

An Areawide  
Biointensive  
Management Plan for  
Brown Marmorated  
Stink Bug (BMSB),  
*Halyomorpha halys*  
(Stål), to Reduce  
Impacts Throughout  
the Agro-Urban  
Interface



# Multi-State, Multi-Institution Effort

Tracy  
Kim H  
Don V

Anne  
Geor

Shelb  
Greg

Paula  
Cerru

Yong

Chris  
Tom I





# Areawide Objectives

- We propose to:
  - (1) implement biorational management of BMSB in key specialty and row crops;
  - (2) advance strategies for enhanced biological control of BMSB;
  - (3) assess impact of biointensive management on BMSB populations at a landscape scale;
  - (4) promote adoption and implementation of biointensive tactics for management of BMSB.
- Through these combined landscape-level approaches, suppression of BMSB populations can truly be achieved, reducing the ecological and environmental impacts of this devastating invasive species.

# Areawide Management (AWM)



**Wide host range**

**Highly mobile**

**Spread in a large area**

**Field-by-field management may not work**

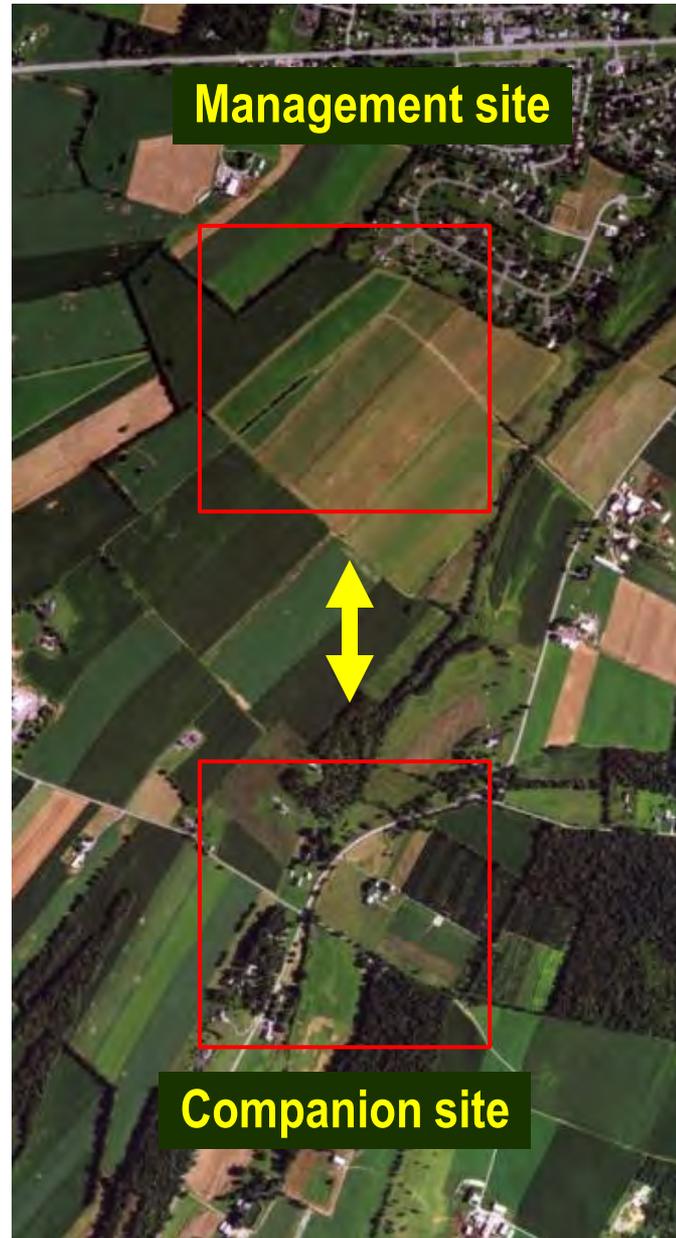


**Research question/hypothesis**

**Does areawide management (AWM) work for BMSB?**

**Biointensive AWM may reduce BMSB populations**

# Design of Areawide Management



# Areawide Management of BMSB

Baseline Data

Biointensive Management of BMSB

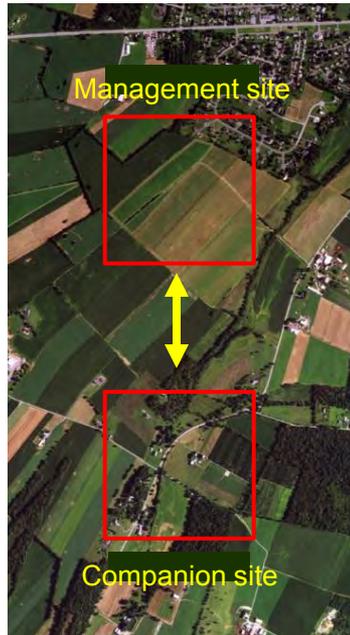
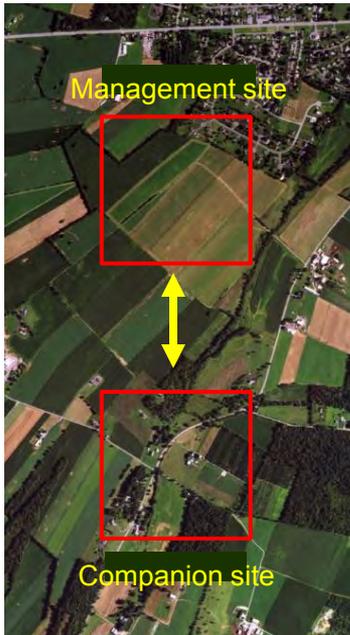
Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

