

# Entomological News



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## Walnut Twig Beetle Survey

*Pityophthorus juglandis*

The 2012 walnut twig survey has been completed for the season. A total of 225 Lindgren funnel samples were collected. The traps in addition to collecting large numbers of scolytid bark beetles also collected large numbers of round headed borers (Cerambycidae), checkered beetles (Cleridae) and other insects. Some traps also collected large numbers of army worm moths making sorting of the samples very cumbersome. A total of six beetles were sent for further identification. Four beetles were *Xyleborinus saxsenii*, 1 beetle was *Hylocurus* sp. and the final specimen was *Pityophthorus* sp. (NOT *P. juglandis*).

Walnut twig beetle trapping will begin again in the spring.



Walnut twig beetles on penny for size reference

## Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Survey

*Halyomorpha halys*,

Brown Marmorated stink bug trapping started in August and continued into October. Traps were set at nurseries and large retail stores. No BSMB were collected, however native green and brown stink bugs were collected in the traps. Trapping for BSMB will again take place in the fall of 2013.



Brown Marmorated stink Bug

## Oak Commodities Survey

### Survey Pests

1. False Codling Moth- *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*
2. Summer Fruit Tortrix- *Adoxophyes orana*
3. Green Oak Tortrix- *Tortrix viridana*
4. Variegated Golden Tortrix- *Archips xylosteanus*
5. European and Asian Gypsy moth- *Lymantria dispar*
6. Rosy Gypsy Moth- *Lymantria dispar*

No target pests were collected during our survey. The survey consisted of 100 sites with six traps at each site. Some lures needed changing every 2 weeks, others every 4 weeks and still others were not changed throughout the season. Between 800 and 1000 traps were checked for target pests during the trapping period.

The most common non-target moth species collected:

- Cherry fruit worm
- Cockerell's moth
- Dotted ecdytopha
- Eucosoma glomerana
- Giant Eucosoma
- Gretchena concitaticana
- Inimical borer-completes lifecycle on greenbrier
- Obliquebanded leafroller
- Red-banded leafroller
- Red-necked peanutworm
- Gymandrosoma punctidiscanum-
- Grapholita packardi
- Grapholita prunivora

### Angry Bee Calls

PPWC received several calls this spring regarding honeybee swarms. State specialist and field staff investigated three swarms in Linn, Lyon, and Miami counties. An additional sample was sent to PPWC from Ford County. All samples were sent to the Carl Hayden Bee Lab for testing to see if the swarms/hive were Africanized.

Miami County - .991 European, .009 non-European (bees are European)  
Lyon Co. - .752 European, .248 non-European (bees are European)

Linn Co. - .999 European, .001 non-European (bees are European)

Ford Co, - 0.063 European, 0.937 non-European (sample had high degree of feral traits, but was European)

### Emerald Ash Borer

The first-ever presence of emerald ash borer in Kansas was confirmed in Wyandotte County on August 29. The discovery was made by Kansas Department of Agriculture and USDA staff during a survey being conducted as a result of the July 2012 confirmation of emerald ash borer in Platte County, Missouri. The staff identified a tree during the visual survey that showed symptoms of the emerald ash borer. They removed a portion of the tree and sent it to a USDA lab in Michigan for further analysis. Regulatory officials at USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ) division removed a live insect from the sample and confirmed the presence of emerald ash borer on August 29. Wyandotte Co. is now under a USDA and state quarantine.

The quarantine applies to any corporation, company, society, association, partnership, governmental agency, and any individual or combination of individuals. It prohibits movement of regulated items from the quarantined area, except under specific conditions established in the quarantine order.

Regulated items under quarantine include the following:

- The emerald ash borer, (*Agrilus planipennis* [Coleoptera: Buprestidae]), in any living stage of development;
- Firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species;
- Nursery stock of the genus *Fraxinus* (Ash);
- Green lumber of the genus *Fraxinus* (Ash);
- Other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, and composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus* (Ash);
- Any other article, product, or means of conveyance that an inspector determines presents a risk of spreading emerald ash borer and notifies the person in possession of the article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of the regulations.