2.1 Developing Effective Monitoring Tools For Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Tracy Leskey, Ashot Khrimian, Aijun Zhang, Starker Wright, Doug Pfeiffer, Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, George Hamilton, Dean Polk, Dan Ward, Chris Bergh, Paula Shrewsbury, Galen Dively, Greg Krawczyk, Mike Saunders, Steve Jacobs, Jay Brunner, Peter Shearer, and Peter Jentsch, Art Agnelio



- 2.1.1. Trap-Based Monitoring
 - 2.1.1.1. Identification of pheromone and other olfactory attractants.
 - 2.1.1.2. Optimization of pheromone and kairomone dispensers for monitoring BMSB.
 - 2.1.1.3. Identification of attractive visual stimuli including color and light.
 - 2.1.1.4. Define behavioral characteristics of BMSB and active space of baited traps to develop efficient traps and deployment strategies.
- 2.1.2. Assess other types of monitoring tools

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2.1.1.1. Identification of pheromone and other olfactory attractants



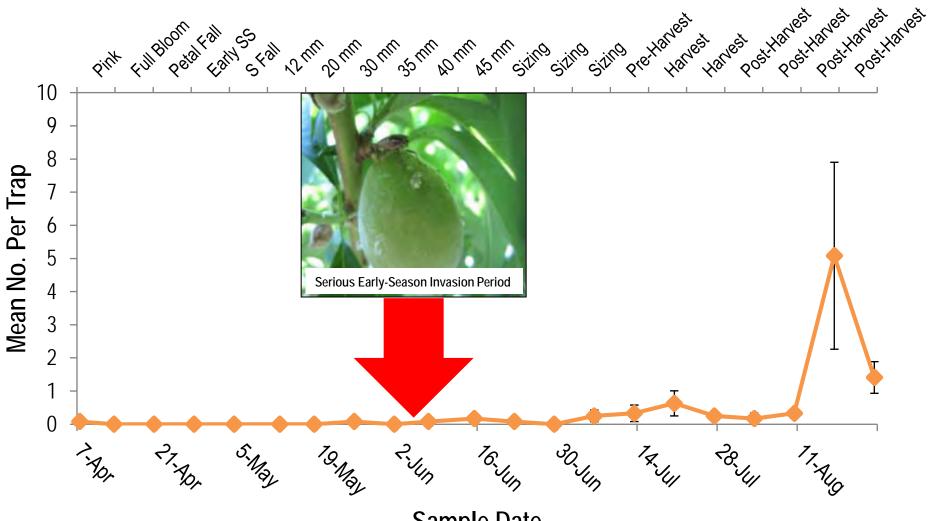
Pheromone of Plautia stali

• Methyl (2E, 4E, 6Z)decatrieonate.

 Cross attractive to brown marmorated stink bug and other pentatomids.



Methyl (2E,4E,6Z)-decatrieonate (MDT) Attractive to Adults Only During the Late-Season

