WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION

update on exotic pest surveys in

Wista Hamilton, Intomologist & Adrian Barta, Plant Pest and Disease Specialist

exotic pest surveys

exotic pests results in a \$41 billion loss to American agriculture annually early detection is critical

greater chance of eradication when pests are detected early

more management options

survey information can be used to make eradication, control, and quarantine decisions

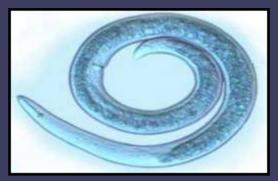
early pest detection SAVES MONEY and resources



sirex woodwasp



fruit tree tortrix moth



potato nematodes



small hive beetle



emerald ash borer



wood-boring beetles

sirex noctilio woodwasp background and general information

MOST common species intercepted at U.S. ports of entry in SWPM

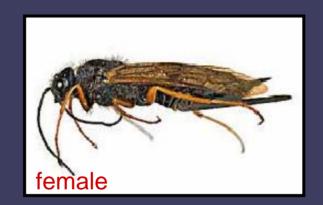
Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa

Kills living pines, prefers Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* Linnaeus)

Introduced into New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, South Africa, and United States

Has caused up to 80% tree mortality

Detected in New York in 2004, Pennsylvania, and Ontario, Canada











Females locate stressed trees and deposit eggs, a symbiotic fungus (*Amylostereum areolatum*), and a toxic mucus

Fungus and mucus act together to kill the tree

One generation per year; adults active from June through September

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Sirex noctilio Survey 2006



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

sirex noctilio survey 2006 conducted from June through mid-October

63 total sites

10 counties

10 traps at Port of Milwaukee

10 traps at Port of Green Bay

Scotch pine plantings

Christmas tree farms

315 samples screened

Sirex was not detected in 2006

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exotic wood-boring and bark beetles





TOP 10 HIGH RISK TARGET PESTS

Anoplophora chinensis

Anoplophora glabripennis

Anoplophora malasiaca

Callidiellum rufipenne

Chlorophorus annualaris

Hesperophanes campestris

Hylurgops palliatus

Hylurgops ligniperda

lps typographus

Monochamus alternatus

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wood-boring beetles 2006 detection and trapping efforts

SITE SELECTION

High risk points are locations with a history of PPQ EANs documenting violations or the presence of wood boring or bark beetles in SWPM (info. provided from USDA APHIS PPQ database)

Emergency Action Notification (EAN): PPQ FORM 523 issued to inform an industry that, due to plant or animal health concerns, cargo cannot come into U.S. without a prescribed action on their part



wood-boring beetles 2006 detection and trapping

efforts

Telephone interviews - 36 companies were issued EANs

Site visits - 7 businesses visited by DATCP staff in 2006 / 8 visits by USDA APHIS

Warehouse trapping - Lindgren funnel traps placed at 4 high-risk sites

No exotic wood-boring or bark beetles were detected in 2006







small hive beetle Aethina tumida Murray

Native to Africa, detected in Florida in 1998, now widespread in U.S.

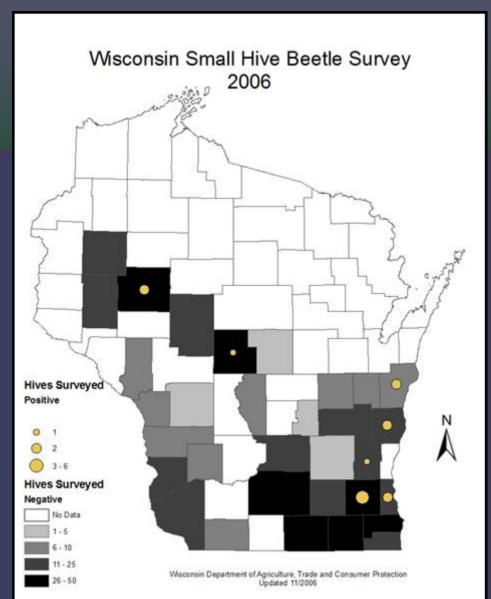
Lives and breeds in honeybee colonies, stored comb, and in beekeeping equipment - can reproduce in certain fruits

Multiplies rapidly, eats pollen and brood, destroys combs, and hives

Spread by movement of package bees, colonies, honeycomb, beeswax, used beekeeping equipment, soil, and fruit

First found in WI in 1999 and is reintroduced each season - NOT established

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small hive beetle survey and detection

efforts

May 8 through October 31, 2006

543 hives were opened and visually inspected for SHB

SHB found in 16 hives in 7 counties:

Chippewa - 2

Manitowoc - 2

Milwaukee - 2

Sheboygan - 2

Waukesha - 6

Washington - 1

Wood - 1

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fruit tree tortrix moth exotic pest insect in apple

orchards

Native to Europe and Asia

Present in Canada since 1937

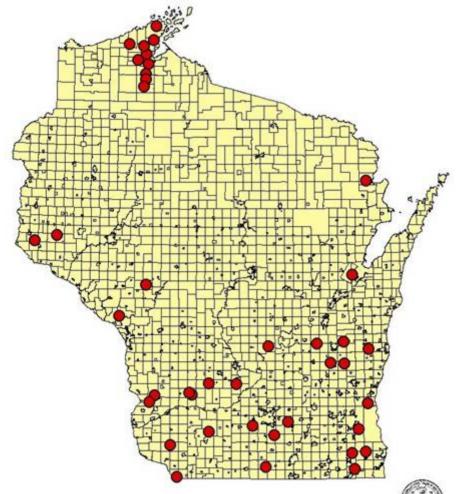
One of the most damaging fruit defoliators in Europe

Detected in WA State in 2000

Many hosts, including apple, pear, plum, cherry, apricot, currant, raspberry, rose, etc.

Risk of importing FTT on nursery stock

DATCP's 2006 Fruit Tree Tortrix Moth Survey



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
Plant Pest Survey & Control Section

fruit tree tortrix moth 2006 survey and detection

orts

40 orchards

20 counties

Pheromone traps baited with lures specific to FTT

Mid-May to September 1

Three suspects trapped

Awaiting determination of one Racine Co. moth - Archips sp.

fruit tree tortrix moth 2006 survey and detection results





exotic fruit moths









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soybean viruses survey and detection results

Objective: To detect soybean rust and other soybean viruses

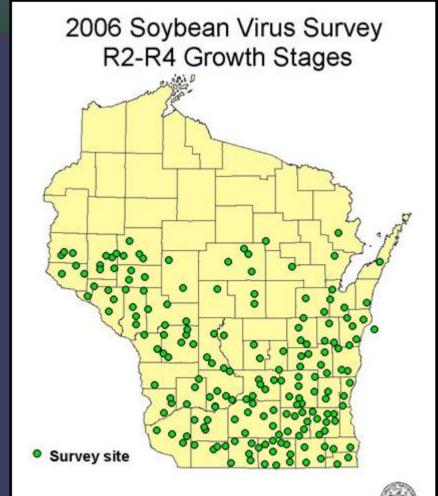
188 soybean fields surveyed in 2006

40 trifoliates collected at each site were tested by ELISA (AGDIA reagents)

ALL negative for BPMV, TSV (tobacco streak virus) and Potyviruses

6 fields positive for SbDV

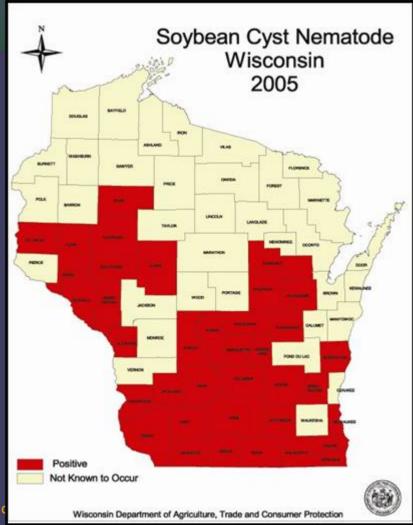
Soybean dwarf virus with RT-PCR (Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction)



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Cumulative data from an annual soil survey of soybean fields document the prevalence of Soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines) throughout Wisconsin since 1981

soybean cyst nematode



exotic potato nematodes

Soil samples collected from potato fields

TARGET SPECIES:

Golden nematode, Globodera rostochiensis

Pale cyst nematode, Globodera pallida

Columbia root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne*

chitwoodi

False Columbia root-knot nematode, *Melodogyne fallax*

Test methods = classic nematology and PCR

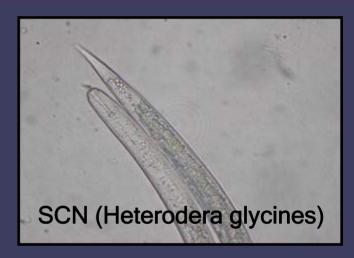
exotic potato nematodes

95 samples collected so far in 2006 (ongoing)

16 potato growing counties surveyed, including:

Adams, Barron, Brown, Dunn, Iowa, Langlade, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Portage, Sauk, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood

As of 11-13-06, all samples have tested NEGATIVE





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potato cyst nematode

Detected Idaho during summer of 2006—currently five fields positive in ID

Temporarily disrupted export markets

USDA-APHIS has proposed a nationwide survey of potato fields-- Wisconsin will participate

