



The Onslaught of Exotic Terrestrial Invertebrates in Oregon

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**Non-Crop Vegetation Management Course
LaSells Stewart Center, Corvallis, OR
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The Result: A Tsunami of Exotic Species

- **~ 25,000 terrestrial invertebrate species in Oregon**
- **~ 1,000 species of exotic terrestrial invertebrates in Oregon, so...**

~ 5% of terrestrial invertebrate species in Oregon are exotic

Exotic Ladybird Beetles

Coccinella septempunctata



Harmonia axyridis



A root weevil in the genus *Otiorhynchus*

A face only a mother (and they are all mothers) could love.



Photo by Steve Valley
 Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Black vine weevil
O. sulcatus



Slugs



Arion ater

seebyseeing.net



eol.org

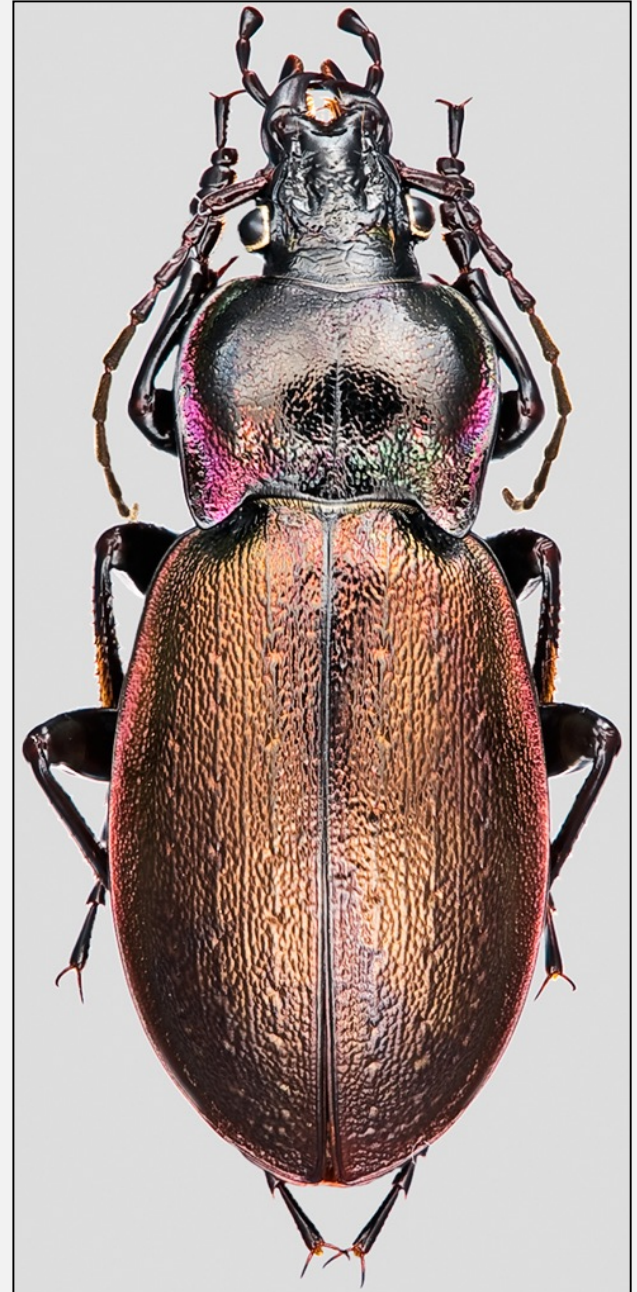
Derocerus reticulatum

Exotic earthworms



*Lumbricus
terrestris*

Carabus nemoralis



Praying mantis



New Exotic Invertebrate Species Found

Established in Oregon 2007-2016

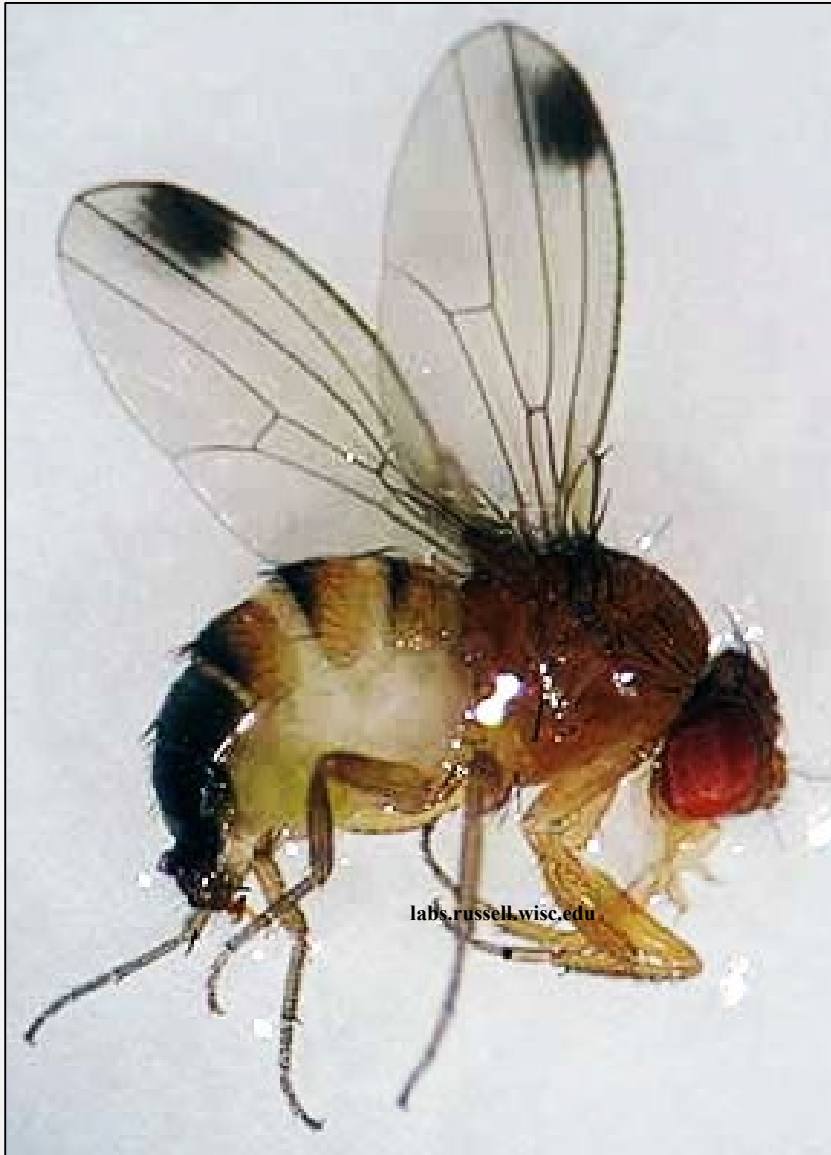
| Scientific name | Common name | Scientific name | Common name | Scientific name | Common name |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Acanthocinus leechi</i> | a longhorned beetle | <i>Diaphnocoris chlorionis</i> | Honeylocust plant bug | <i>Pasiphila retangulata</i> | green pug moth |
| <i>Aceria spartii</i> | bud mite | <i>Diptacus mazuriensis</i> | rust mite | <i>Phenacoccus</i> nr. <i>gossypii</i> | undescribed species |
| <i>Acleris forsskaeana</i> | maple leaf-tier or maple button | <i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i> | grape thrips | <i>Philopodon plagiatum</i> | weevil |
| <i>Aculops cannabicola</i> | hemp russet mite | <i>Drosophila hydei</i> | a vinegar fly | <i>Phyllocoptes compressus</i> | rust mite |
| <i>Aculus ballei</i> | linden mite | <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> | spotted wing drosophila | <i>Phymatodes lividus</i> | longhorned beetle |
| <i>Aelothrips albicinctus</i> | a thrips | <i>Encarsia inaron</i> | ash whitefly parasitoid wasp | <i>Phytomyza hellebori</i> | hellebore leafminer |
| <i>Aleyrodes proletella</i> | cabbage whitefly | <i>Epitrix</i> sp. (ID pending) | a leaf beetle | <i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i> | Walnut twig beetle |
| <i>Amphimallon majale</i> | European chafer | <i>Eriopeltis lichtensteini</i> | scale | <i>Planococcus citri</i> | Citrus mealybug |
| <i>Amyntas gracilis</i> | Asian jumping worm | <i>Eriophyes canestrini</i> | boxwood bud mite | <i>Platycleis tessellata</i> | tessellated shieldback |
| <i>Anoscopus serratulae</i> | leafhopper | <i>Ferrisia gilli</i> | Gill's mealybug | <i>Ponera testacea</i> | ant |
| <i>Arion hortensis</i> | garden slug | <i>Geomyza tripunctata</i> | cereal fly | <i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i> | False oleander scale |
| <i>Arocatus melanocephalus</i> | elm seed bug | <i>Glycaspis brimblecombei</i> | Eucalyptus redgum lerp psyllid | <i>Psylliodes affinis</i> | Bittersweet flea beetle |
| <i>Ataenius abditus</i> | a small scarab | <i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> | An undescribed scale | <i>Psyllopsis fraxinicola</i> | psyllid |