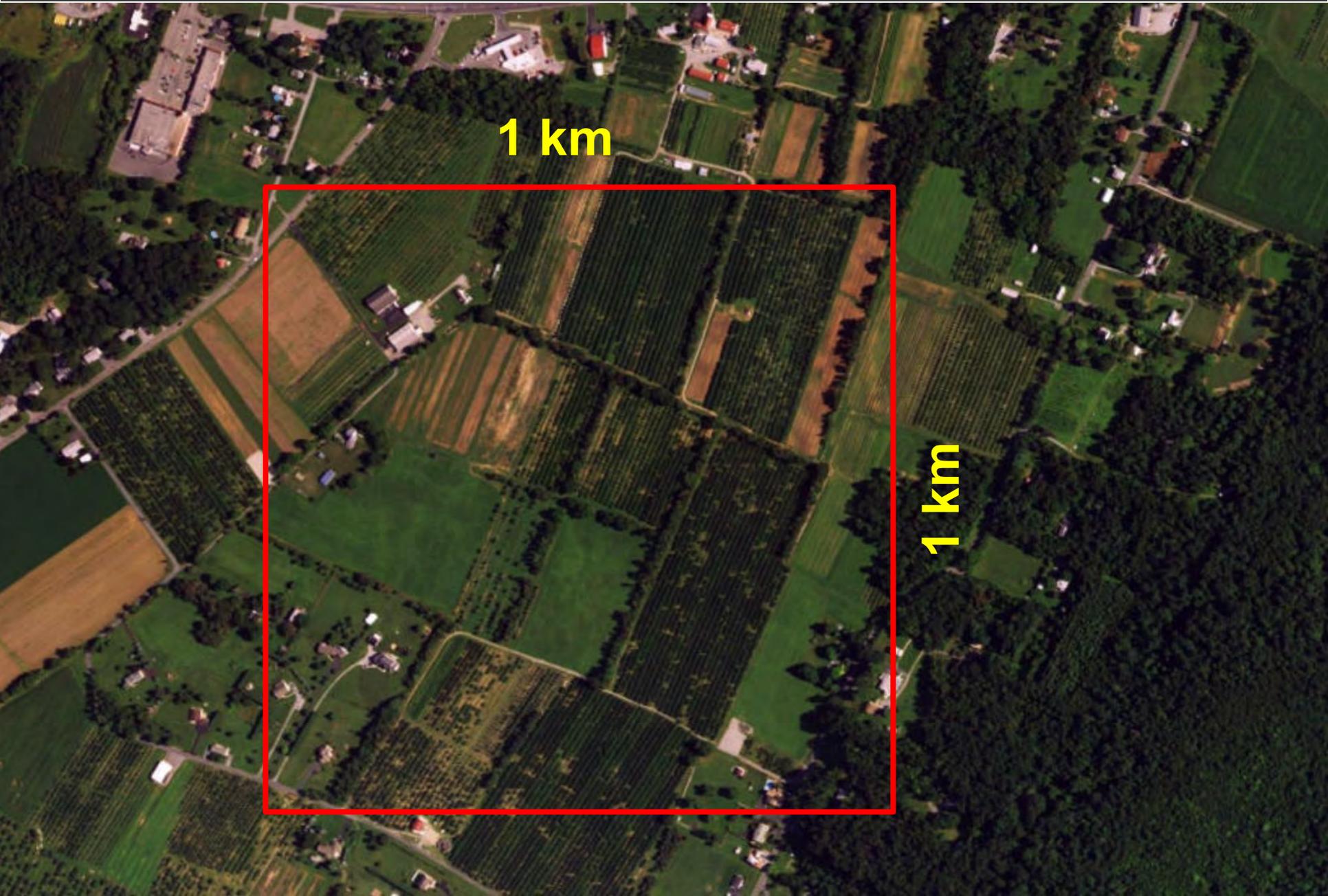
Year 5



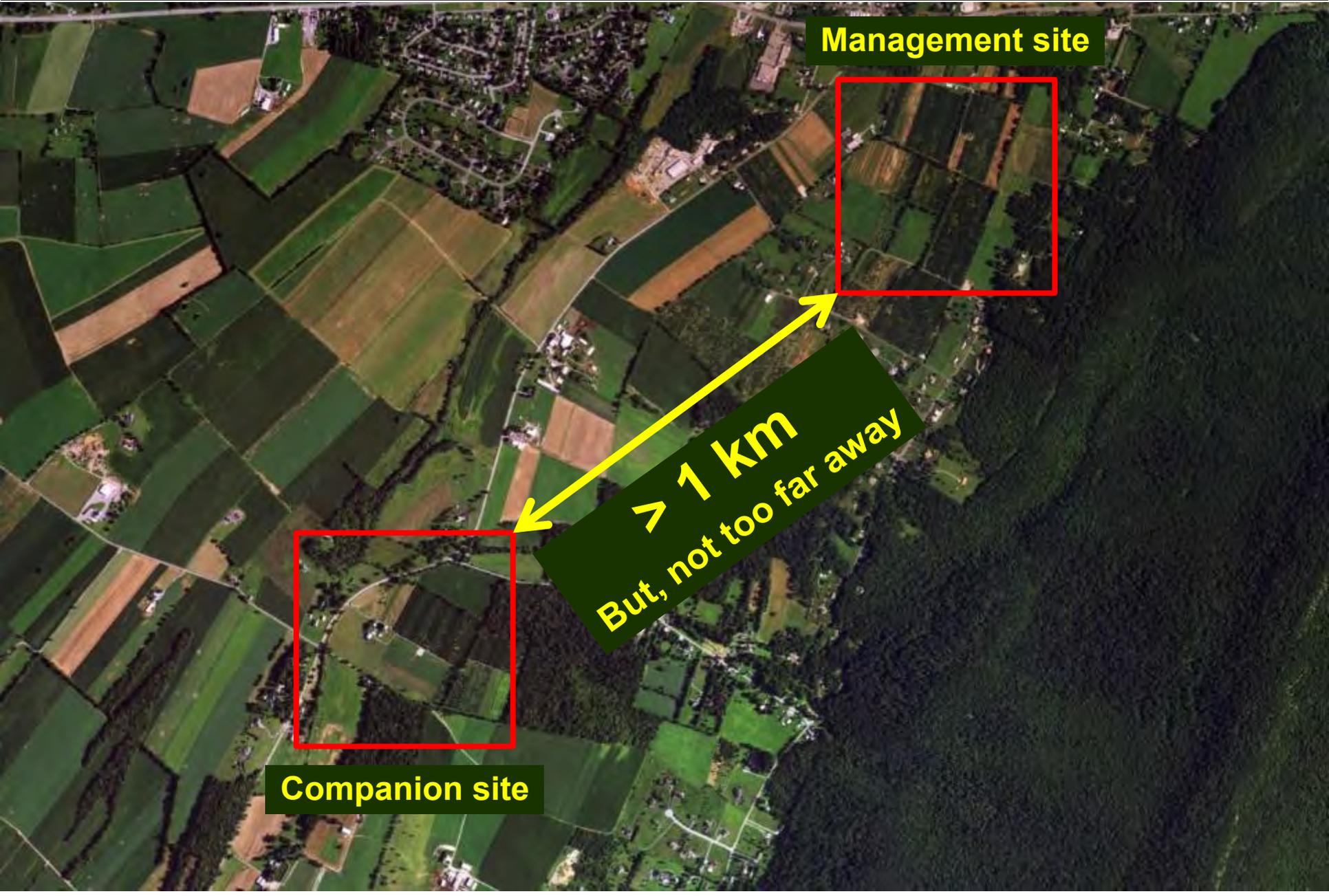
# Replicated AWM Research



# Size of Management and Companion Sites



# Distance between Management & Companion Sites

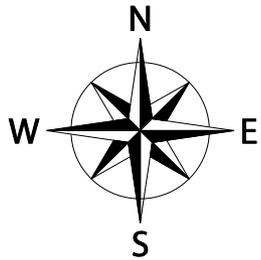


**Management site**

**> 1 km**  
**But, not too far away**

**Companion site**

# Mapping Landscape Elements



-  Structure/house
-  Woodlot/windbreak
-  Fruit trees
-  Vegetable/field crops



# Matching Landscape Elements between Two Sites

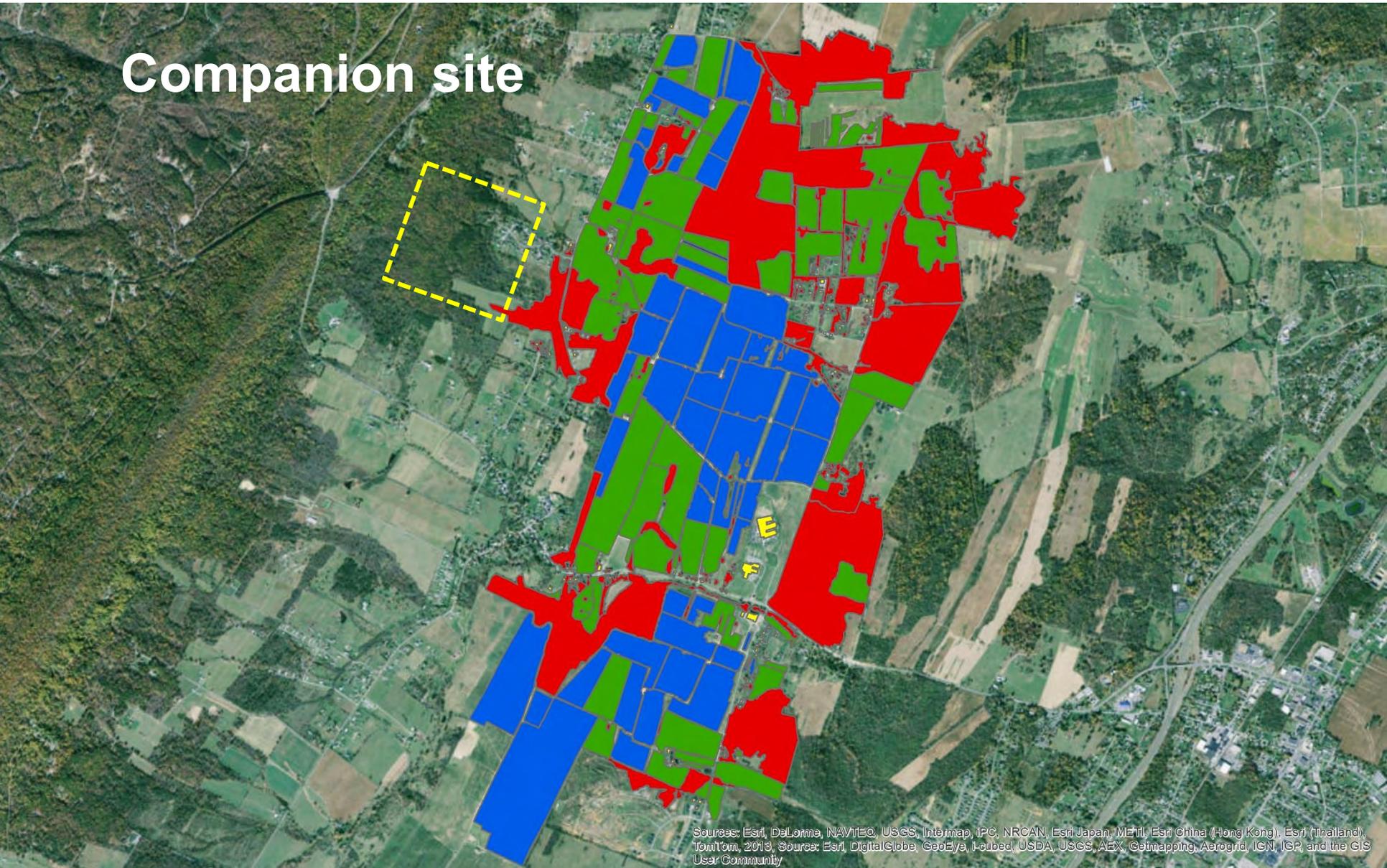
## Management site



Source: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, iPC, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri (2018), Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, iSat, USDA, USGS, Aero, ©Gmapping, Aero

