Biological Control of Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, Halyomorpha halys Stål (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) in NYS



CALS - HVRL

CALS - NYSAES

CCE-LOFT

CALS - HVRL

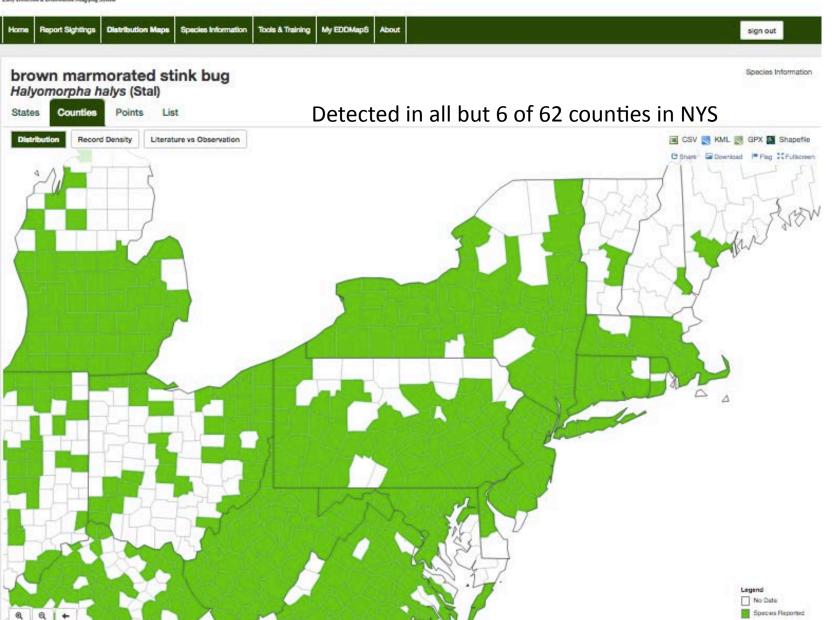
CALS - HVRL

Red Tomato Annual Growers Meeting March 1, 2019 Henry A. Wallace Center, Hyde Park, NY



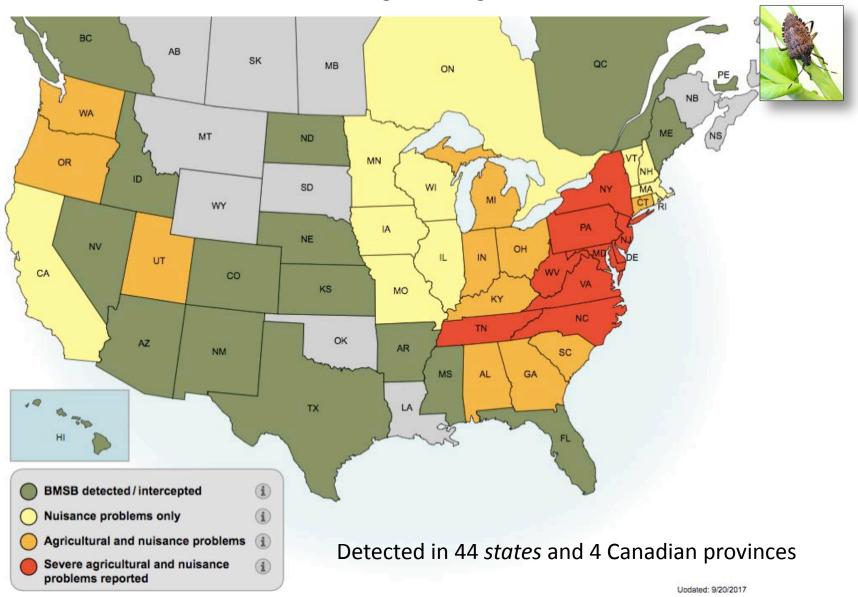
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The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug in the Ag. & Urban Environment



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Stink Bug Management



- Late Season/Presence
- Perimeter Pest

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- Elusive, Unpredictable
 - Mid-August to EOS
- 2 Generations / season
- Economic Injury
- High Value Crops
 - MRL's / Drought
 - Mgt. DTH >7d
 - Injury after 14d

Samurai Wasp, Trissolcus japonicus (Ashmead) In NYS





- Samurai wasp, *Trissolcus japonicus*, is an egg parasitoid of the BMSB
 - Lays 1 egg into each BMSB egg
- Wasp larva feed on BMSB nymph
- Adult wasp emerges from BMSB eggs
- Can have 5 generations / year
- Live along the wooded edge of Ag.
- Kills 60-90% of BMSB eggs in Asia.
- High probability of success in the US.



Samurai Wasp, Trissolcus japonicus (Ashmead) In NYS



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 - Adult wasp emerges from BMSB eggs
- Can have 5 generations / year



Live along the wooded edge of Ag.

Resides in BMSB deciduous tree hosts



Introduction to *Trissolcus japonicus* (Samurai Wasp) For BMSB Management ?





Trissolcus japonicus Field Recovery Sites in the US

 In 2014 adventive populations (wild) of *T. japonicus* were found in Beltsville, MD using sentinel BMSB eggs



(Talamas EJ, Herlihy MV, Dieckhoff C, Hoelmer KA, Buffington ML, Bon M-C, Weber DC (2015) *Trissolcus japonicus* (Ashmead) emerges in North America. Journal of Hymenoptera Research 43: 119-128. <u>https://doi.org/10.3897/JHR.43.4661</u>)

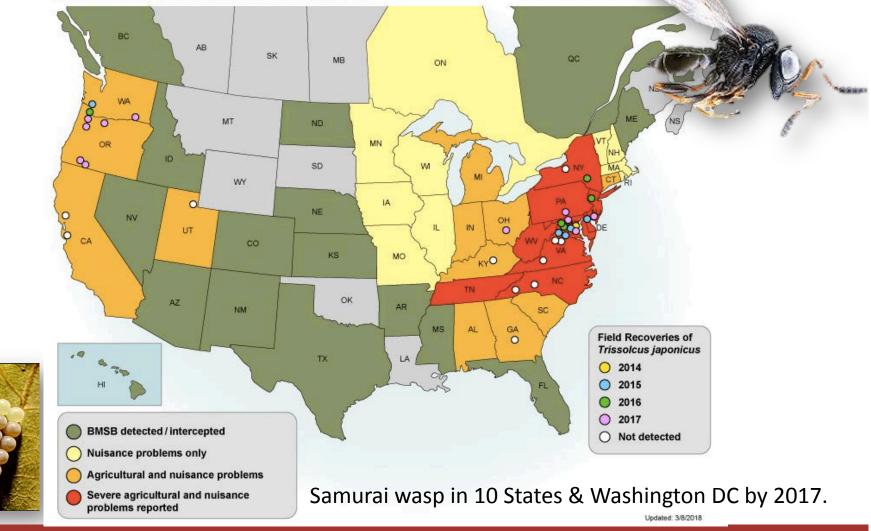
- In 2015 *T. japonicus* were found in Vancouver, WA, Washington DC and Winchester, VA,.
- In 2016, *T. japonicus was also found* in WV, MD, NJ and NY in the East, and OR in the West.





Trissolcus japonicus Field Recovery Sites in the US

U.S. Map of Field Recoveries of Trissolcus japonicus





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NYS DEC Liberation of Wildlife Permit (July 2017)

After in-depth review of applicable provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR), **DEC has concluded that its regulatory authority extends to the issuance of permits for the release of specifically defined species of wildlife and listed endangered, threatened, and/or invasive species.** Wildlife is defined in ECL S 1 1-0103. Endangered and threated species are identified in 6 NYCRR Part 182, and listed **invasive species are identified in 6 NYCRR Part 575.**

DEC has recently concluded that their statutory and regulatory framework around the Liberation of Wildlife Permit regulating release of biologicals such as insects does not generally apply to releasing insects into the wild, so long as the proposed release is not of an insect that is listed on either the endangered or invasive species listings.