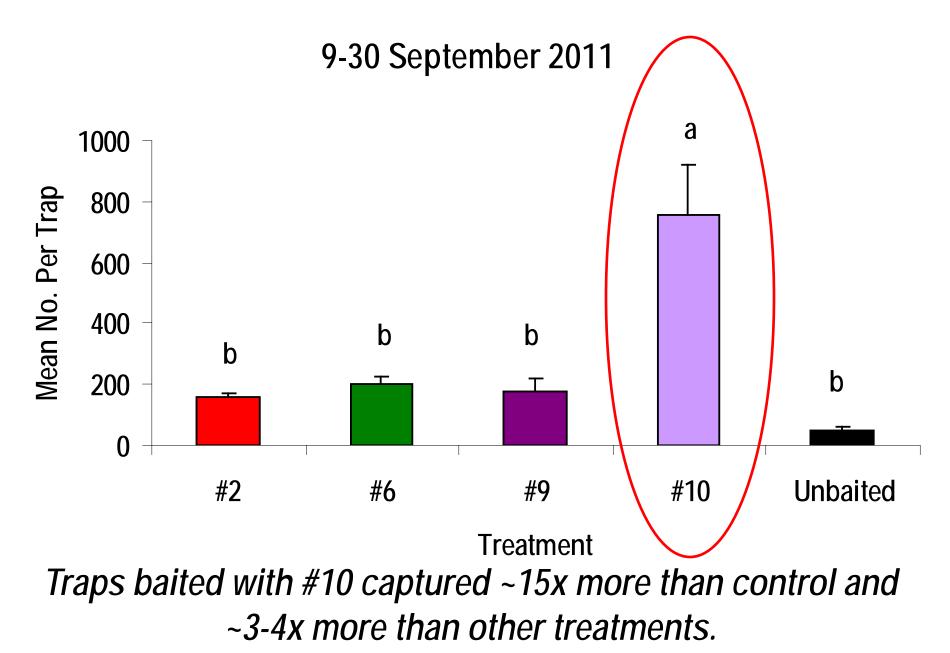


Sample Date

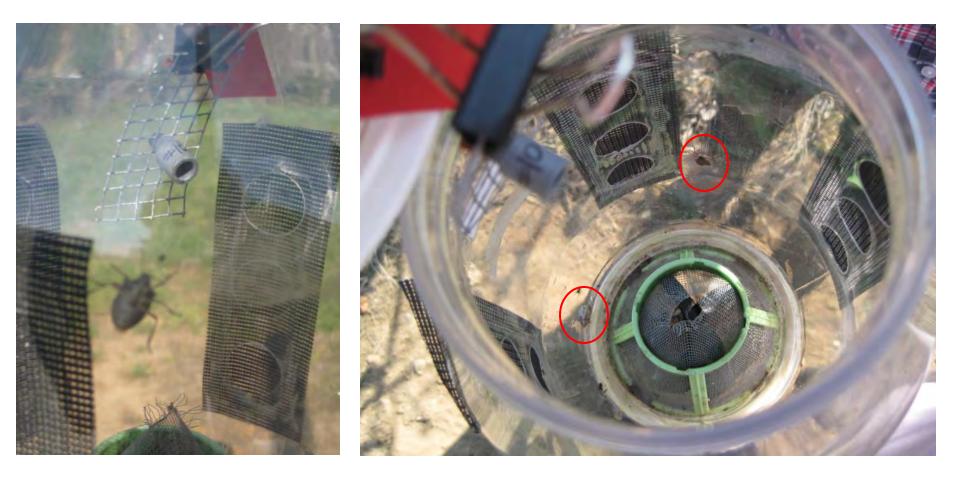
Identification of BMSB Pheromone



Identification of the BMSB Aggregation Pheromone

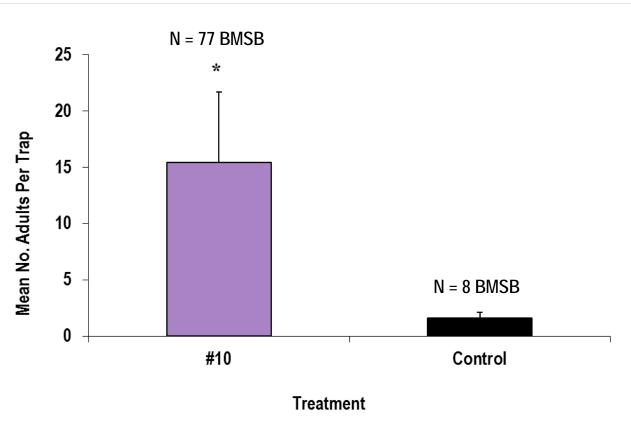


Is #10 Attractive in the Early Season? Pre-Trial (March 20-April 17, 2012)



Early Season Attraction Documented for BMSB March 20-April 17, 2012





Broad Validation in Multi-State Trial

- Is BMSB attracted to #10 in the early season?
- Is BMSB attracted to #10 season-long?
- How attractive is this stimulus relative to MDT and unbaited traps?
- WV, MD, VA, PA, NJ, NY, DE, NC, OR, WA, OH, and MI