| <i>Athysanus argentarius</i> | leafhopper | <i>Hexacola neoscatellae</i> | a parasitoid wasp | <i>Rhyncophytoptus</i> new sp. 1 | Eriophyidae |
| <i>Bactericera maculipennis</i> | a jumping louse | <i>Holoparamecus caularum</i> | handsome fungus beetle | <i>Rhyncophytoptus</i> new sp. 2 | Eriophyidae |
| <i>Balanococcus diminutus</i> | Phormium mealybug | <i>Homadaula anisocentra</i> | mimosa webworm | <i>Schevtchenkella dentata</i> | rust mite |
| <i>Balanococcus dimunutus</i> | New Zealand Flax mealybug | <i>Humerobates rostromellatus</i> | a moss mite | <i>Scolytus schevyrewi</i> | Banded elm bark beetle |
| <i>Blaniulus guttulatus</i> | Spotted snake millipede | <i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> | old house borer | <i>Scythris limbella</i> | a Eurasian moth |
| <i>Boettgerilla pallens</i> | wormslug | <i>Labarrus pseudolividus</i> | an exotic dung beetle | <i>Simplocaria semistriata</i> | moss beetle |
| <i>Cacopsylla fatsiae</i> | Fatsia psyllid | <i>Larua cylindracea</i> | moss snail | <i>Siphoninus phillyreae</i> | ash whitefly |
| <i>Caliscelis bonelli</i> | piglet bug | <i>Limonia distans</i> | crane fly | <i>Smynthuroides betae</i> | bean root aphid |
| <i>Carabus granulatus</i> | a ground beetle | <i>Meconema thalassinum</i> | drumming katydid | <i>Stephanitis pyriodes</i> | Azalea lace bug |
| <i>Cartodere bifasciata</i> | a minute brown fungus beetle | <i>Monosoma pulveratum</i> | green alder sawfly | <i>Stigmaeopsis</i> sp. | Bamboo spider mite |
| <i>Catocala amatrux</i> | sweetheart underwing | <i>Muriodelphax arvensis</i> | Delphacid planthopper | <i>Succinea concordialis</i> | Amber snail |
| <i>Catocala neogama</i> | bride underwing | <i>Myrmica speciodes</i> | ant | <i>Syricoris lacunana</i> | dark strawberry tortrix |
| <i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> | Banded wood snail | <i>Nebria brevicollis</i> | European gazelle beetle | <i>Tinocallis kawaluokalani</i> | Crape myrtle aphid |
| <i>Cephalonomia gallicola</i> | bethylid wasp | <i>Nematus lipovskyi</i> | azalea sawfly | <i>Tremex columba</i> | pigeon tremex |
| <i>Ceresa festina</i> | three-cornered leafhopper | <i>Neoclytus caprea</i> | banded ash borer | <i>Trialeurodes abutiloneus</i> | banded-wing whitefly |
| <i>Chaetophora spinosa</i> | a moss beetle | <i>Neodiprion sertifer</i> | European pine sawfly | <i>Trioza alacris</i> | jumping louse |
| <i>Clitostethus arcuatus</i> | ash whitefly ladybird beetle | <i>Neohydatothrips setosus</i> | thrips | <i>Trissolcus japonicus</i> | brown marmorated stinkbug parasitoid |
| <i>Corythucha arcuata</i> | oak lace bug | <i>Onthophagus taurus</i> | bullhorned dung beetle | <i>Xiphydria maculata</i> | small wood wasps |
| <i>Crisococcus</i> probably <i>azaleae</i> | Azalea mealybug | <i>Orchestes alni</i> | European elm flea weevil | <i>Zygina flammigera</i> | leafhopper |
| <i>Cydia coniferana</i> | Conifer bark-feeding tortrix | <i>Pandemis cerasana</i> | barred fruit-tree tortrix | | |

Legacy Species: A “Gift” From One Generation To The Next



Undeniable “New Kids On The Block”