# Matching Landscape Elements between Two Sites

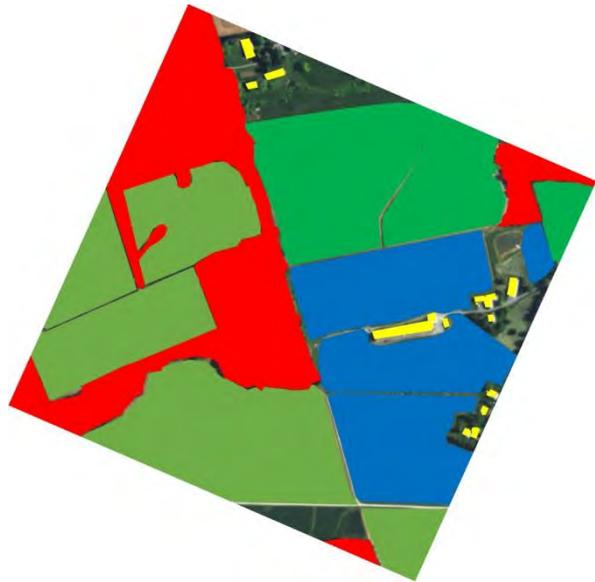
Companion site



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, IPC, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, 2018, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, I-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, and the GIS User Community

# Matching Landscape Elements between Two Sites

## Management



**20%**

**20%**

**46%**

**1%**

**13%**



Woodlot



Fruit trees



Field crops



Structure



Lawn/others

**13%**

**34%**

**37%**

**2%**

**14%**

## Companion



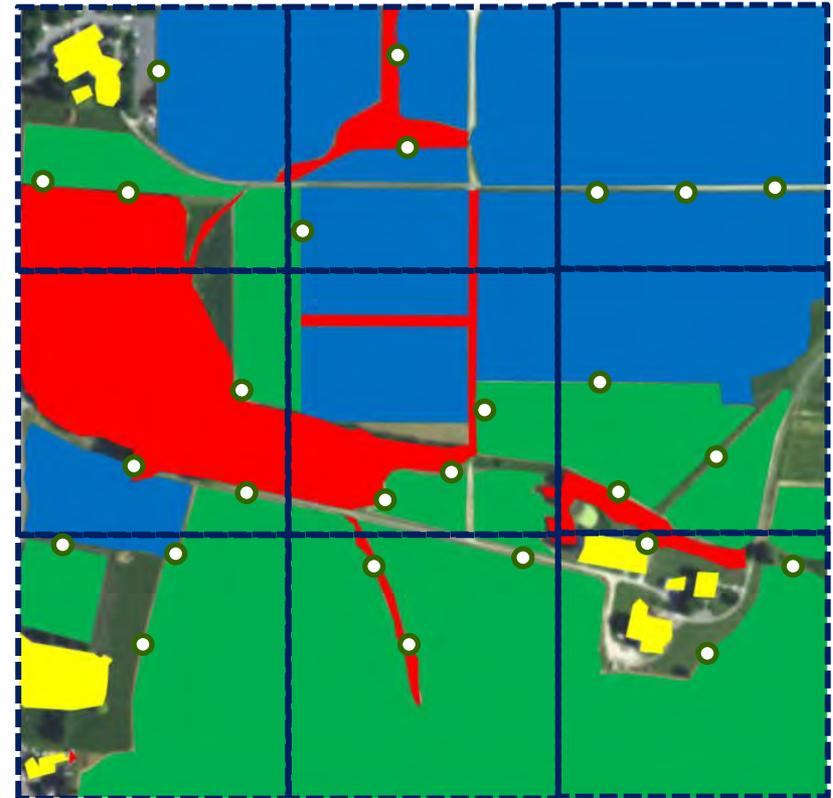
# Stratified Systematic Sample Layout

○ trap

- Structure/house
- Woodlot/windbreak
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable/field crops

Interface	Management	Companion
Red-Yellow	1	1
Green-Red	10	10
Green-Green	3	3
Green-Open	2	2
Blue-Green	4	4
Blue-Red	3	3
Blue-Blue	3	3
Blue-Open	1	1

## Management site: PA



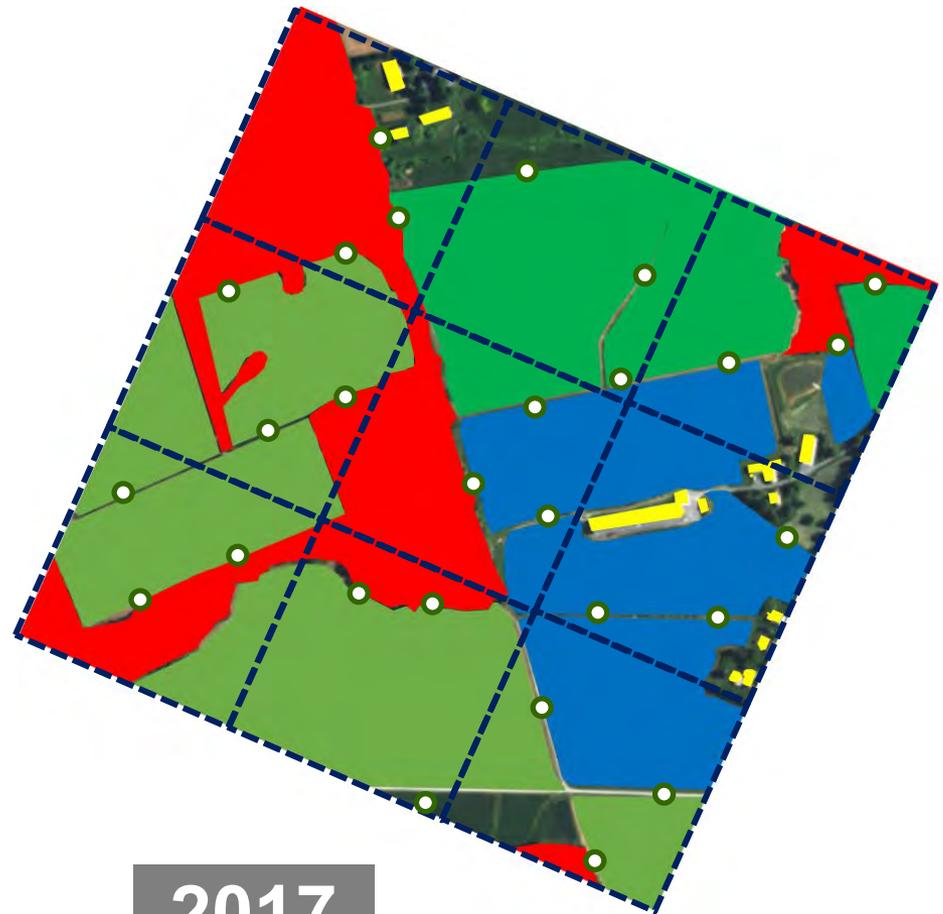
2017

# Stratified Systematic Sample Layout

○ trap

- Structure/house
- Woodlot/windbreak
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable/field crops

