

# Can we slow the invasion of insect pests?



**Josh Vlach**  
Entomologist

**Oregon Department of Agriculture**  
**Spring into Gardening**  
**April 4, 2019; 10:45-11:45am**  
**Hegewald Center**



**Oregon**  
Department  
of Agriculture



# Outline

- **Invasive Species situation in Oregon**
  - European cherry fruit fly
  - lanternfly
  - Biting mites!
- **Pest issues on the horizon**
  - Allium leafminer
- **Regulated pests**
  - International trade issue
- **More Pests on the Horizon**
- **Notifying the ODA**
- **How we slow the invasion**
- **“My” problems**
- **How do I help make change?**

# Think about the last pest problem you dealt with . . .

- **was it:**
  - **a lawn?** weeds mostly exotic, insect damage mostly exotic
  - **Slugs or snails?** all the pests are exotic
  - **Your garden?** Most of the aphids, whiteflies, scales and mealybugs are exotic; most of the weeds are exotic
  - **Your fruit trees and bushes?** Mostly exotic!
  - **Honey bee problems** (like them, all exotic)
- **What would life have been like if we'd been more careful?**

# **I'll tell you!**

- There would be less pesticides used**
- It would require less soil disturbance (weed control)**
- Organic gardening and farming would be easier**
- Our native bees would be less at risk**

# Why do we have all of these exotic species?

- Agricultural and ornamental plants brought to the New World
- Movement of raw wood products
- Mail ordering bees; migratory beekeeping



# It is too bad, but what is done is done, right?

- No! We keep doing it!

- There are plenty of pests in the world!

# Douglas fir

1/12= 8%

- Giant conifer aphid, *Cinara* spp.
- **Brown soft scale, *Coccus hesperidum***
- Coneworm, *Dioryctria* spp.
- Cooley spruce gall adelgid, *Adelges cooleyi*
- Douglas fir needle midge, *Contarinia pseudotsugae* and *C. cuniculator*
- Douglas fir tussock moth, *Orgyia pseudotsugata*
- Douglas fir twig weevil, *Cylindrocopturus furnissi*
- Pine needle scale, *Chionaspis pinifoliae* and ***Matsucoccus* spp.**
- Douglas fir pitch moth, *Synanthedon navaroensis*
- Sequoia pitch moth, *Synanthedon sequoia*
- Silver spotted tiger moth, *Lophocampa argentata*
- Spruce spider mite, *Oligonychus ununguis*

# Maple

7/13= 54%

- Norway maple aphid, *Periphyllus lyropictus*
- Western boxelder bug, *Boisea rubrolineata*
- Carpenterworm, *Prionoxystus robiniae*
- Cottony maple scale, *Neopulvinaria innumerabilis*
- Leafcutting bee, Megachilidae
- Maple bladder gall mite, *Vasates quadripedes*
- Maple shoot moth, *Proteoteras aesculana*
- Maple tip moth, *Proteoteras* spp.
- Oystershell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi*
- Root weevil (mixed, mostly European)
- Rose leafhopper, *Edwardsiana rosae*
- Satin moth, *Leucoma salicis*
- Western flower thrips, *Frankliniella occidentalis*



# Many agricultural pests are exotic

## Blueberry

9 Exotic  
10 Native

### Aphids

Green peach aphid, *Myzus persicae*,

**EXOTIC**

*Ericaphis fimbriata*, NATIVE?

### Caterpillars

Cherry fruitworm, *Grapholita packardii*,

NATIVE

Obliquebanded leafroller, *Choristoneura rosaceana*, NATIVE

Orange tortrix, *Argyrotaenia franciscana*, NATIVE

Winter moth, *Operophtera brumata*, NATIVE

### Beetles

Obscure root weevil, *Sciopithes obscurus*,

NATIVE

Black vine weevil, *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*,

**EXOTIC**

Rough strawberry root weevil, *O. rugosostriatus*, **EXOTIC**

Strawberry root weevil, *O. ovatus*, **EXOTIC**

### Flies

Blueberry gall midge, *Dasineura oxycoccana*, regional **EXOTIC**

Spotted wing Drosophila, *Drosophila suzukii*, **EXOTIC**

### True bugs

Brown marmorated stinkbug, *Halyomorpha halys*, **EXOTIC**

Azalea bark scale, *Acanthococcus azalea*, NATIVE?

Lecanium scale, *Parthenolecanium* spp., **EXOTIC**

### Hymenoptera

Western yellowjacket, *Vespula pensylvanica*, NATIVE

Common yellowjacket, *V. vulgaris*, NATIVE

German yellowjacket, *V. germanica*, **EXOTIC**

Aerial yellowjacket, *Dolichovespula arenaria*, NATIVE

# Inundation by Exotic Species

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

**~ 4% of terrestrial invertebrate species in Oregon are exotic**



# New Exotic Invertebrate Species Found Established in Oregon 2007-2018

113

Scientific name	Common name				
<i>Acanthocinus leechi</i>	a longhorned beetle	<i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i>	Western corn rootworm	<i>Phenacoccus nr. gossypii</i>	undescribed species
<i>Aceria caliberberis</i>	gall mite	<i>Diaphnocoris chlorionis</i>	Honeylocust plant bug	<i>Philopeton plagiatum</i>	weevil
<i>Aceria spartii</i>	bud mite	<i>Diptacus mazuriensis</i>	rust mite	<i>Phorodon cannabis</i>	cannabis, hemp, or bhlang aphid
<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>	Maple leaf-tier or Maple button	<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i>	vine or grape thrips	<i>Phyllocoptes compressus</i>	rust mite
<i>Aculops cannabicola</i>	hemp russet mite	<i>Drosophila hydei</i>	a vinegar fly	<i>Phylloxera quercus group</i>	oak phylloxera
<i>Aculus ballei</i>	linden mite	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	spotted wing drosophila	<i>Phymatodes lividus</i>	longhorned beetle
<i>Aculus gleditsiae</i>	rust mite	<i>Encarsia inaron</i>	ash whitefly parasitoid wasp	<i>Phytomyza hellebori</i>	hellebore leafminer
<i>Aeolothrips albicinctus</i>	a thrips	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	light brown apple moth	<i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i>	Walnut twig beetle
<i>Agrilus cuprescens</i>	Rose stem girdler	<i>Epitrix sp. (determination forthcoming)</i>	a flea beetle	<i>Planococcus citri</i>	Citrus mealybug
<i>Aleyrodes proletella</i>	cabbage whitefly	<i>Eriopeltis lichtensteini</i>	scale	<i>Platycleis tessellata</i>	tessellated shieldback
<i>Amphimallon majale</i>	European chafer	<i>Eriophyes canestrini</i>	boxwood bud mite	<i>Pomacea maculata</i>	
<i>Amyntas gracilis</i>	Asian jumping worm	<i>Ferrisia gilli</i>	Gill's mealybug	<i>Ponera testacea</i>	ant
<i>Anoscopus serratulae</i>	leafhopper	<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	Cereal fly	<i>Proposocus pulchripennis</i>	bark louse
<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	bee moth	<i>Glycaspis brimblecombei</i>	Eucalyptus redgum lerp psyllid	<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i>	False oleander scale
<i>Arion hortensis</i>	garden slug	<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i>	Latania scale	<i>Psylliodes affinis</i>	Bittersweet flea beetle
<i>Arocatus melanocephalus</i>	elm seed bug	<i>Hexacola neoscatellae</i>	a parasitoid wasp	<i>Psyllopsis fraxinicola</i>	psyllid
<i>Ataenius abditus</i>	a small scarab	<i>Holoparamesus caularum</i>	handsome fungus beetle	<i>Rhyncophytoptus new sp. 1</i>	Eriophyidae
<i>Athysanus argentarius</i>	leafhopper	<i>Homadula anisocentra</i>	mimosa webworm	<i>Rhyncophytoptus new sp. 2</i>	Eriophyidae
<i>Bactericera maculipennis</i>	a jumping louse	<i>Hoplocampa chrysorrhoea</i>	sawfly	<i>Ribautiana tenerrima</i>	bramble leafhopper
<i>Badumna longinqua</i>		<i>Humerobates rostromellatus</i>	a moss mite	<i>Schevchenkella dentata</i>	rust mite
<i>Balanococcus diminutus</i>	Phormium mealybug	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	old house borer	<i>Scolytus schevyrewi</i>	Banded elm bark beetle
<i>Balanococcus diminutus</i>	New Zealand Flax mealybug	<i>Labarrus pseudolividus</i>	an exotic dung beetle	<i>Scythris limbella</i>	a Eurasian moth
<i>Blaniulus guttulatus</i>	Spotted snake millipede	<i>Latrodectus geometricus</i>	brown widow	<i>Simplocaria semistriata</i>	moss beetle
<i>Boettgerilla pallens</i>	wormslug	<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>	moss snail	<i>Siphoninus phillyreae</i>	ash whitefly
<i>Cacopsylla fatsiae</i>	Fatsia psyllid	<i>Limonia distans</i>	crane fly	<i>Smynthuroides betae</i>	bean root aphid
<i>Caliscelis bonelli</i>	piglet bug	<i>Macrosiphum hellebori</i>	Hellebore aphid	<i>Spissistilus festinus or Ceresa festina</i>	three cornered alfalfa treehopper
<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 sp.</i>	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 specioles</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>Neoclytus caprea</i>	banded ash borer	<i>Tremex columba</i>	pigeon tremex
<i>Chaetophora spinosa</i>	a moss beetle	<i>Neodiprion sertifer</i>	European pine sawfly	<i>Trialetrodes abutiloneus</i>	banded-wing whitefly
<i>Clitostethus arcuatus</i>	ash whitefly ladybird beetle	<i>Neohydatothrips setosus</i>	thrips	<i>Trioza alacris</i>	jumping louse
<i>Compothrips jacksoni</i>		<i>Onthophagus taurus</i>	bullhorned dung beetle	<i>Trissolcus japonicus</i>	Brown marmorated stink bug parasitoid
<i>Corythucha arcuata</i>	oak lace bug	<i>Orchestes alni</i>	European elm flea weevil	<i>Trypodendron domesticum</i>	ambrosia beetle
<i>Crisicoccus probably azaleae</i>	Azalea mealybug	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	barred fruit-tree tortrix	<i>Xiphydria maculata</i>	small wood wasps
<i>Cyclorhipidion pelliculosum</i>	ambrosia beetle	<i>Pasiphila rectangularata</i>	green pug moth	<i>Xyleborus monographus</i>	ambrosia beetle
<i>Cydia coniferana</i>	Conifer bark-feeding tortrix				

# New Exotic Invertebrate Species Found Established in Oregon 2007 - 2018

---

<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
2017	3
2018	10

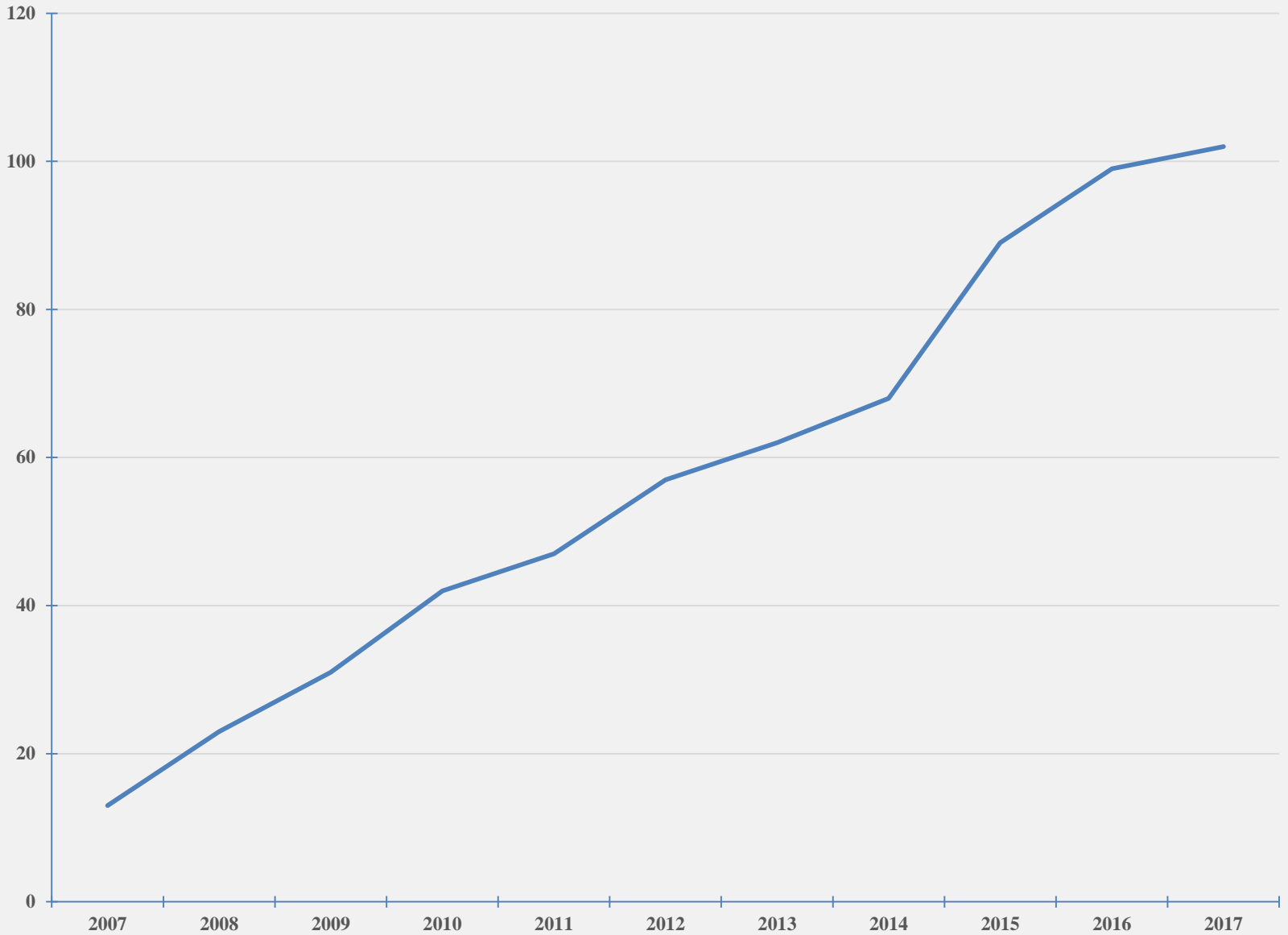
An average of  
9.3 species/year

or

> 1 every two months!

