

Agriculturally Invasive Insect Pests in NY State: Update on BMSB Management in Vegetable



Brown Marmorated
Stink Bug



Tree of Heaven
Ailanthus altissima



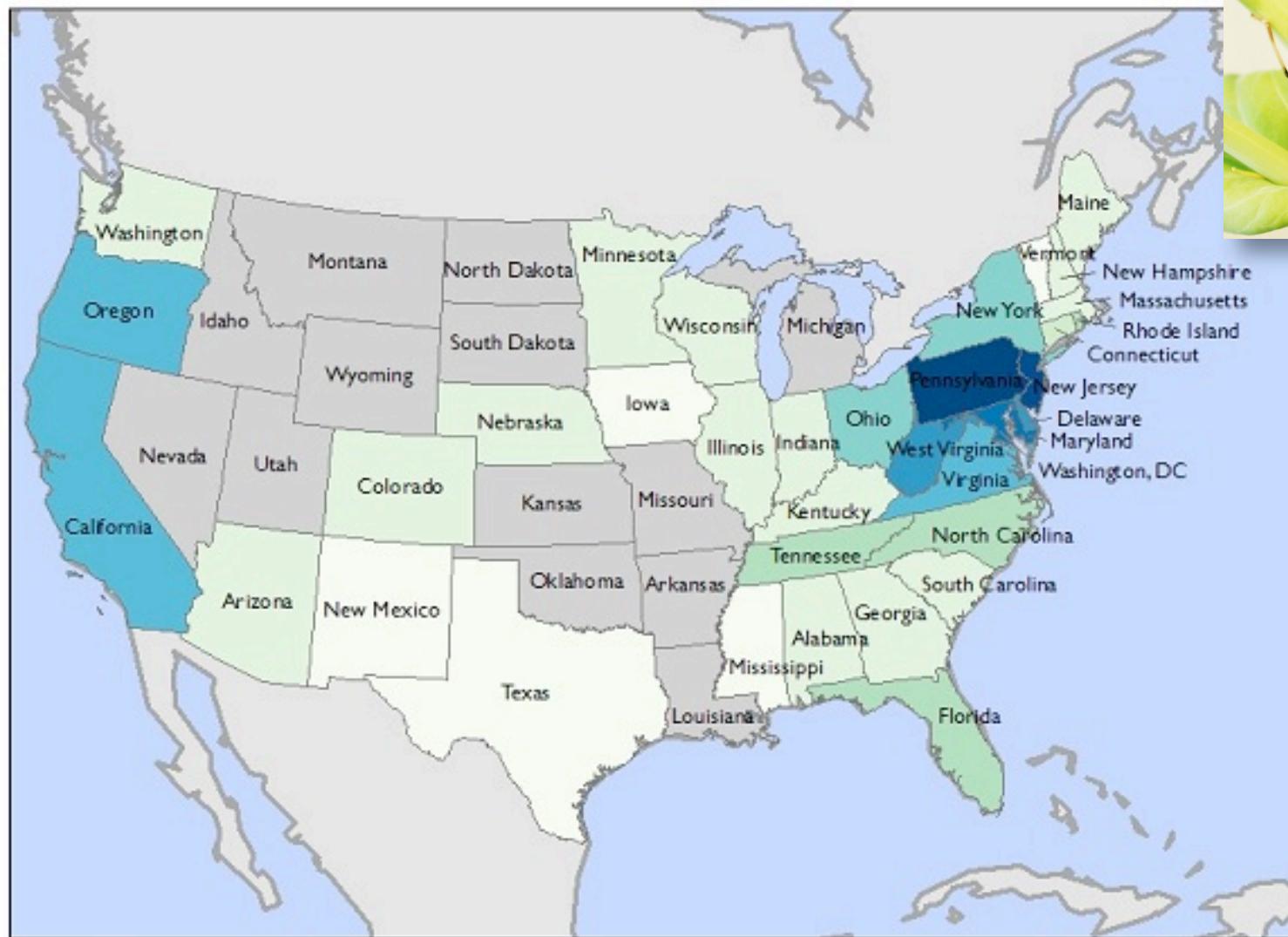
Lower Hudson Valley Commercial Vegetable Growers' School
The Falcon, Marlboro, NY
February 24, 2014 – 10:00AM

Peter Jentsch
Senior Extension Associate – Entomology



Asian Invasive Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Spread in the US

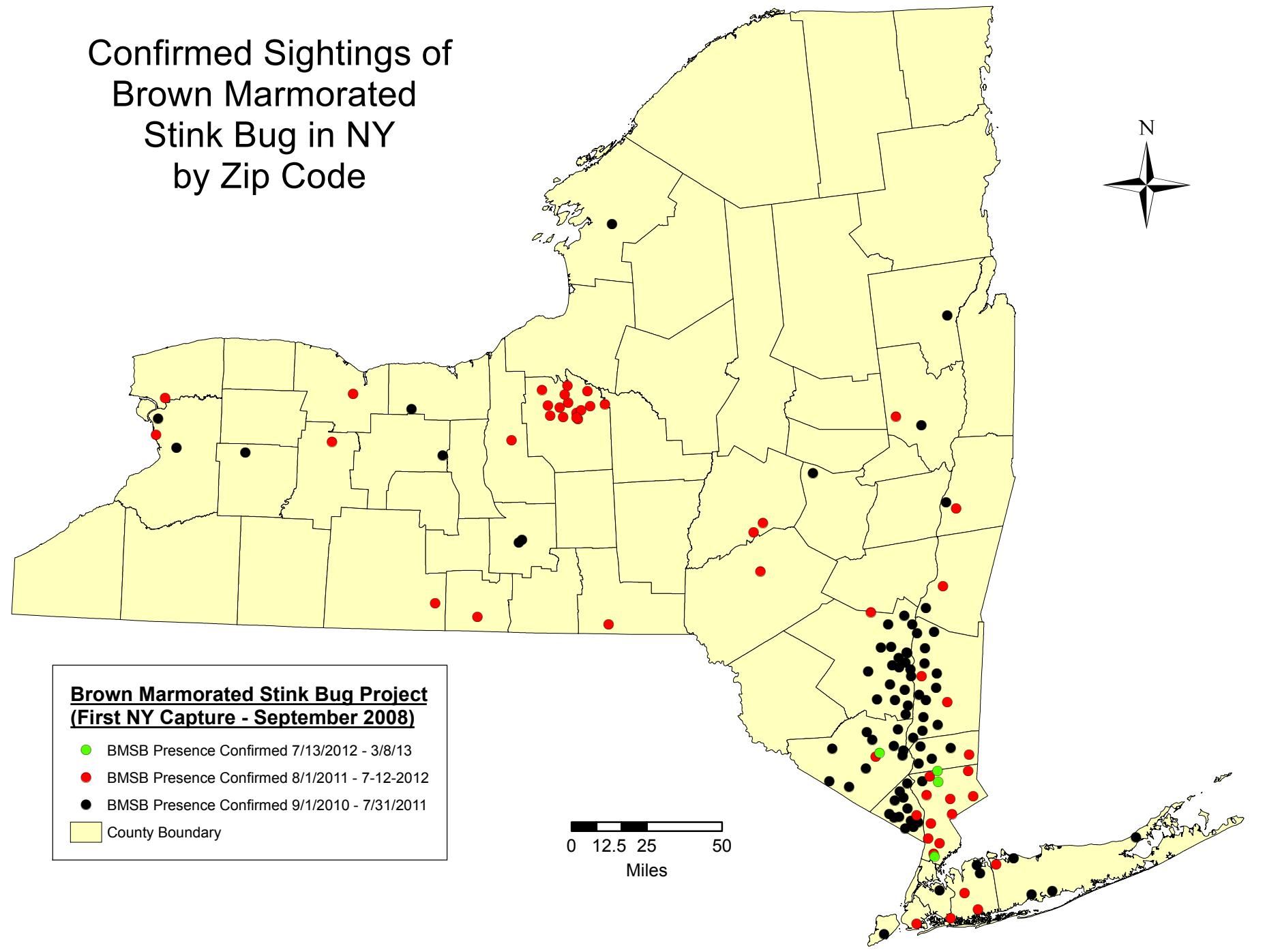
Halyomorpha halys



Year Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Detected

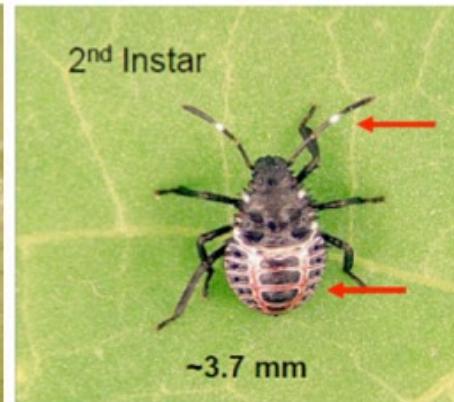
1996 1999 2003 2004 2005 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Confirmed Sightings of Brown Marmorated Stink Bug in NY by Zip Code