## Companion site: PA

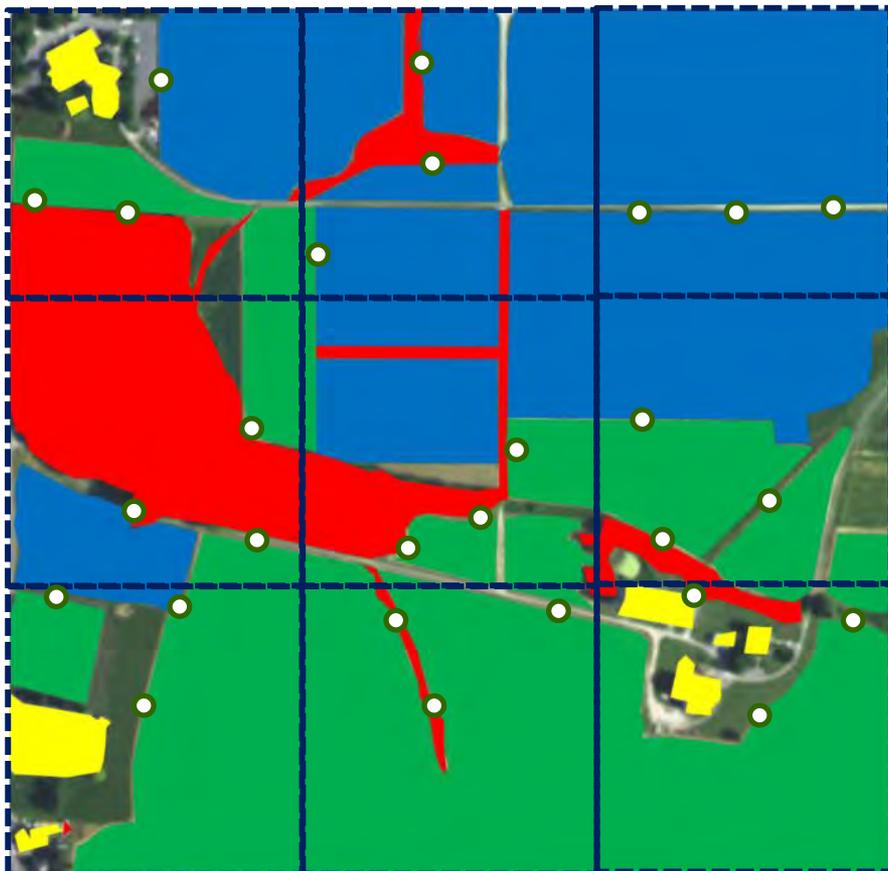


Interface	Management	Companion
Red-Yellow	1	1
Green-Red	10	10
Green-Green	3	3
Green-Open	2	2
Blue-Green	4	4
Blue-Red	3	3
Blue-Blue	3	3
Blue-Open	1	1

2017

# BMSB Sampling Protocol

○ trap



## Trapping

- 27 traps per site
- at least 50 m apart
- May to October
- 14-day interval early and weekly later in the season

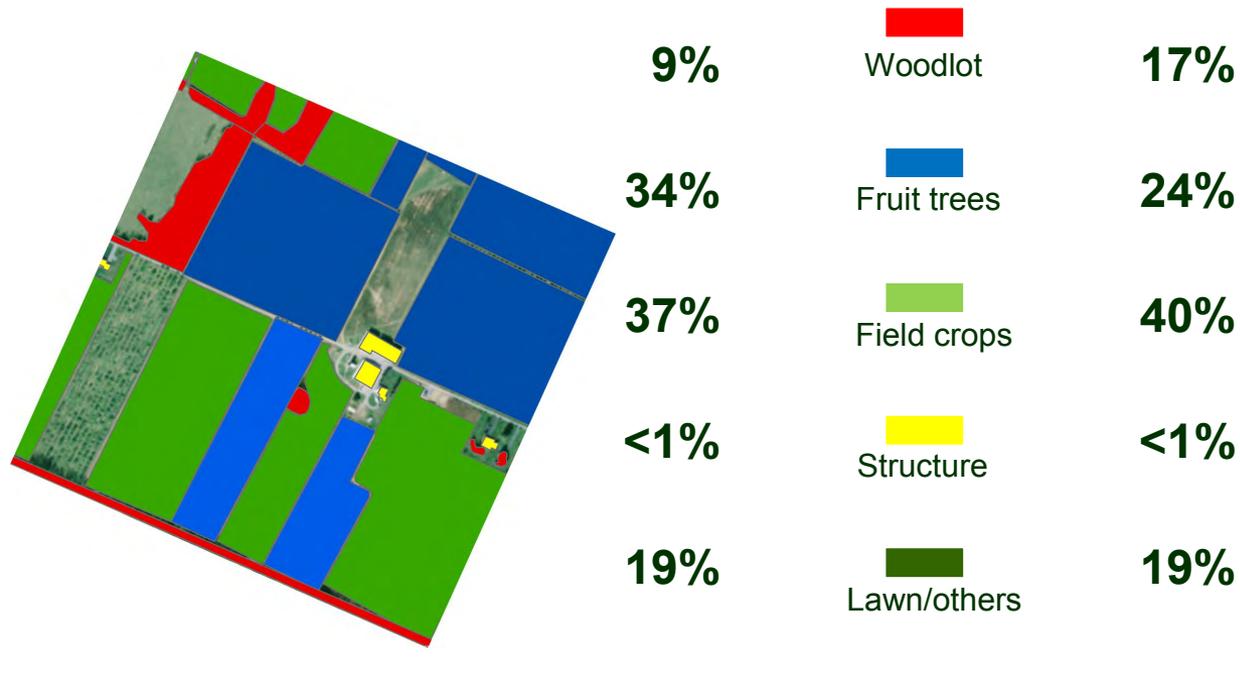
# **Baseline Data 2017 and 2018**

WV sites

# WV Sites

**Elliott  
(Management)**

**Sharp  
(Companion)**



**Chi-square test for similarity of landscape element composition  
P > 0.05: "No statistical difference"**

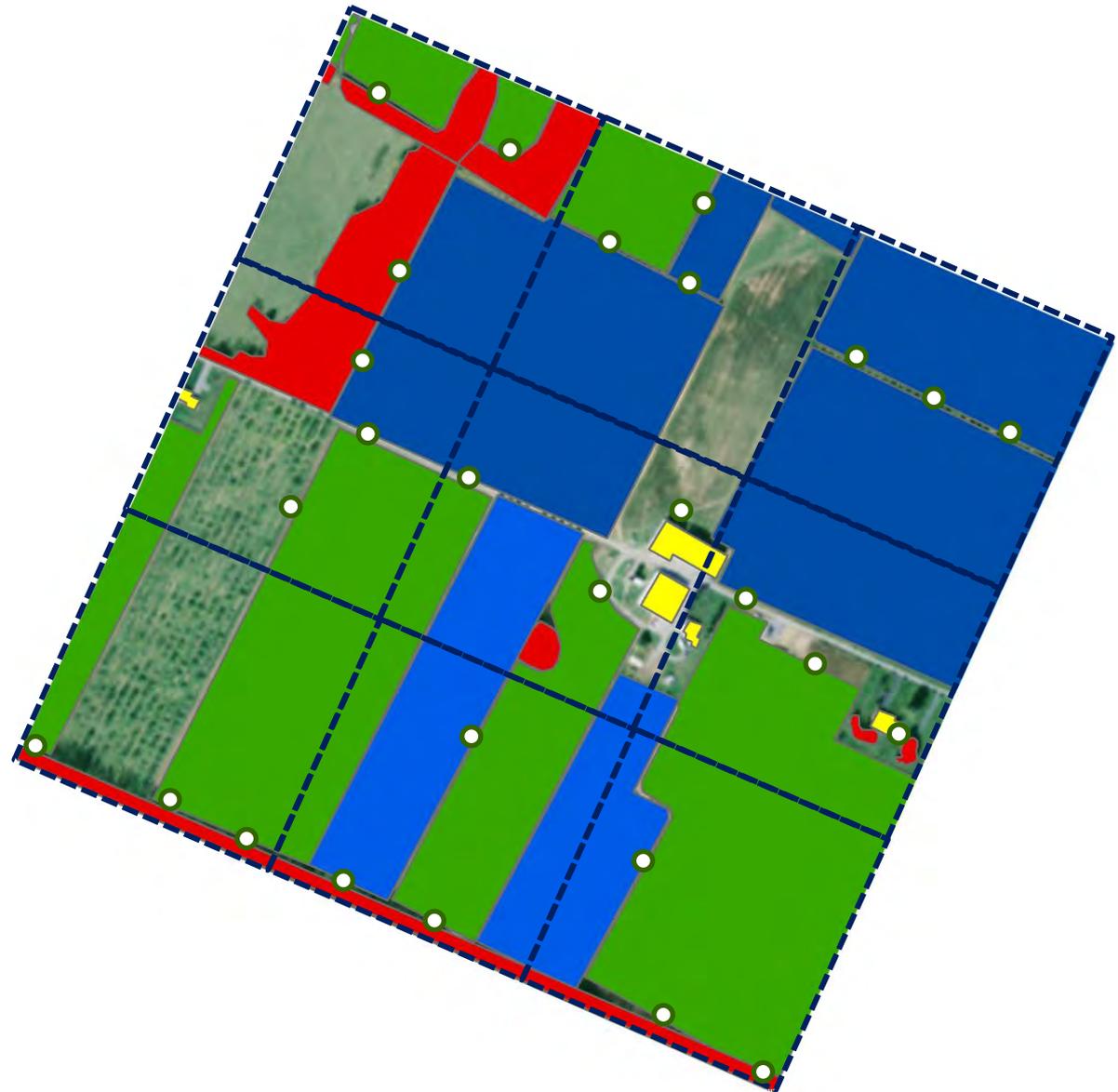
# WV: Management Site

## Management

○ trap



- Structure/house
- Woodlot/windbreak
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable/field crops