Upon review by the DEC, the adventive *T. japonicus population does not require a* license or permit from DEC to undertake the movement and release of the Samurai wasp, as it is not listed within 6 NYCRR 575.







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Baseline Sentinel *H. halys* Egg Survey Placement Sites in NYS 2017 (6 Counties, 11 sites, 3-24 clusters/site/wk. N=2700 sentinel eggs, 7 plant hosts)

Schutt Orchard	Webster	Monroe	Acer saccharum, (sugar maple)	43°11'3.78"N	77° 26′ 56.76"W
Windmill Orchard	Ontario	Ontario	Acer saccharum, (sugar maple)	43°15'50.27"N	77° 22′ 35.32"W
Wooded	Holley	Orleans	Juglans nigra (Black Walnut)	43° 13' 59.52"N	78° 18' 7.27"W
Wooded	Lyndonville	Orleans	Malus spp. (crab apple)	43° 19' 38.28"N	78° 19' 33.96"W
Wooded	Medina	Orleans	Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)	43°12'1.79"N	78° 23′ 36.81"W
Partyka Farms	Kendall	Orleans	Fraxinus americana (White Ash)	43°19'8.34"N	77°59'33.72"W
KM Davies	Williamson	Wayne	Acer saccharum, (sugar maple)	43°14'10.54"N	77 °11' 23.63"W
Hepworth Farms	Marlboro	Ulster	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black Locust)	41°40'14.72"N	74° 5′ 11.21"W
Hepworth Farms	Marlboro	Ulster	Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)	41°40'14.72"N	74° 5′ 11.21"W
Minard Orchard	New Paltz	Ulster	Vitis spp. (wild grape)	41°42'1.47"N	74° 4' 24.13"W
Crist Orchard	Walden	Orange	Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)	41°33'2.64"N	74° 9′ 50.72"W



2017 H. halys -80°C Sentinel Egg Deployment



NY State-wide survey for parasitoids

- Used -80°C frozen sentinel eggs on Jalapeno leaves were attached to BMSB host foliage.
- 11 sentinel sites in 6 Counties
- 7 WNY and 4 ENY sites.
- 3 clusters/site/wk. on 10 Farms in 6 Counties
 ≈2700 sentinel eggs, 7 plant host
- Weekly June 23th Oct. 3rd



2017 H. halys -80°C Sentinel Egg Deployment



- Recollection of eggs after 5-7d
- Reared at the HVRL, placed in petri dishes and held in a controlled environment chamber at 25 ° C. / 70°rH
- Eggs were monitored for parasitoid emergence identified by E. Talamas.
- Adults parasitoids reared from sentinel egg masses given a 90% honey-water solution 1 uL droplets on dish





2017 Sentinel Egg Emergence

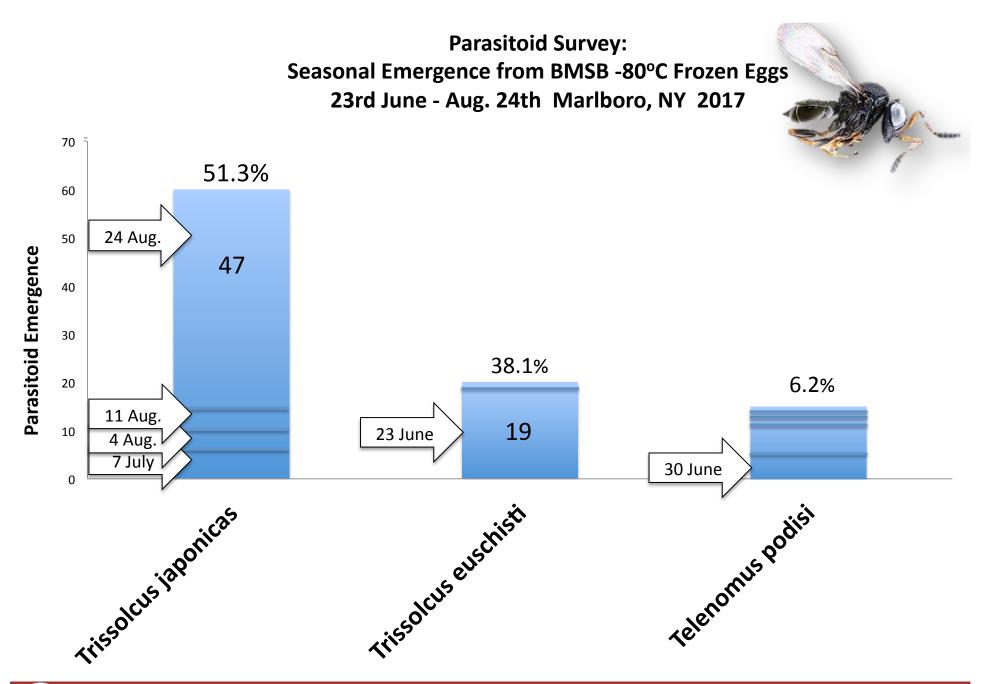
Native

Trissolcus euschisti (6/23) N=1 Marlboro, Ulster Co.

Telenomus podisi (6/30, 8/24) N=3 Marlboro, Ulster Co. N=2 Kendall, Monroe Co. N=1 Medina, Orleans Co.

Asian Invasive *Trissolcus japonicus* (7/7, 8/4, 8/11) N=60 Marlboro, Ulster Co.







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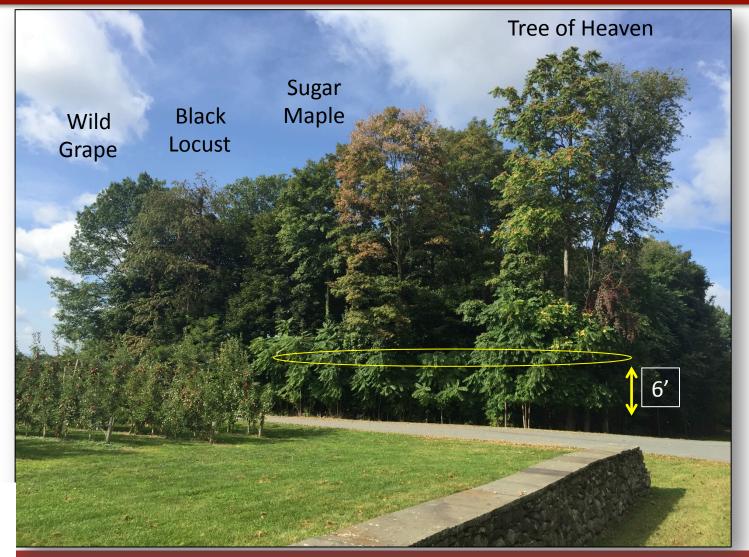
2017 Parasitized Egg Parasitoid Release 'Redistribution'



- Marlboro *T. japonicus* used to develop colony and parasitize -80°C BMSB eggs.
- Fixed parasitized eggs to petri dish lid added zip tie for RT mailing and emergence.
- Parasitized eggs sent to cooperators on 15th September.
- Parasitized eggs placed on 32 sites of 25 farms in 5 NY counties.



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug: Biological Control Release Sites





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Recollection of Parasitized Eggs

- 168 or 23.4% (N=719) successfully emerge as adults
- 0.7% partially emerged from the egg
- 76.4% of the eggs showing no sign of emergence; majority of eggs were parasitized and unsuccessful in development.