Focus on seed production areas

Will require grower and shipper cooperation





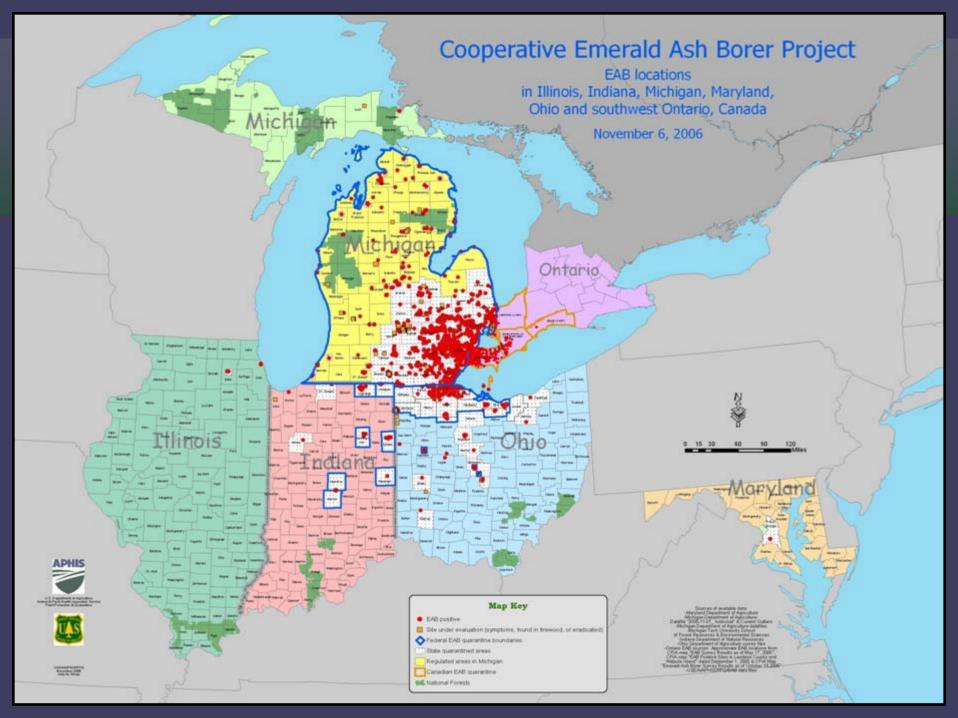
Recognized as cause of tree mortality in 2002 in Detroit area.

Probably entered in solid wood packaging associated with auto parts.

Has killed upwards of 15 million ash trees in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

Threatens all of Wisconsin's 717+ million ash trees





ILLINOIS - Kane Co., Cook Co. Wilmette, Evanston, Winnetka, NW Univ.

INDIANA - New finds in White Co. in Sept. and Porter Co. in Oct. (10 Cos.)

MICHIGAN - 59 of 68 Cos. positive, 95 outliers

MARYLAND - 2002 Nursery intro. not erad.

OHIO - Recent EAB finds in Hardin, Logan, Mercer Cos. (258,000 trees erad., \$16mil.)

CANADA - Middlesex Co., 30,000 Quar. Orders



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destructive sampling plans & detection trees

Visual surveys carried out by DATCP, DNR, and USFS since 2003 are not effective at early detection

New, more effective (but costly and labor-intensive) approach:

- "Destructive sampling" cut and peel trees to look for larvae beneath the bark
- "Detection trees" trees girdled by removing bark in fall/winter will attract beetles next summer

WisDOT has approved tree removal and girdling in 30 counties

Destructive sampling underway–1,268 trees GPS'd and marked to date

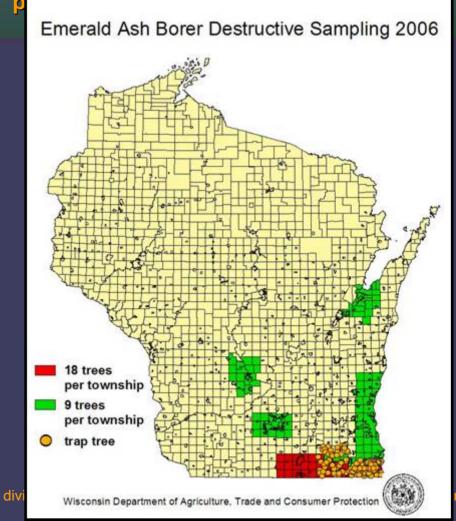
emerald ash borer update survey and detection tree sampling

Survey plans for 2006-2007

Goal of 1,420 sample trees and 4,480 detection trees

Target density of 18 trees per township or 9 trees per township

Focus on public trees in state and county R/Ws



emerald ash borer update techniques for preparing detection







2006 survey and detection tree techniques

Peel bark carefully to find larvae

Work is costly and laborintensive

Raises concerns with the public

Not a good tool, but it's the best available



emerald ash borer update hotline calls and mills/firewood dealer survey

PUBLIC RESPONSE

- approx. 720 calls received
- 190 information packets
- 73 site visits

VISUAL SURVEYS

- approx. 200 mill and firewood contacts
- 47 site surveys to date

Emerald Ash Borer HOTLINE 1-800-462-2803



what can you do?

grower and crop consultant role in pest detection

Be aware of anomalies in your crops

- unusual disease symptoms
- unfamiliar insects causing damage

Report suspicions

- County Extension agents
- UW Specialists and Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic
- DNR Foresters
- DATCP Pest Survey staff

1-800-462-2803



Photo: Carl Mydans, Farm Security Administration, June 1936