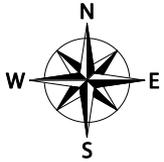


Interface	Eliott	Sharp
Red-Yellow	1	1
Green-open	3	3
Yellow-open	1	1
Green-Red	8	8
Green-Green		1
Blue-Green	7	7
Blue-Red	3	3
Blue-Blue	4	3
Total	27	27

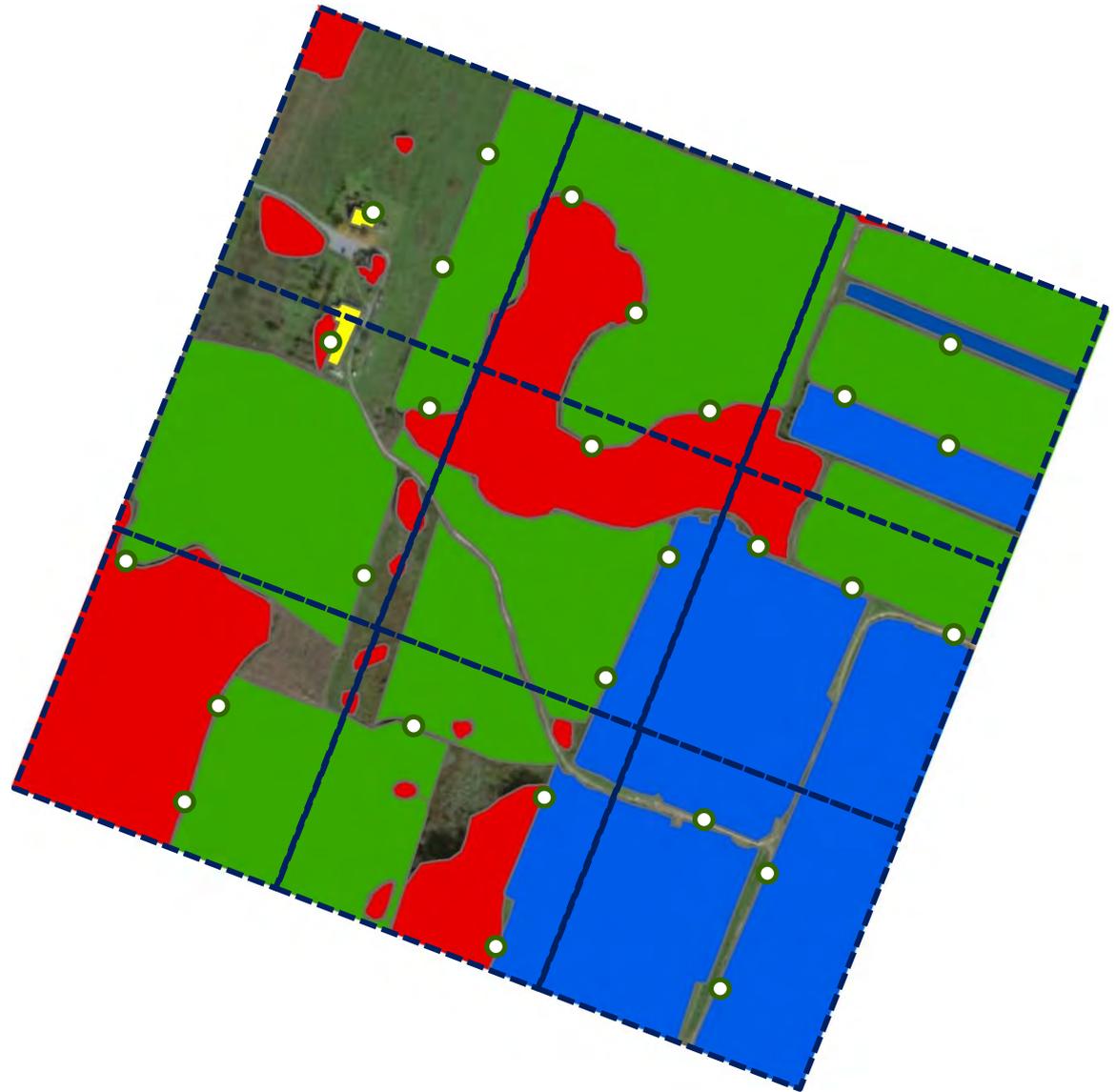
# WV: Companion Site

## Companion

○ trap

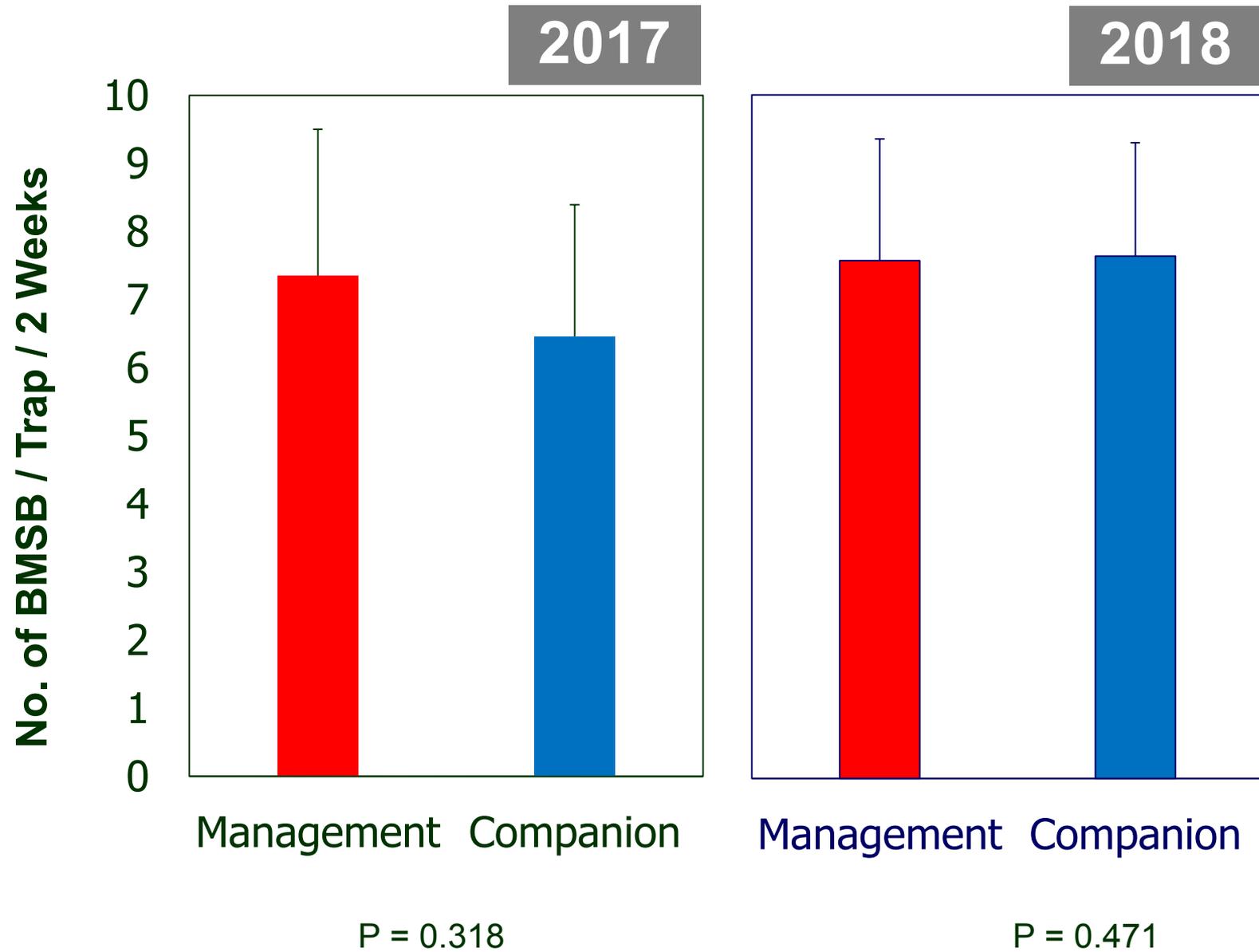


- Structure/house
- Woodlot/windbreak
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable/field crops



