

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS



KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—PLANT PROTECTION AND WEED CONTROL

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PRESS RELEASE APRIL 06 2017

Emerald Ash Borer Confirmed in Doniphan County

The Kansas Department of Agriculture along with the U.S. Department of Agriculture has confirmed the presence of emerald ash borer (EAB) in Doniphan County, Kansas.

On March 31, 2017, several EAB larvae were removed from an ash tree in a native stand of timber in rural Doniphan County near the town of Bendena by the Kansas Forest Service and KDA staff. Regulatory officials with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ) confirmed the presence of EAB on April 4, 2017.

After confirmation by KDA and USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Kansas will expand the EAB quarantine, currently in place in Atchison,

Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties, to include Doniphan County to help slow the spread of EAB in Kansas. If Kansans outside of the quarantined areas think any of their trees may have the pest, they should notify KDA immediately at (785) 564-6698 or KDA.ppsc@ks.gov.

Emerald ash borer, a pest of ash trees native to Asia, was first discovered in North America near Detroit, Michigan, in summer 2002. Since that time, the pest has killed millions of ash trees in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey,

New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

KDA is committed to serving Kansas farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses, and to protecting the state's natural resources. All Kansans will play an important role in monitoring for EAB. In cooperation with USDA-APHIS-PPQ, the Kansas Forest Service and K-State Research and Extension, KDA plans to host educational meetings in Doniphan County to provide information about EAB and to ensure that all necessary facilities and individuals are equipped to treat and dispose of EAB-infested material properly.

CAPS 2017 CORN COMMODITY SURVEY

Nematodes, mildews, late wilt and moths

A detection survey will be conducted on corn in 2017 to determine the status of Egyptian cottonworm (*Spodoptera littoralis*), cotton cutworm

(*Spodoptera litura*), late wilt (*Harpophora maydis*), Java downy mildew *Peronosclerospora maydis*), Philippine downy

mildew (*Peronosclerospora philippinensis*), Brown stripe downy mildew (*Sclerophthora rayssiae* var. *zeae*)

and Mexican corn cyst nematode (*Punctodera chalcoensis*) in Kansas. This survey is planned for two years. For 2017, eighty-seven sites will be in the northern part of the state will be surveyed. One site/field for every 25,000 acres of corn will be surveyed. The thirty-five counties planning to be surveyed are Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Phillips, Smith, Osborne, Jewell, Mitchell, Republic, Cloud, Washington, Dickinson, Marshall, Riley, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Morris, Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Shawnee, Jefferson, Douglas and Johnson.

Spodoptera littoralis feeds on a wide variety of plants (over 80 species). Females lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hatching caterpillars feed on leaves, but may feed on stems buds, stems, flowers and fruit. Pupation occurs in the ground.

Spodoptera litura feeds on a wide variety of plants (over 120 species). . Hatching caterpillars feed on leaves, but may feed on stems buds, stems, flowers and fruit. At first the larvae are gregarious and later feed solitarily.

Java downy mildew is expected to pose a relatively low threat to maize in the United States, because most of the crop is seasonally planted with periods of fallow between planting and harvest that will break the disease cycle. However, most of the corn

growing regions of the United States have climatic conditions that would support plant infection, particularly during the months of May and June.

Philippine downy mildew Tassels may be malformed and produce less pollen, and ears may be aborted. No external symptoms are visible on stems but the fungus invades the stem and the shoot apex. Early affected plants are stunted. Brown stripe downy mildew disease only causes leaf lesions on the plant. The lower leaves will have the greatest amount of striping.

Mexican corn cyst nematode is only known from Mexico. When associated with fungi, *P. chalcoensis* can cause yield suppression by 90%.