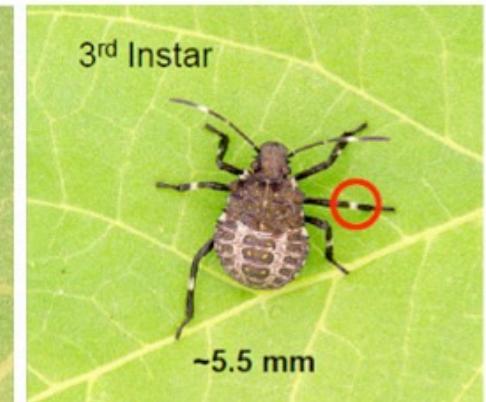




Eggs: Average 28/cluster; 1st instar: black & red; light green to white cluster near eggs



2nd Instar: striped antennae



3rd instar: striped antennae and legs



4th instar: thoracic spur
striped antennae & legs



5th instar: wing pads
striped antennae & legs



BMSB Adults: red eyes, 4 cream colored dots on shoulders; banding on legs and antenna, smooth blunt shoulders. Banded abdomen; 14 -17 mm in length.



Adult BMSB

2 sets of
4 cream 'dots'

Along the
anterior edge of
the abdomen
and thorax

BMSB Voltinism

2 generations in the Mid-Hudson Valley of NY



Combined 1st & 2nd Generations

May June July August September Oct.

Presence in Vegetable

Intensified Feeding

All Host Map
***Halyomorpha halys*, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug**

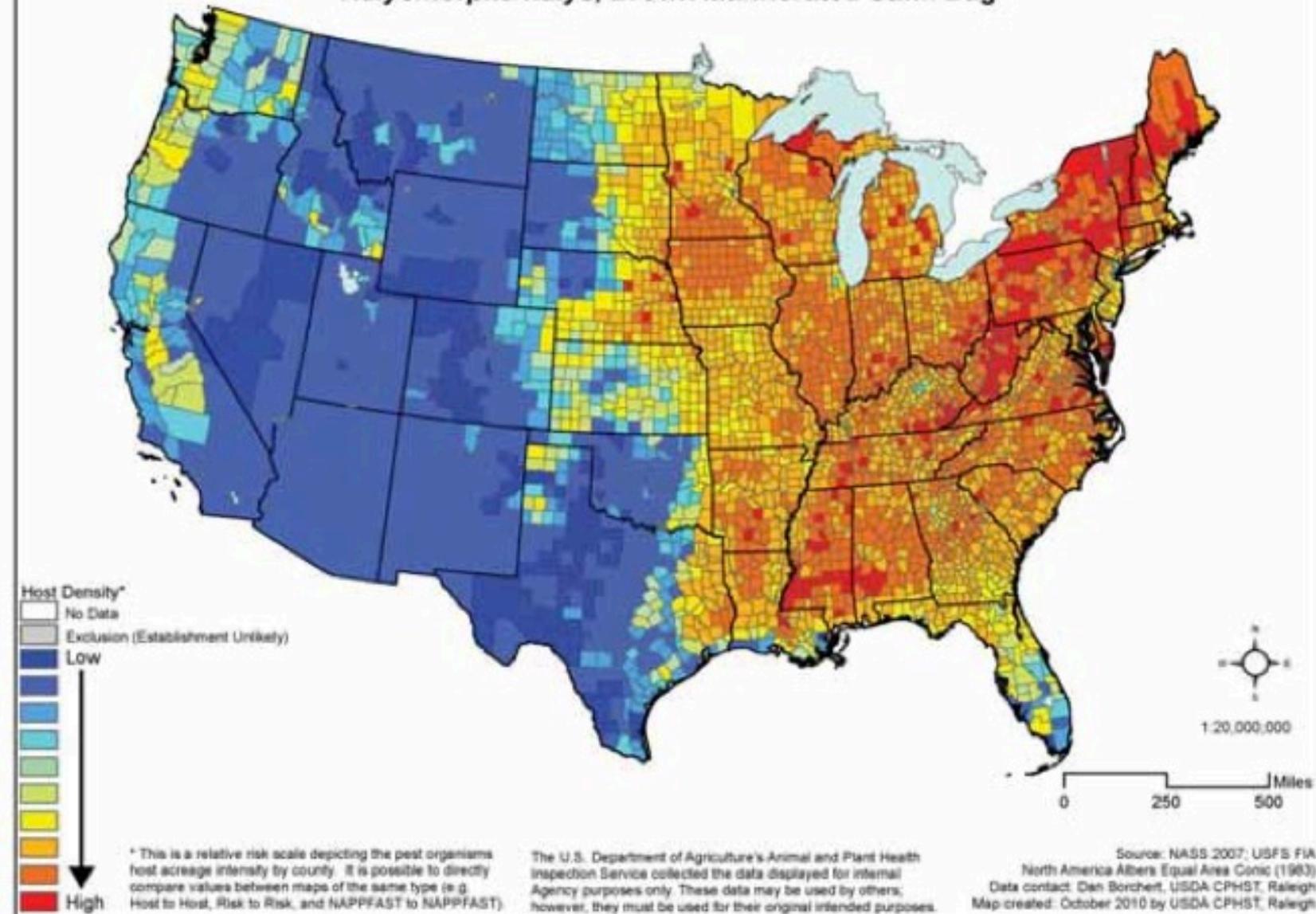


Figure 1: Risk maps displaying the relative density of field, vegetable, and fruit crop hosts plants of BMSB throughout the United States.

Appendix A: BMSB Host List

Table 2: Reported host list for BMSB. This pest's host range is likely larger than what has been reported in the literature and likely includes a wide variety of ornamentals and weeds that have not been specifically documented in the literature. (*) indicates hosts used to develop the risk maps in Figure 1 and 2.

Host	Common name	Reference
<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i> (André) Rehd.	Glossy abelia	Bernon, 2004
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Hedge maple	Bernon, 2004
<i>Acer palmatum</i> Thunb.	Japanese maple	Bernon, 2004
<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.	Norway maple	Bernon, 2004; Hamilton and Shearer, 2003
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.		Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Acer rubrum</i> L.	Red maple	Bernon, 2004
<i>Acer</i> spp.*	Maple	Hoebike and Carter, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Shadbush	Bernon, 2004; Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Arctium minus</i> Bernh.	Burdock	Bernon, 2004
<i>Arctium</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.*	Asparagus	Hamilton and Shearer, 2003
<i>Asparagus</i> spp.		Bernon, 2004; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Basella rubra</i> Linn.	Tang ts'o or Climbing spinach	Hoffman, 1931
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	Beet Root	Hua, 2000
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch	Bernon, 2004
<i>Buddleja davidi</i> Franch.	Butterfly bush	Bernon, 2004; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Buddleja</i> spp.	Butterfly bush	Hamilton and Shearer, 2003
<i>Camellia oleifera</i> C. Abel	Tea-oil camellia	Hua, 2000
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.*	Bell pepper	Bernon, 2004; Leskey, 2010a, 2010b
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam.	Siberian pea shrub	Bernon, 2004; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009
<i>Carya</i> spp.	Pecan	Bernon, 2004
<i>Catalpa</i> spp.*	Catalpa	Bernon, 2004; Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Celastrus</i> spp.	Bittersweet	Bernon, 2004
<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Princess feather or Cock's comb	Hoffman, 1931
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.	Hackberry	Bernon, 2004
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Redbud	Bernon, 2004
<i>Cleome</i> spp.	Cleome	Bernon, 2004
<i>Citrus</i> spp.*	Citrus	Wermelinger et al., 2008; Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> Lam.	Gray dogwood	Bernon, 2004
<i>Cornus sericea</i> L.	Redosier dogwood	Bernon, 2004
Host	Common name	Reference
<i>Tilia americana</i> L.	Linden	Bernon, 2004
<i>Tilia</i> spp.*	Basswood	Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	Wheat	Hua, 2000
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> L.		Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Elm	Hua, 2000
Uncultivated hedge		Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> var. <i>americanum</i> Ait.	Highbush cranberry	Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> L.	Blackhaw viburnum	Bernon, 2004; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i> Hance	Tea Viburnum	Bernon, 2004
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Cranberry bush	Bernon, 2004
<i>Vigna sesquipedalis</i> L.	Chinese long bean	Hoffman, 1931
<i>Vitis</i> spp.*	Grape	Bernon, 2004; Hamilton, 2009
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Grapevine	Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Zea mays</i> L.*	Corn	Leskey, 2010a, 2010b



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine



Qualitative analysis of the pest risk potential of the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB), *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), in the United States