Interface	Elliott	Sharp
Red-Yellow	1	1
Green-open	3	3
Yellow-open	1	1
Green-Red	8	8
Green-Green		1
Blue-Green	7	7
Blue-Red	3	3
Blue-Blue	4	3
Total	27	27

# West Virginia

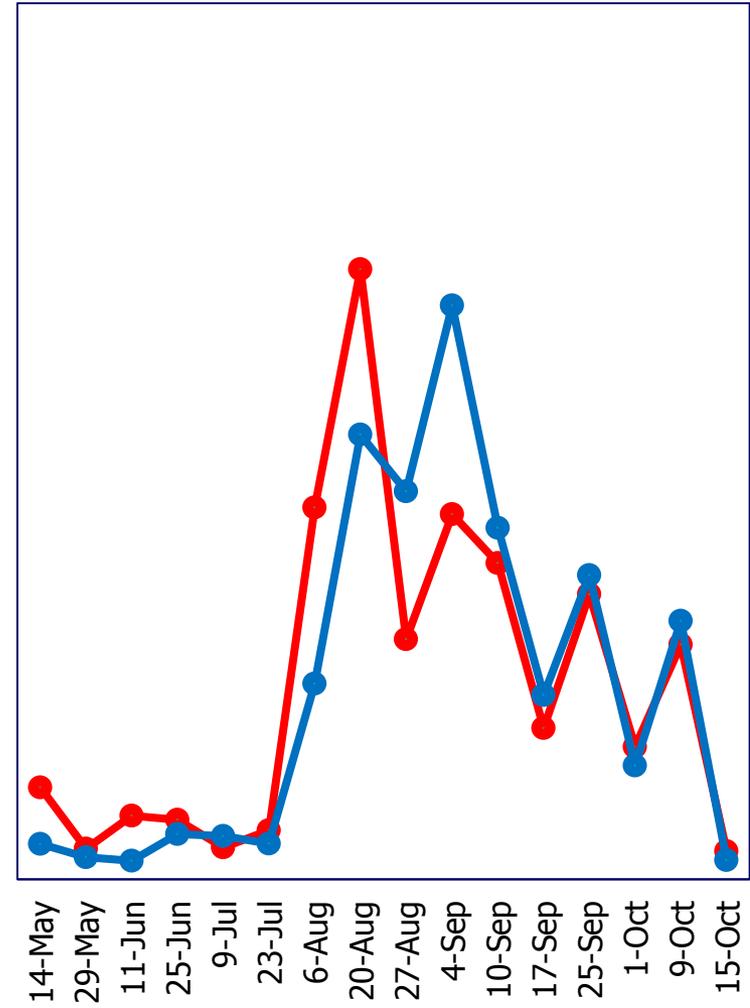
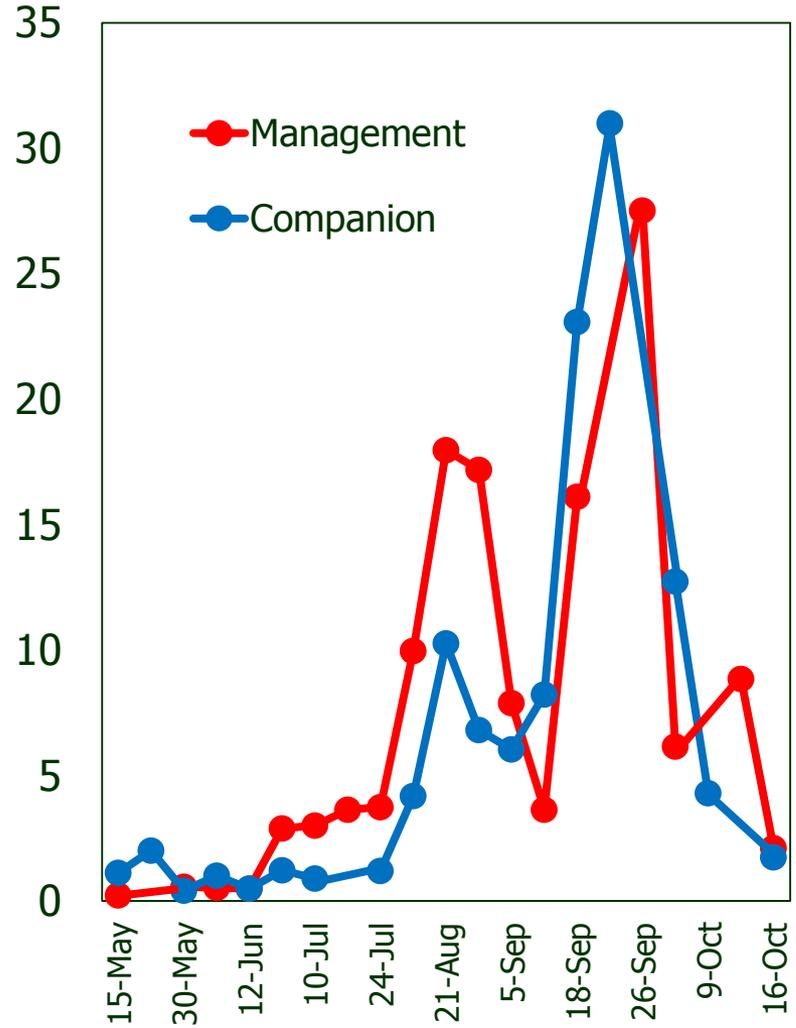