Spotted wing Drosophila



Azalea lace bug

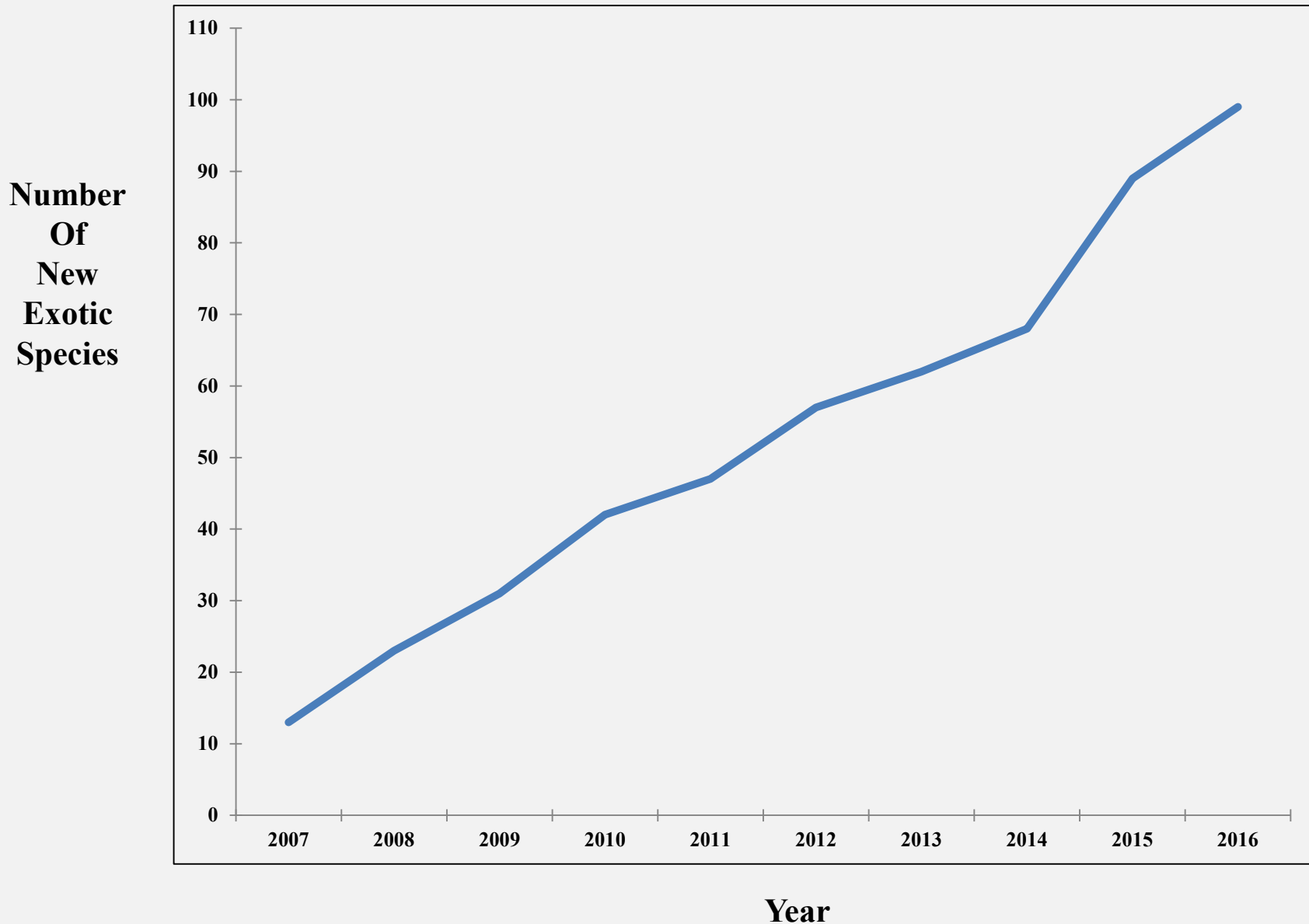


New Exotic Invertebrate Species Found Established in Oregon 2007 - 2016

An average of
9.9 species/year
or
> 1 every two months!

| <u>Year</u> | <u>No. Species</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 2007 | 13 |
| 2008 | 10 |
| 2009 | 8 |
| 2010 | 11 |
| 2011 | 5 |
| 2012 | 10 |
| 2013 | 5 |
| 2014 | 6 |
| 2015 | 21 |
| 2016 | 10 |

Rate of Detection of New Oregon Exotics



Significant Exotic Pests Detected 2007-2016

Average detection rate: 9.9 species/year

Proportion significant pests detected: 1 in 6

On average, **every year**
Oregon could have at
least one **SIGNIFICANT**
pest detected...

Aculops cannabicola
Aleyrodes protella
Amphimallon majale
Amyntas gracilis
Arion hortensis
Brachypeplus basalis
Ceresa festina
Corythucha arcuata
Drepanothrips reuteri
Drosophila suzukii
Ferrisia gilli
Hylotrupes bajulus
Nematus lipovsyi
Neodiprion sertifer
Pandemis cerasana
Pityophthorus juglandis
Scolytus schevyrewi
Siphoninus phillyreae
Stephanitis pyrioides

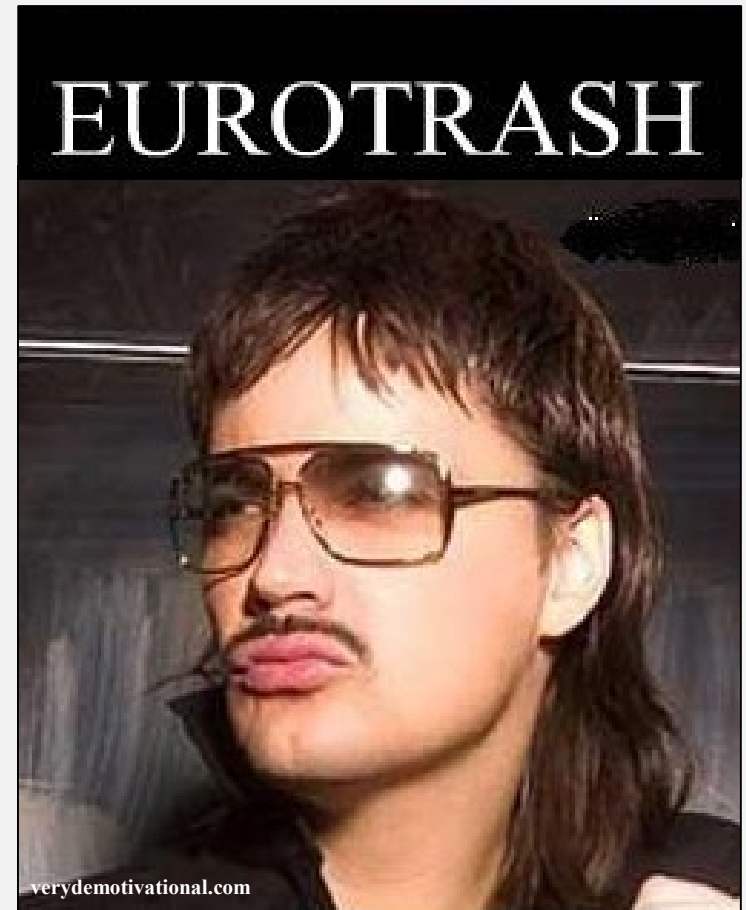
Hemp russet mite
Cabbage whitefly
European chafer
Asian jumping worm
Garden slug
Honeybee hive sap beetle
3-cornered alfalfa hopper
Oak lace bug
Grape thrips
Spotted wing Drosophila
Gill's mealybug
Old-house borer
Azalea sawfly
European pine sawfly
Barred fruit-tree tortrix
Walnut twig beetle
Banded elm bark beetle
Ash whitefly
Azalea lace bug