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Normal, hatched BMSB egg mass.



BMSB eggs showing damage from sucking predators.



 Predatory feeding accounts for up to 20% reduction of BMSB egg loss.



BMSB eggs showing damage from chewing predators.



Spined soldier bug Podisus maculiventris







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Normal, hatched BMSB

egg mass.



Parasitized BMSB eggs.

Native Predatory feeding and Parasitism

 Parasitism by native accounts for < 1% to 5% dependent on habitat.



Trissolcus brochymenae



Telenomus podisi



Anastatus reduvii



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Redistribution Site Confirmation of Samurai Wasp Using Post Emergence Sentinel Eggs*



- Upon emergence, sentinel eggs were placed 30 meters from *T. japonicus* in two of the release sites .
- Egg parasitism by *T. japonicus* was observed in these release sites from 15th September to 3rd October.

2017	Trissolcus japonicas	Trissolcus euschisti	Telenomus podisi	WNY County
24–Aug	0	0	2	Kendall, Monroe Co.
15–Sep	2	0	0	Webster, Wayne Co.
22–Sep	0	0	1	Medina, Orleans Co.
22–Sep	3	0	0	Webster, Wayne Co.
29–Sep	1	0	0	Webster, Wayne Co.
18-Oct	1	0	0	Holly, Orleans County



"Woe is me! for I am undone"

Isaiah 6:5 KJV

2018 Spring & Summer Season

BMSB Overwintering, Spring and Summer Egg Production

- Low colony levels
- Balance maintaining T.j. colony / with BMSB development to August.



"Woe is me! for I am undone"

Isaiah 6:5 KJV

2018 Spring & Summer Season

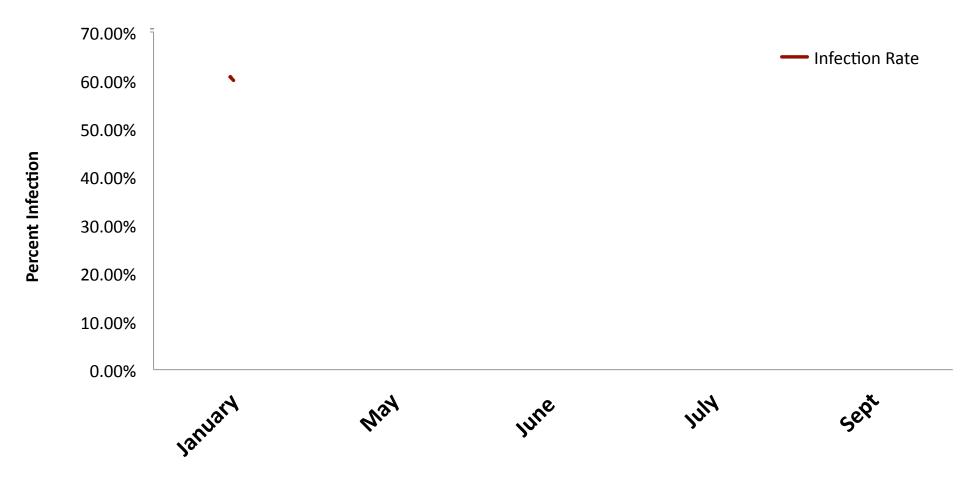
BMSB Overwintering, Spring and Summer Egg Production

- Low early season colony levels; few eggs produced
- Balance maintaining T.japonicus colony / with BMSB colony development to August.

Very high microsporidia levels were found the HVRL colony & in wild caught overwintering emerging populations from the field



HVRL BMSB Colony Microsporidia Infection Rates



* Carrie Preston – Hajek A.E. Lab, Cornell Univ.



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I. Sentinel Egg Survey June 23rd – Sept. 15th

- Weekly sentinel egg placement of 2 clusters / site
- Used 9 representative redistribution sites (2017)
- No T.j. recovered from original Marlboro site
- No T.j. recovered from 9 representative release sites

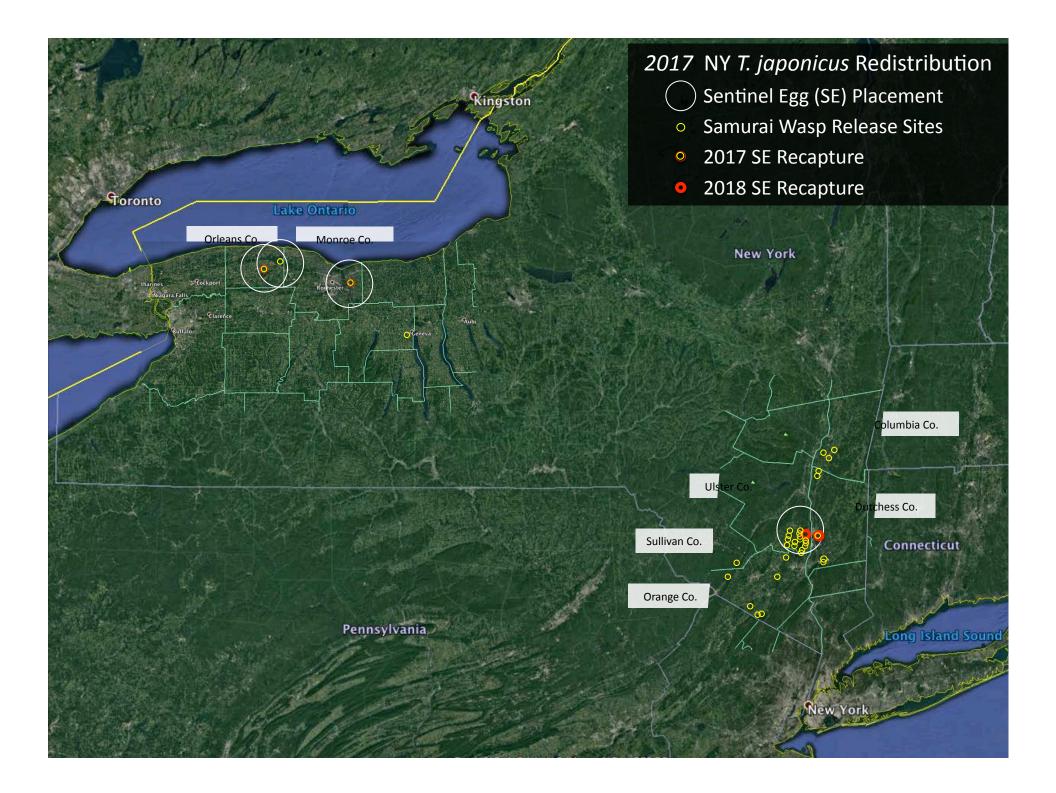
II. Alpha Scent Yellow Sticky Cards

- 2 cards in each of 9 sites replaced every 2 weeks
- Captured native parasitoids: T. euchesti & T. podesi
- (1) *T.japonicus* recovered in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.
- (1) *T.j.* in KM Davis Holly, Orleans Co.