# West Virginia

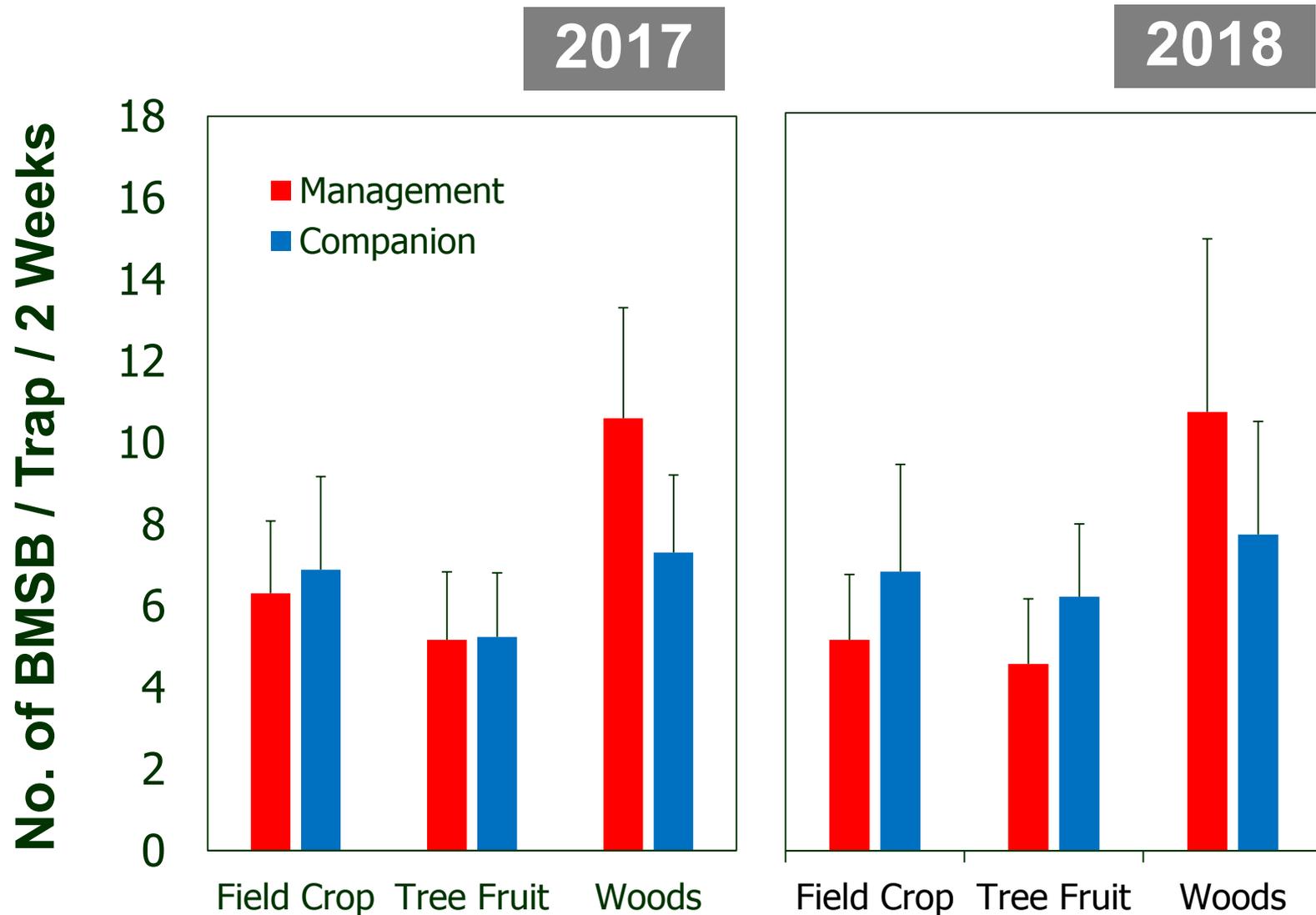
2017

2018

No. of BMSB / Trap / 2 Weeks



# West Virginia



$P > 0.05$  for all pairwise comparisons between management and companion sites

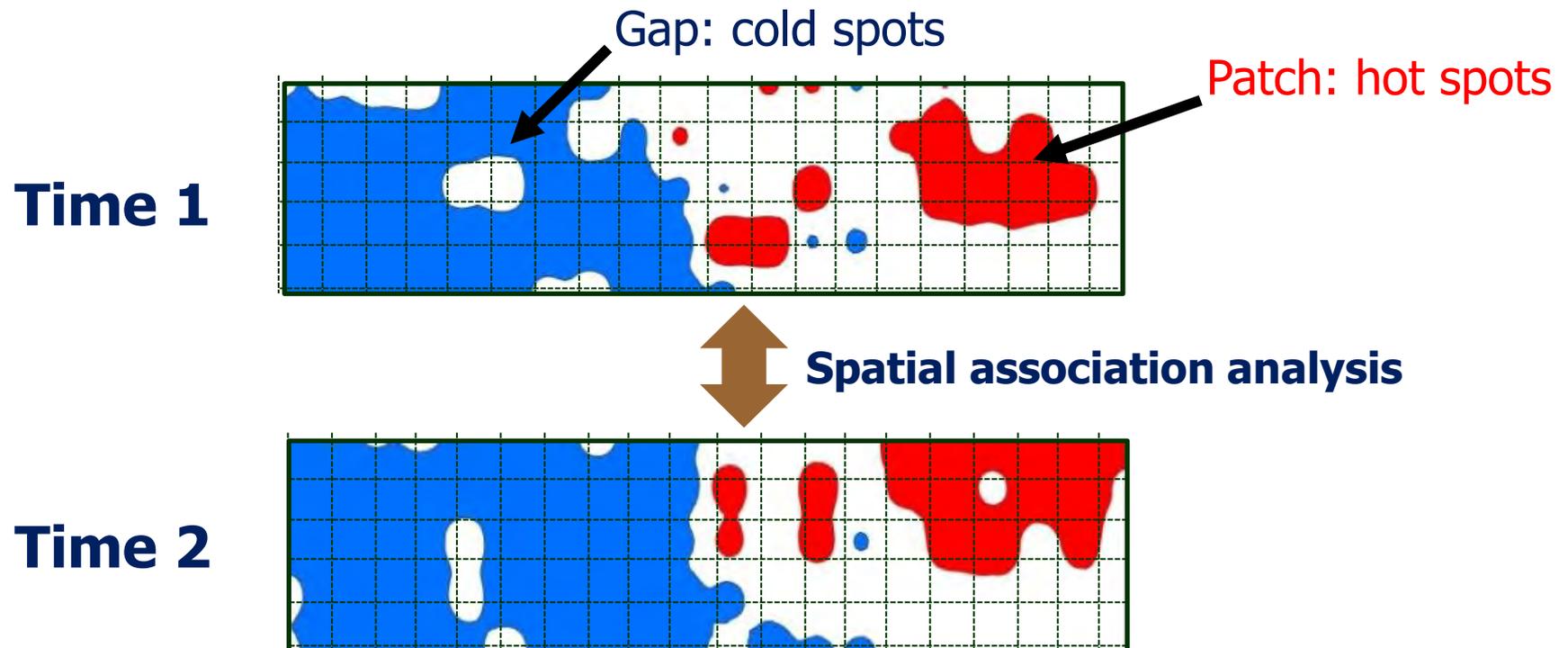
# Spatial Analysis

**SADIE:** Spatial Analysis by Distance IndicEs (Perry et al. 1995)  
Measuring and mapping spatial clusters in count data.