General Protocol

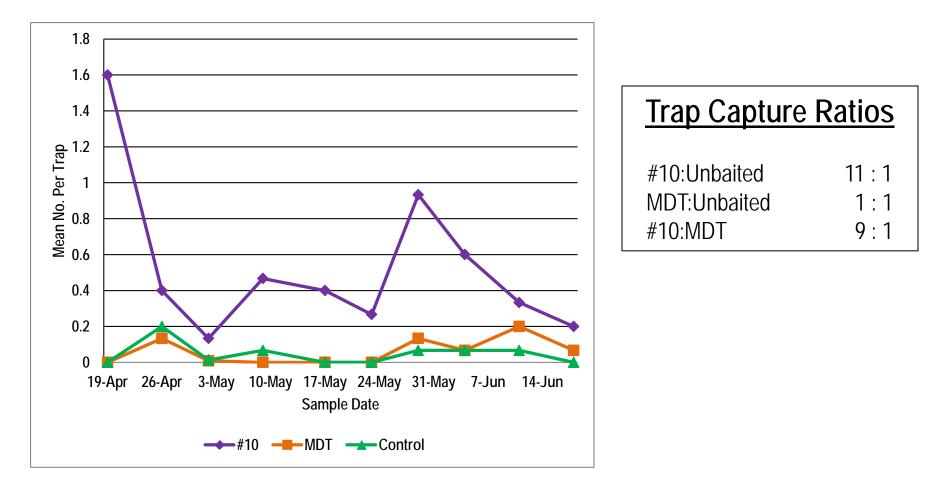
- Black pyramid traps
- Three odor treatments
 - 1) #10 (10 mg)
 - 2) MDT (119 mg)
 - 3) unbaited control
- Traps are deployed between wild host habitat and agricultural production area.
- Traps were deployed in mid-April and left in place season-long.



Total of 350 Traps Deployed Across 12 States

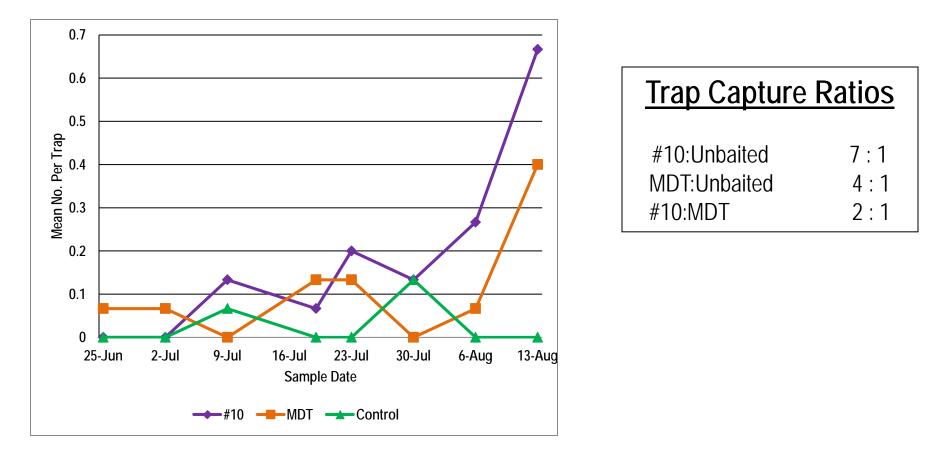
Leveraged and In-Kind Support USDA-ARS USDA-APHIS AgBio Sterling/Rescue

Early Season Summary Mid-April to Mid-June 2012



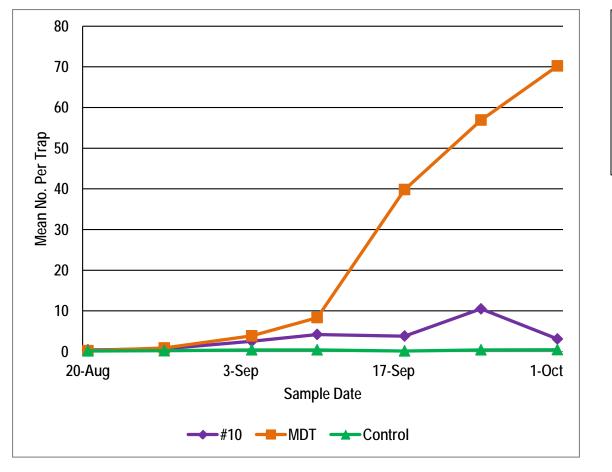
- BMSB reliably captured by traps baited with #10.
- These captures represents invading overwintering adults during early season.