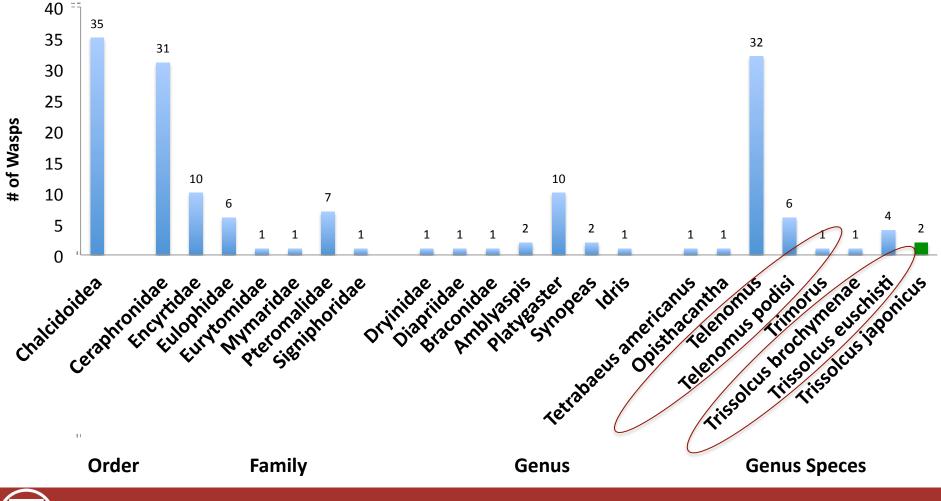






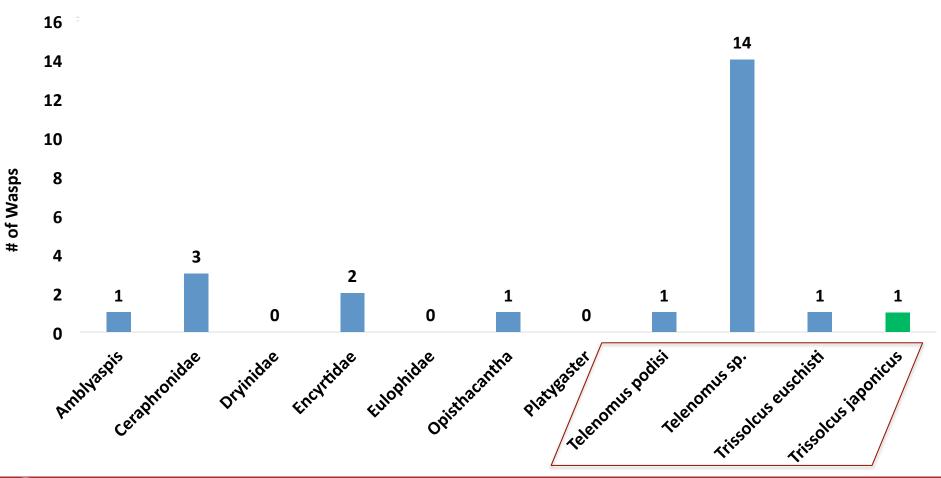
NYS Parasitoid Survey Using Alpha Scent Cards

Hymenopteran Diversity



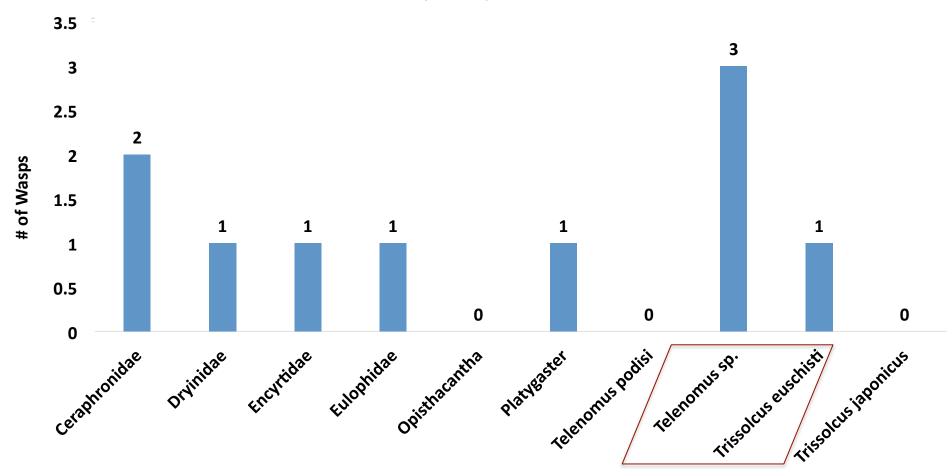
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KM Davies Site 1 Williamson NY 7/3 - 10/3 2018