# Rate of Detection of New Oregon Exotics

**Number  
Of  
New  
Exotic  
Species**



**Year**

# Significant Exotic Pests Detected 2007-2017

---

Average detection rate: 9.3 species/year

Proportion significant pests detected: 1 in 7

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

*Aculops cannabicola*  
*Aleyrodes protella*  
*Amphimallon majale*  
*Amyntas gracilis*  
*Arion hortensis*  
*Brachyepplus 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 hoppr  
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!



# CBP and Port inspections

- Sheer volume- less than 2% of containers inspected

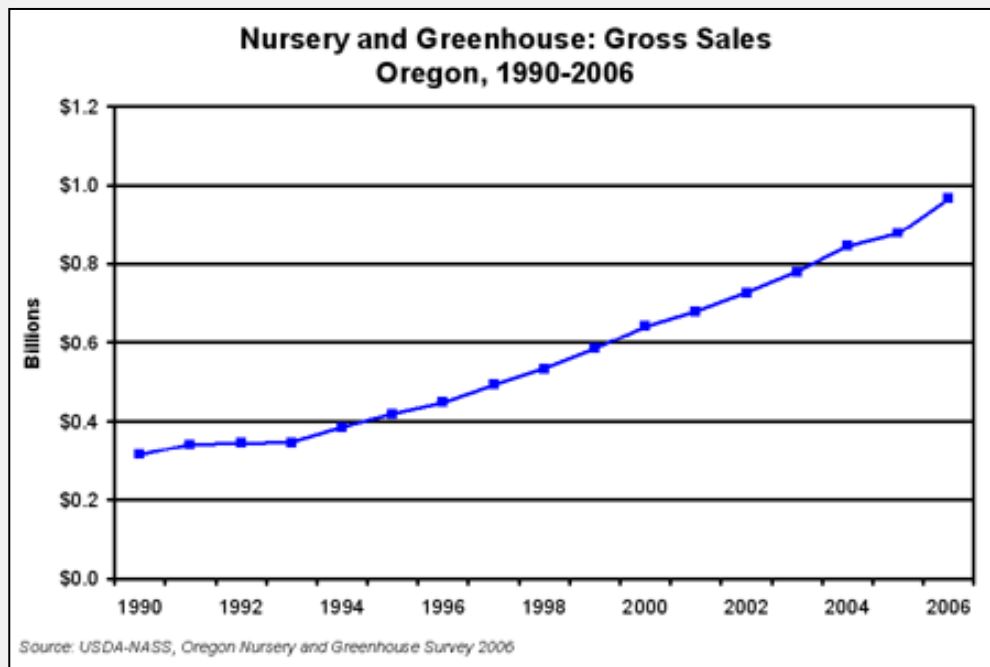


U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

# How Did Oregon's Exotics Get Here?

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

} **79%**





# **Pathway: Live Plants From All Over!**

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



# 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!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



\*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.

# We do have successes!



female

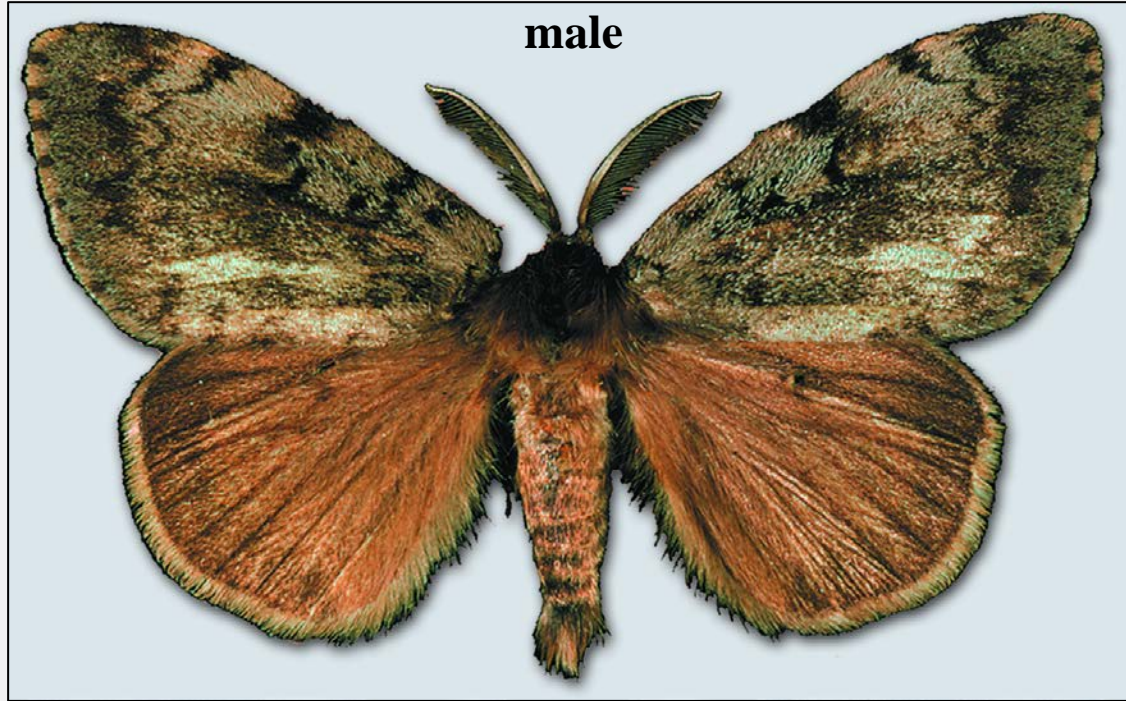


egg  
mass

uwex.edu

# European gypsy moth AND Asian gypsy moth

male



Asian gypsy moth  
caterpillar

# Gypsy Moth and Asian Gypsy

C

## Moth

- 15,979 traps for 2018

### Oregon Gypsy Moth and Asian Gypsy Moth Trapping Program 2018

Oregon Department of Agriculture in cooperation with USDA APHIS

Number of Traps per Section (Square Mile)



10,899 AGM traps set  
5,080 GM traps set  
15,979 total traps set



# The Pesticide story

- **New exotic pests will increase pesticide use**
- **The public wants to restrict pesticide use**
- **We NEED pesticides for eradication**
  - **Short term, targeted use**
  - **To prevent, long term widespread use**
- **Support!**
- *The myth of the like minded neighbor*

# **Japanese beetle story**

- **Kept out of Oregon for over 80 years**
- **Primary reason for turf treatments**
- **Airport**
- **Recession funding cuts**
- **Reduced trapping**
- **SW Portland metro area**