It's a crap shoot
every time!



Where Do They Come From?

| <u>Origins</u> | <u>%</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Europe | 49 |
| Asia | 19 |
| Other U.S. Regions | 19 |
| Australia/New Zealand | 6 |
| Other or Unknown | 7 |



Where Are They New To?

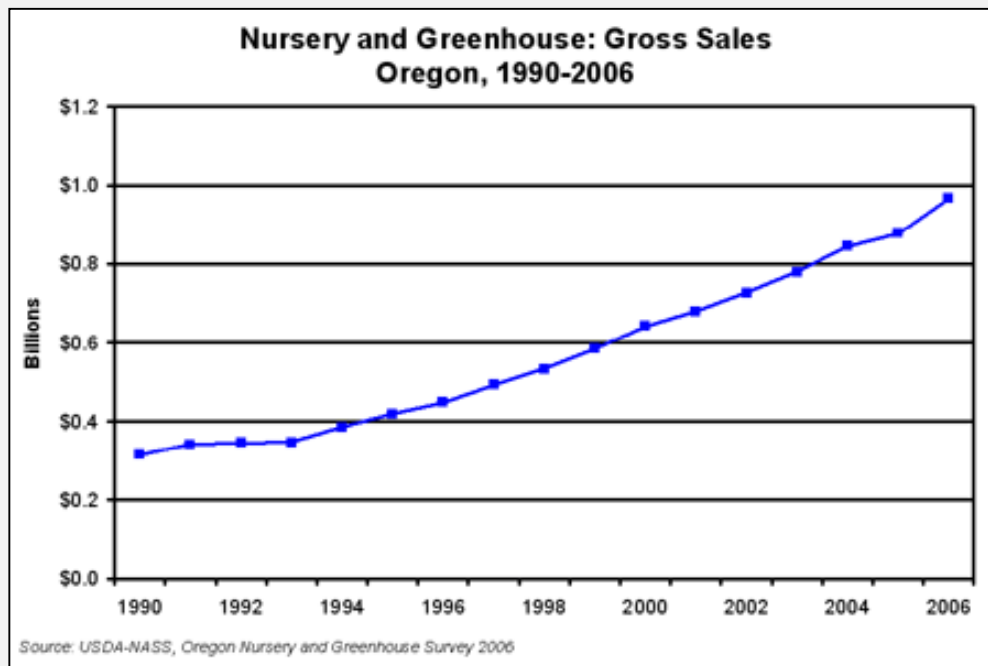
| <u>Region</u> | <u>%</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| North America | 9 |
| Western North America/U.S. | 16 |
| United States | 1 |
| Pacific Northwest | 14 |
| Oregon | 58 |
| Western Oregon | 2 |



How Did Oregon's Exotics Get Here?

| <u>Pathway</u> | <u>%</u> |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Associated With Live Plants | 63 |
| Soil or Soil With Plants | 16 |
| Hitchhikers/Cargo/Misc. | 12 |
| Raw Wood | 9 |

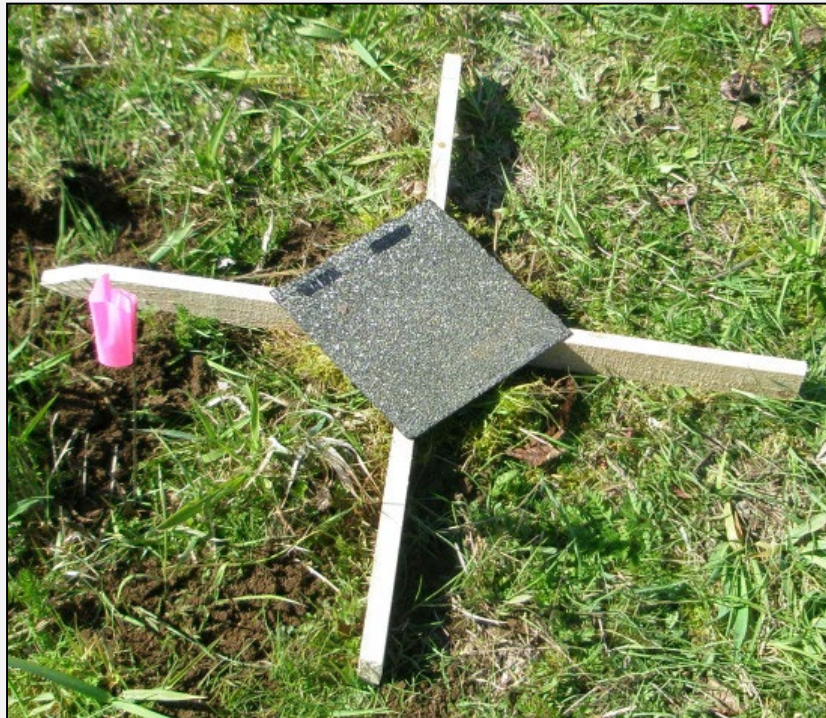
} **79%**



How Are They Found?



| <u>Detection Method</u> | <u>%</u> |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Survey | 67 |
| Submitted Sample | 30 |
| Public Detection | 3 |



