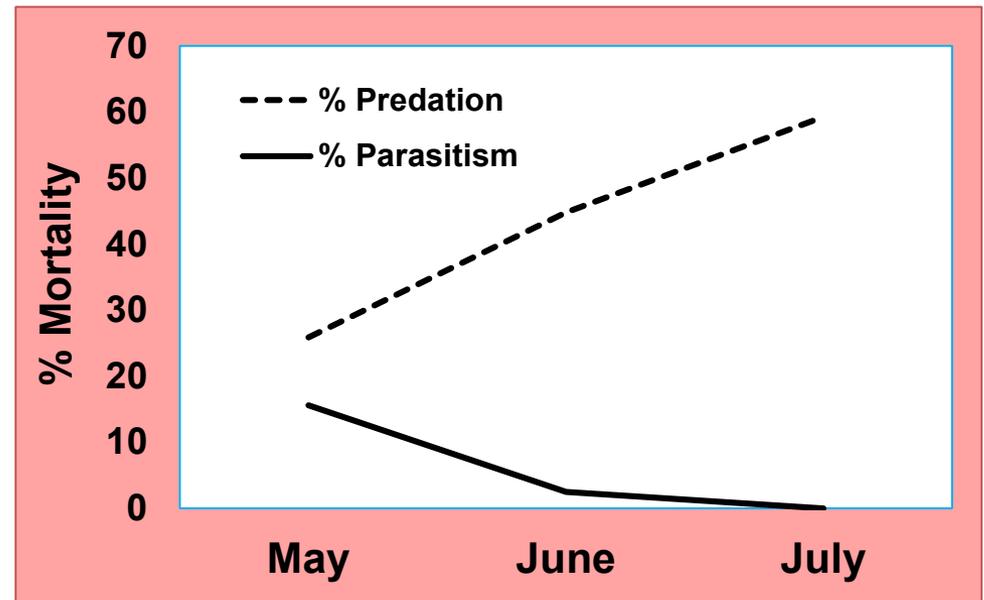
Black cherry in woodlands – all sites in Georgia and Alabama



3rd instar BMSB feeding on fruit of black cherry, early season host plant

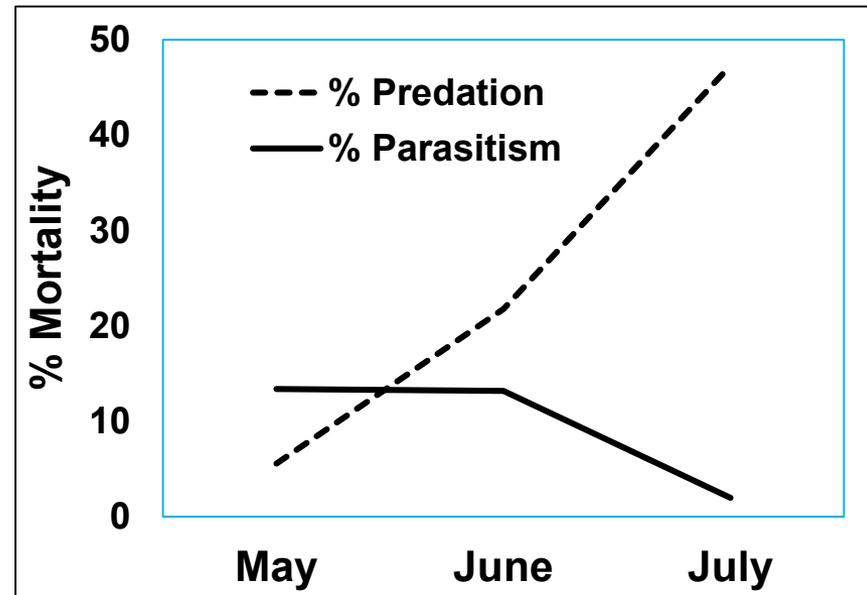
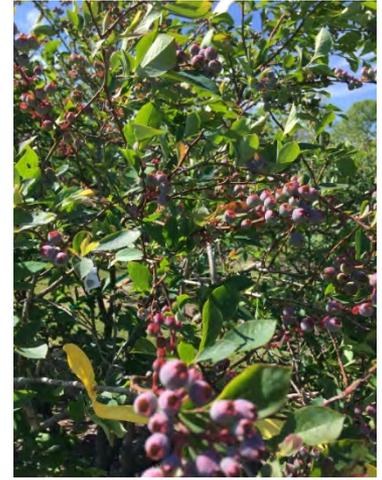
Mortality of sentinel egg masses occurred on 29 plant species in woodlands; egg masses were attacked more often on black cherry, sweet gum, water oak, sassafras, hickory, and unmanaged pecan.

