

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS



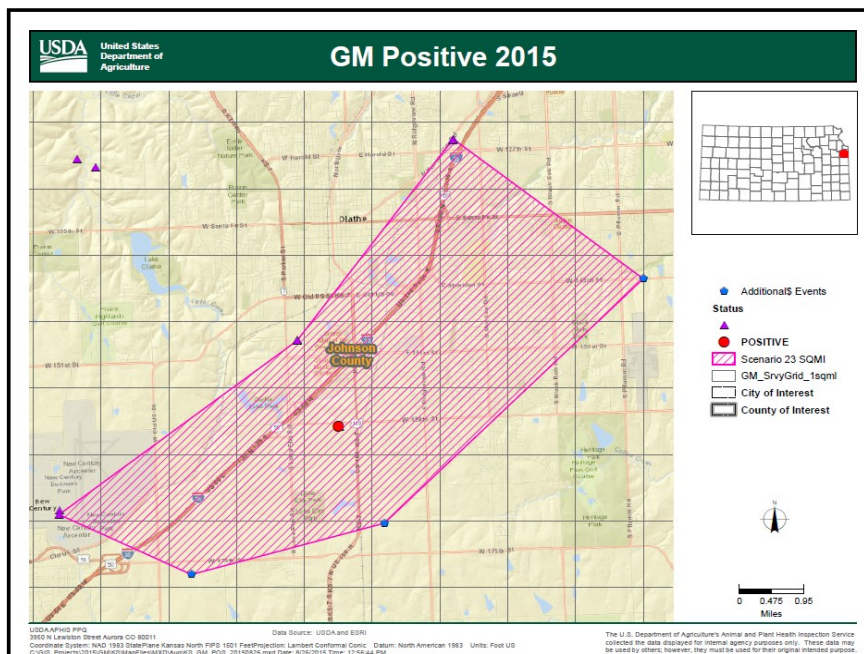
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—PLANT PROTECTION AND WEED CONTROL

PATHWAY SURVEY

During a recent check of the gypsy moth traps deployed as a part of the pathway survey, a male gypsy moth was collected. The trap was located at a distribution location located in Johnson County. The moth was sent to USDA APHIS- PPQ, where it was identified as the European gypsy moth *Lymantra dispar dispar*. The finding of a single moth now triggers a delimiting survey in 2016.

The USDA Gypsy Moth Program manual sets a trapping density for a delimiting survey at 16-36 traps per square mile (purple triangles and blue pentagons in the map). It also states to set traps out to the closest negative trap. The trapping area was reduced because all gypsy moth traps placed at area nurseries and garden centers in Johnson County were negative this year.

Still the number of traps deployed by the USDA APHIS--PPQ in 2016 will range between 368-828 traps total.



Also during the pathway survey, several species of snail collected and submitted for identification. Include in the collected snails were the

EMERALD ASH BORER

On Sept. 30, 2015, an EAB larva was removed from a girdled tree trap in Eudora by KDA in cooperation with the City of Eudora, USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA-APHIS-PPQ), and the Kansas Forest Service. Regulatory officials with USDA-APHIS-PPQ confirmed the presence of EAB on Oct. 8, 2015.

On Oct. 21, 2015 an EAB larva was removed from a girdled trap tree near Perry Lake in Jefferson County. Regulatory officials with USDA-APHIS-PPQ confirmed the presence of EAB on Oct. 27, 2015.

Immediately after confirmation by KDA and USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Kansas expanded an emergency intrastate quarantine, currently in place in Johnson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties, to include Douglas and Jefferson Counties to help prevent further spread of EAB in Kansas

genera *Succinea*, *Physa* and snails from the family Polygyridae. None of the collected snails were CAPS targeted species. Snails in the genus *Physa* have shells that are sinistral, which means that when the shell is held with the spire pointing up and the aperture facing the viewer, then the aperture is on the left-hand side. These snails are often referred to as pouch or tadpole snails. *Physa* snails feed on algae and detritus. Snails belonging to *Succinea* are referred to as amber snails. In general they feed on algae, mosses and occasionally on higher plants. Polygyrid snails are air breathing land snails that make up a significant proportion of the land snail fauna in North America.



Physa snail



Succinea snails



Polygyrid snail

ALFALFA PEST SURVEY

Samples are currently being submitted from the old world bollworm traps to Washington State Department of Agriculture for dissection and identification. To date no positive specimens have been identified.

ORCHARD PEST SURVEY

Samples are being submitted from the old world bollworm traps to Washington State Department of Agriculture for dissection and identification. To date no positive specimens have been identified.