**When in
doubt,
keep them out!**

**Invasive
Species**

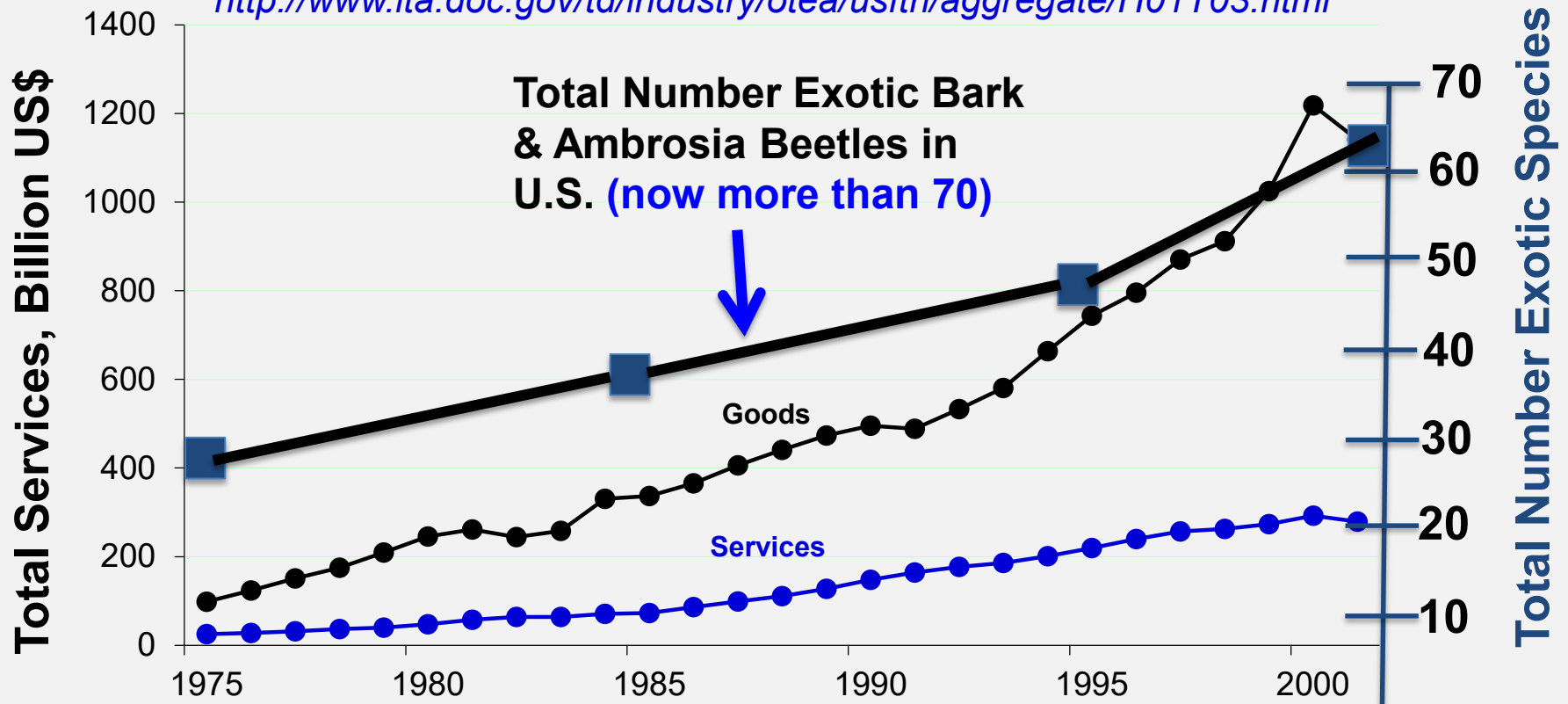


Why Do They Get Here?

Global (and domestic) Trade

US Imports, Total Goods and Services

<http://www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/usfth/aggregate/H01T03.html>



Pathway: Live Plants From All Over!

**Over 3 BILLION live plants
imported into the U.S. in 2007!**



Pathway: Solid wood packing



Strong Regulations



DE-HE

493033

HT DB

Strong Enforcement



Live Plant Imports: #1 Pathway

In 2007, the U.S. imported over **3 BILLION** live plants!

In 2010, USDA live plant inspectors had an average workload of **43,000,000 (million)** plants **per inspector!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**



Citrus longhorned beetle



*Above information from Liebhold et al. 2012. Live plant imports: the major pathway for forest insect and pathogen invasions of the US. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 10(3): 135-143.

ISPM-15 “treated” crates of Chinese iron castings, at receiving business, Portland, September 2006





**Adult, found alive,
of horn-tail wasp,
*Tremex fuscicornis***



Live pupa of horn-tail wasp



Live larva of clear-wing moth



...A Reprise...Portland, September 2011





When Regulations and Enforcement (Proactive!) Fail...

You are left with (Reactive!):