Fate of Sentinel BMSB egg masses in black cherry in woodlands in 2018

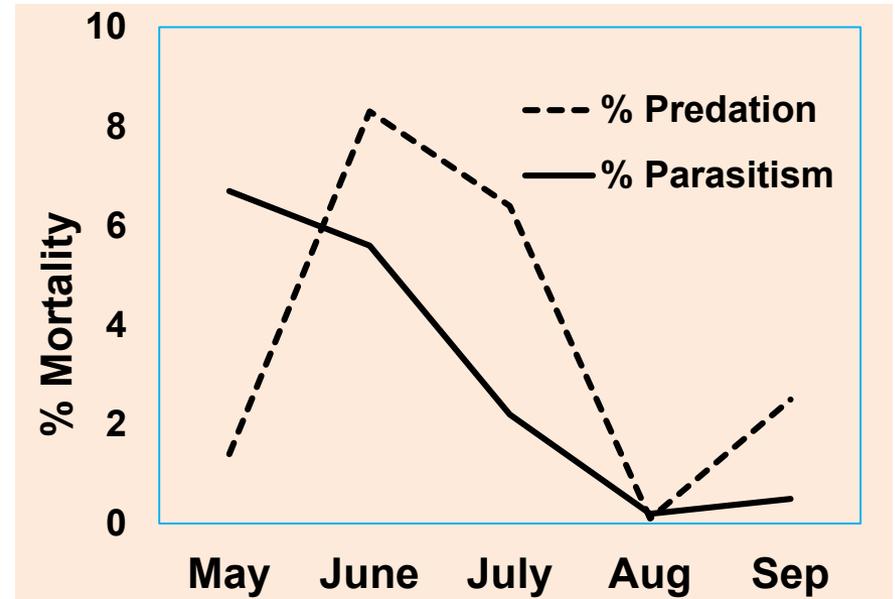


Frank's Blueberry Organic Farm – Auburn, AL

- Within row habitat for natural enemies
- No insecticide applications
- Parasitoids: *T. brochymenae*, *T. euschisti*, *T. edessae*, *T. podisi*, *A. redivii*, encyrtid
- Main predation: complete chewing, taken, and stylet and punctured sucking