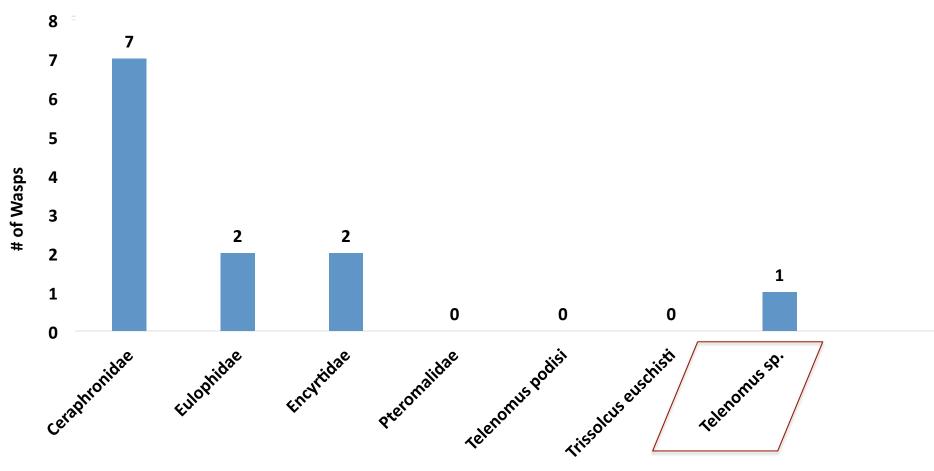


KM Davies Site 2 Williamson NY 7/3 - 10/3 2018



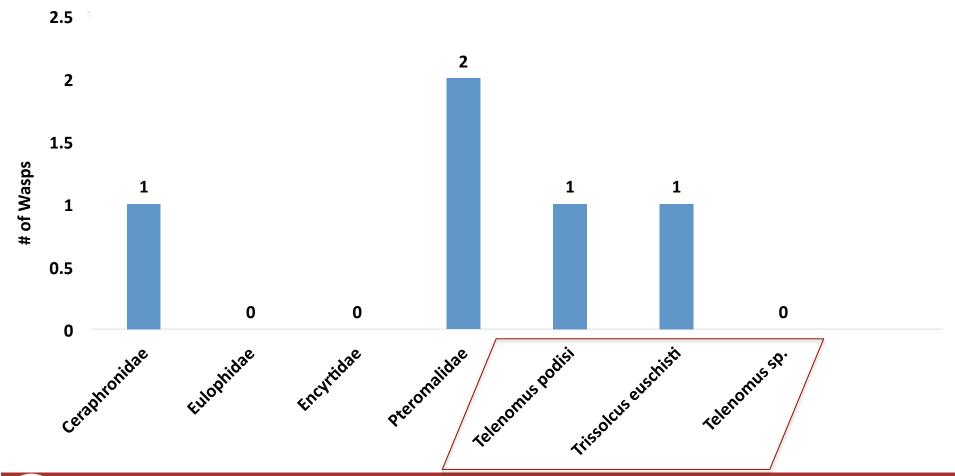


Schutt Site 1 Webster NY 7/3 - 9/9 2018



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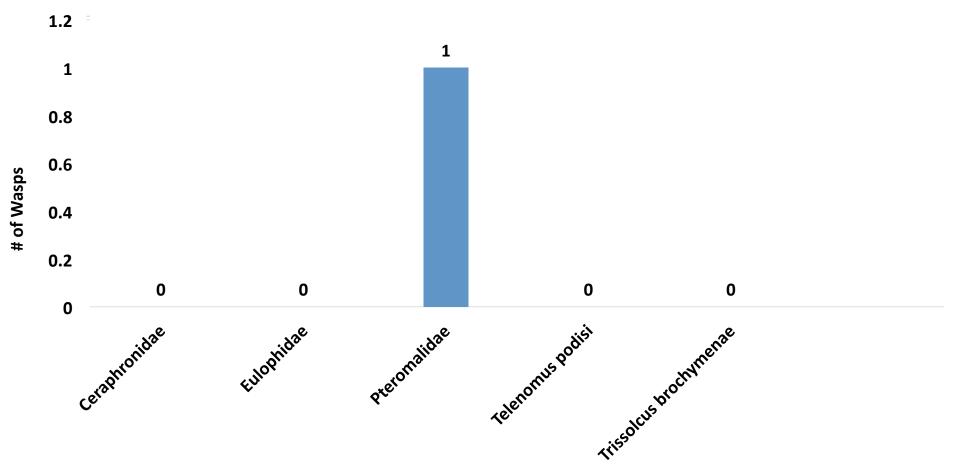
Schutt Site 2 Webster NY 7/3 - 9/9 2018





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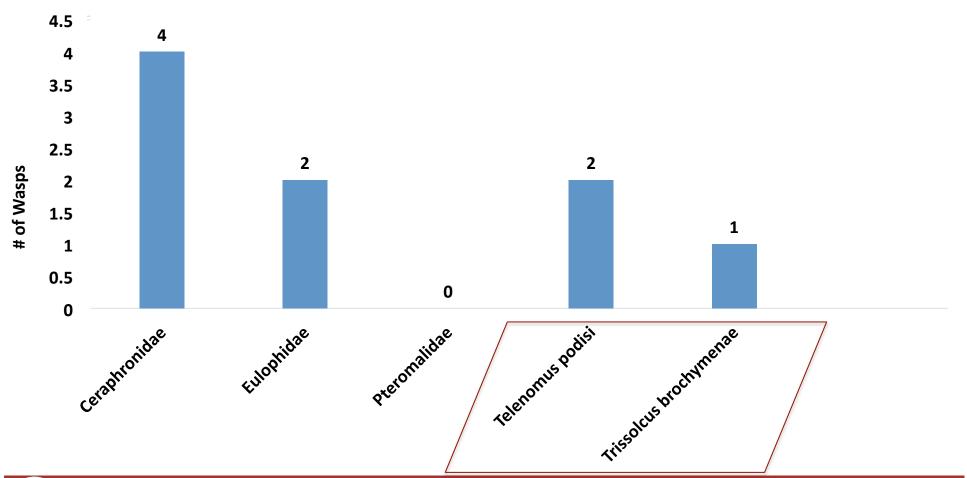
Pankratz Site 1 North Rose NY 7/3 - 10/3 2018





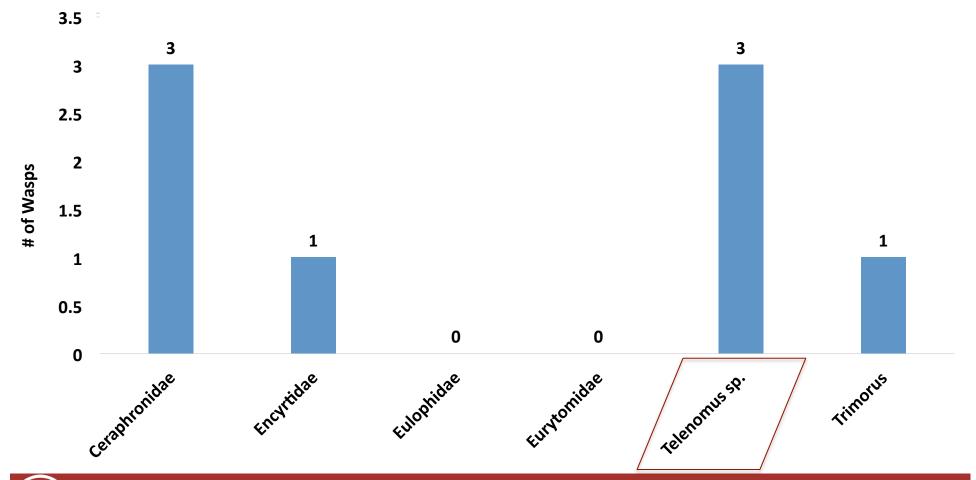
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Pankratz Site 2 North Rose NY 7/3 - 10/3 2018





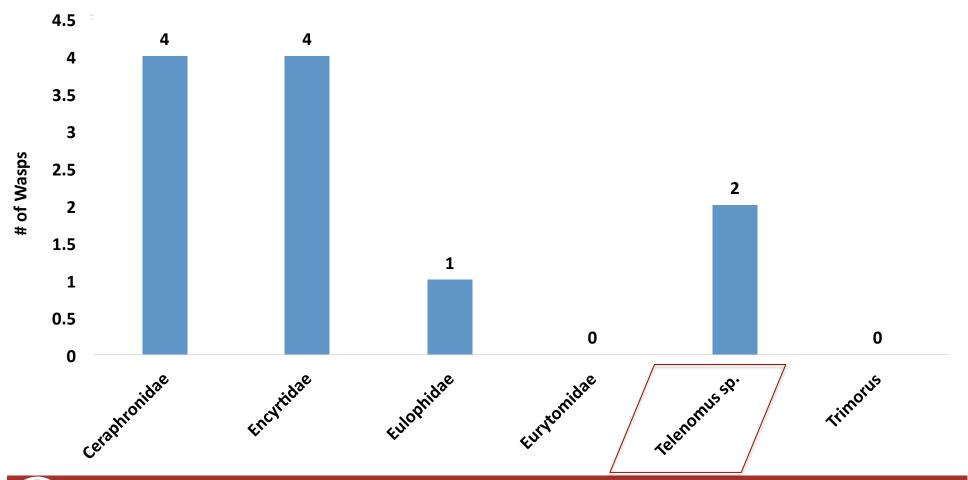
Holley NY Site 1 7/19 - 9/27 2018





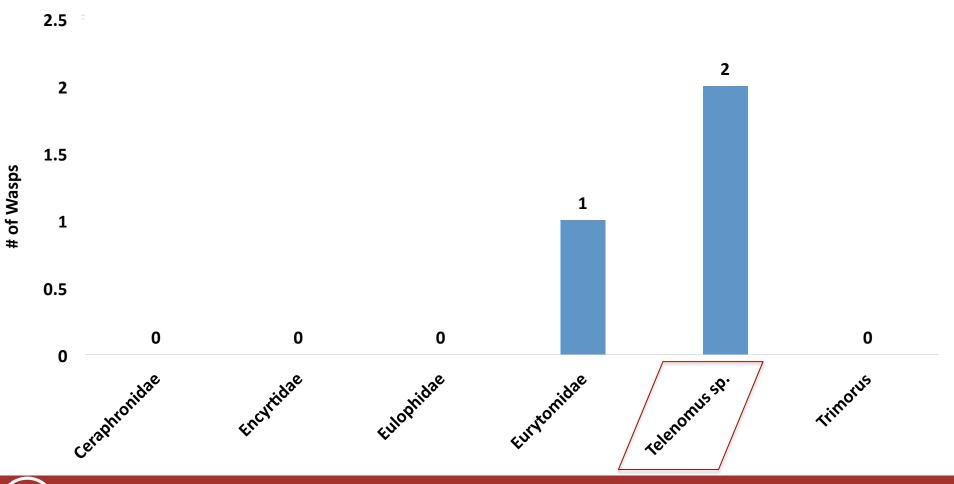
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Holley NY Site 2 7/19 - 9/27 2018