- **Surveillance**

Seek and hopefully you will find soon enough for

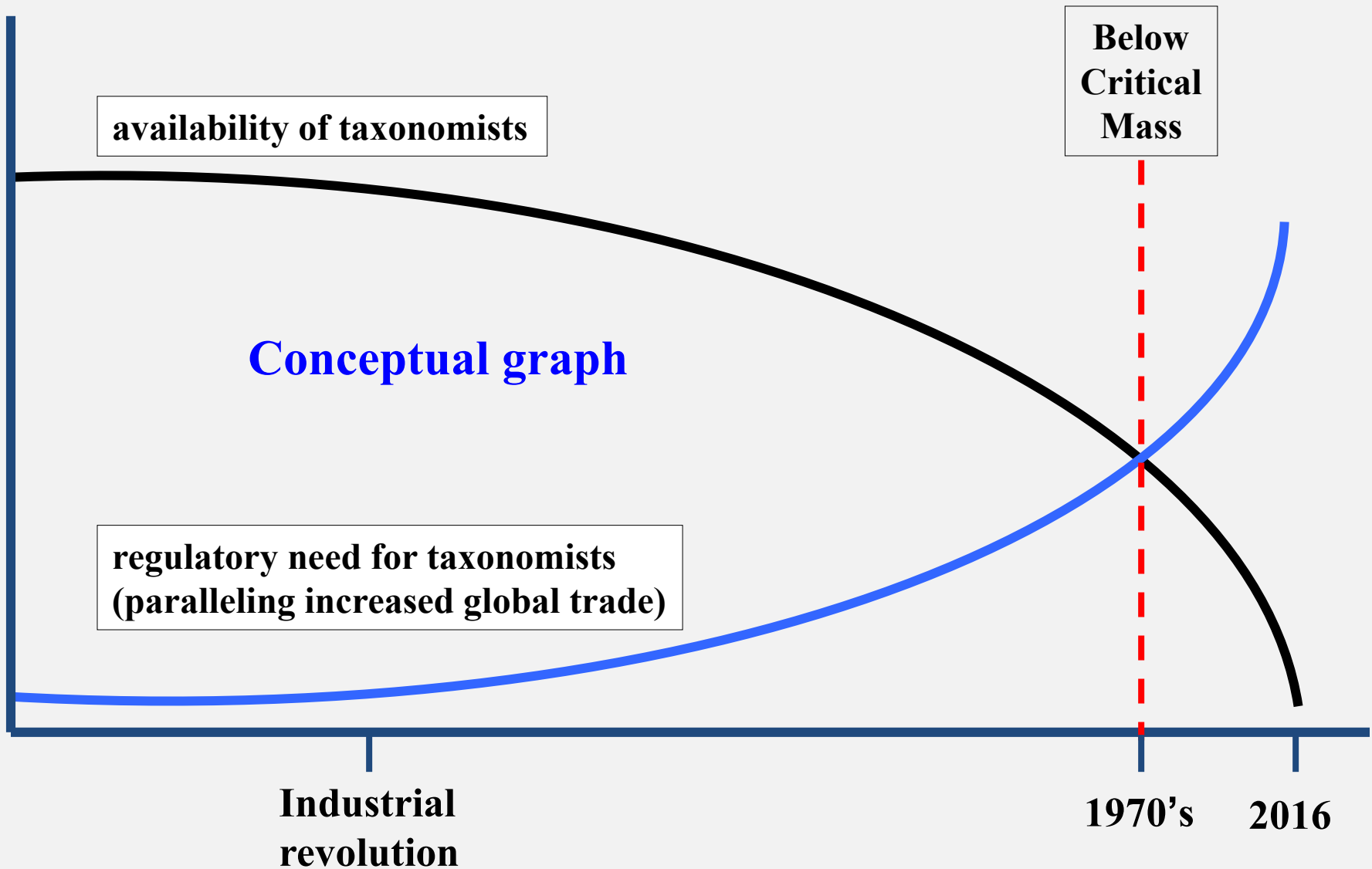
- **Eradication**

if you got lucky and found the vermin soon enough

- **Control**

living with the consequences

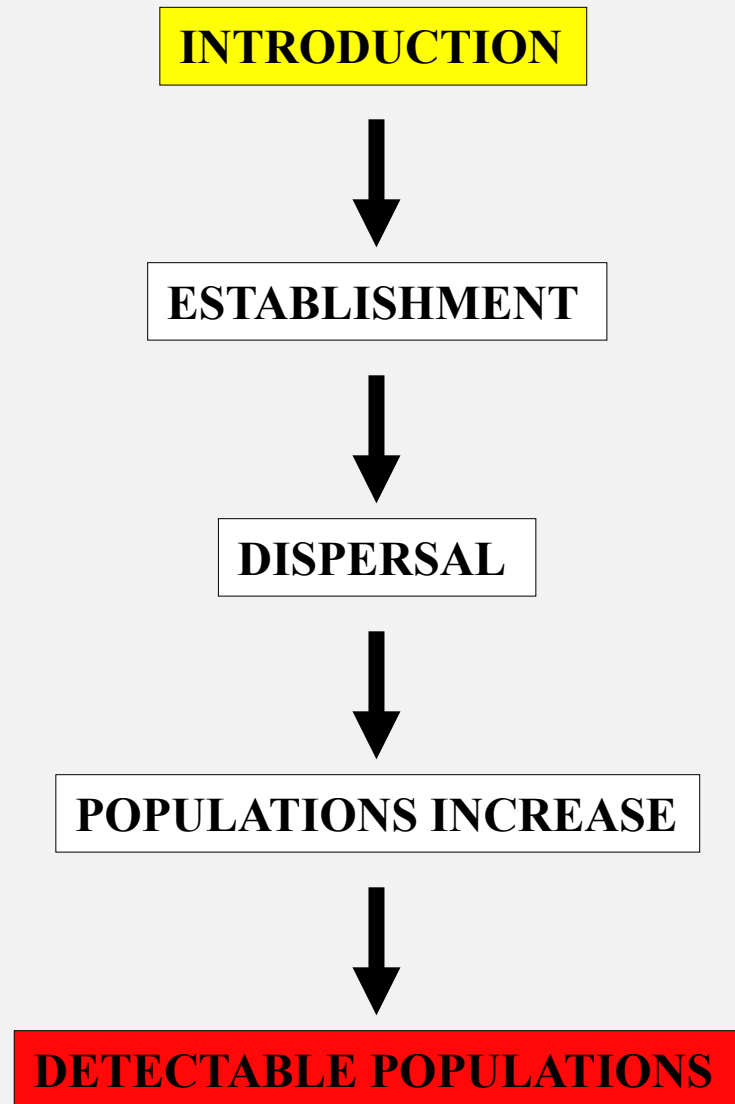
U.S. identification capabilities are inadequate





**Many targets are not
identifiable except by
experts!**

Lag time between introduction and detection



Technology for surveillance and detection of exotic species is primitive

“Jim! I’m working with stone knives and bearskins here!”



Surveillance for and Detection of Exotic Species is Costly



A Single Year's Catch for a Single Survey!!!

**> 50,000
specimens!**

Daunting!