October 2010

Rev: Original

Polyphagous insect with an expansive host range

- 133 listed plant species hosts
- Observed on over 300 plants
- Deciduous trees, tree fruit, legume, vegetable

Host	Common name	Reference	Host	Common name	Reference
<i>Corylus columna</i> L.	Turkish filbert	Bernon, 2004	<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.*	Pole bean, Bush bean	Bernon, 2004
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorn	Bernon, 2004	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.		Hamilton and Shearer, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Cryptomeria</i> spp.	Japanese cedar	Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	String beans	Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucumber	Bernon, 2004	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	Peas	Bernon, 2004
<i>Cypressus</i> spp.	Cypress	Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Sycamore	Bernon, 2004; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Decaisnea fargesii</i> Franch.		Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Apricot	Bernon, 2004; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Diospyros kaki</i> L.	Persimmon	Hoebike and Carter, 2003	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Cherry	Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Diospyros kaki</i> Thunb.	Japanese persimmon	Kawada and Kitamura, 1983	<i>Prunus</i> spp. Maxim.	Plum	Bernon, 2004; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Diospyros</i> spp.*	Persimmon	Bernon, 2004; Hoebike and Carter, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Prunus</i> spp. Sieb. et Zucc.	Japanese bird cherry	Funayama, 2007
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> L.	Russian olive	Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009	<i>Prunus</i> spp. Sieb. et Zucc.	Japanese apricot	Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Siebold	Winged Euonymus	Bernon, 2004	<i>Prunus persica</i> Batsch	Japanese peach	Hoebike and Carter, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Euonymus	Bernon, 2004	<i>Prunus</i> spp.*	Peach	Bernon, 2004
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	Hoebike and Carter, 2003	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Ornamental plum, Sour cherry, Black cherry	Bernon, 2004
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> L.	White ash	Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> M. Roem	Firethorn	Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	Bernon, 2004	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Firethorn	Bernon, 2004; Hamilton and Shearer, 2003
<i>Glycine max</i> Merrill	Soybean	Bernon, 2004	<i>Pyrus</i> prifolia Nakai	Japanese pear	Hoebike and Carter, 2003
<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	Cotton	Hua, 2000	<i>Pyrus</i> pyrifolia (Burm. f.) Nakai		Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009
<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	Sunflower	Bernon, 2004	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.*	Asian pear	Bernon, 2004; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Chinese hibiscus	Hoffman, 1931	<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	Pear	Bernon, 2004; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009; Hua, 2000;
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.		Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Buckthorn	Bernon, 2004
<i>Ilex opaca</i> Ait.	American holly	Bernon, 2004; Hamilton and Shearer, 2003	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Jetbead	Bernon, 2004
<i>Ilex</i> spp.*	Holly	Bernon, 2004	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.	Sumac	Bernon, 2004
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) A. Gray	Winterberry holly	Bernon, 2004	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rugosa rosea	Bernon, 2004; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009;
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.*	Walnut	Bernon, 2004	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Rose	Hamilton, 2009
<i>Koelreuteria</i> spp.	Goldenrain Tree	Bernon, 2004	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Raspberry	Bernon, 2004; Hamilton and Shearer, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	Privet	Bernon, 2004	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.	Willow	Bernon, 2004; Wermelinger et al., 2008
<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Honeysuckle	Bernon, 2004; Hoebike and Carter, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Elder</i>	Elder	Bernon, 2004
<i>Lycopersicon</i> spp.	Tomato	Bernon, 2004	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i> L.		Bernon, 2004
<i>Magnolia stellata</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim.	Star magnolia	Bernon, 2004	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Burcucumber	Bernon, 2004
<i>Malus domestica</i> L. (or Brokh)*	Apple	Hua, 2000; Hoebike and Carter, 2003	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Black nightshade	Hoffman, 1931
<i>Malus</i> spp.		Bernon, 2004; Hamilton and Shearer, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Nightshade	Bernon, 2004
<i>Morus</i> spp.	Mulberry	Wermelinger et al., 2008; Bernon, 2004; Hoebike and Carter, 2003	<i>Solanum</i> spp.*	Tomato	Bernon, 2009; Nielsen and Hamilton, 2009; Leskey, 2010a, 2010b
<i>Paulownia</i> spp.	Paulownia	Hoebike and Carter, 2003	<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Mountainash	Bernon, 2004
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Siebold & Zucc. ex Steud.*	Princess Tree or Paulownia	Bernon, 2004; Hoebike and Carter, 2003; Wermelinger et al., 2008	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Spirea	Bernon, 2004
<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> Linn.	Lima beans	Hoffman, 1931	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i> Maxim.		Wermelinger et al., 2008



Gary Bern on, USDA-APHIS

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug on Tree Fruit, Small Fruit & Vegetable

Tree fruit (apple, pear, peaches, cherry)



Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



Deepak Magadha Rutgers University



Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



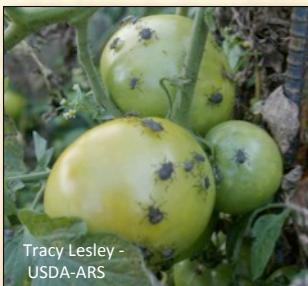
Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



Small fruit (grape, bramble fruit)

Doug Pfeiffer - Virginia Tech

Vegetables (tomato, pepper, sweet corn, Lima Beans,



Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



Deepak Magadha Rutgers University



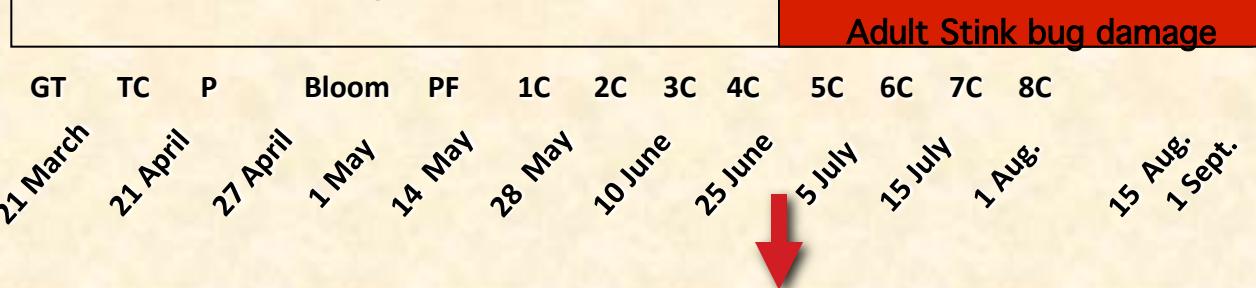
Tracy Lesley - USDA-ARS



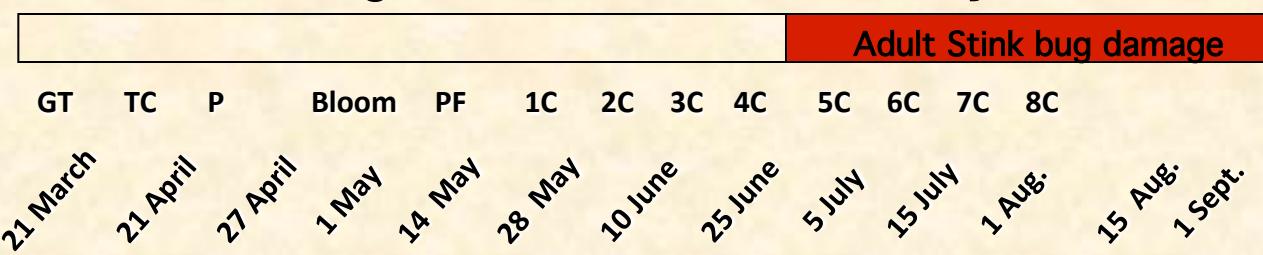
Hudson Valley Complex: SB species of economic importance



Brown Stink Bug, *Euschistus servus* (Say)



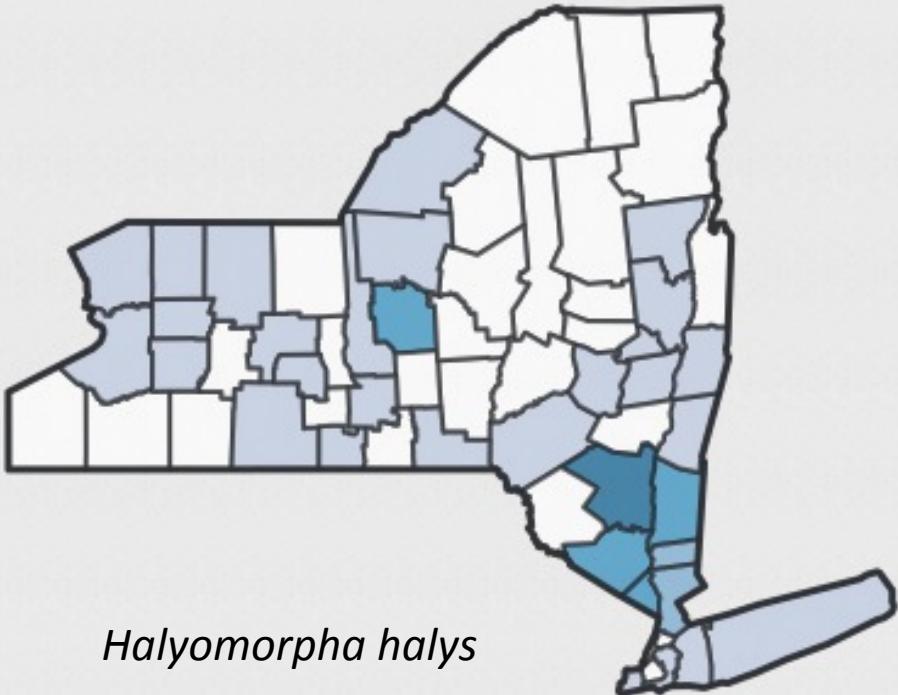
Green Stink Bug, *Acrosternum hilare* (Say).