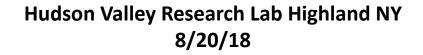


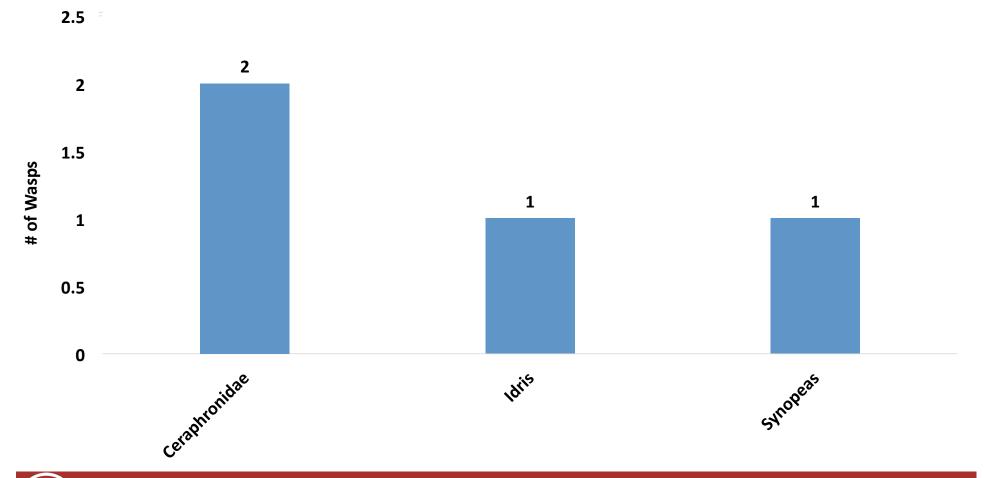
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Holley NY Site 3 7/19 - 9/27 2018



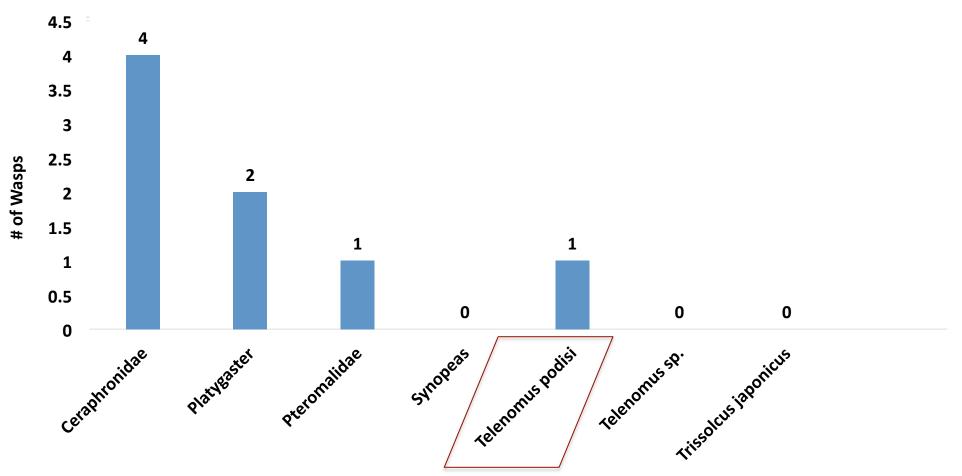








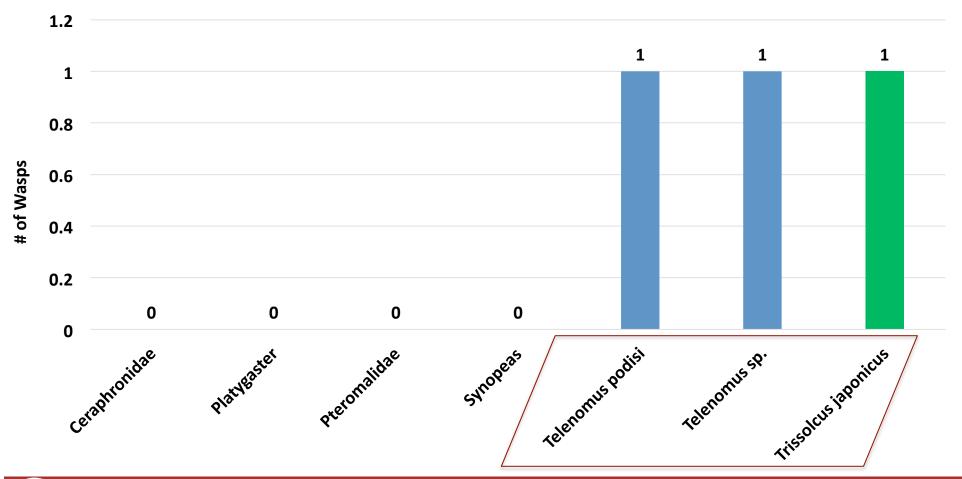
Minard Thruway Ground New Paltz NY 5/7 - 10/18 2018





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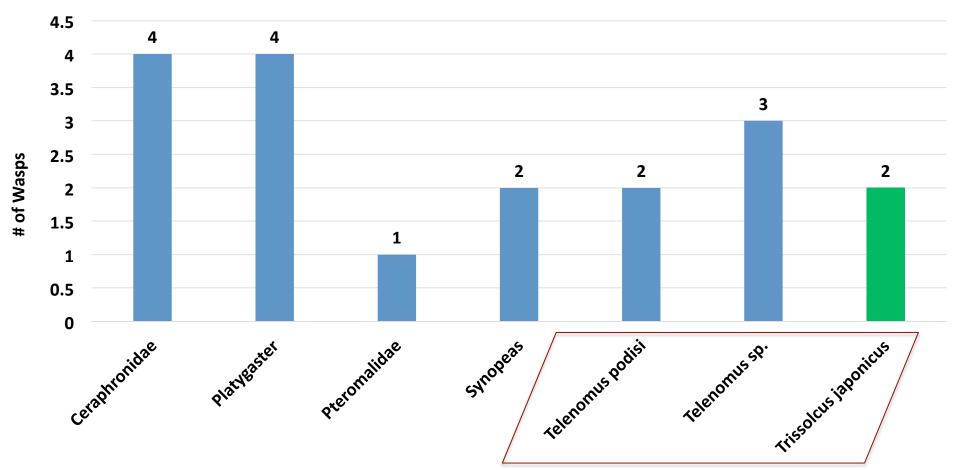
Minard Thruway Low New Paltz NY 5/7 - 10/18 2018





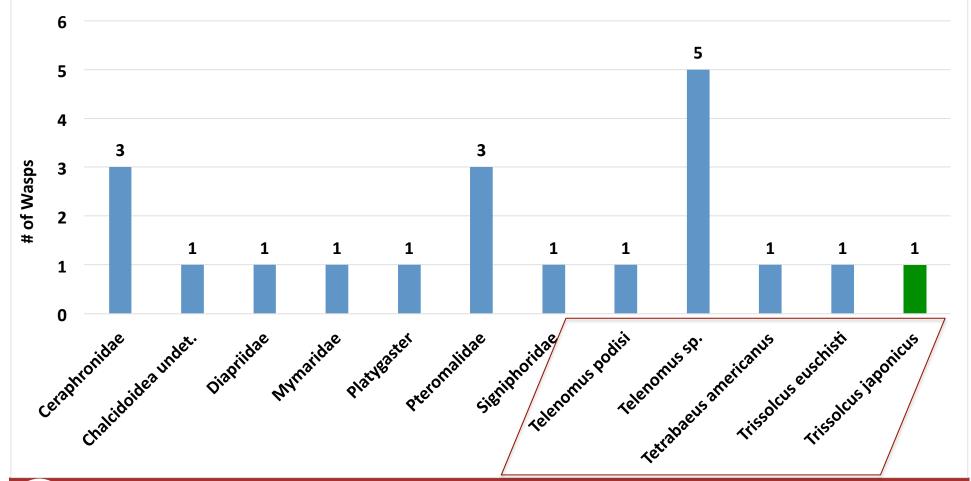
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Minard Thruway High New Paltz NY 5/7 - 10/18 2018