Walnut Twig Beetle: *Pityophthorus juglandis*



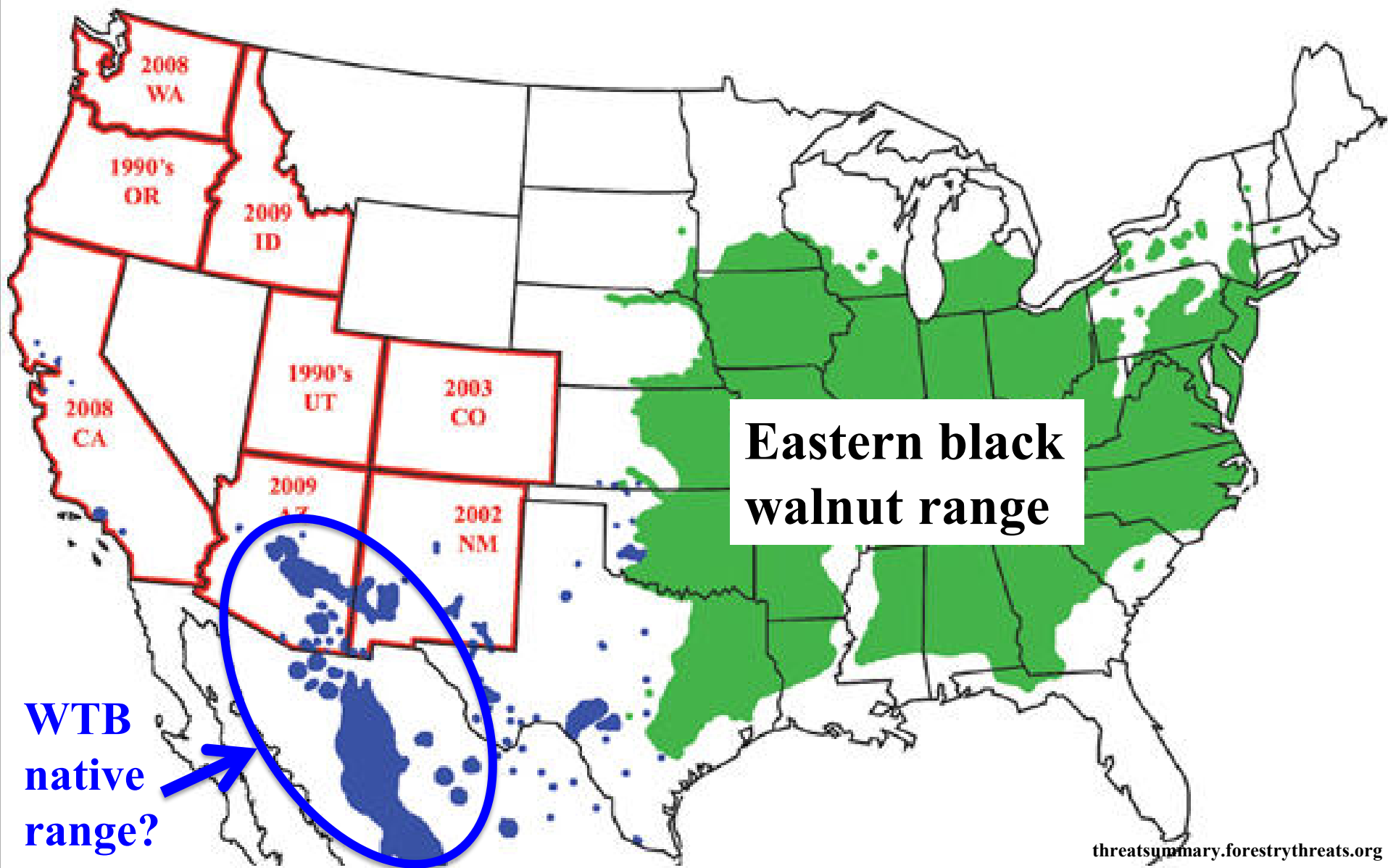
Thousand Cankers Disease



Thousand Cankers Disease



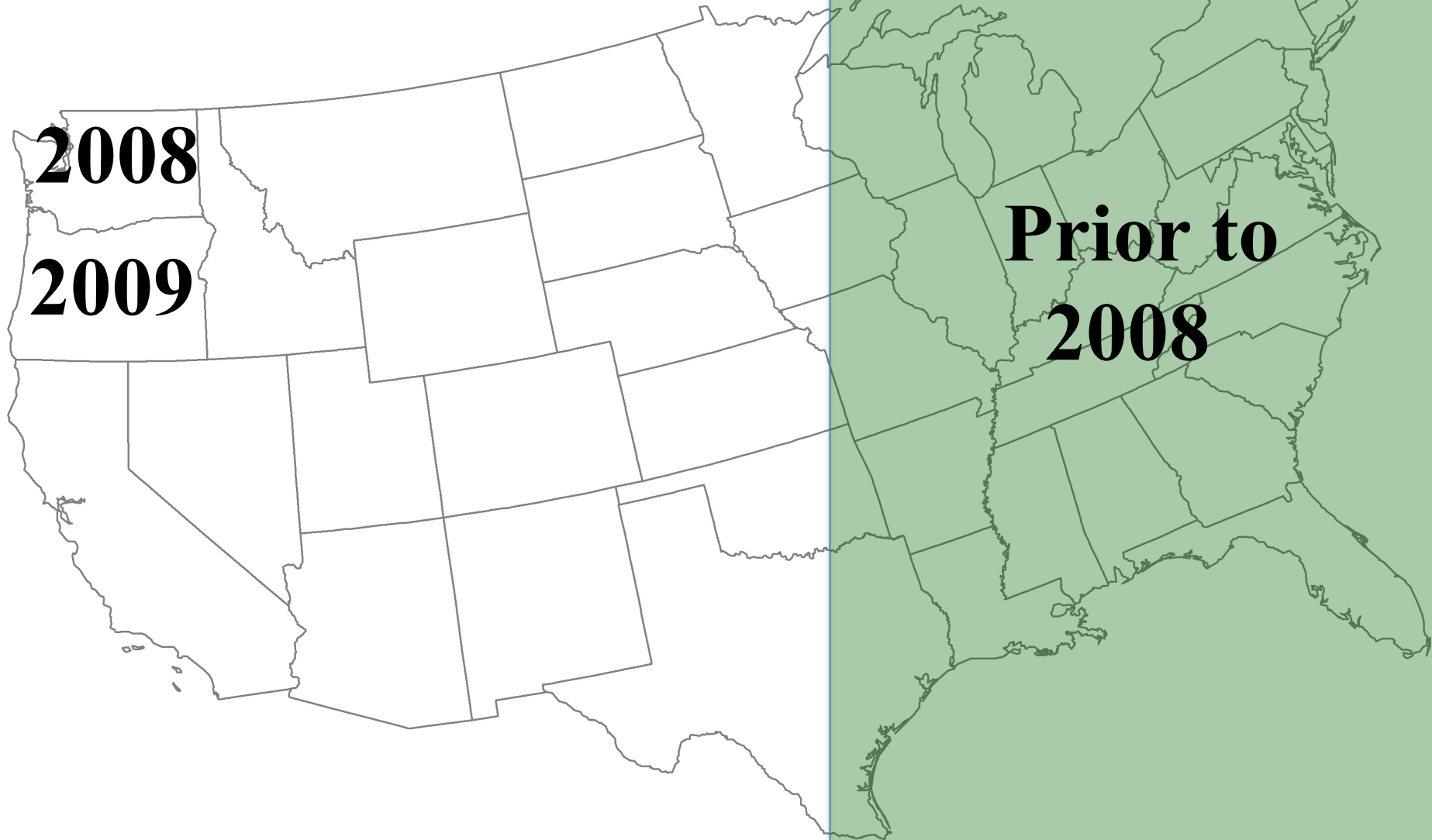
Distribution of WTB/TCD



Azalea Lace Bug
(*Stephanitis*
pyriodes)



Distribution of Azalea Lace Bug in the Continental U.S.





**I want to suck
your
chlorophyll!**





Hendrick's Park in Eugene, OR: a native forest analogue?