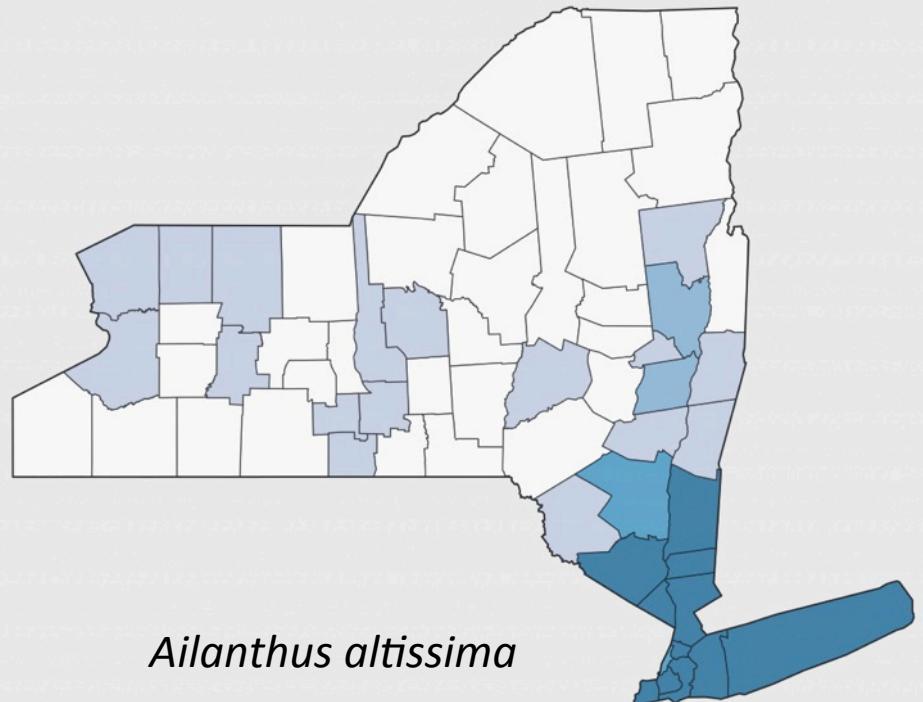
Brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål)



iMapinvasive
New York Invasive Species Public Map
<http://imapinvasives.org/nyimi/map/>



Halyomorpha halys



Ailanthus altissima



- Use of invasive species maps help to better understand the ecological niche of newly introduced invasive species
- The BMSB utilizes the Tree of Heaven, *Ailanthus altissima* as an important food and reproductive resource.



Tree of Heaven, *A. altissima*.

Warwick, NY
September, 2012



***Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.)
Swingle ‘Tree of Heaven’**

A. *altissima* has spread through the U.S. including NY.

Contributing to the increase of BMSB in this part of NY state?

The ‘Tree of Heaven’ is a primary food source for BMSB.

Feeding occurs on foliage and seed while it also acts as a site for reproduction of 2 BMSB generations in NY.

Very present in ‘undesirable’ urban niches.



Observations of BMSB on Border Plants

Marlboro, NY 2012



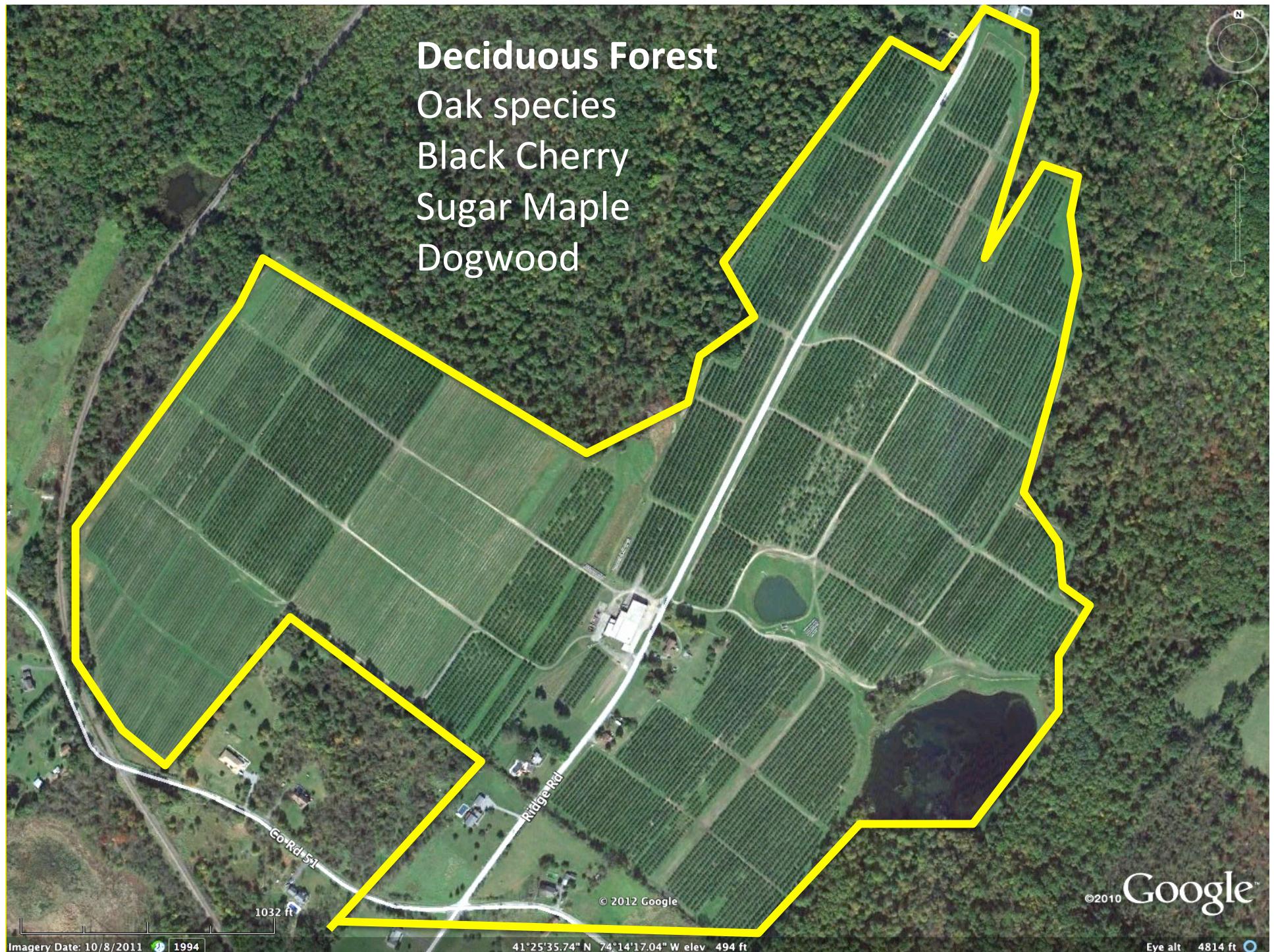
Observations of BMSB on Border Plants Warwick, NY 2012