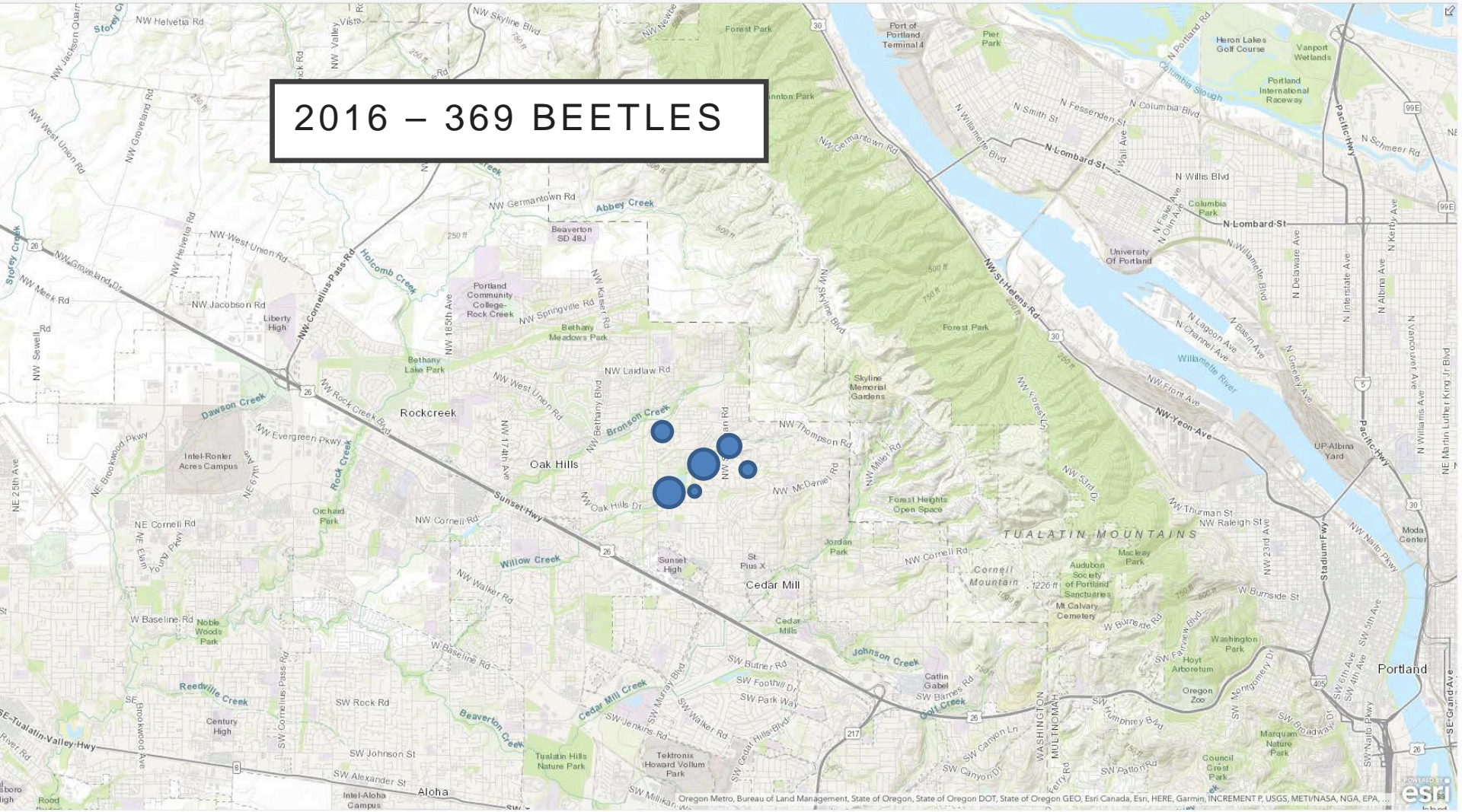
# Japanese Beetle



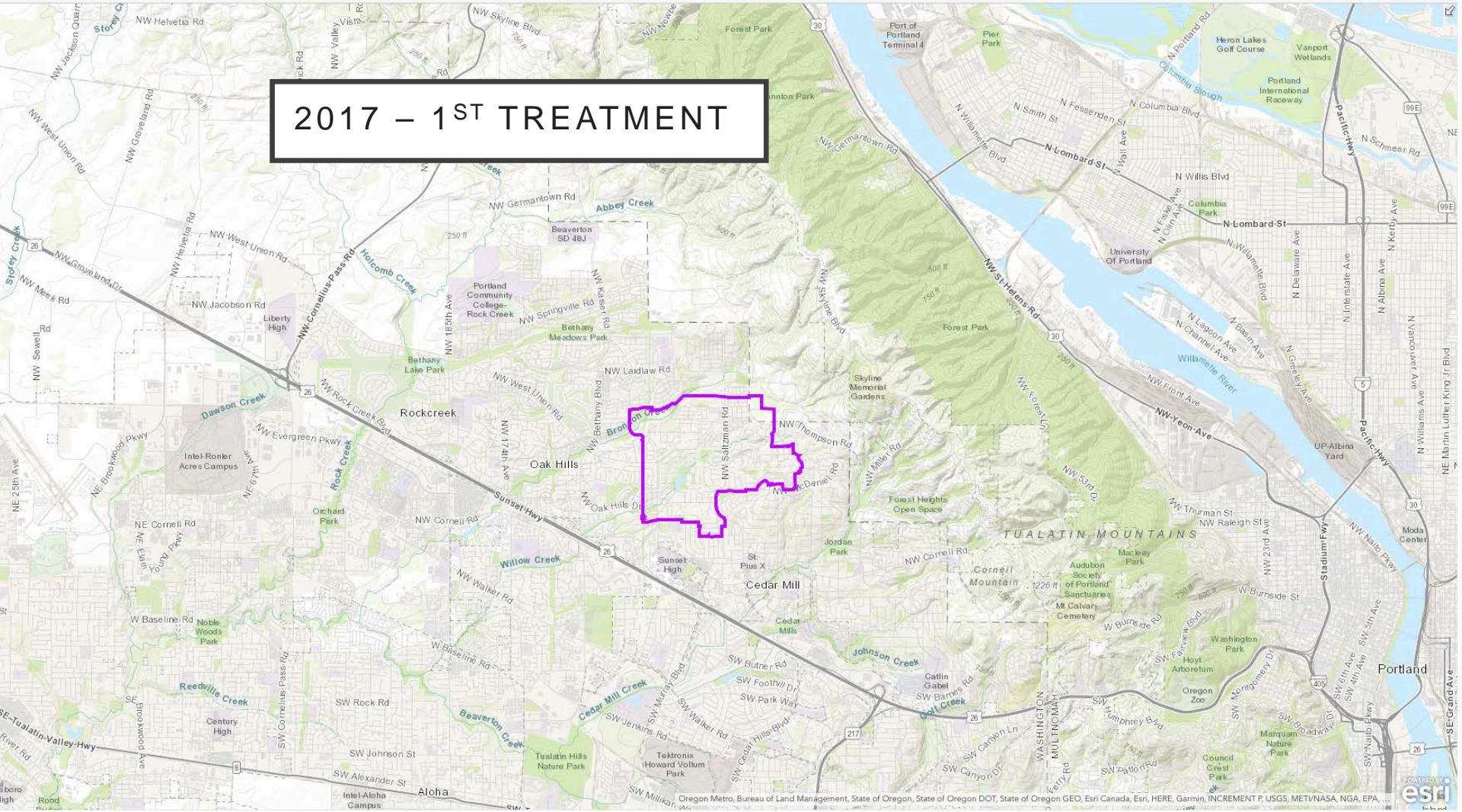




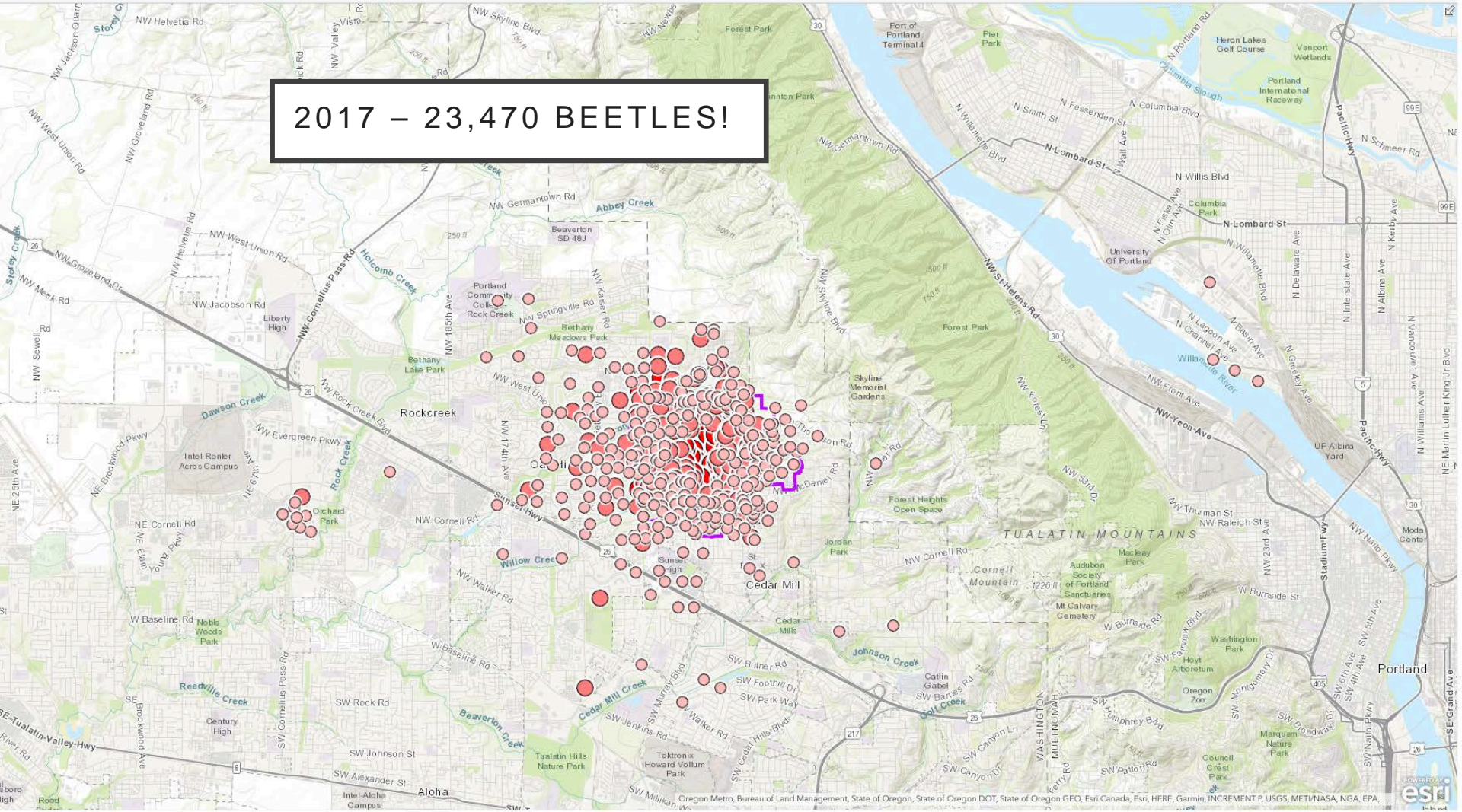
2016 - 369 BEETLES



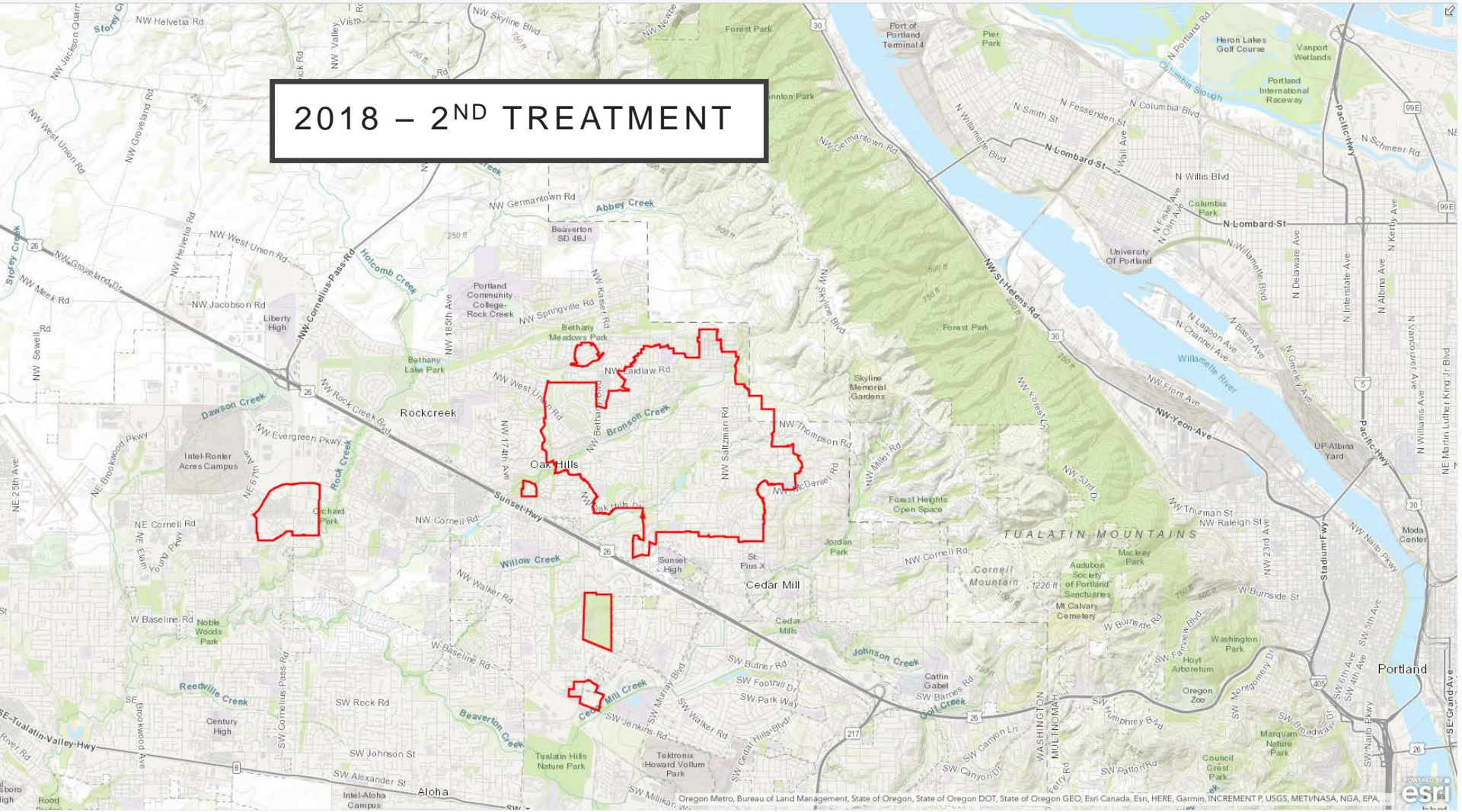
2017 - 1<sup>ST</sup> TREATMENT



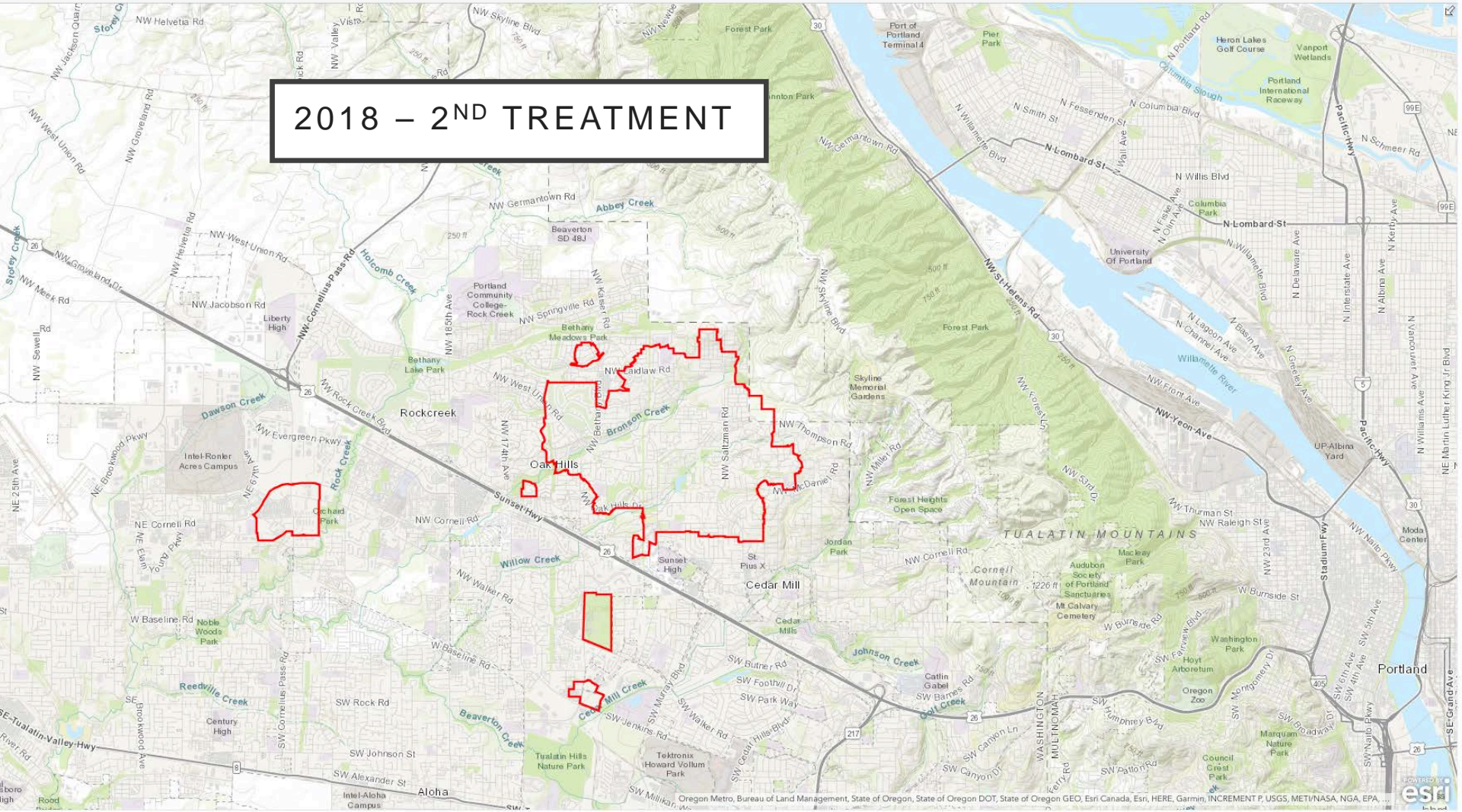
2017 - 23,470 BEETLES!