Poughkeepsie Farm Project 7/6 - 8/27 2019





2018 Redistribution Sites

Additional Redistribution Sites

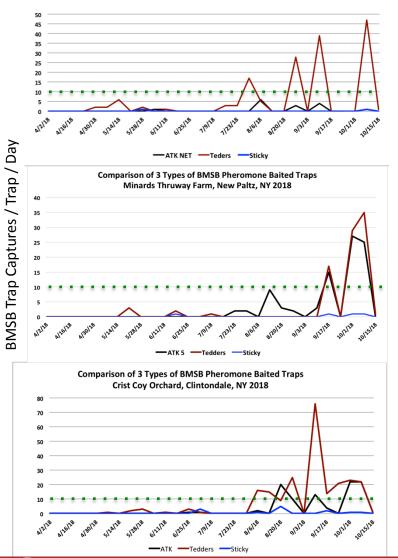
- 2 Low (24 adults) and 2 High (108 adults) release sites in 3 Counties, Ontario, Dutchess and Orange
- 1 site with no T.j. emergence from parasitized egg cluster in Orange County initial 2017 redistribution site

Monitored BMSB and Fruit Injury in T. japonius release sites

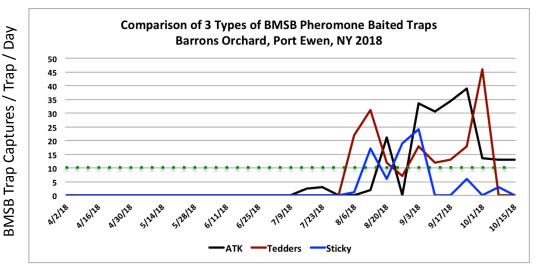
- Release and non-release sites
- Use of standard BMSB Tedders traps, pheromone and Vestigaard net with and without LED lighting



2018 Monitoring: Stink Bug Complex *'17 Trissolcus japonicus release sites* Non-T. japonicus release site



Comparison of 3 Types of BMSB Pheromone Baited Traps Crist Coy Orchard, Clintondale, NY 2018



In NYS BMSB Monitoring Traps:

• Tedders traps most effective to assess mid and late season BMSB population above thresholds.



Future Studies: Orchard Conservation Strategies For Samurai Wasp

1. Attract and Kill

- Pheromone and Insecticide impregnated netting
- Use of LED rechargeable lighting to increase BMSB captures

2. Exclusion

• Drape netting for stink bug exclusion

3. Spray Technology to Reduce Drift

- Using tower sprayer
- Smaller droplet size, lower volume, increased speed
- Optimize coverage to canopy



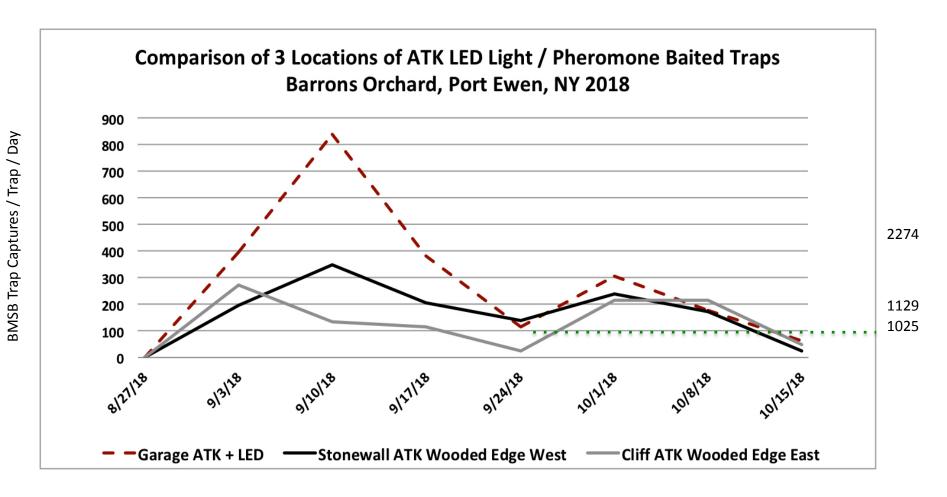
Monitoring *the* Stink Bug Complex Using Free Standing Solar LED ATK + Phermone





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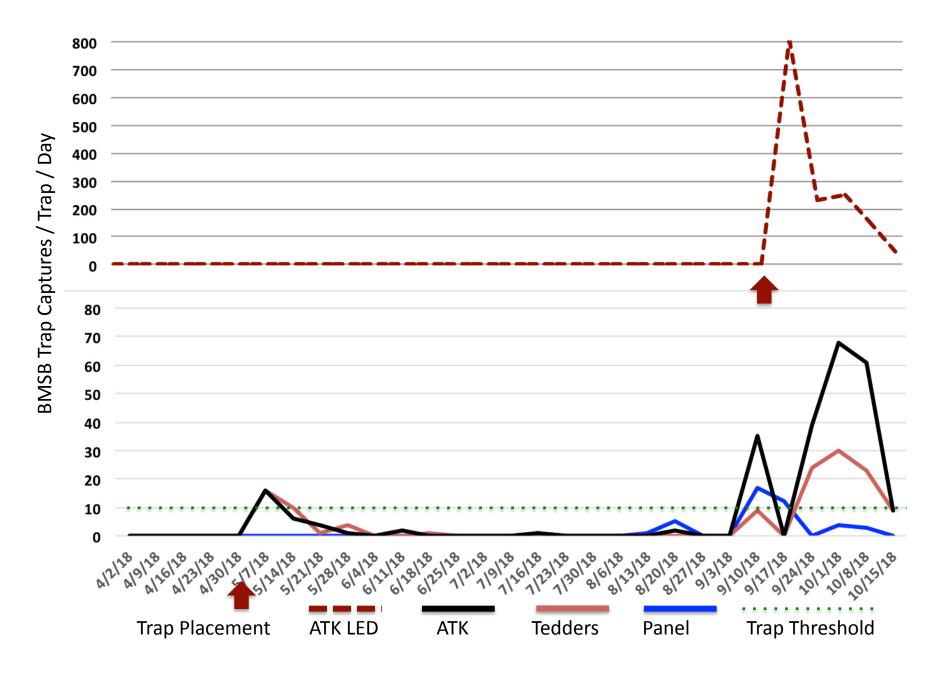
Attract & Kill of the Stink Bug Complex To Reduce BMSB Populations Along the Orchard Edge



Including Solar LED auto-on with ATK / pher. increases BMSB captures



Comparison of 4 BMSB Pheromone Baited Traps Hepworth's Organic Vegetable, Marlboro, NY 2018