9 October, 2012
Milton, NY



Deciduous Forest
Oak species
Black Cherry
Sugar Maple
Dogwood



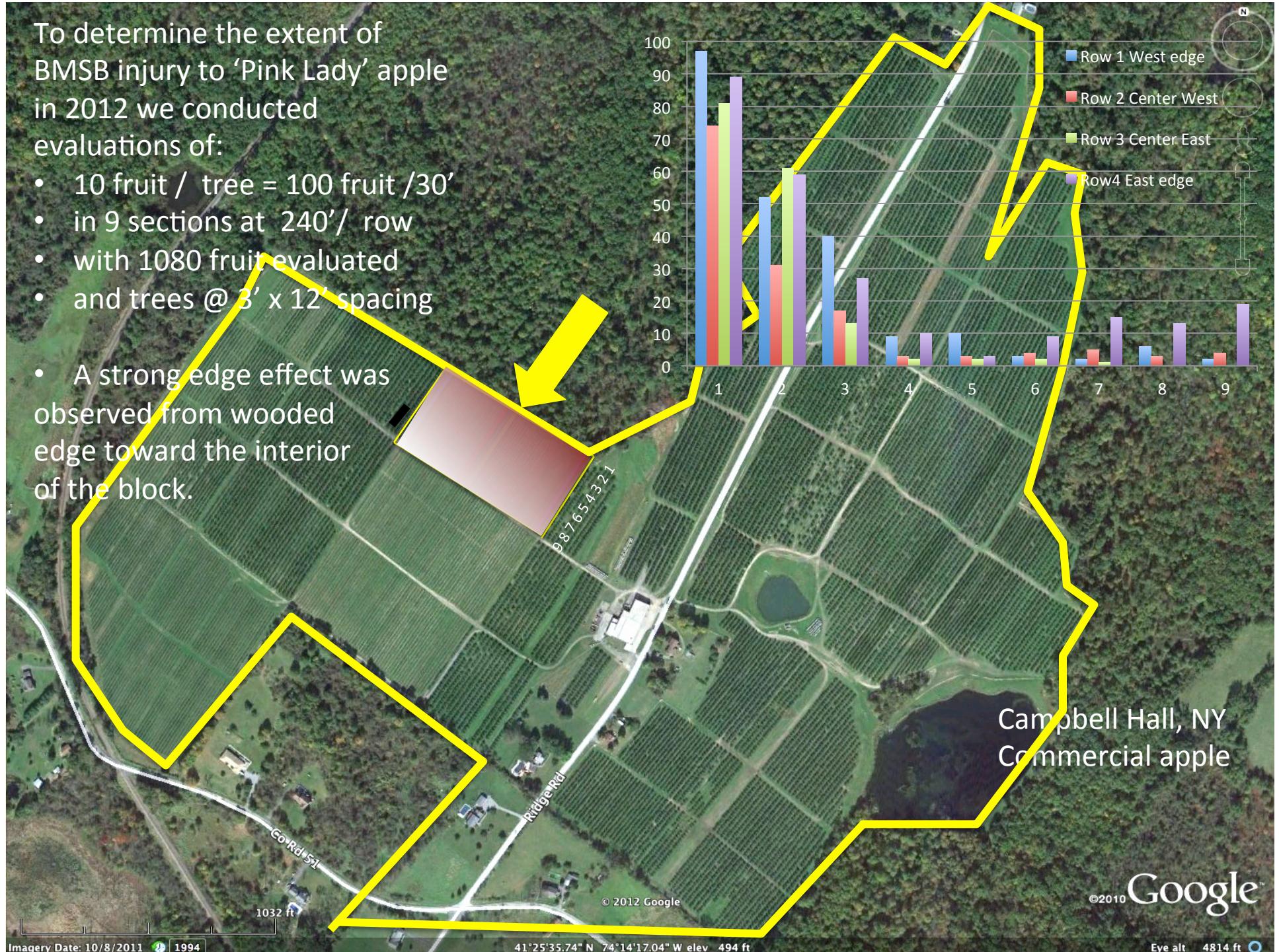
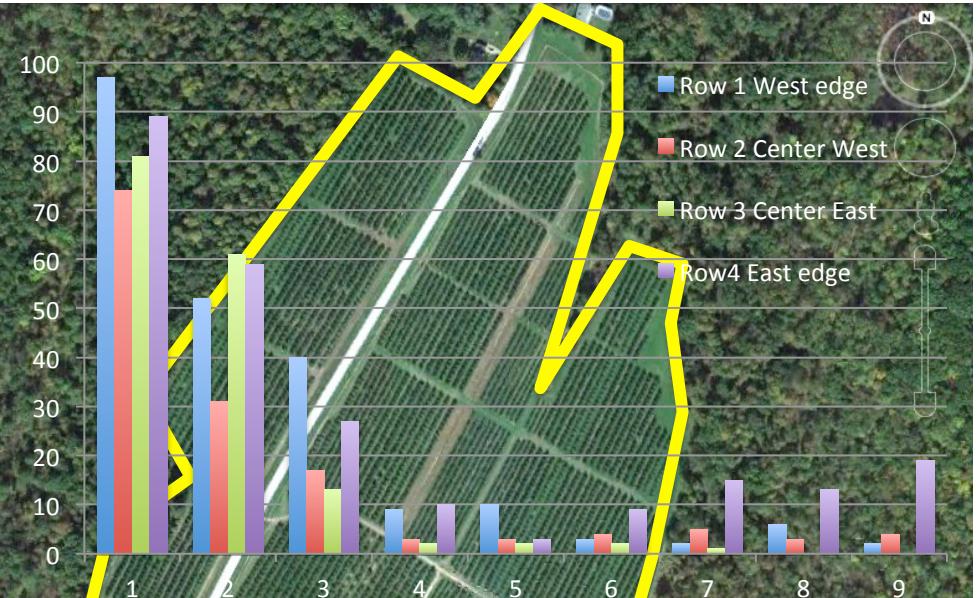
Pheromone Tedders Trap Captures of BMSB Using MDT & USDA #10 lures

Red Delicious & Rome Apple
Campbell Hall, NY 2012



To determine the extent of BMSB injury to 'Pink Lady' apple in 2012 we conducted evaluations of:

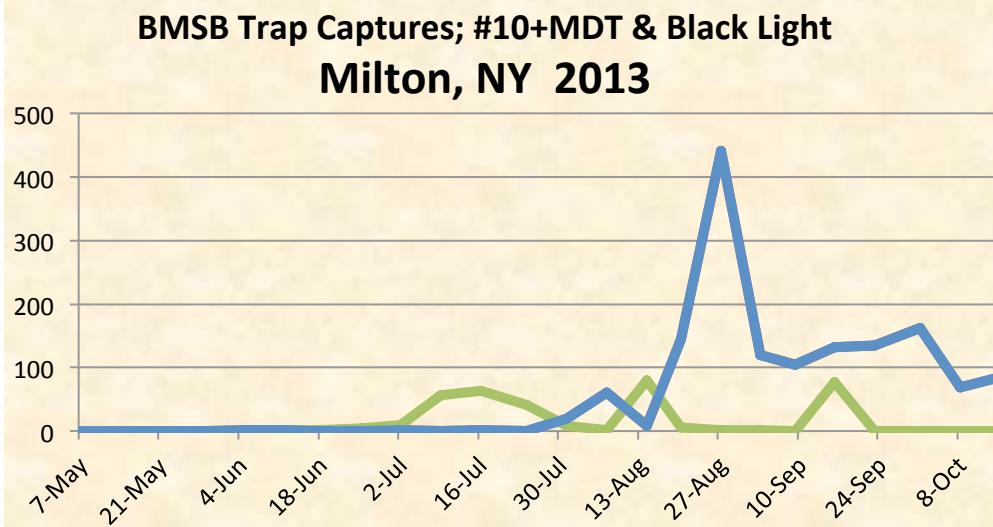
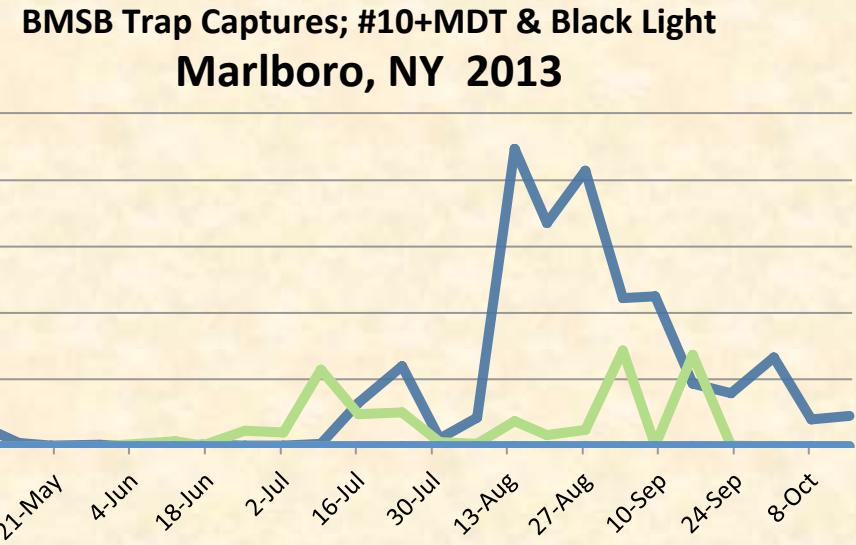
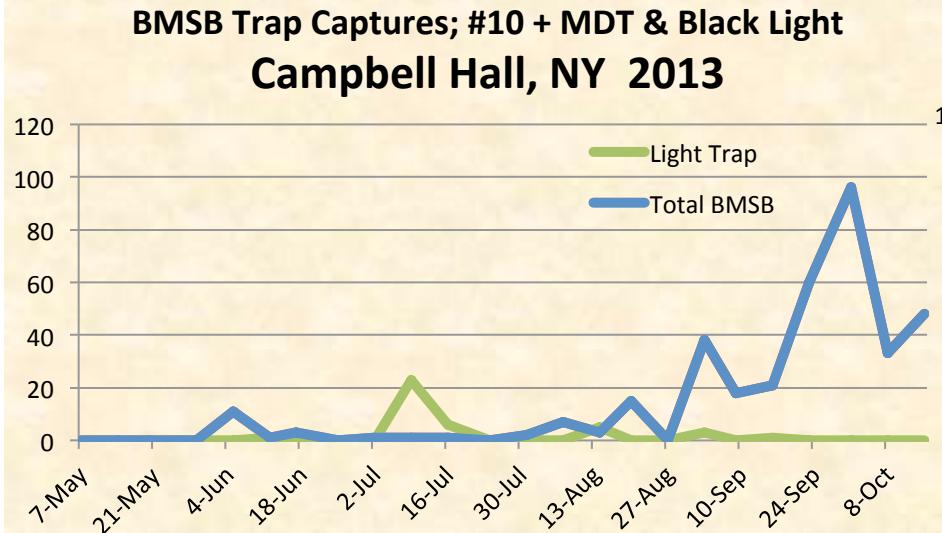
- 10 fruit / tree = 100 fruit /30'
- in 9 sections at 240' / row
- with 1080 fruit evaluated
- and trees @ 3' x 12' spacing
- A strong edge effect was observed from wooded edge toward the interior of the block.