Mid-Season Summary Mid-June to Mid-August



- Low numbers during much of mid-season.
- Increasing populations beginning in mid-July.

Late-Season Summary Mid-August to Mid-October

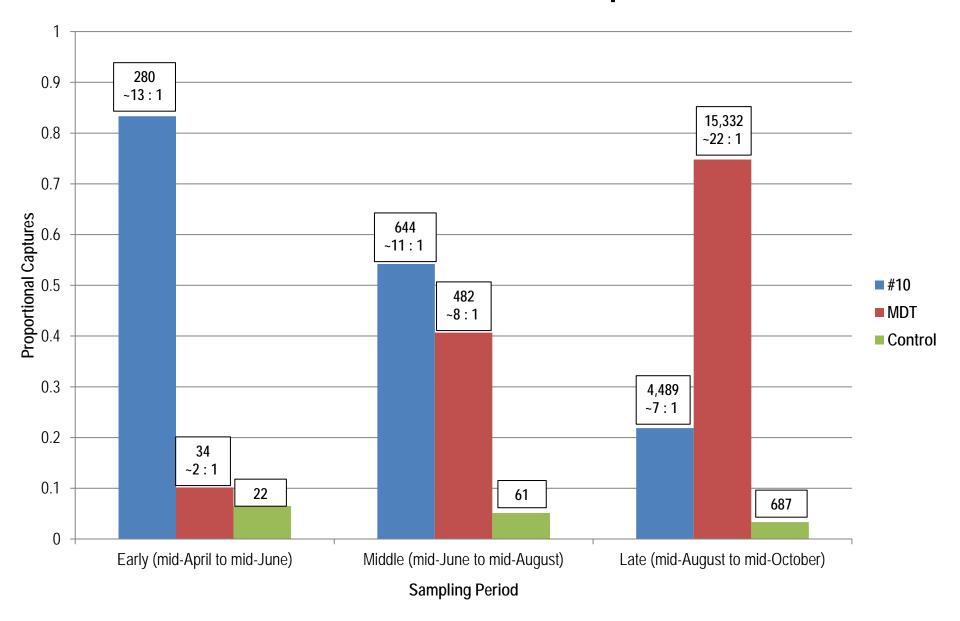


Trap Capture Ratios#10:Unbaited12 : 1

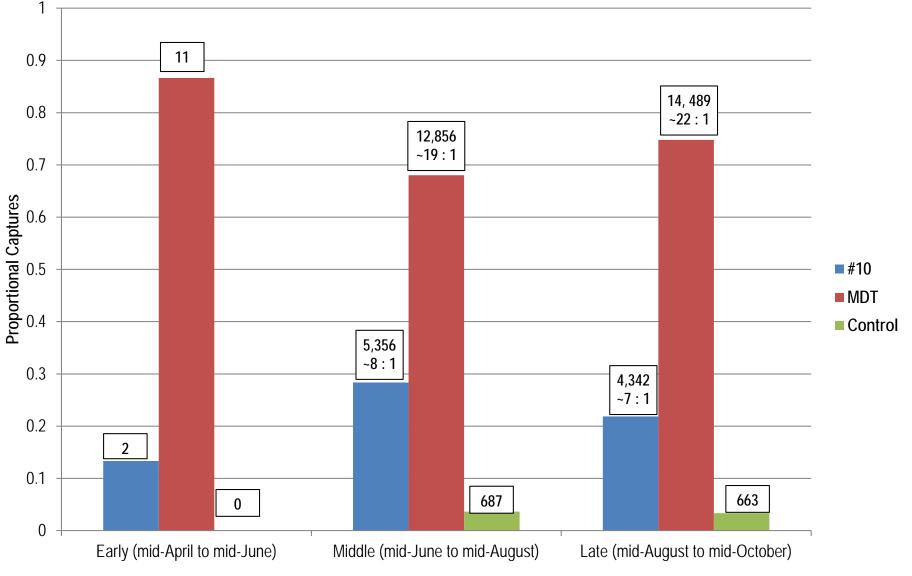
IVID I: Unbaited	90 : T
MDT:#10	7:1

- MDT very attractive and #10 attractive in late season.
- MDT outcompetes #10 in late season at tested release rates.
- Large numbers in the field.