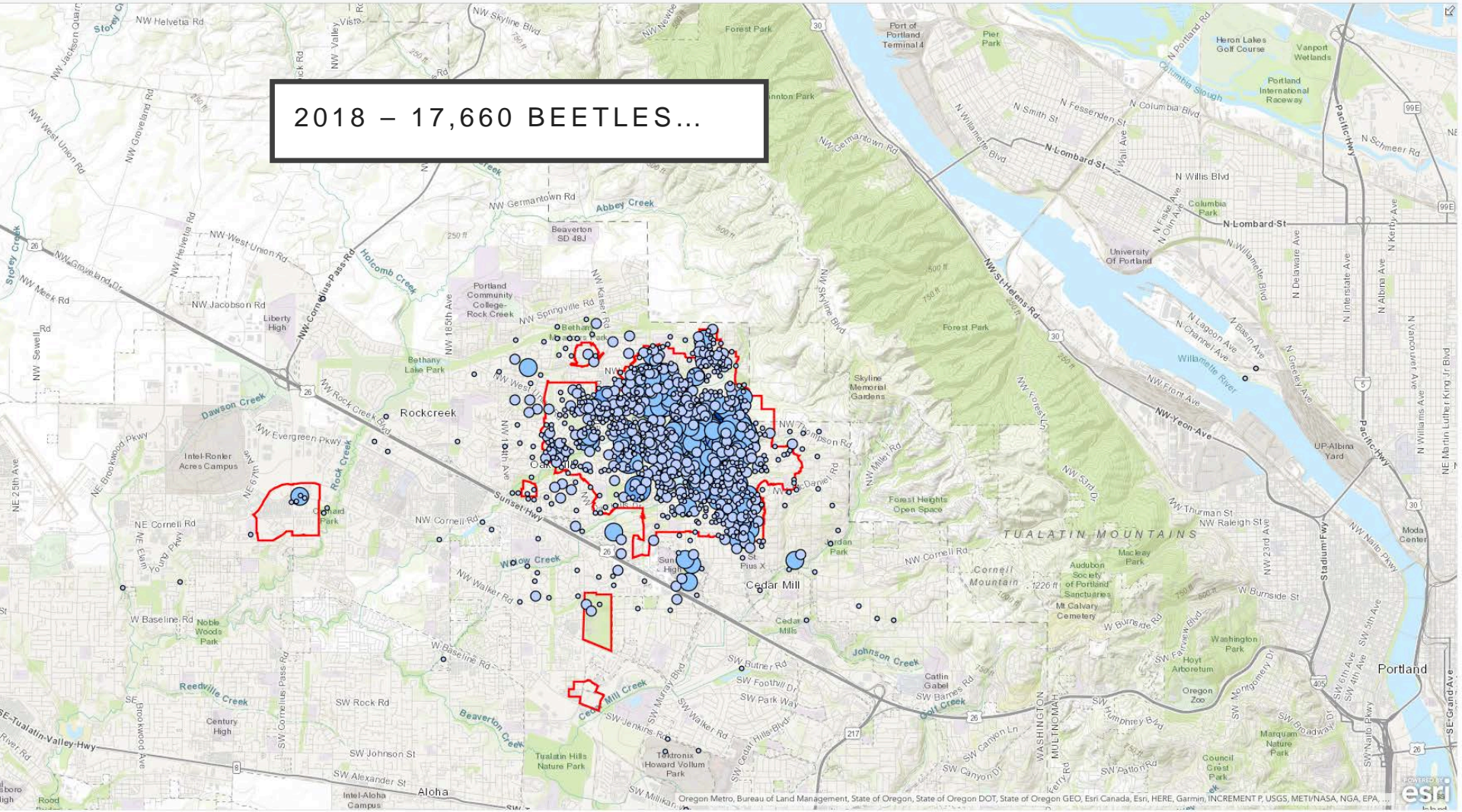
2018 - 2ND TREATMENT



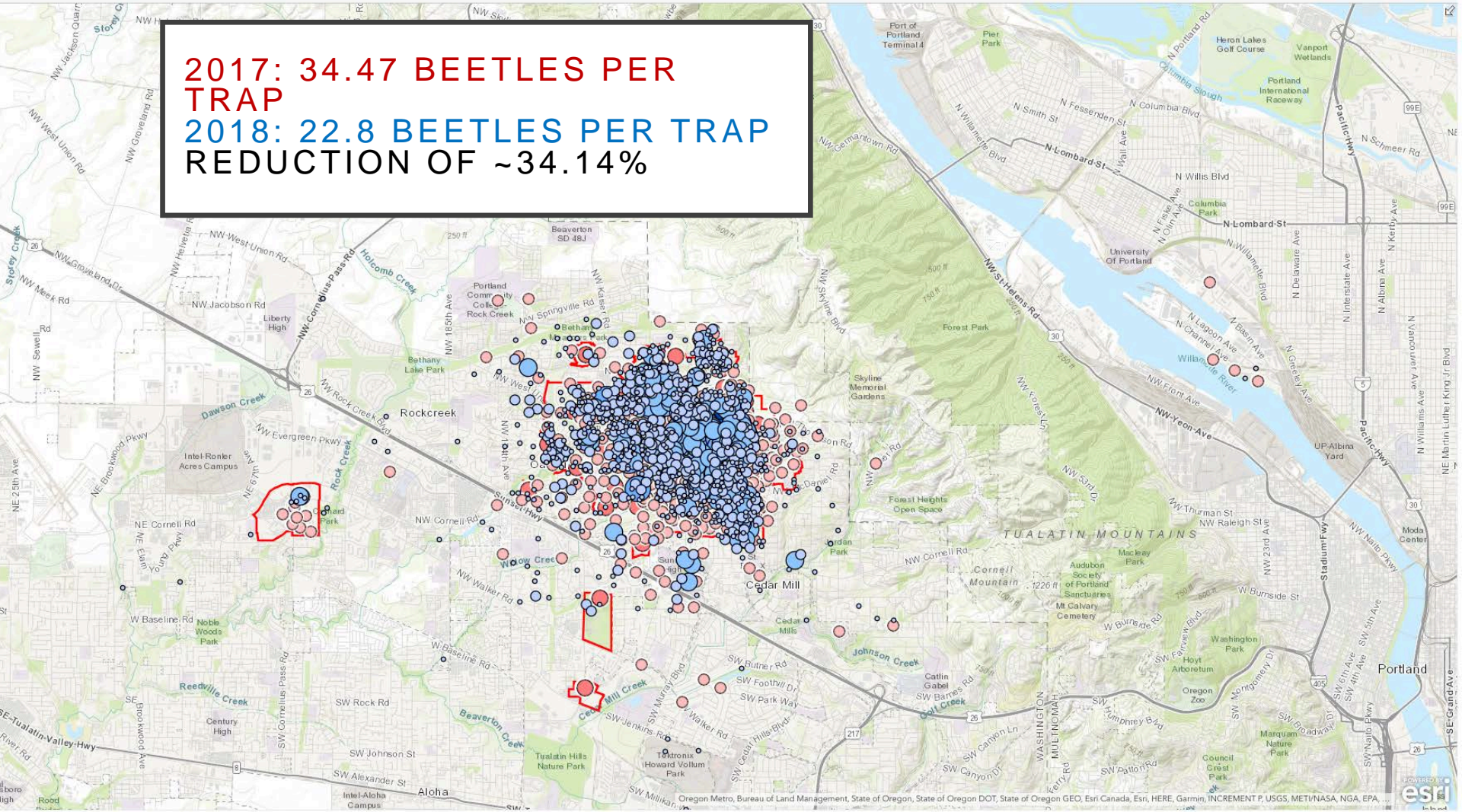
2018 - 2ND TREATMENT



2018 - 17,660 BEETLES...



**2017: 34.47 BEETLES PER TRAP**  
**2018: 22.8 BEETLES PER TRAP**  
**REDUCTION OF ~34.14%**







**In 2018 we  
treated:  
5,800  
households  
6 schools  
4 parks  
1 golf course**

**2019 –  
8,300 HOUSEHOLDS?**

# Treatment: What might not be working?

- **Application strategy needs careful consideration**
  - Year 1: Lawns only
  - Year 2: Lawns and planting beds
  - Year 3: Lawns, beds, more applications, other products?
- **Degree day modeling and application timing**
  - 2017 – emerged 325 degree days before prediction (>18 calendar days)
  - 2018 – emerged 221 degree days before prediction (>13 calendar days)
- **Natural areas acting as refugia?**
  - Can't treat with Acelepryn G – specifically labeled for turf and ornamental areas

# Think about the future

- - **What if we cannot eradicate?**
  - **Inform susceptible industries so they can start to prepare**
    - **Restrictions on exports**
    - **Management strategies**
  - **Discuss plans with neighboring states and provinces**
  - **Reinvestigating biological control**



**Keeping pests out is the only sure way to keep them from becoming established!**

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





**Oregon**

Department  
of Agriculture

# In Oregon



- **No border stations**
  - **Constitution**
- **Some items are required to be reported (nursery stock, livestock, boats, etc.)**
- **Some items are prohibited (snails, untreated firewood)**
- **Rely on survey and other reporting**

# Approved Invertebrate List

- <http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/shared/Documents/Publications/IPPM/OregonApprovedInvertebrateList.pdf>

## Oregon Approved Invertebrate List

The following insects and other invertebrates are approved for use as pets, pet food, biological control agents, educational displays, and release in Oregon. Note that shipment of some plant pests and some biological control agents across state lines requires a U.S. Department of Agriculture permit (form 526). If you have questions about invertebrates not on this list, permits, releases, etc., check with the Oregon Department of Agriculture (Plant Programs), 635 Capitol Street N.E., Salem, OR 97301-2532, (503) 986-4636. You may view the Oregon Administrative Rules at [http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars\\_600/oar\\_603/603\\_052.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_600/oar_603/603_052.html).

Key for common usage codes: BC=biological control; ED=education; R=research; H=honey production; C=composter; P=pets; PF=pet food; PL=pollination; RL=releases; B=bait; O=Other.

Snails (Gastropoda)		Use
Spike-topped apple snail	<i>Pomacea diffusa</i>	P

Scorpions		Use
Emperor scorpion	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	ED,P

Crustacea		Use
Pillbug	<i>Armadillium spp.</i>	ED
Land hermit crab	<i>Coenobita clypeatus</i>	P
Sowbug	<i>Oniscus spp.</i>	ED

Earthworms (Annelida)		Use
Compost earthworm	<i>Eisenia veneta</i>	PF, B, C
Earthworm	<i>Lumbricus variegatus</i>	PF, B, C

Millipedes (Diplopoda)		Use
Desert millipede	<i>Orthoporus ornatus, O. texicolens</i>	P
Giant African black millipede	<i>Lophostreptus (=Scaphiostreptus) rutilans</i>	ED,P
Giant African millipede	<i>Archispirostreptus gigas</i>	P
Giant millipede	<i>Thyropygus spp.</i>	ED,P
Millipede	<i>Spirobolus spp.</i>	ED

Mites (Acari)		Use
Bindweed gall mite	<i>Aceria malherbae</i>	BC
Cyclamen mite	<i>Phytonemus pallidus</i>	R
Dried fruit mite	<i>Carpoglyphus lactis</i>	predator mite food
Dust mite	<i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i>	predator mite food

# The *Drosophila suzukii* story

- Doubt that we can get more destructive pests?
- Prior to 2009- berries were mostly organic
- Detected in CA in 2008
- Not a pest group
- Strawberries; University research
- Detected in OR in 2009
- Quickly across the US
- How?
- Why didn't we figure that out?