Studies of the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), in New York State

- 2013: Early trap captures with the use of #10 + MDT synergist

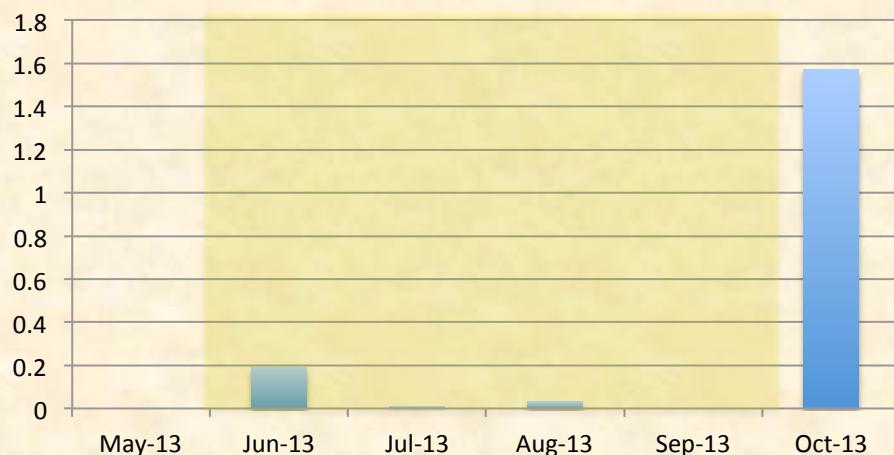


**Injury
>20%
2012**

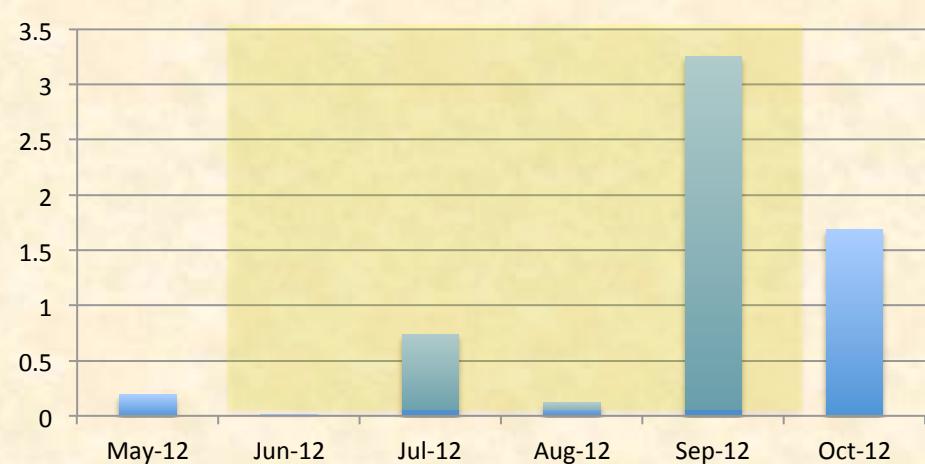
**BMSB Studies
Campbell Hall, NY**

**Injury
0.1%
2013**

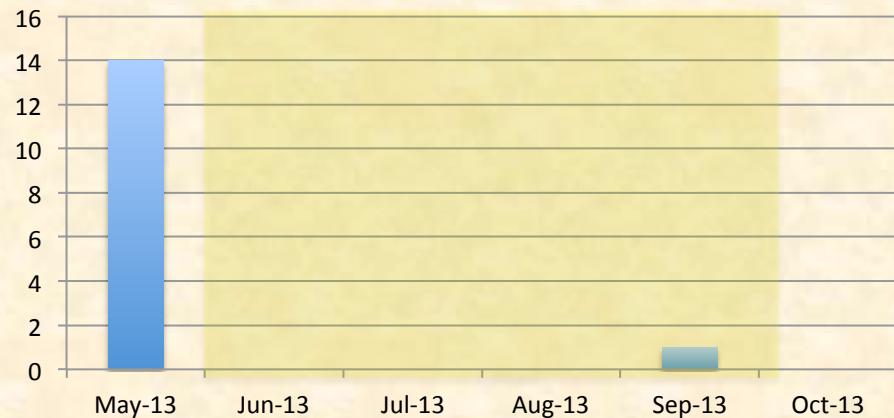
Total Rain (1.8 in.)



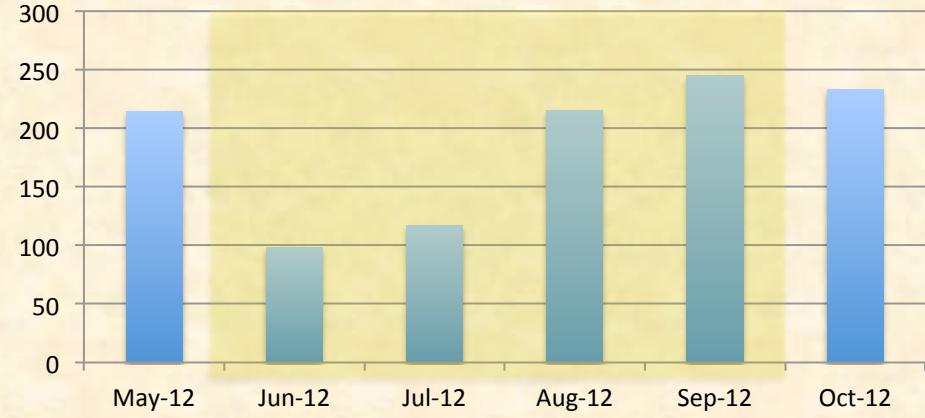
Total Rain (6.0 in.)



RH Hrs >= 90% (15 hrs.)



RH Hrs >= 90% (1122 hrs.)