Seasonal Adult Captures



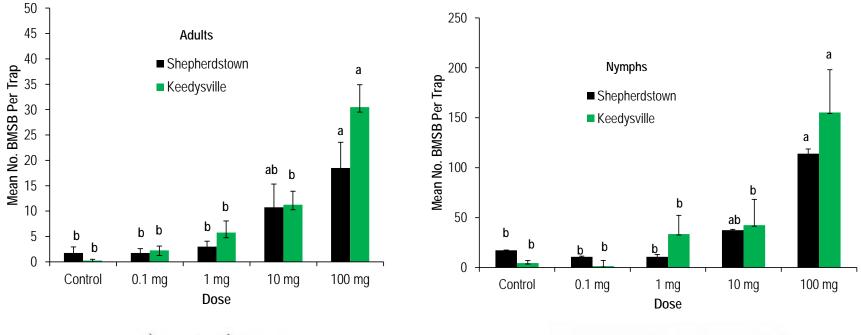
Seasonal Nymphal Captures



Samping Period

Dose Response Trial June 14-July 19, 2012

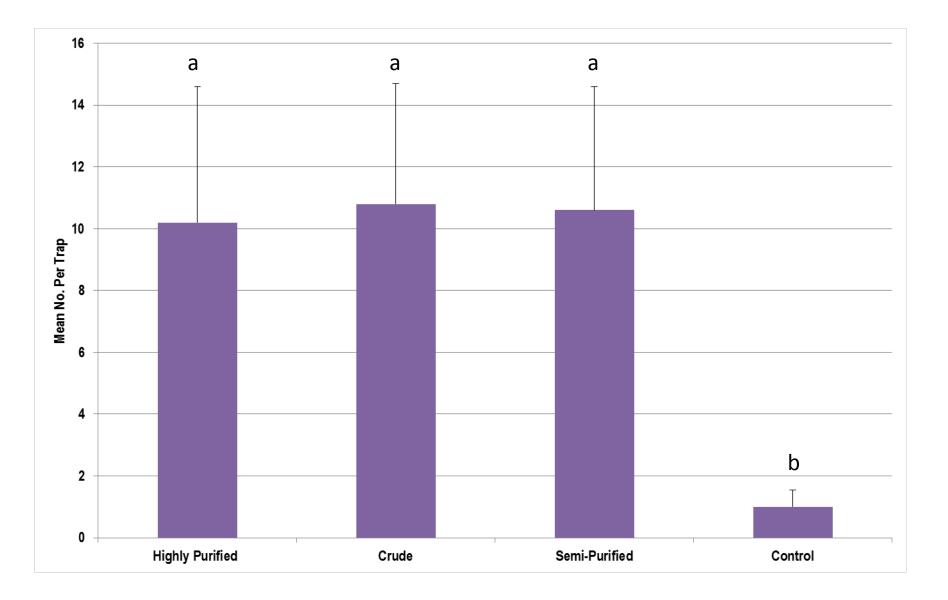
11:1 Ratio (Baited: Unbaited) for 10 mg lure ~25:1 Ratio (Baited: Unbaited) for 100 mg lure







Lure Affordability: Encouraging Results from Purity Trial



Conclusions

- Aggregation pheromone of BMSB and a synergist have been identified.
- These stimuli provides reliable, season-long detection of BMSB.
- Likely will need a higher loading of #10 if used alone. Synergist significantly increases attractiveness and sensitivity.
- Crude material can be used to formulate lures, reducing overall costs.
- MDT is very sensitive stimulus for adults in the late-season.



Pitfalls Encountered

• 2012 Deployment strategy.