Photo by Steve Valley



• Pesticide use now

# What's next?





# The Allium leafminer story

- *Allium* in Oregon
  - For seed
  - Sweet onions (and others) in Eastern OR
    - \$194 million in 2016, 3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation
- *Phytomyza gymnostoma* was detected in PA in 2016
  - 16 counties by the end of the year
  - Worst *Allium* pest in Europe
- Now in NJ and maybe NY
- Deregulated 2017
- Quarantine?



# **The NPAG story**

- **The rules have changed. It isn't as flexible as it used to be.**
- **National Pest Advisory Group**
- **Reports on new pests  
(interceptions or detections)**
- **Regulated or not**
- **States submit comments**

# The NPAG story

## Why is this important?

- **Deregulated pests aren't required to be stopped at ports**
  - **The requirements for continued regulation of a new, introduced population are simple:**
    - **There must be an effort to control or eradicate**
    - **Survey**
  - **This means: Even though it was only established in FL, now CA has to let it in.**

# The NPAG story

That's fair, all countries are subject to  
the same rules

• Actually,  
no.

<https://www.mapsinternational.co.uk/blue-children-s-world-map-wallpaper.html>



# The NPAG story

The rules are stacked against the US  
Not all countries are created equal.



By state?  
By region?

# The NPAG story

How many species were deregulated  
although only known from a few  
counties in one state?

- Flea beetle, *Phyllotreta ochripes*, 22 acres in MI, 2018
- Japanese flower thrips, *Thrips setosus*, 1 county in MI, 2017
- Bronze bug, *Thaumastocoris peregrinus*, 3 counties in CA, 2017
- Flat grass scale, *Aclerda takahashii*, 2 counties FL, 2017
- Curtain fig psyllid, *Macrohomata gladiata*, 2 counties in CA, 2017
- Whitefly, *Asiothrixus antidesmae*, 1 county FL, 2016
- Hawthorne Ermel, *Paraswammerdamia nebulella*, 1 county in WA, 2013
- Ambrosia beetle, *Coptoborus pseudotenuis*, 2 counties FL, 2011
- Ambrosia beetle, *Cryptocarenum diadematus*, 1 county FL, 2011
- Negro bug, *Corimelaena minuta*, 1 county FL, 2011
- Palm seed borer, *Dactylotrypes longicollis*, 2 counties CA, 2011
- Passionvine mealybug, *Planococcus minor*, 2 counties FL, 2011

# **In groups that are often discounted as invasive pests**

- Here forever**
- Additive**
- Drought effects**
- Pathogens**

# **The NPAG story**

## **What we need to do**

- **Pay attention to NPAG**
- **Make sure agencies in the US understand the rules and risks of their action or inaction**



# The NPAG story

## What we need to do

- **International Trade Agreements (WTO, IPPC)**

– **Change the rules so large countries aren't disadvantaged!**



REUTERS/Carlo Allegri

# Canadian User Fee Rule

- Fruits and vegetables

# The European cherry fruit fly story

- *Rhagoletis cerasi* was found in Ontario, Canada in 2016
- Found in NY in 2017
- One of the most important cherry pests in Europe
- Also uses honeysuckle berries
- Oregon is 3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation with sales of \$70 million
- Still under quarantine (a regulated pest)
- Control area, not eradication



# The European cherry fruit fly story

- *Rhagoletis cerasi* behaves similarly to Western cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis indifferens*
- Larvae- see alert



Western

*R. indifferens*



European

*R. indifferens*

- *Lycorma delicatula*

# Spotted lanternfly



Image courtesy of Gregory Hoover.



Image courtesy of Gregory Hoover.

<https://ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/spotted-lanternfly>



# Spotted lanternfly

- Found in PA in 2014
- USDA didn't jump in until 2017
- Likes tree of heaven
- Attacks grapes and many types of tree
- 2018 added Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and Maryland
- Eggs move on any smooth, hard surface



# European pine sawfly, *Neodiprion sertifer*

Female



Male

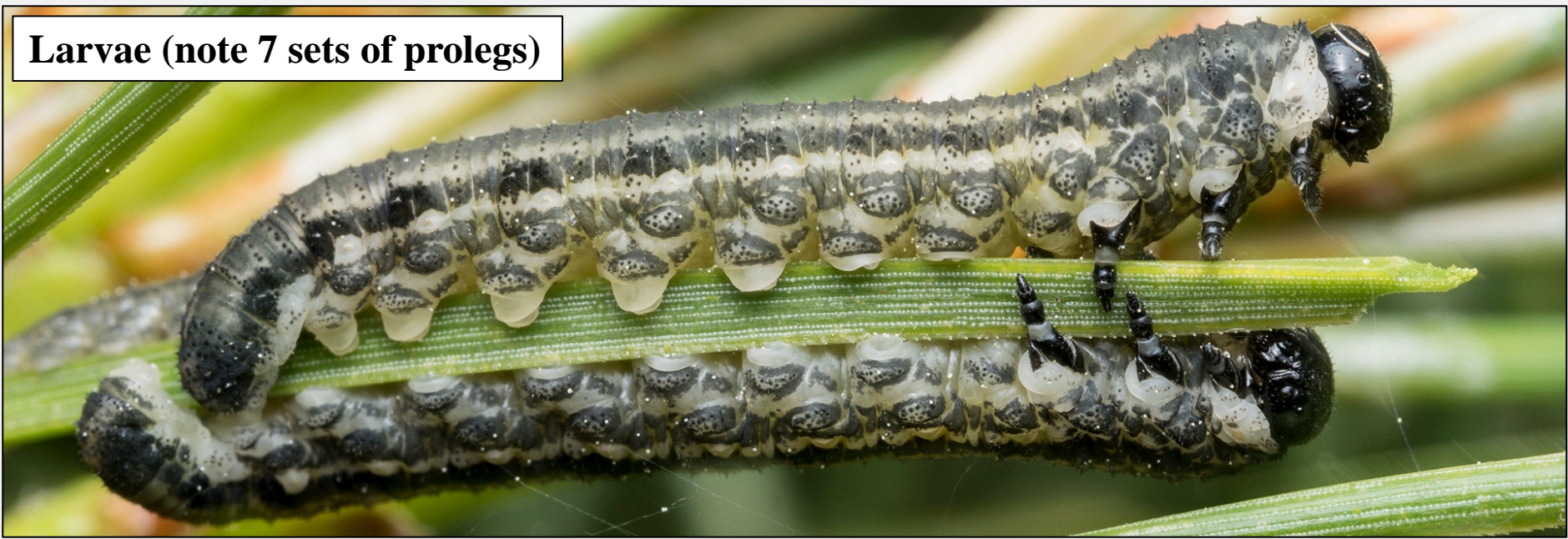


# European pine sawfly feeding damage





**Larvae (note 7 sets of prolegs)**



**Eggs**



# European pine sawfly feeding aggregation



# European pine sawfly defensive posture



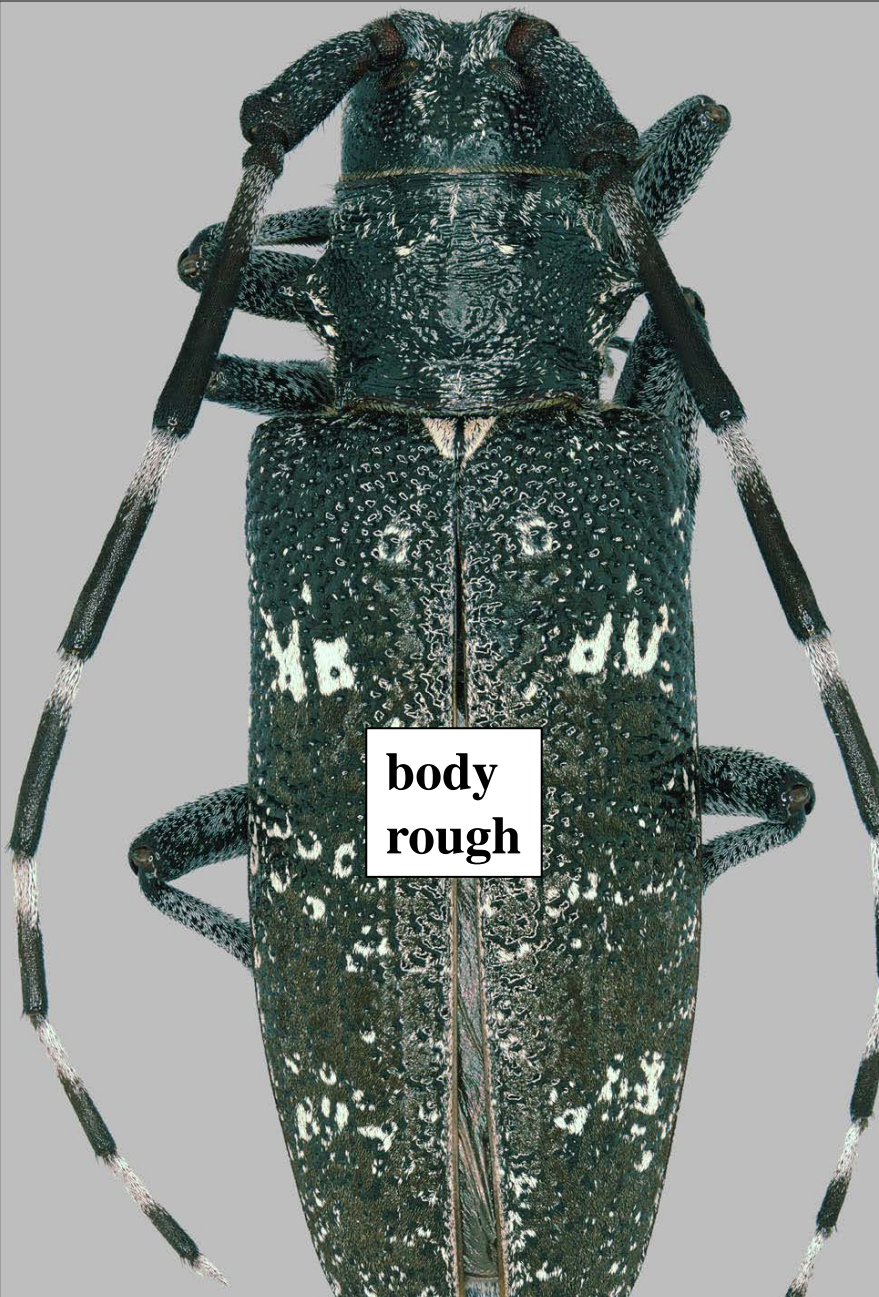
# Asian longhorned beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis*

Female



Male





body  
rough

**Oregon fir sawyer (female)**  
*(Monochamus scutellatus oregonensis)*



body  
smooth

**Asian long-  
horned beetle**

# Hosts

## Preferred

– Maple

– Birch

– Willow

– Elm

– Horsechestnut

– Buckeye

– Alder

– Apple

– Ash

– Cherry

– Mountain ash

– Oak

– Pear

– Plane tree

– Plum

– Poplar, Cottonwood



**This was a  
healthy tree!**

# Larvae: 1 – 2 years to mature





**Adults emerge  
May through  
November.**



# Cut It



# Chip It



# Burn It

[maltedmedia.com](http://maltedmedia.com)



# Wood borers attacking deciduous trees

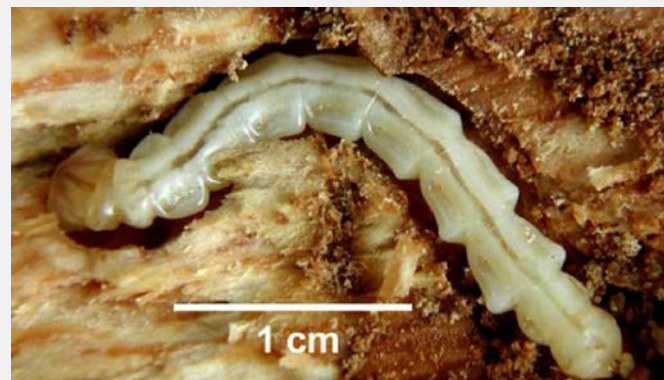
---

## Emerald ash borer (Buprestidae: *Agrilus planipennis*)



Adult

- Attacks ash.
- Has killed more than 6 million trees in Michigan alone.



Mature larvae in gallery.  
Larvae are extremely flattened.



Distinctive D-shaped  
adult emergence holes.



Serpentine larval galleries  
just under bark.

- Adults are rarely seen.  
Damage is more  
useful for survey.