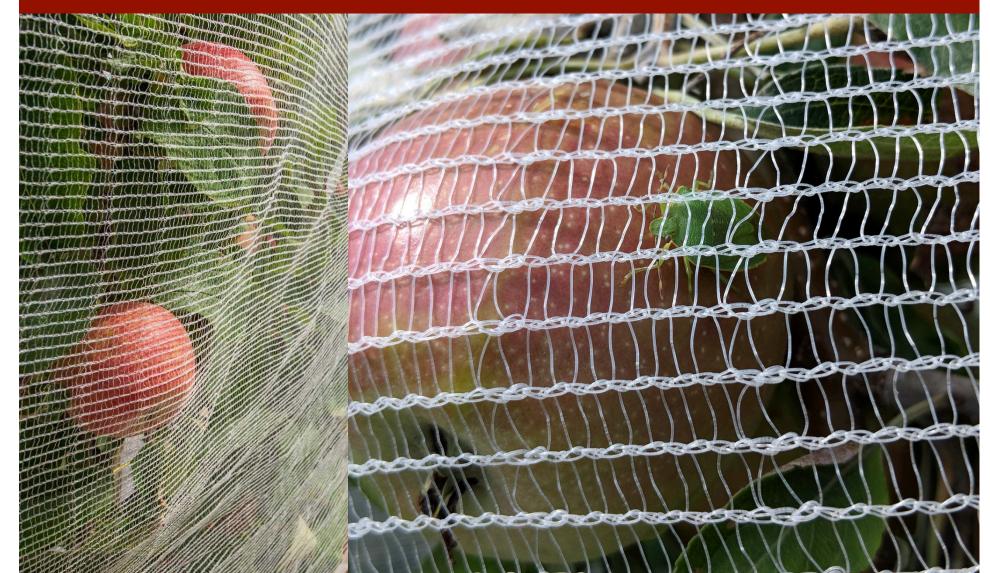






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Drape Net Insect Exclusion Study Stink Bug Exclusion ?





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Hudson Valley Research Lab

- Scab Resistant Block
- 11 Varieties on G.11
- 2018 Drape Net Study
 - Insect Exclusion





Treatment/Formulation	RateTiming	Application D	ates
Early Season IPM			
Actara	5.5 oz/A	18 th May	Pre-Net
Avaunt	6.0 oz/A	25 th May	
Entrust SC	10.0 fl oz/A	8 th June	Post-Net Application
Venerate	2.0 gal/A	21 st June	+
Season Long IPM			
Actara	5.5 oz./A	18 th May	Pre-Net
Avaunt	6.0 oz./A	25 th May	+
Imidan 70W	4.9 lbs/A	7 th June	Post-Net Application
Esteem 35WP	5.0 oz/A	21 st June	+
Assail 30SG	4.0 oz/A	21 st June	
Altacor	4.5 oz/A	21 st June	
Assail 30SG	4.0 oz/A	10 th July	
Exirel	20.5 oz/A	24st July	
Exirel	20.5 oz/A	31st July	
Exirel	20.5 oz/A	6th Aug.	
Bifenture 10DF	32.0 oz/A	6th Aug.	



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Results of 2018 Insecticide and Acaricide Studies in Eastern New York. Jentsch et. al.

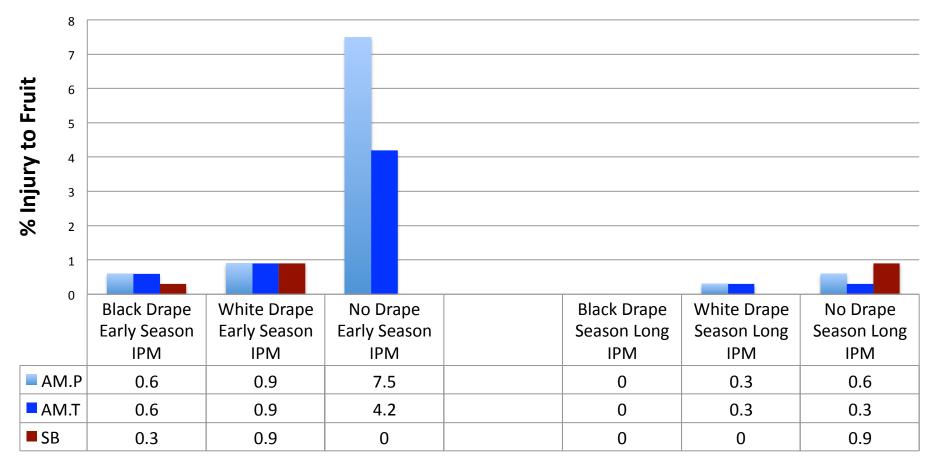
Table 1 Management of the Apple Insect Complex Using 'Drape Net' IPM / Organic Split and Season Long IPM Management . Hudson Valley Research Laboratory, Highland, NY - 2018 1

	Incidence (%) of insect damaged cluster fruit											
Net Type												
Treatment / Rate	PC	EAS	TPB	Lf.Rlr	Int. Lep	Ext.Lep	СМ	AM.P	AM.T	SJS	SB	Clean
1. Black Drape Early Season IPM	3.0 a	0.6 a	4.4 a	10.9 bc	2.2 b	18.8 b	11.3b	0.6 b	0.6 b	96.3 a	0.3 b	1.3 c
2. White Drape Early Season IPM	4.7 a	0.0 a	4.4 a	11.9 b	3.1 b	20.3 b	12.5 b	0.9 b	0.9 b	95.6 a	0.9 b	0.6 c
3. No Drape Early Season IPM	10.8 a	0.8 a	4.6 a	22.9 a	6.7 a	37.1 a	23.8 a	7.5 a	4.2a	83.8 b	3.8 a	1.3 c
4. Black Drape Season Long IPM	5.6 a	1.3 a	7.8 a	0.3 d	0.0 c	1.6 c	0.3 c	0.0 bc	0.0 b	6.6 d	0.0 b	82.5 a
5. White Drape Season Long IPM	7.8 a	0.9 a	7.8 a	0.3 d	0.0 c	0.6 c	0.0 c	0.3 b c	0.3 b	20.0 c	0.0 b	65.9 b
6. No Drape Season Long IPM	5.6 a	0.9 a	5.0 a	0.6 cd	0.3 c	1.3 c	0.0 c	0.6 b c	0.3 b	6.3 d	0.9 b	81.3 a
P value	0.2062	0.6565	0.5998	8 0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0135	0.0001	0.0154	0.0001

^a Evaluation made on 'Crimson Crisp, Honey Crisp & Gold Rush cultivars harvested on 29 September. Data were transformed using arcsine(sqrt(x)) prior to ANOVA (P ≤0.05). Means separation by Fisher Protected (P ≤0.05); treatment means followed by the same letter are not significantly different. Arithmetic means reported.



IPM / Organic Split and Season Long IPM in Apple Management Programs Using 'Drape Net' .





Conclusion – 2019

T.japonicus has been re-distributed to 40 NYS farm sites

- 2019: Increase T.j. release sites in NY by 50-100%
- Monitor representative release sites to determine efficacy
 - BMSB presence using trapping; BMSB injury to crops
 - Monitor Samurai wasp: sentinel egg and yellow cards
- Developing attract and kill strategies along orchard perimeter to conserve *T.japonicus*
- Demo spray drift field workshops to reduce drift into woodland habitat.





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Research Assistant	Lucas Canino
Farm Manager	Albert Woelfersheim
Administrative Assistant	Erica Kane
Administrative Assistant	Christine Kane
HRVL & NEWA Weather Data	Christopher Leffelman, Albert Woelfersheim

Special thanks to Elijah Talamas (Trissolcus spp. / parasitoid identification)

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