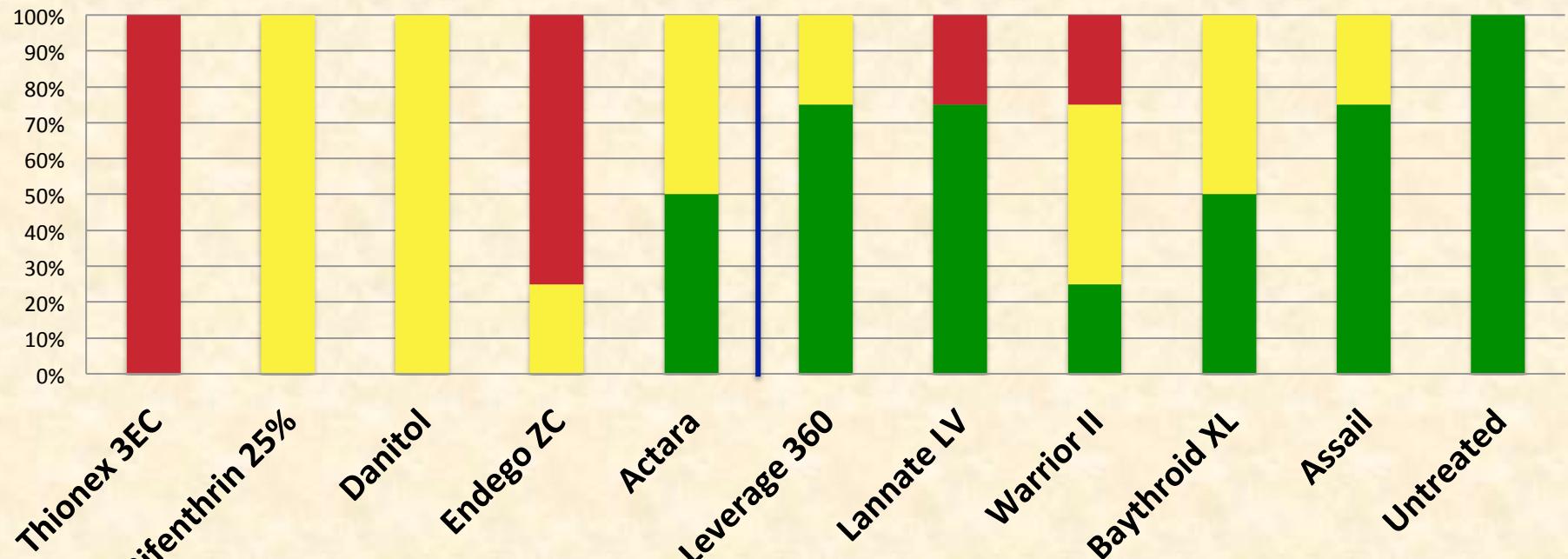
BMSB Adult Exposure to Insecticide Residue of Apple Foliage

24h Old Residue @ 1 d

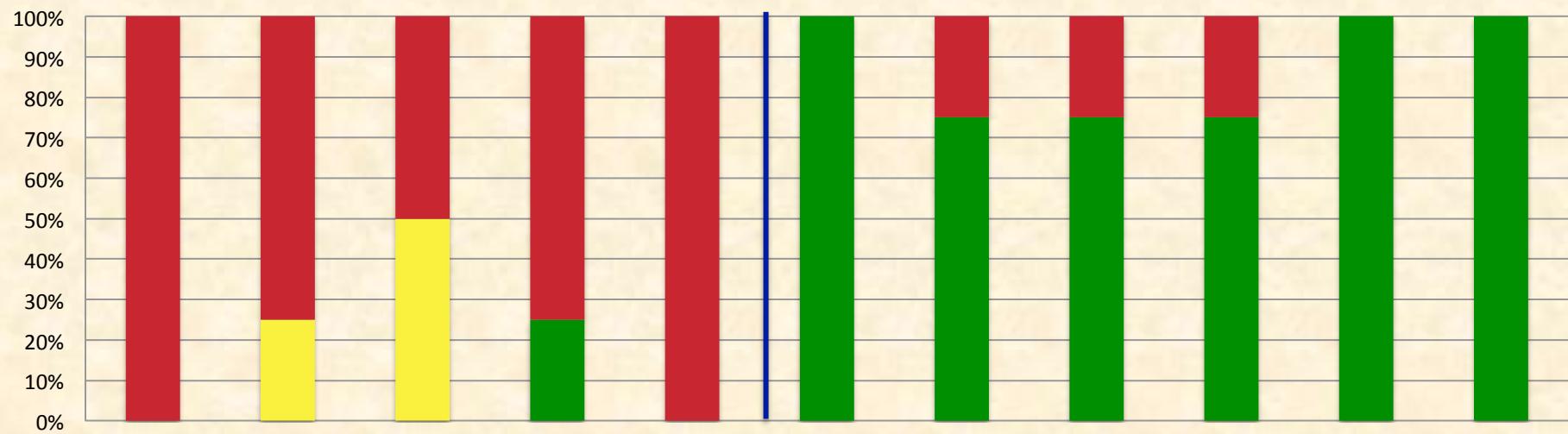
Dead

Moribund

Alive



24h Old Residue @ 3 d

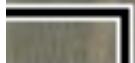


2013 BMSB Injury to Organic Pepper Marlboro, NY

- On August 12th, 15% injury was observed in a 1 acre organic planting of Jalapeno Pepper.









BMSB in Jalapeno Pepper
12th August, Marlboro, NY
15% feeding injury
Averaging 4 nymphs per plant

2013 BMSB Injury to Pepper Marlboro, NY



- On August 12th, 15% injury was observed in a 1 acre organic planting of Jalapeno Pepper.
- Applications of Mycotrol-O @ 16 oz./A on 14 August, 1 & 14 September.
- Set up integrated pest management approach to reduce BMSB field populations

2013 BMSB Injury to Pepper

- Employing pheromone baited insecticide treated netting traps
- High intensity lighting





MDT

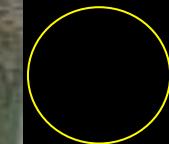
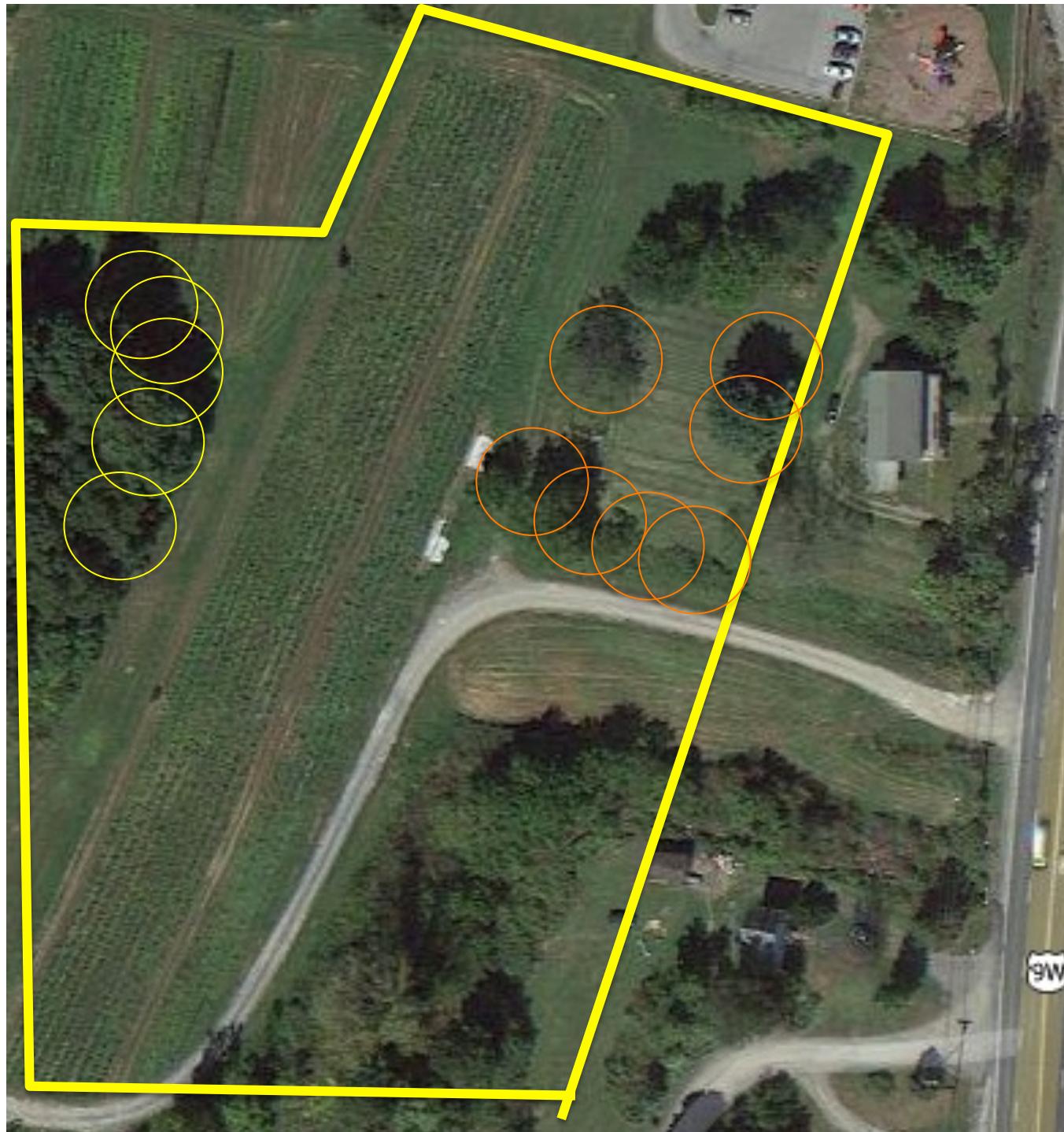