# The Swede midge story



<http://prairiepestmonitoring.blogspot.com/2016/06/weekly-update-june-22-2016-wk-08-swede.html>

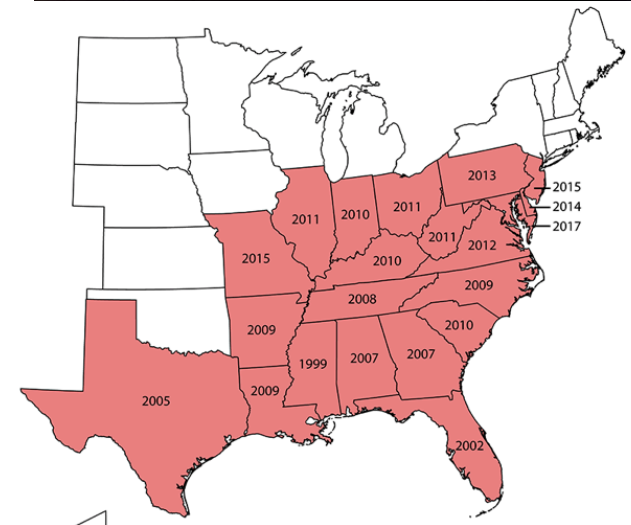


<https://www.canolacouncil.org/canola-encyclopedia/insects/swede-midge/>



# *Cnestus mutilatus* and other ambrosia beetles

- Camphor beetle

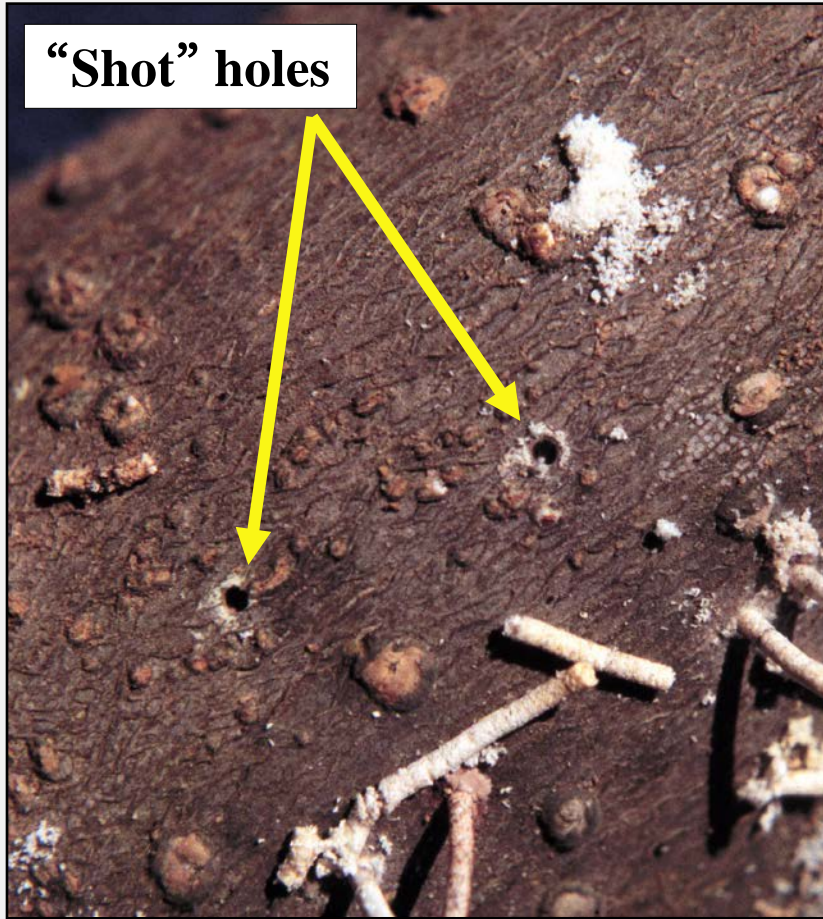


25 mm

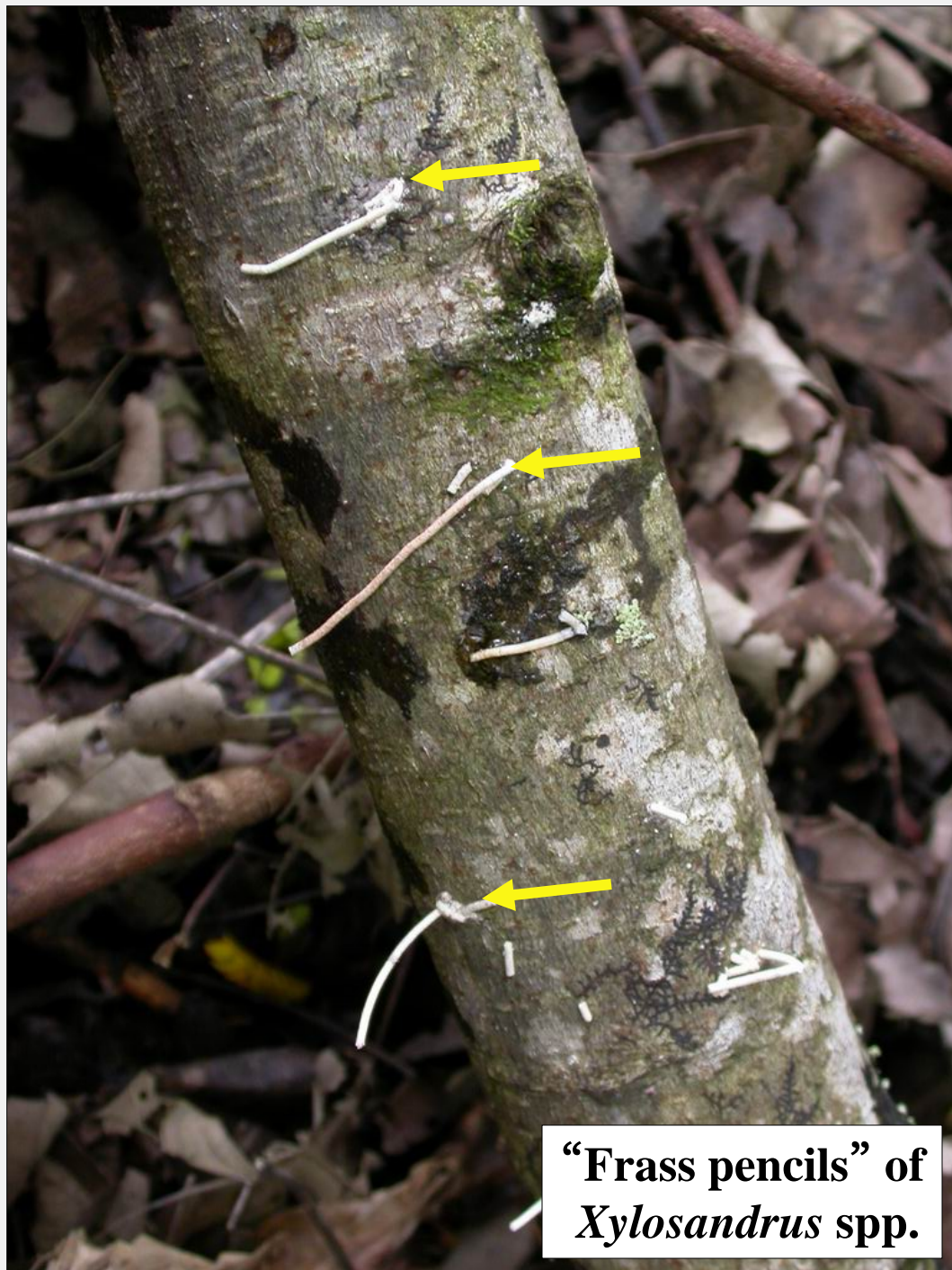
<https://extension.psu.edu/camphor-shoot-borer-cnestus-mutilatus>

# Black Stem Borer

“Shot” holes



Photos courtesy of Jason Oliver  
Tennessee State University



“Frass pencils” of  
*Xylosandrus* spp.



# 80 years after introduction in the eastern U.S.



**Figure 5.** Infested NY-2 tree in midsummer, showing severe symptoms of wilt and decline. (photo: Art Agnello)



**Figure 6.** Infested Fuji tree in early May, exhibiting fire blight-like ooze from borer entry sites. (photo: Liz Tee)

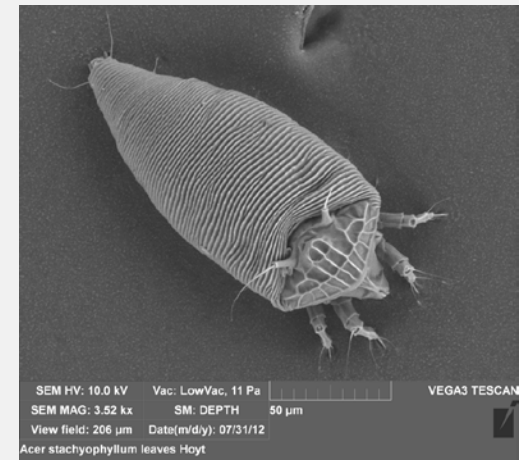
# Scales

- On imported Fraser fir
- Cryptomeria scale, *Aspidiotus cryptomeriae*
- Elongate hemlock scale, *Fiornia externa*

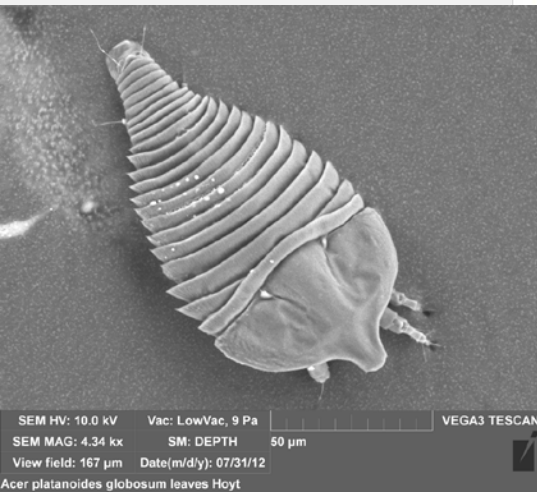


# Rust mites

- Nearly microscopic
- Cause galls, stippling, leaf deformation, bud enlargement, brooming, and other plant deformation.

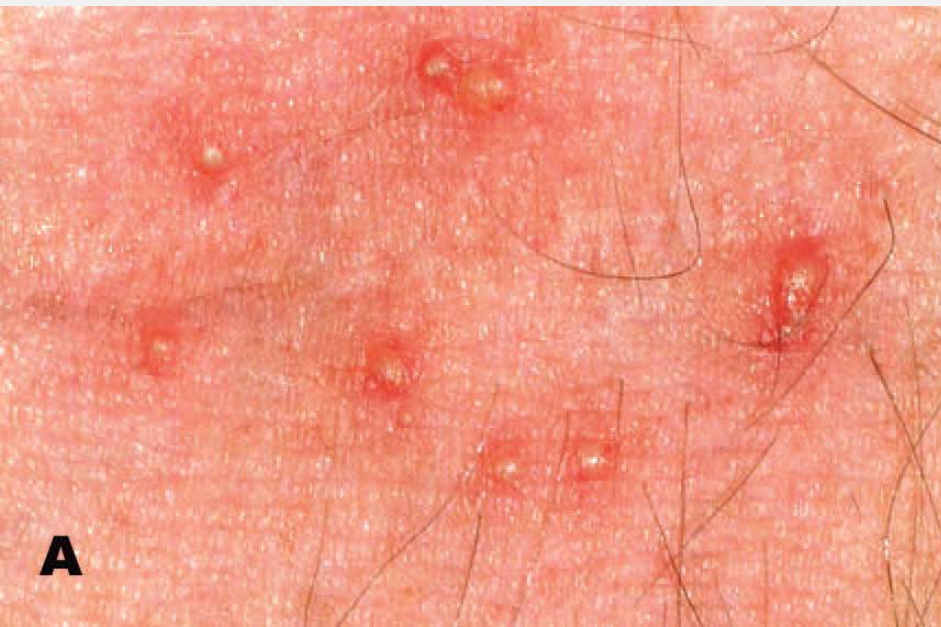
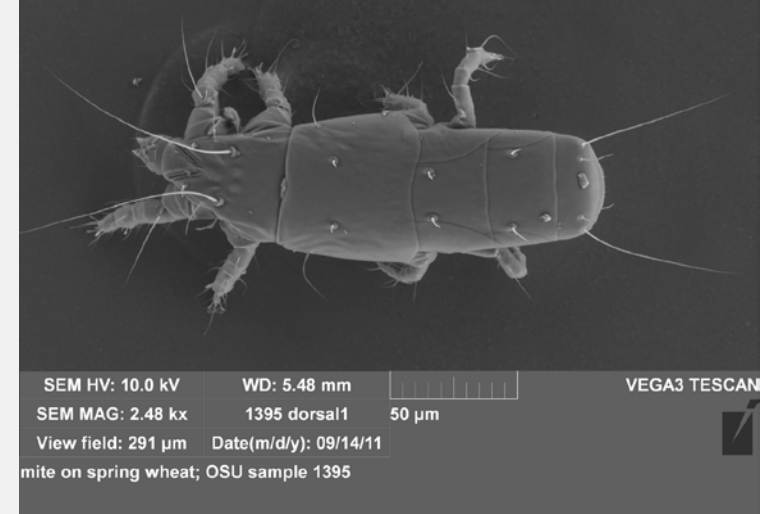


On *Gleditsia* (honey locust)