## Two forms of spatial cluster

Patch: a region of relatively large counts close to one another

Gap: a region of relatively small counts close to one another



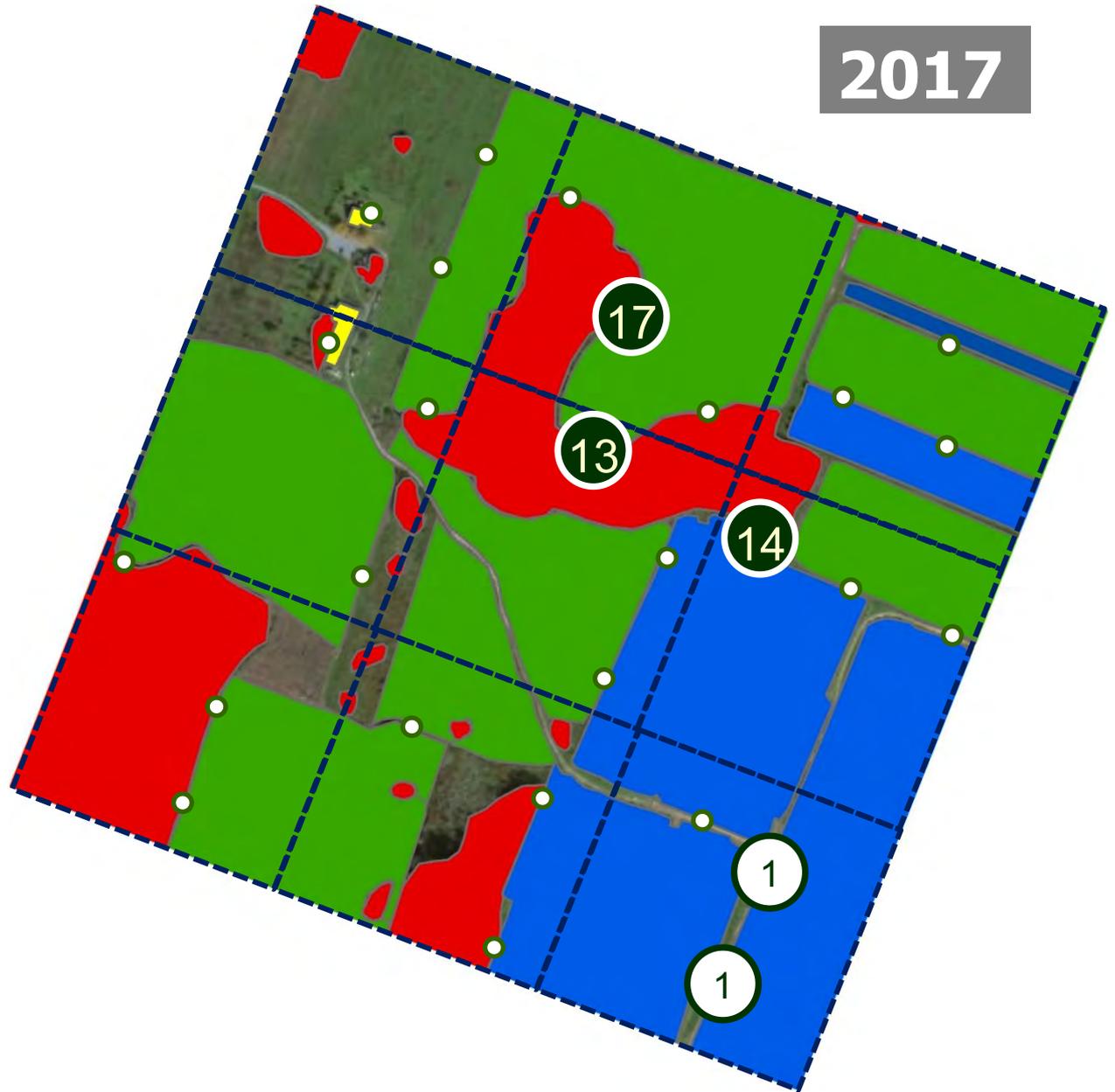
# West Virginia

2017

## Companion

-  Patch / Hotspot
-  Gap / Cold spot

-  Structure/house
-  Woodlot/windbreak
-  Fruit trees
-  Vegetable/field crops

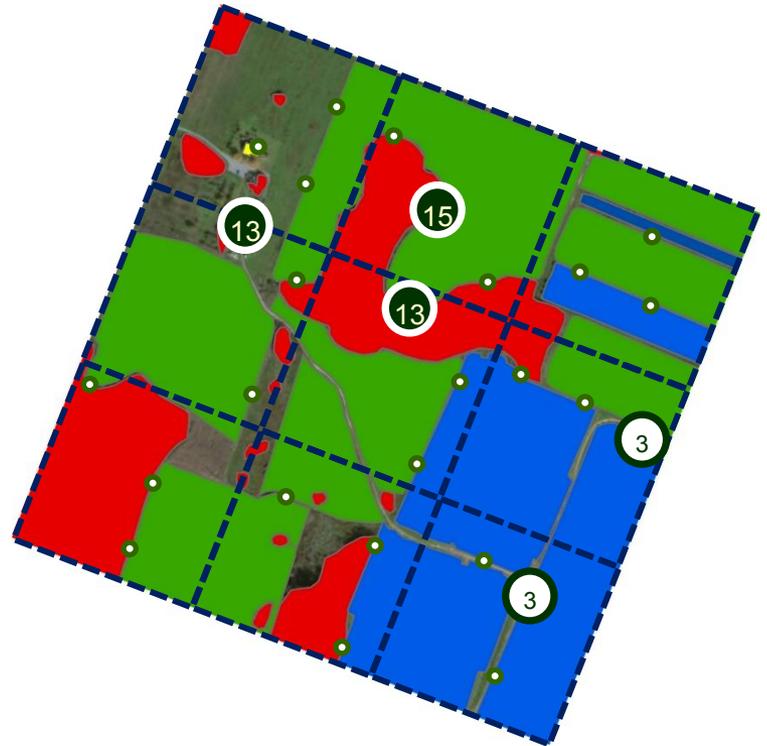
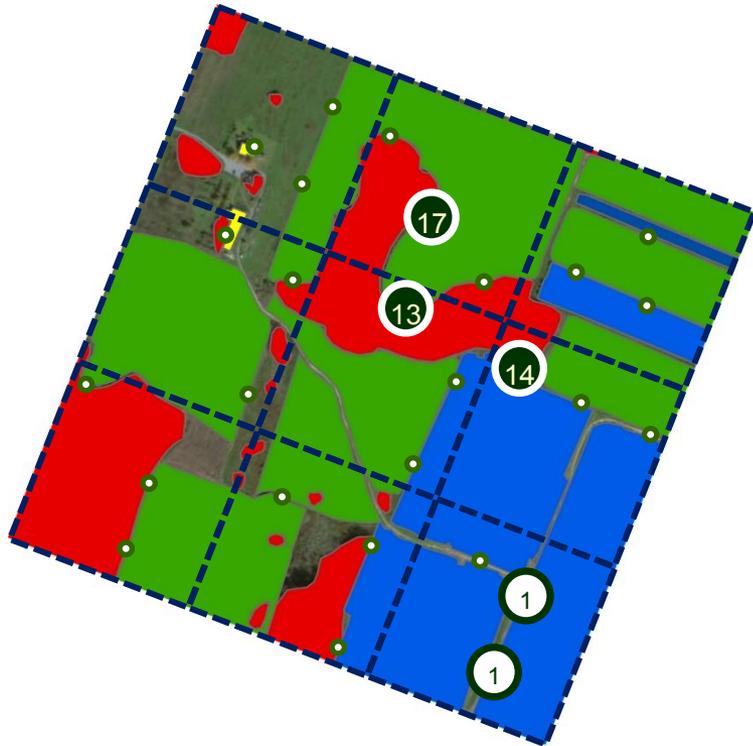


# West Virginia

Companion

2017

2018



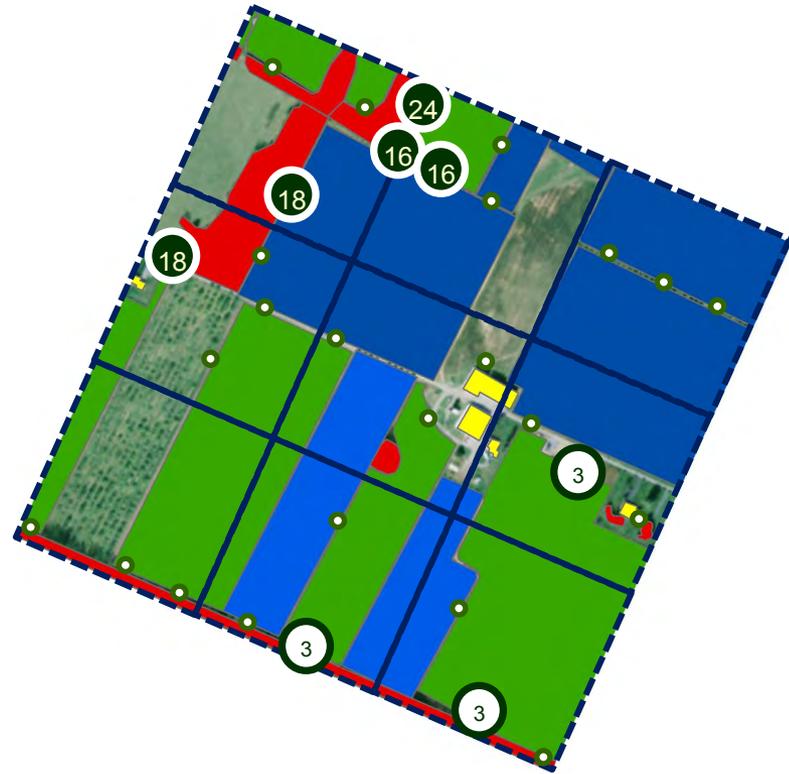
- Structure/house
- Woodlot/windbreak
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable/field crops

Patch / Hotspot      Gap / Cold spot

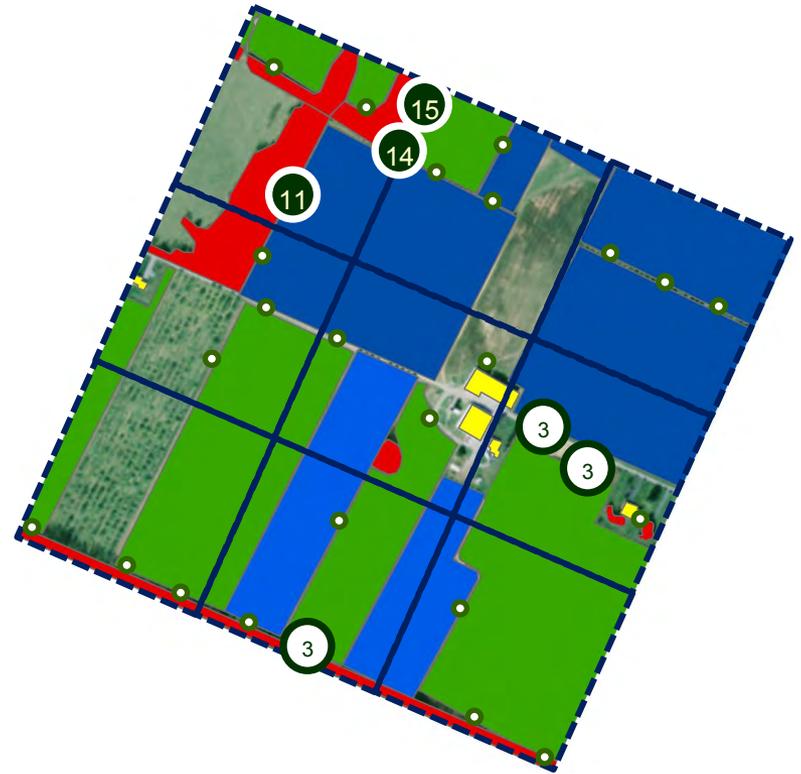
# West Virginia

## Management

2017



2018



- Structure/house
- Woodlot/windbreak
- Fruit trees
- Vegetable/field crops

● Patch / Hotspot ○ Gap / Cold spot

# Next Steps

Continue monitoring at 4 Areawide and Companion sites.

Begin to implement biointensive management tactics at Areawide site. Examples include:

- a. Releases of *Trissolcus japonicus*.
- b. Threshold-based monitoring.
- c. Attract and kill.
- d. Border sprays.

Measure changes in BMSB and natural enemy relative densities and/or presence over time and grower willingness to adopt and/or support biointensive management tactics.

# Areawide Outcomes



decrease



increase