

Entomological News



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The PPWC staff has been and continues to be busy with our summer pest surveys.

Walnut Twig Beetle Survey

Pityophthorus juglandis

PPWC staff and summer staff started surveying this year for the walnut twig beetle (WTB). Traps will be set at 25 high priority sites (sawmills). An additional 10 sites will be sampled on a rotating basis at sites where walnuts trees are available. The WTB is one part of the equation for thousand cankers disease; The disease results from the combined activity of the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) and a canker producing fungus *Geosmithia morbida*. A four tiered Lindgren funnel trap baited with walnut twig beetle lure is being to trap the beetles. The official start date for WTB is August 20, 2012. Although some our area staff have already began to set to some traps.



Walnut twig beetles on penny for size reference



4 Tiered Funnel Trap for WTB trapping

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Survey

Halyomorpha halys,

Trapping for Brown Marmorated stink bug started on August 8, 2012. We will be placing traps at locations where the pest is likely to be imported.

In the "The Challenges Posed by the Invasive Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål), to U.S. Agriculture (Tracy Leskay, 2011)"

there are listed a number of reasons BMSB has become a notable pest:

1. BMSB has a very broad host range, including numerous specialty crops, field crops, and wild hosts that can support tremendous populations;

2. BMSB has unusual movement and dispersal behaviors, making detection and management more challenge
3. there is no established detection method, treatment threshold or control strategy for BMSB any cropping system;
4. BMSB is an excellent hitchhiker
5. multiple generations per year could occur in more southerly locales within the U.S.; and
6. long-term solutions for BMSB such as classical biological control programs are years away from potentially being implemented.
7. reliable monitoring tools for BMSB are lacking



Brown Marmorated stink Bug

Currently the only stink bugs found in the traps have been the native brown stink bug, *Euschistus servus*.

Oak Commodities Survey

Early results are coming in for the oak commodities survey; none of the targeted pests have been identified.

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.

Our traps are collecting a large number of moths

(and some cases butterflies). The following chart lists species, we have currently identified in our traps.

Argyrotaenia velutiana (Tortricidae)- redbanded leafroller	57
Gymnandrosoma punctidiscanum (Tortricidae)	106
Asterocampa celtis (hackberry emperor butterfly)	32
Tortricidae (unspecified)	7
Geometridae (unspecified)	7
Noctuidae (unspecified)	40
Gelechiidae (unspecified)	2
Choristoneura roseceana (Tortricidae) -Oblique banded leafroller	1552
Lepidoptera (unspecified)	110
Total	1913



Green Oak Tortrix-*Tortrix viridana*



Gypsy moth- *Lymantria dispar*

Honeybee Swarms

PPWC received several calls this spring and summer regarding honeybee swarms. State specialist and field staff investigated three swarms in Linn, Lyon, Miami and Shawnee counties. Samples from the Miami and Linn county swarms were sent to the Carl Hayden Bee Research Lab to see if the swarms were Africanized. Both swarms were determined to be of the European strain. The hive in Lyon County was also sent to the bee lab for analysis and the DNA results showed that the hive was 25% non-European. Morphometric analysis showed the bees to be European. We are waiting lab results for a sample of bees submitted from Ford County. Hives cannot be called Africanized until the percentage reaches 50%.

Emerald Ash Borer

Friday July 25, The Missouri Department of Agriculture issued a press release confirming an Emerald Ash Borer sighting in Parkville, four miles east of the Wyandotte County Kansas border.

Following is a portion of the Kansas Department of Agriculture press release; The Kansas Department of Agriculture and the Kansas Forest Service, Kansas State University have been monitoring the spread of Emerald Ash Borer since its discovery in 2002. Survey traps have been placed at some of the anticipated hot spots, federal, state, county and city campgrounds for over six years. In addition to these surveying and monitoring activities specialists within the Agencies and the Departments of Entomology, Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources, and Kansas State University's Cooperative Extension Service have planned and conducted pest detector workshops for a similar number of years.

Per Kansas' Emerald Ash Borer response plan, surveying and monitoring work and educational activities will continue. In that regard persons are asked to be alert to ash tree decline. With the

drought the task will be challenging as many of the Emerald Ash Borer symptoms mirror drought symptoms. Telltale signs include:

- Delayed leafout in spring (symptom) – have seen this season because of drought stress
- Thinning canopy or crown (symptom)
- Branch dieback from top of tree (symptom)
- S-shaped galleries (tunneling) under the bark (sign)
- Woodpecker damage (symptom)
- Epicormic shoots/water sprouts (symptom)
- Bark splits (symptom)
- D-shaped exit holes first spotted in upper branches of tree (sign)



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