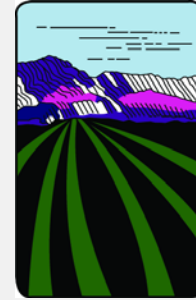
# Mites falling out of oak trees

- *Pyemotes herfsi*



# When to report something

- There is an endless supply of new pests
- If you see:
  - New type of damage
  - Damage associated with recent plant purchases
  - Especially if you've been looking at \_\_\_ for years



**Oregon**  
Department  
of Agriculture

- Take pictures
- If you see the critter that may be the cause, **grab it**

- <https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/IPPM/InsectsSpiders/Pages/IdentifyInsect.aspx>

- 503-986-4636

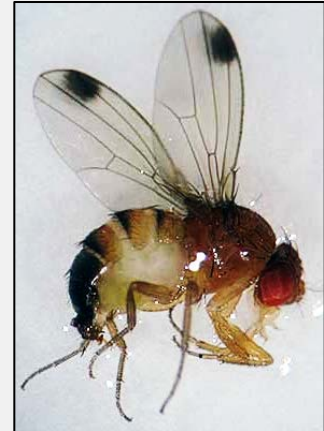
- **Oregon Invasive species hotline**



# Educate!

- **Use extreme care when acquiring plants grown outside of Oregon**
- **Many pests and most pathogens are nearly impossible to find and see**
  - **Look for disfigured leaves**
  - **Damage**
  - **Exuviae**
  - **Slime trails**
  - **Reject and demand better!!!**

# Exotic Pest Pathways: Sharing can be bad!



# Exotic Pest Pathways: Sharing can be bad!

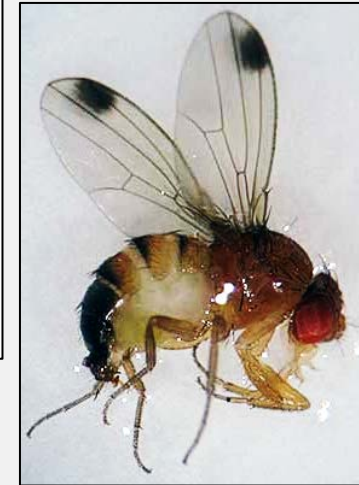


Photo by Steve Valley  
Oregon  
Department  
of Agriculture



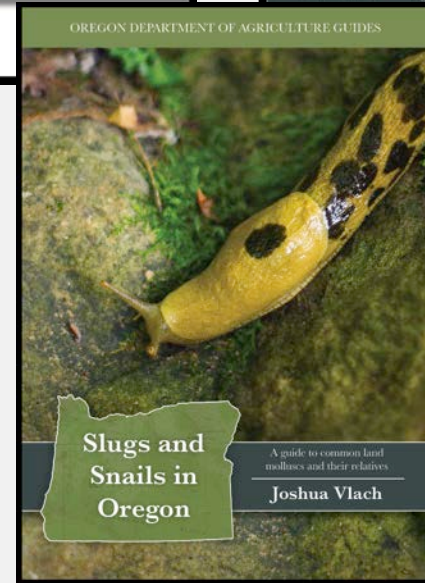
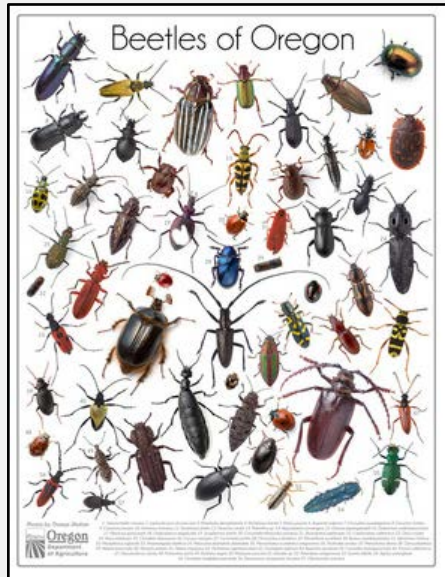
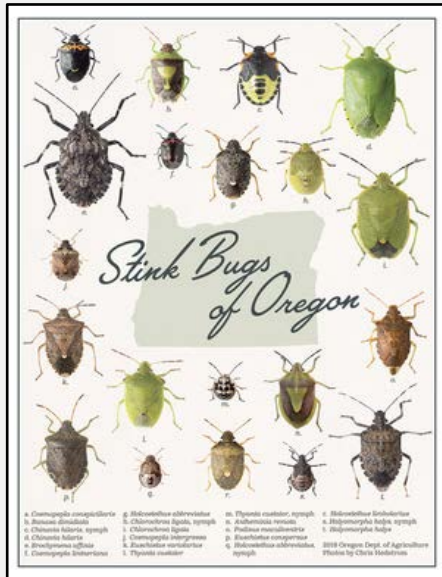
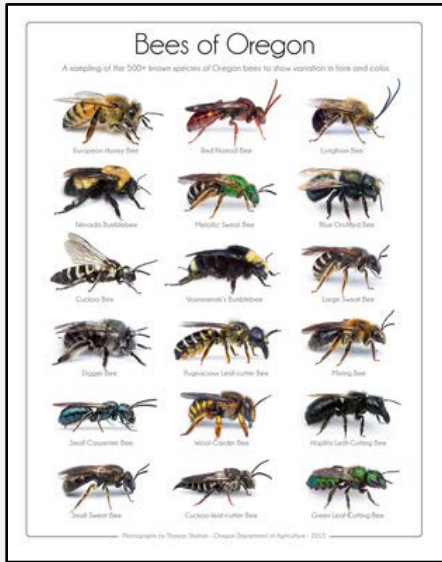
# So, What Can We Do?

1. Political/national:
  1. **Better inspect plant imports**
  2. **Inspect containers**
  3. **Trade rules! IPPC, Canada**
2. Political/regional: **Funding**
  1. **Surveillance for those that slip through**
3. Political/regional: **support eradication efforts**
4. **Educate** those involved in the movement of plants
  - a. **How to have “clean” plants**
  - b. **Reduce the movement of plants (don't trade)**
  - c. **Report unusual plant damage**

# **Make some noise?**

- **How can I get folks active on these issues?**
- **How do we get the attention of lawmakers?**

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







New  
Detection:

**Oriental  
Beetle**

*Anomala  
orientalis*

# Oriental Beetle

- Pest of turf and sometimes nursery stock
- Grubs feed on turfgrass
- 2 detected in 2018 – PDX airport and in NE Portland
- Will continue to monitor in 2019



# The brown marmorated stink bug story

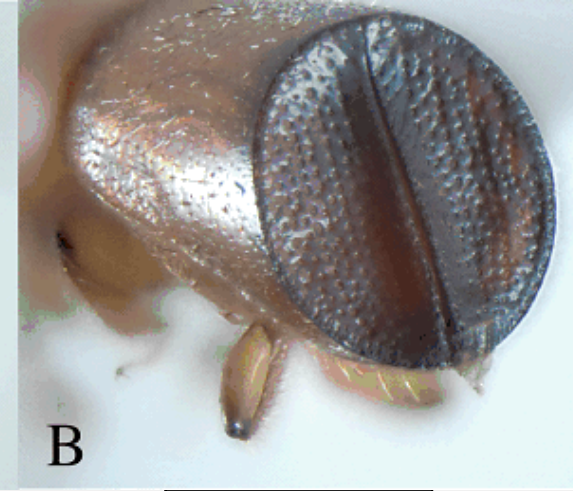
# Pests on the near horizon

## Woodborers

- Metallic woodborers
  - *Agrilus planipennis*
  - Spotted oak borer

## Foliar

- Gypsy moth
- Scales and other suckers, pathogens
  - Cryptomeria scale, elongate scale
- Mite in oak trees that bites (oak gall mite)
- Spotted lanternfly



B

Velvet longhorned beetle  
*Trichoferus campestris*



Gold-spotted oak borer  
*Agrilus auroguttatus*





*Xyleborus glabratus*  
Redbay ambrosia beetle



Oregon myrtle



# Established and widespread pests

- **Seemingly endless**
- **Woodborers**
  - Ambrosia beetles (many)
  - Bark beetles (several)
  - Metallic woodborer (Bronze birch borer)
  - Longhorned beetles (many)
  - Wood wasps (a couple)
- **Bark**
  - Moths, bark feeding (many)
  - Scales (many)
  - Mealybugs (many)
  - Aphids (many)
- **Foliar**
  - Aphids (many!)
  - Whitefly (many!)
- **Rust mites (many!)**
- **Caterpillars (many!)**
- **Gall midges (many)**
- **Jumping lice (a few)**
- **Lace bugs (Oak and azalea lace bug)**
- **Leafhoppers, froghoppers, treehoppers (many)**
- **Leafminers (many)**
- **Spider mites (many)**
- **Flat mites (several)**
- **Sawflies (Many)**
- **Thrips (many)**
- **Root**
  - Root weevils (many)
  - Adelgids (several)
  - Aphids/Phylloxera (several)
  - Scarab beetles (several)

# Wood borers attacking deciduous trees

## Shothole borer (Scolytidae: *Scolytus rugulosus*)

- Established throughout the U.S.  
Common in Oregon.
- Favors cultivated fruit trees, elm, and mountain ash.
- Overwinter as larvae under bark.
- Adults emerge March through June.



Adult shothole borer



“Shotholes” in host tree

- Attacks twigs, branches, trunks (especially of stressed hosts).

# Bronze birch borer, *Agrilus anxius* a regional exotic



**Birch dying from  
bronze birch borer attack**

# Signs of bronze birch borer

**D-shaped adult exit holes**



**Sinuuous bark swellings  
from larval galleries**



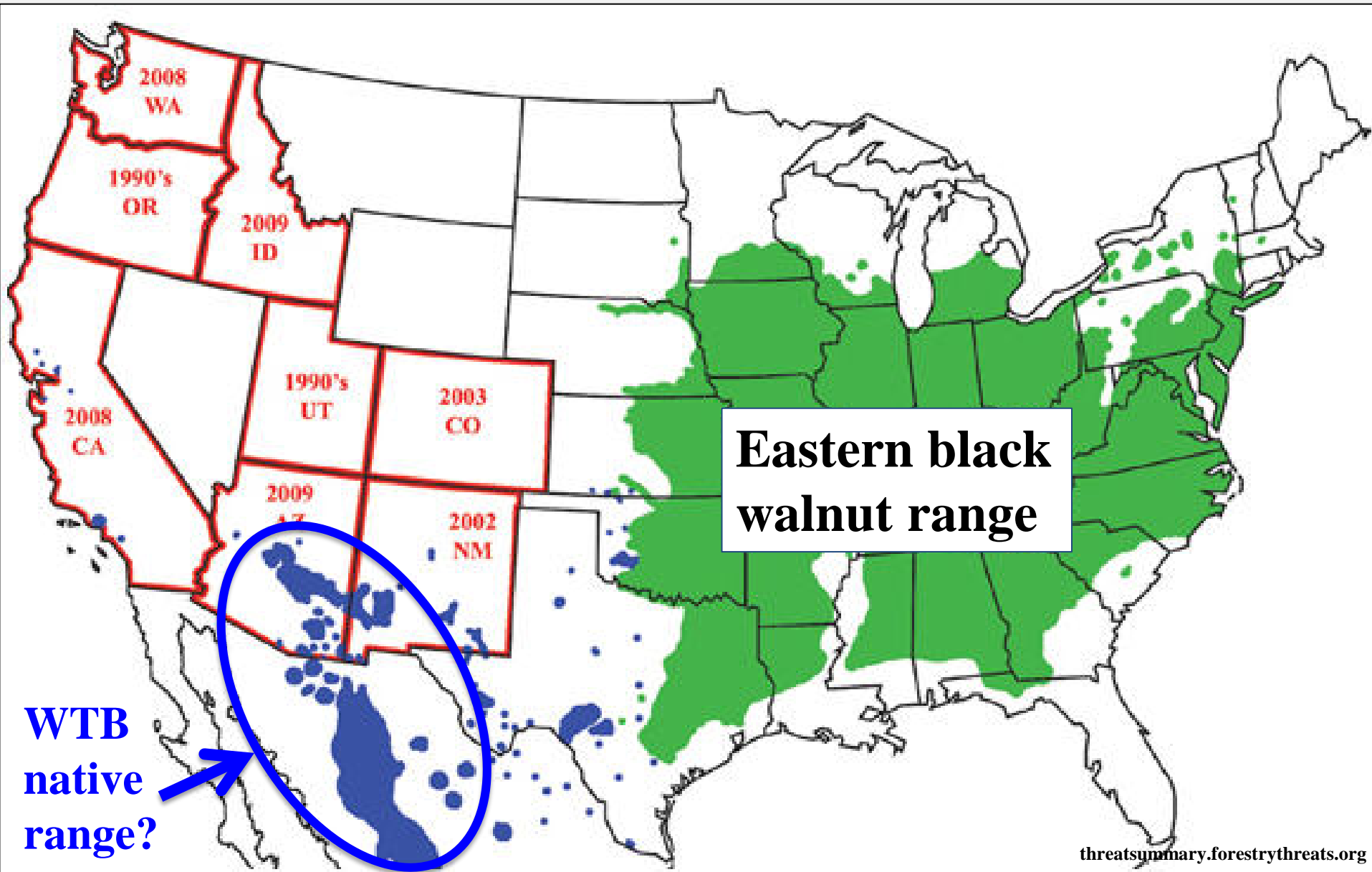
**Sinous, shallow  
galleries under bark**