Conventional Apple Orchards in North Georgia

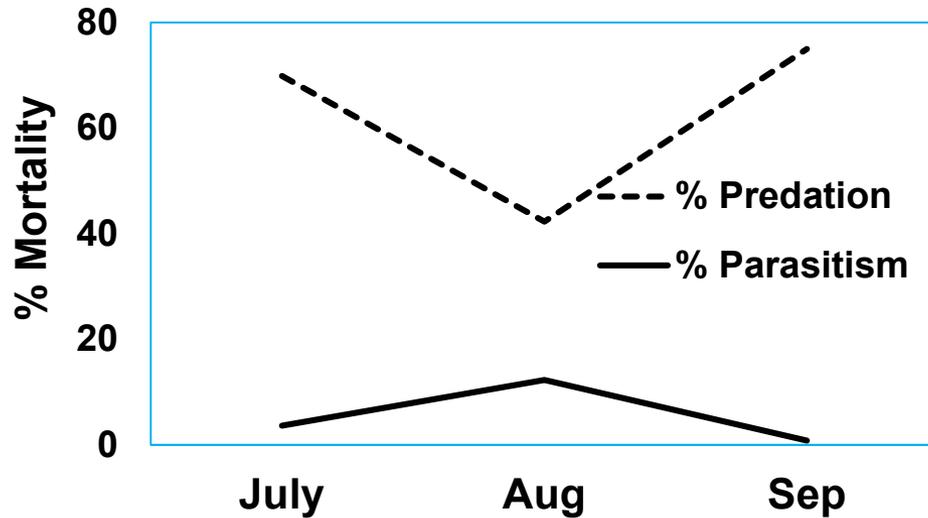


Parasitoids: *T. brochymenae*, *T. euschisti*, *T. podisi*, encyrtid

Main predation: complete chewing, punctured sucking, larval lacewing hole

Soybean - Prattville Research Center

Fate of Sentinel BMSB egg masses in Prattville soybean in 2018



Jumping spiders puncturing and then sucking on eggs of BMSB egg mass

Key predators in soybean & cotton



Ants taking eggs from BMSB egg mass in soybean



Grasshopper chewing on BMSB eggs

Current Objectives



- Population monitoring

- Across the state

- Trap type comparison

- Polyculture trap cropping

- Japanese millet and sunflowers

- Surveying for *Trissolcus japonicus* using sleeve cages

- Row crops - corn and soy