Follow-Up Studies

• Amended deployment strategy + stimuli with increased sensitivity.



2.1.1.2. Optimization of pheromone and kairomone dispensers for monitoring BMSB

• Commercial companies developing new formulations of MDT.

• Commercial companies provided a small amount of #10 to formulate into different release devices.

• Pending release-rate studies (Brunner and others).

Commercial Lure Summaries



Commercial Lure Trials

Company	Participants	Formulation #1	Formulation #2	#10	Control
ISCA	USDA, WVU, OSU, Cornell, UMD, Rutgers	15 (splat)	53 (septa)	105	26
Scentry	USDA, Rutgers	5	N/A	23	3
Alpha Scents	USDA, PSU	111 (membrane)	83 (septa)	256	33
Hercon	USDA, WVU, OSU	23	N/A	76	13
Sterling	USDA, PSU, Rutgers	76	N/A	121	43
Trece	USDA, OSU, Cornell	68	N/A	93	43

2.1.1.3. Identification of attractive visual stimuli including color and light



2011 Field Trial

- Are wavelength-restricted light sources more stimulating/attractive to BMSB under competitive field conditions?
- Can we augment ordinary pyramid traps with light sources and capture BMSBs reliably?
- Stimuli included white, black, blue, green, yellow, and red compact fluorescent bulbs and control.



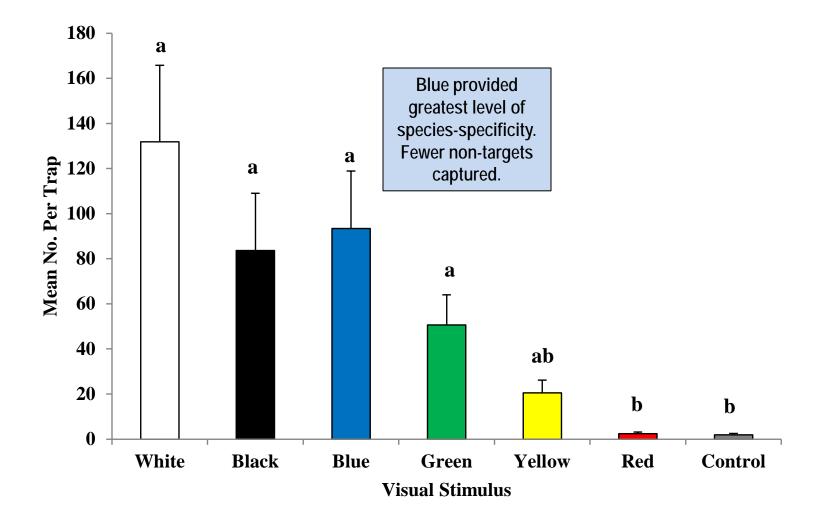
Field Trial Set-Up



Night View



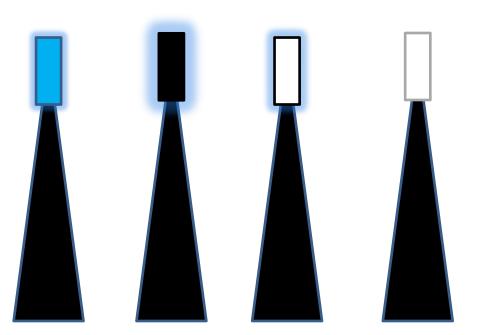
A Total of 21 Traps Baited With Light-Based Stimuli Captured 13,457 Adult BMSB in ~6 Weeks During Late Summer