USDA #10

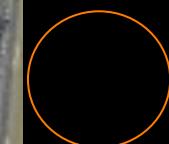








Ailanthus altissima



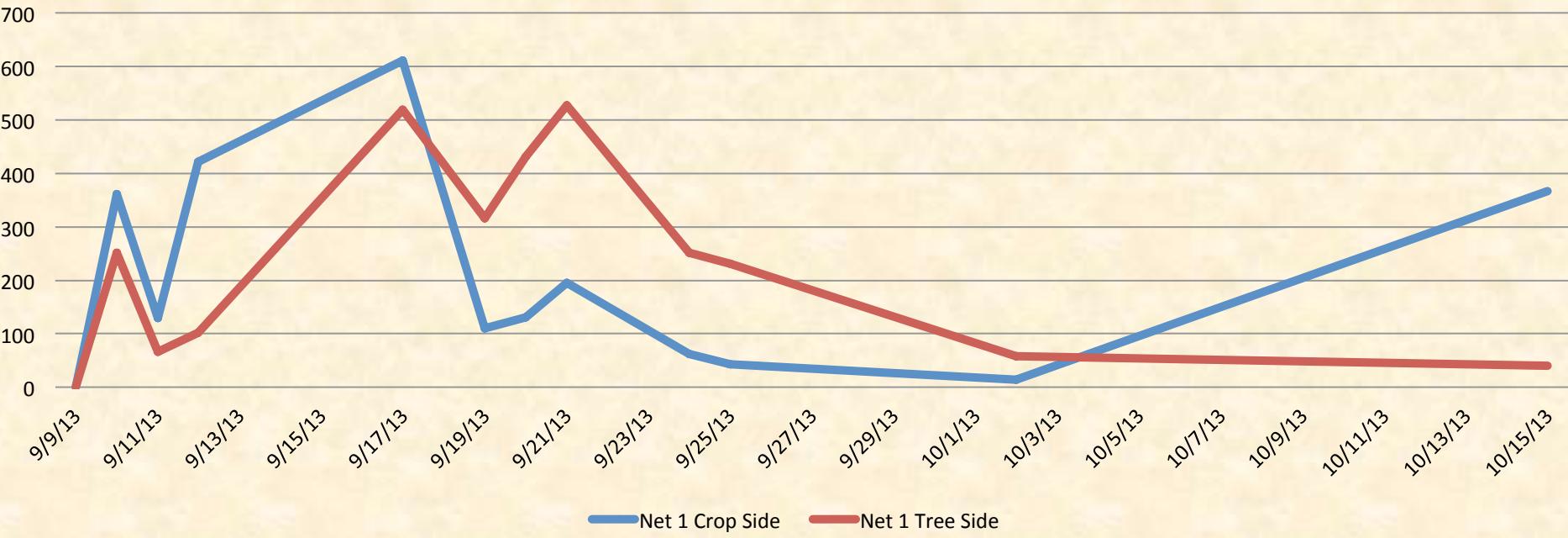
Juglans nigra

Studies of the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), in New York State

Total Seasonal Trap Captures



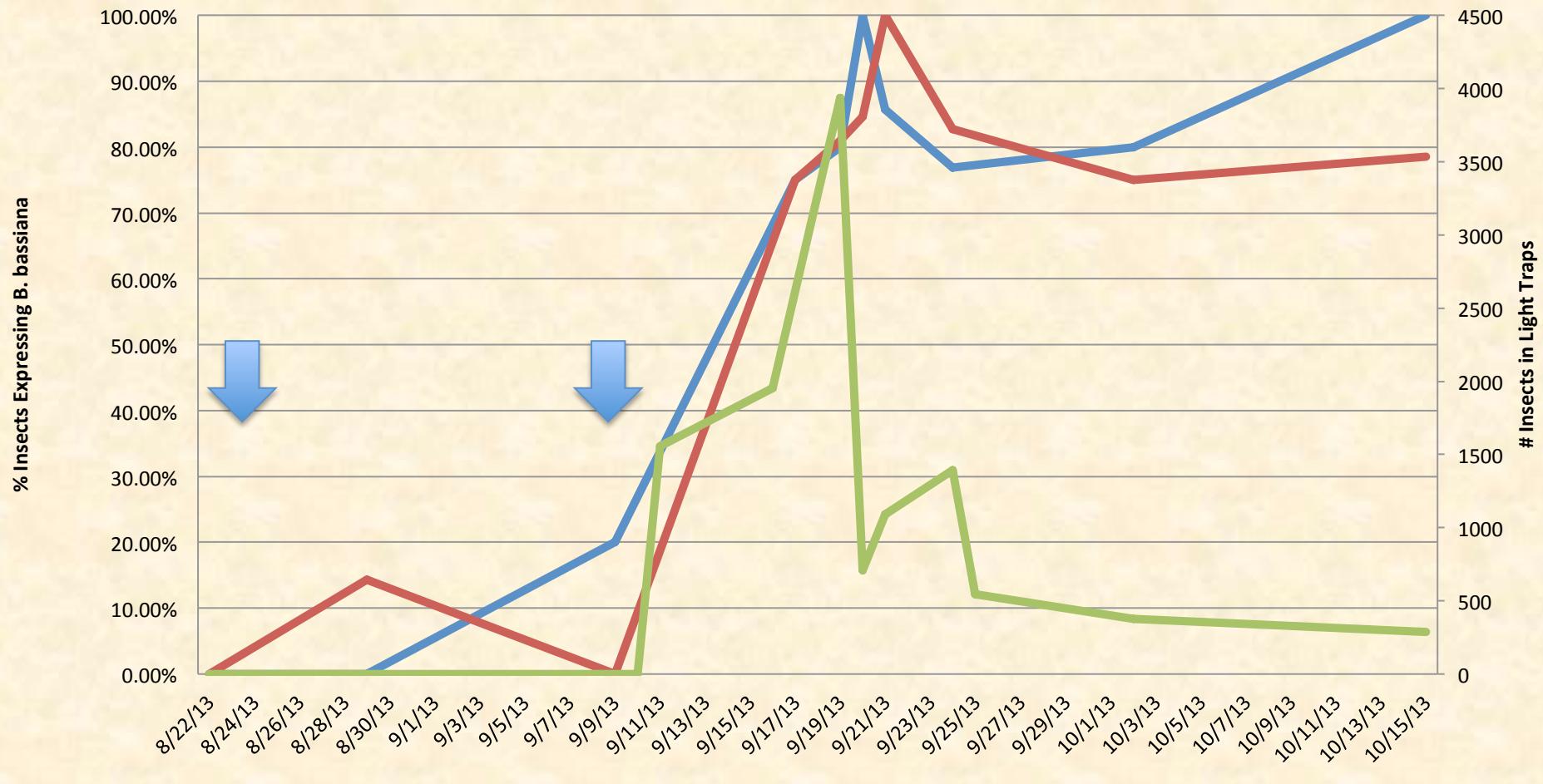
Pheremone only Net



Pheremone + Lighted Net



B. bassiana expression over Time



	8/22/13	8/29/13	9/9/13	9/10/13	9/11/13	9/16/13	9/17/13	9/19/13	9/20/13	9/21/13	9/24/13	9/25/13	10/2/13	10/15/13	
Net 1 infection	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%			73.66%		75.00%	80.00%	100.00%	85.71%	76.92%		80.00%	100.00%
Net 2 infection	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%			82.95%		75.00%	80.95%	84.62%	100.00%	82.76%		75.00%	78.57%
Population	0			0	1556	521	1954		3935	708	1090	1392	545	375	287



- *Beauvaria bassiana* strain GHA applications
(Mycotrol-O @ 16 oz./A)



Key points to remember

- BMSB is arboreal, forest pest, very mobile to and out of agricultural crops
- Fruit damage takes 2-3 weeks for expression mid-late season.
- Low populations can equate to high feeding injury levels

Strategies for control: Conventional

1. Early trapping with Tedders trap + #10 and MDT combo lure
2. Scouting crop at first trap capture
3. Perimeter applications of field at first observation
4. Maintain perimeter applications alternating with whole field applications if BMSB presence continues
 - : Organic
5. Applications at 90% rH (48 hrs) Mycotrol-O at 1st BMSB

Insecticide efficacy is critical

- Use materials with greatest efficacy & longest residual
- Maintain ‘fresh’ residue every 4-5 days when needed



Thanks to the staff at the HVL for all their support:

Summer Research Assistant Tim Lamposona

Summer Research Assistant Taylor Truncali

PT Summer Research Assistant Henry Grimsland

Summer Research Assistant Susan Weibman

Summer Research Intern (CCE BMSB) Kaitlyn Kelder

Summer Intern Brianna Flonc

Farm Manager Albert Woelfersheim

Administrative Assistant Donna Clark

HVL & NEWA Weather Data Anne Rugh, Joe Whalon