Sleeve cages



Corn



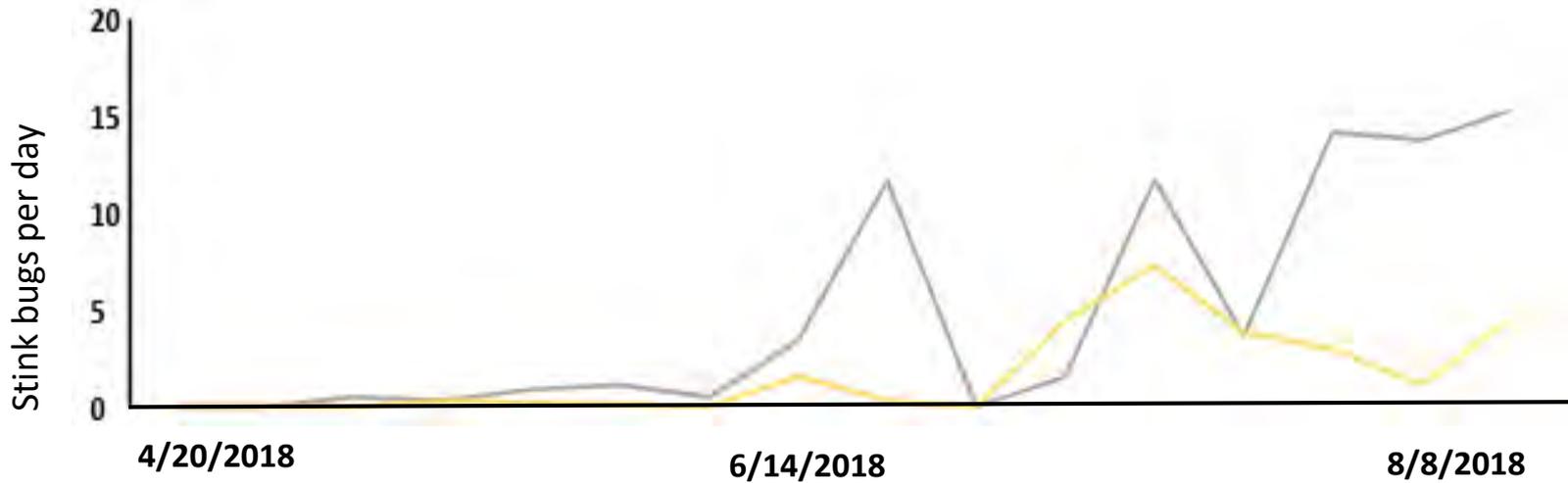
Soybeans



Woods

Trap Type Comparison Data

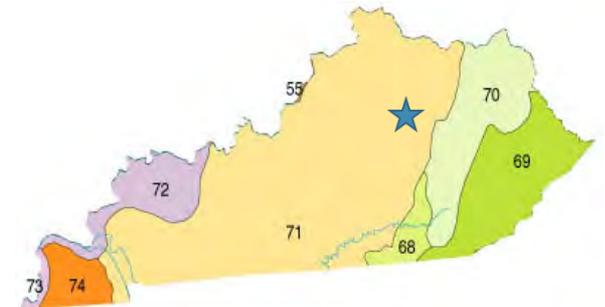
South Farm 2018



Pyramid Trap



Sticky Trap



Polyculture Trap Cropping for Peppers

Important method of control for organic growers



**JAPANESE
MILLET**

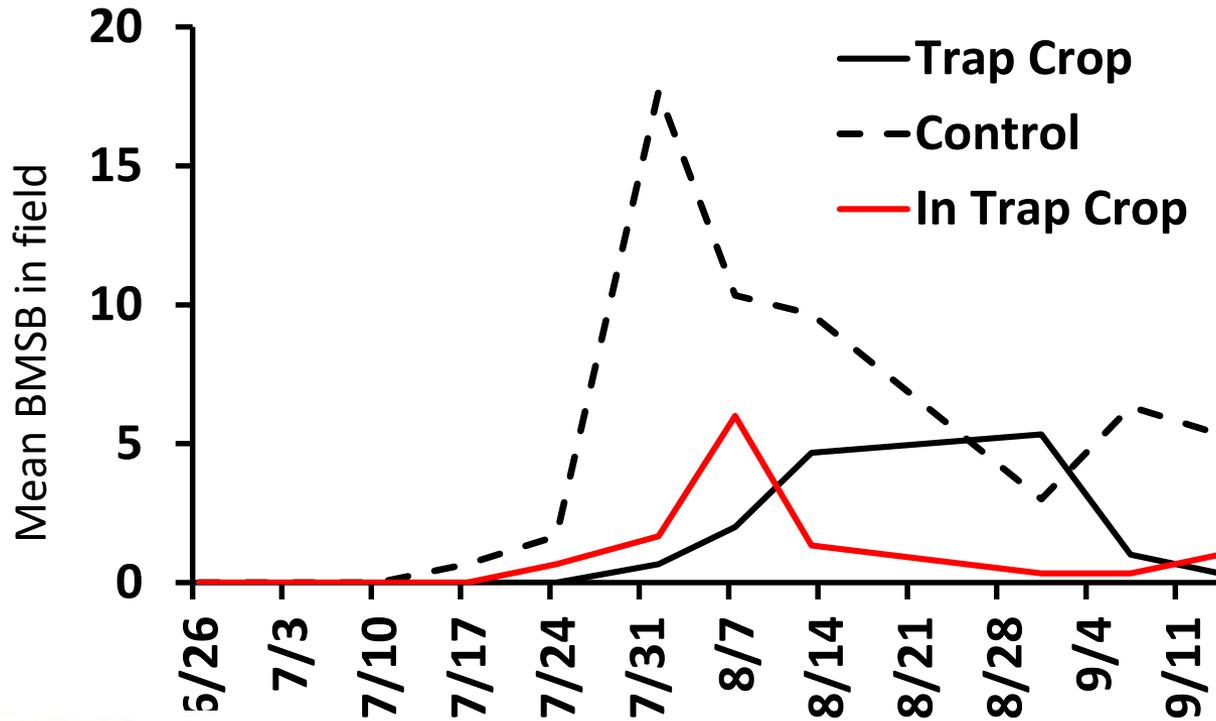
SUNFLOWERS



Overlapping attractive periods



Polyculture Trap Cropping Data



Objectives for 2019

- Population monitoring

 - Across the state

- Trap type comparison

- Polyculture trap cropping

 - Japanese millet and sunflowers

- Surveying for *Trissolcus japonicus*

- Microsporidia

 - One location with high infection rate



Pepper field with trap crop

Sleeve cages



Corn



Soybeans



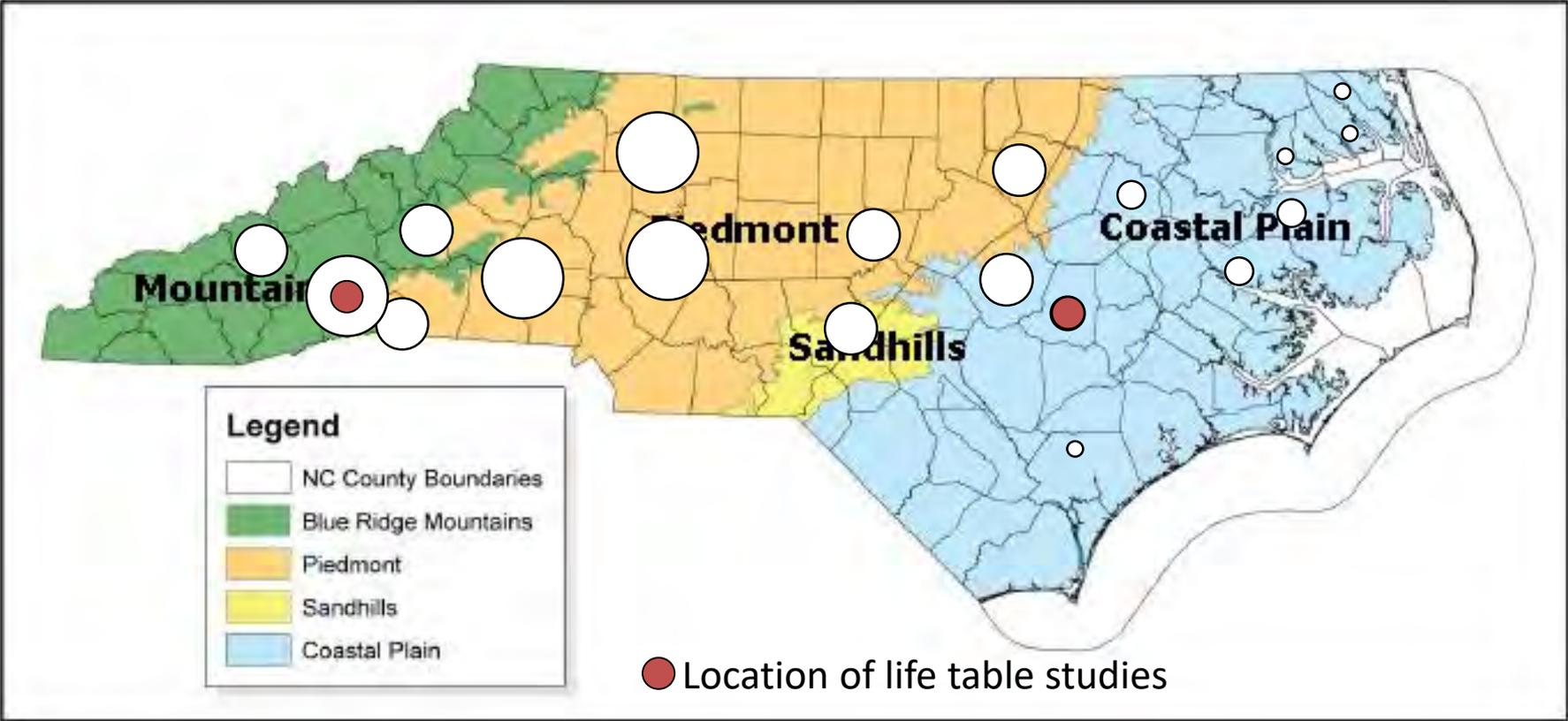
Woods



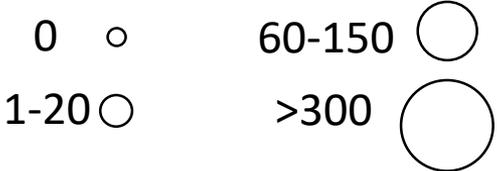
Distribution & Pest Status of BMSB in NC

- First report of BMSB in NC in 2009
 - Winston-Salem (central piedmont region)
- From 2011-2013, primarily a nuisance problem in residential cities in piedmont and mountain regions
- Large spike in damage to apples and peaches in 2015
 - Introduction of pyrethroids (2-3 applications/season) has kept damage in commercial orchards to about 1.5%
 - Damage to vegetables has been minimal, because previous management schemes accounted for stink bugs
- Populations have stabilized in Mtns and piedmont
- Populations remain very low in eastern coastal plains

2018 BMSB Sampling in North Carolina Ecoregions



Season Total Captures



BMSB Density vs Elevation in Western NC