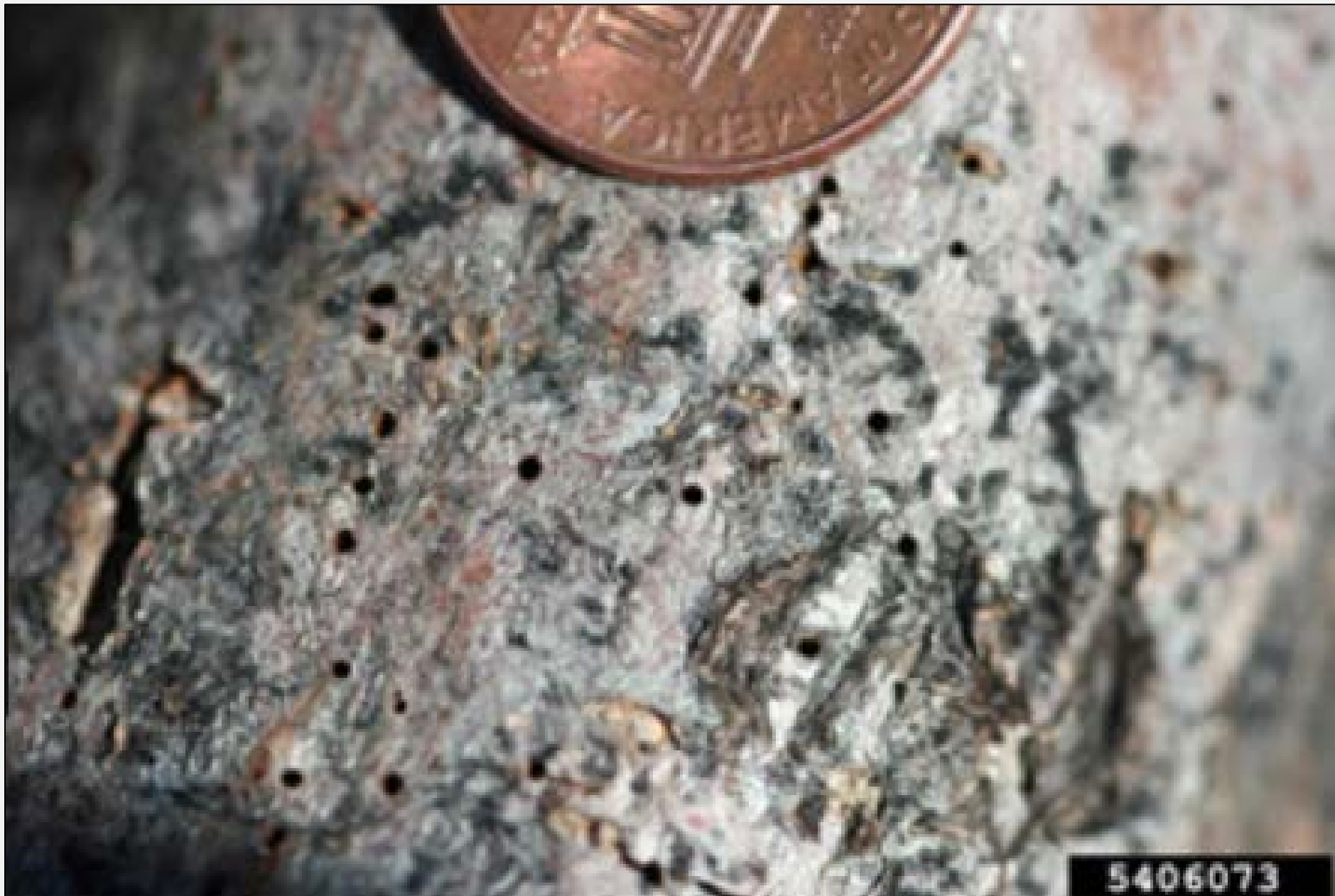
# Walnut Twig Beetle: *Pityophthorus juglandis*



# Distribution of WTB/TCD



# Signs of walnut twig beetle



5406073



# Thousand Cankers Disease



# Thousand Cankers Disease



UGA5024087

# Azalea Lace Bug

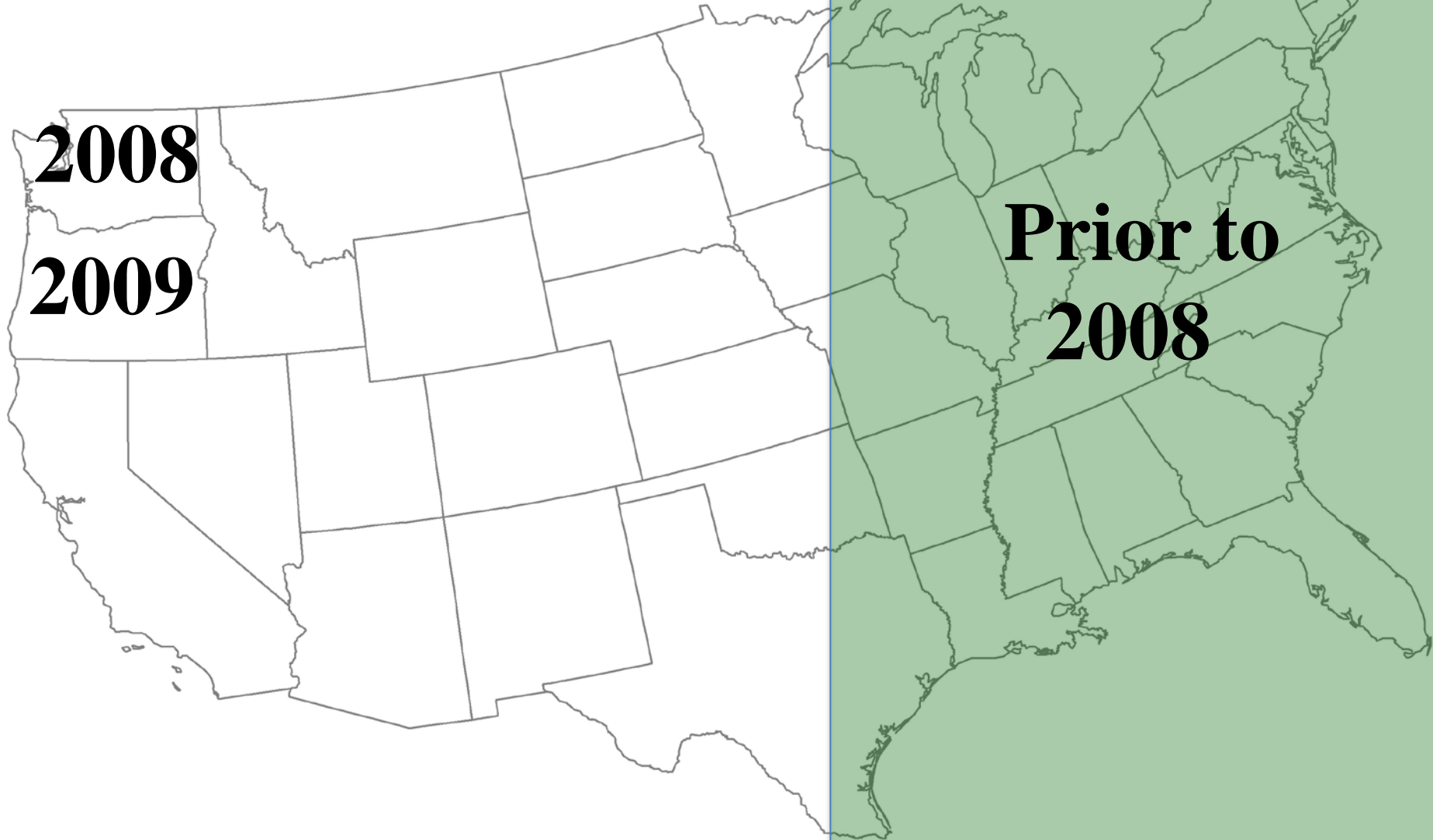
(*Stephanitis pyriodes*)







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



**Typical heavy  
azalea lace bug  
damage (on  
deciduous  
azalea)**



# Exotic earthworms

“Evil” eco-engineers!



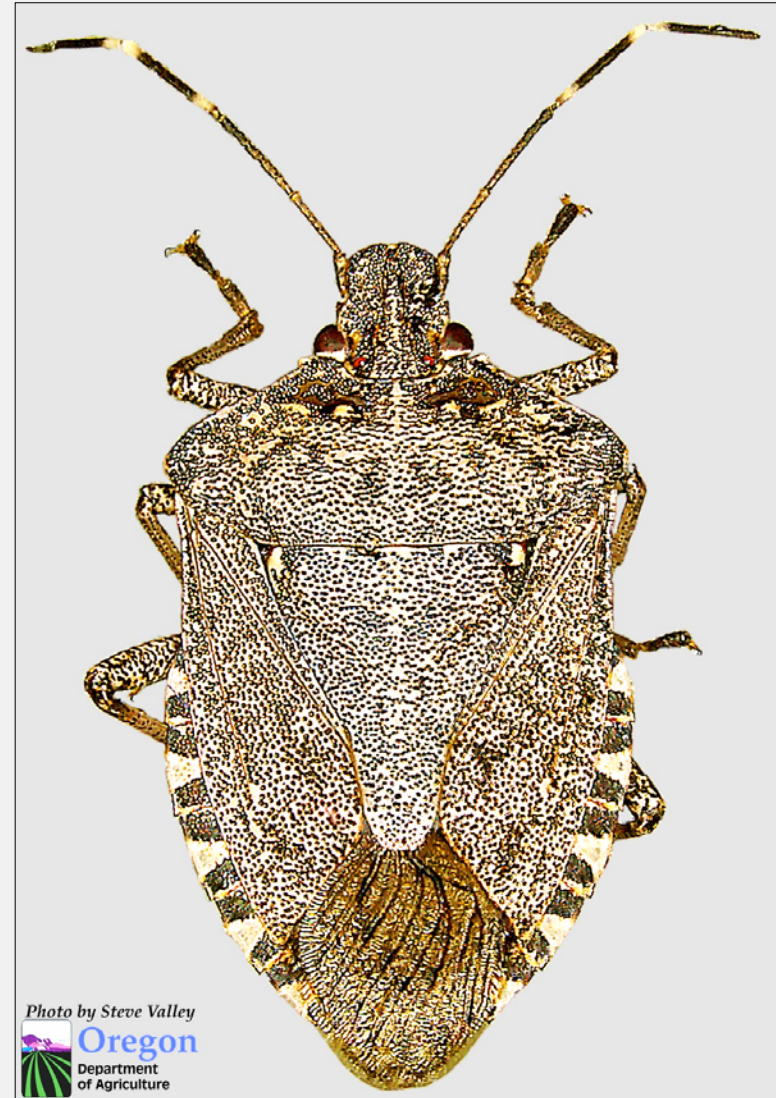
*Amyntas gracilis*



# Brown marmorated stink bug

## *Halyomorpha halys*

- Found in Oregon 2004
- Attacks hundreds of plants, including conifers
- Currently no good traps or controls



# Peaches



Courtesy of P. Shearer, OSU Extension



Courtesy of P. Shearer, OSU Extension

# Apples



# Feeding on hazelnuts through the shell



# Sugar maples: through the bark!



# BMSB: aggregative pest



# Root weevils 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*



# *Otiorhynchus* adult root weevil foliage damage

Homyden





# *Otiorhynchus* larvae and larval damage



# Recently established pests

## Longhorned beetles:

- Cherry bark tortrix, Woodwasps (Pigeon tremex and Xiphydria maculata (maples))
- Rose stem girdler, Agrilus cuprescens

## Foliar

- Greenhouse thrips, new pine plantings
- Ash whitefly, psyllid
- Bay jumping louse
- Oak lace bug, Corythucha arcuata
- Sawflies (pine and prunus)

## rust mites

- maple- Rhyncophytoptus 2 sp.,
- Carpinus, undescribed,
- boxwood bud mite,
- Linden mite,
- Oregon grape gall mite

## Other

Asian jumping worm

# Wood borers attacking deciduous trees

## Cherry bark tortrix (CBT) (Tortricidae: *Enarmonia formosana*)

- Attack various woody rosaceous plants, especially *Prunus* spp. (also apples, pears, etc.).



Adult CBT



CBT pupal skin protruding from bark



CBT larva

- Established in British Columbia, Washington state, and the northern Willamette Valley.



CBT larva in gallery

- Larvae form galleries under bark, girdling and killing trees. Also cause sap flows from bark.



Frass tube