Novel Hosts

Based on Garden & Nursery Observations and Host Plant Trials (ODA)

3 New Host Families:

Betulaceae

Caprifoliaceae

Rosaceae

**Formerly only known
from the Ericaceae**

14 New Host Genera

Agapetes

Andromeda

Chamaedaphne

Corylus

Cotoneaster

Crataegus

Daboecia

Epigaea

Gaultheria

Kalmiopsis

Phylliopsis

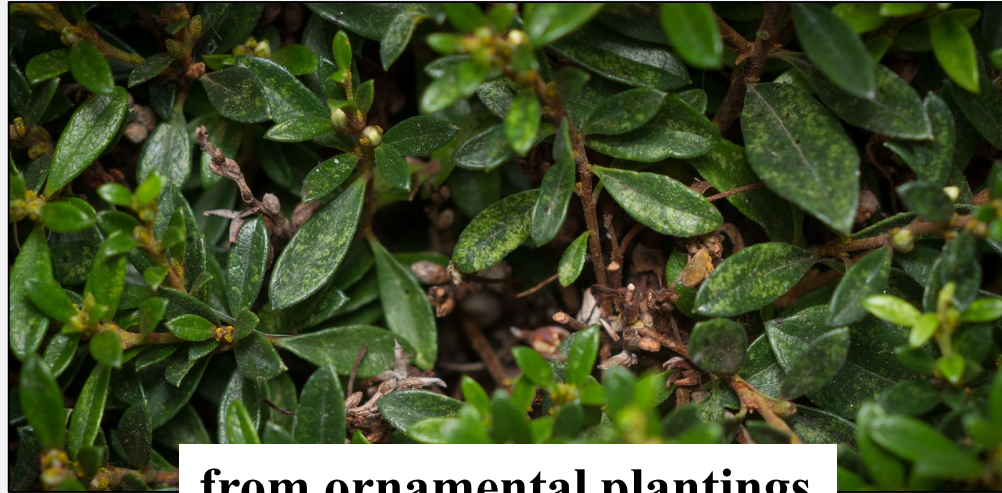
Prunus

Vaccinium

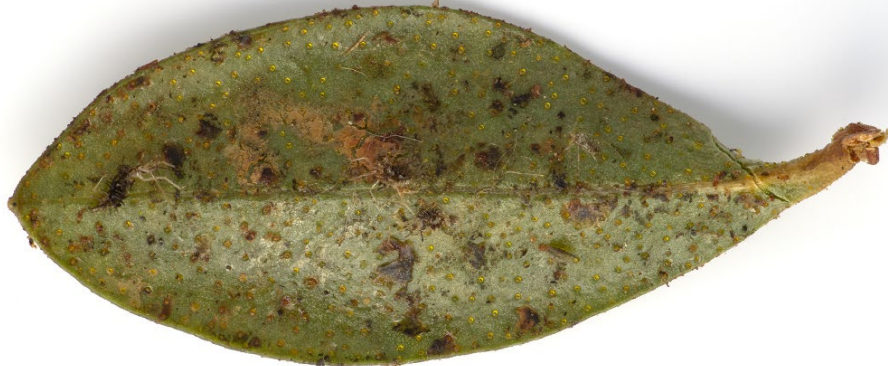
Viburnum

30 New Host Species

Kalmiopsis fragrans & *leachiana*



from ornamental plantings



killed during ODA
host plant trials



And, Now...

**Causing salal chlorosis in the
woodlands of the Willamette Valley**



If that wasn't enough...

**Greenhouse thrips (*Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*)
causing salal chlorosis on the southern Oregon coast**

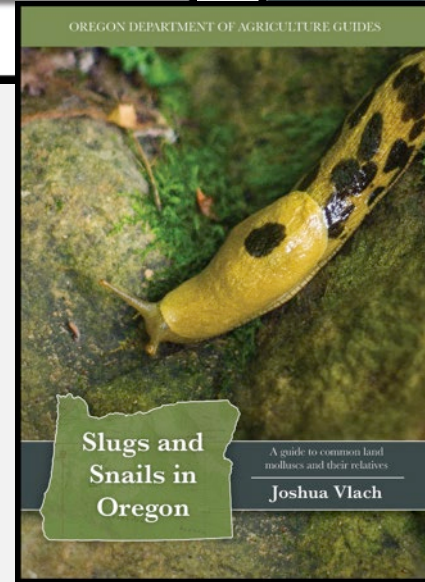
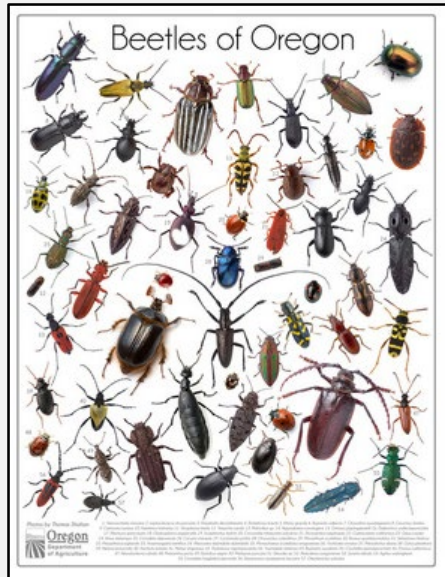
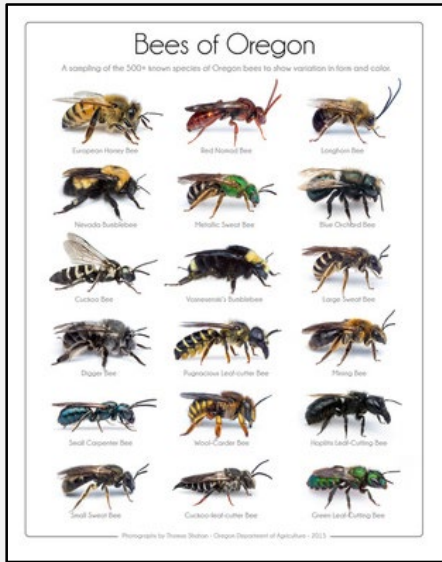


What's next?



Photo by Steve Valley
Oregon
Department of
Agriculture

Visit <http://www.odaguides.us>



My thanks to:

- **The ODA insect and invertebrate identification team members. They process thousands of samples and millions of specimens per year. ODA's invasive species surveillance programs would not be possible without their dedication to the ODA mission and their incredible skills and knowledge.**
- **ODA's imaging technicians for many of the images.**
- **Kimberly Brown, Integrated Plant Protection Center, OSU, for inviting me to present today.**
- **The audience, for your attention and consideration.**