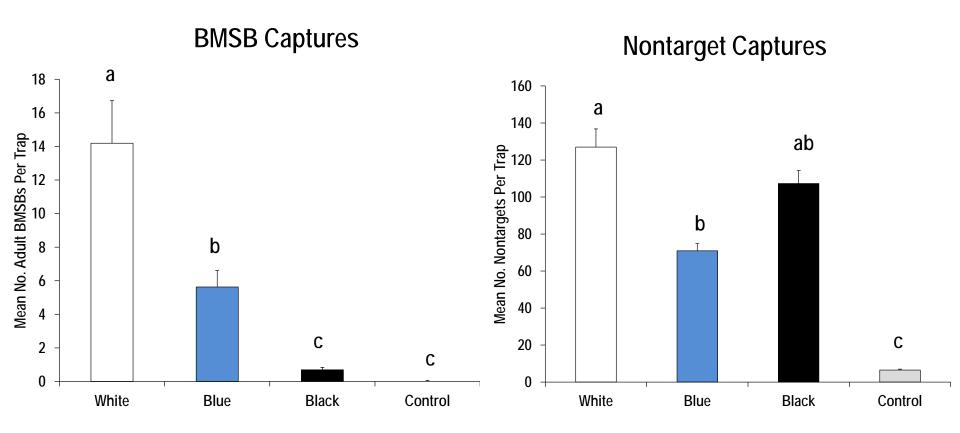
Season-Long Trial 2012

• Do we capture BMSB reliably with the most attractive stimuli?

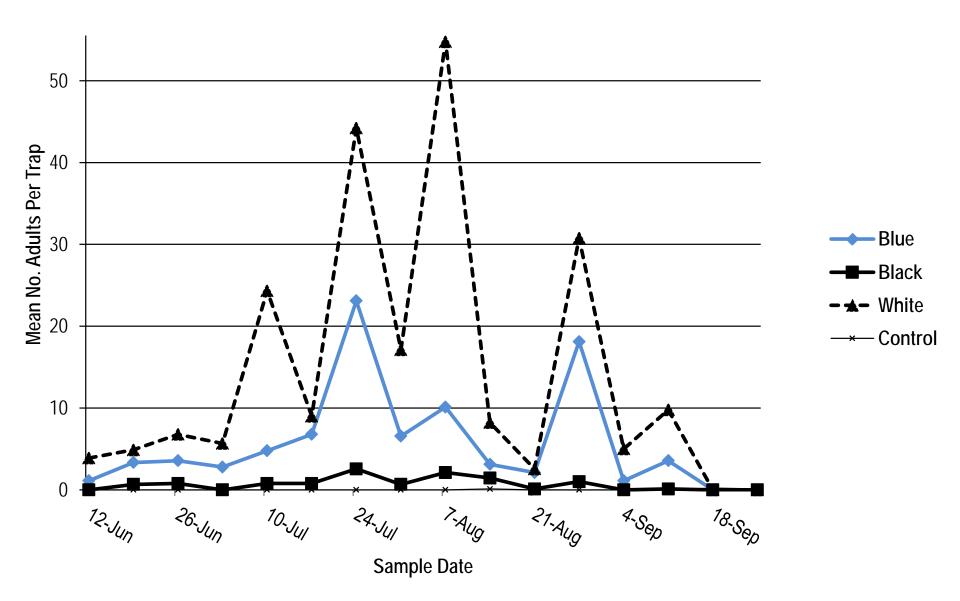
 Species-specificity of most attractive visual stimuli?



Mean Weekly Captures



Season-Long Captures of BMSB



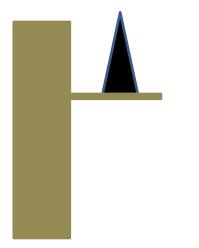
Conclusions

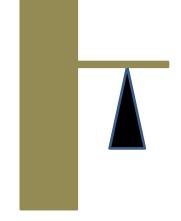
- Traps provisioned with a white light source captured significantly more BMSBs and significantly more non-targets.
- Traps provisioned with blue light sources captured fewer BMSBs, but also fewer nontargets.
- Although captures of BMSB were lower in traps provisioned with black light sources, patterns of capture are significantly correlated among all light-based stimuli.
- Capture patterns essentially identical among white, blue and black light sources.

Proposed Trap Type Studies









Ground-Mounted Standard Pyramid Trap

Ground-Mounted Small Pyramid Trap

Limb-Mounted Small Pyramid Trap

Hanging Small Pyramid Trap

Field Validation of Solar Traps



Expected Outcomes

 We will identify, optimize, and integrate attractive olfactory and visual stimuli, capture mechanisms, and deployment strategies in order to develop an effective monitoring trap for BMSB