

Spotted wing drosophila and brown marmorated stink bug - the biggest challenges to berry growers

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Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

■ *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål)



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

- Native to China, Japan, Korea
- Introduced around Allentown PA in 1996
- Found in Virginia 2004
- Now found in 39 states
- One gen PA, NJ, 2 generations for us (4-6 in subtropical parts of China)
- In fall, seek shelter in houses
- Why the big stink?

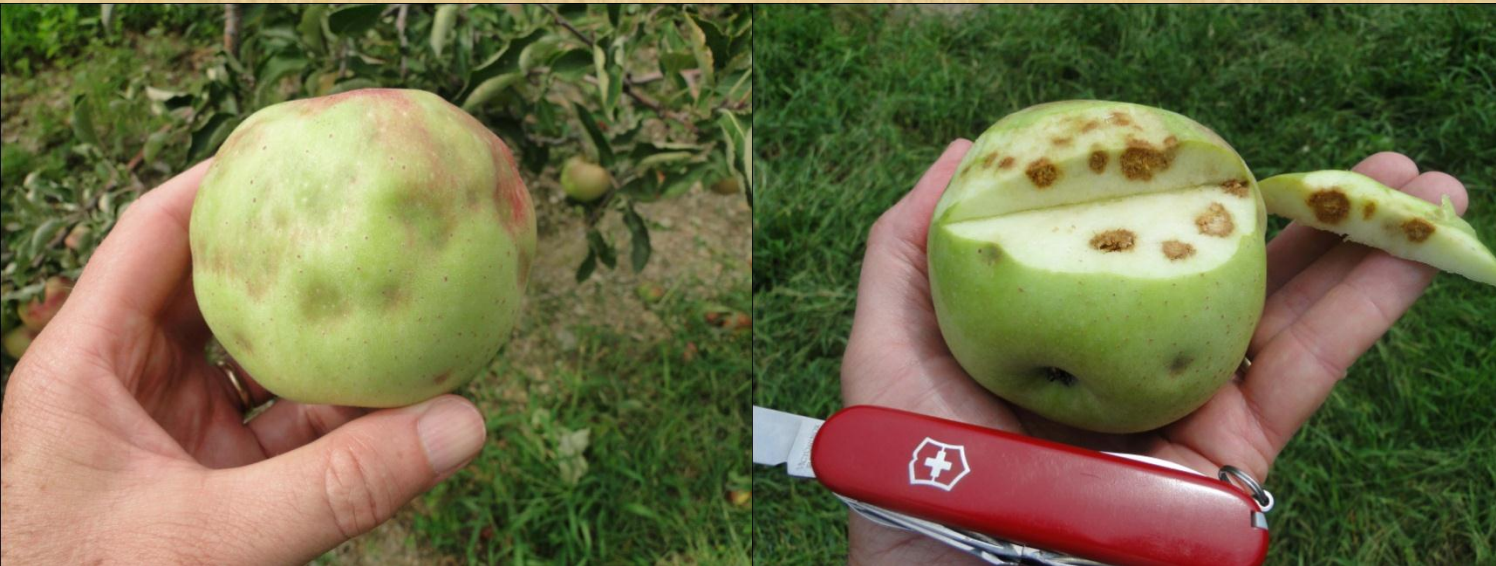


BMSB Host Range

- Highly polyphagous, >300 hosts
- Fruit crops
 - Orchard – apple, pear, peach, hazelnut
 - Small fruits – caneberries, blueberries
 - Wine grapes
- Field crops
 - Soybean
 - Cotton
- Vegetable crops
 - Tomatoes
 - Peppers
- Ornamental crops



Brown Marmorated Stink Bug





BMSB US Distribution Dec 2012

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

■ *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål)



Stink Bug Eggs

Podisus



Halyomorpha



Brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys*

- Impact in caneberries?
- 50% loss of berries reported by a Virginia grower
- Prospects for early season populations in 2013?

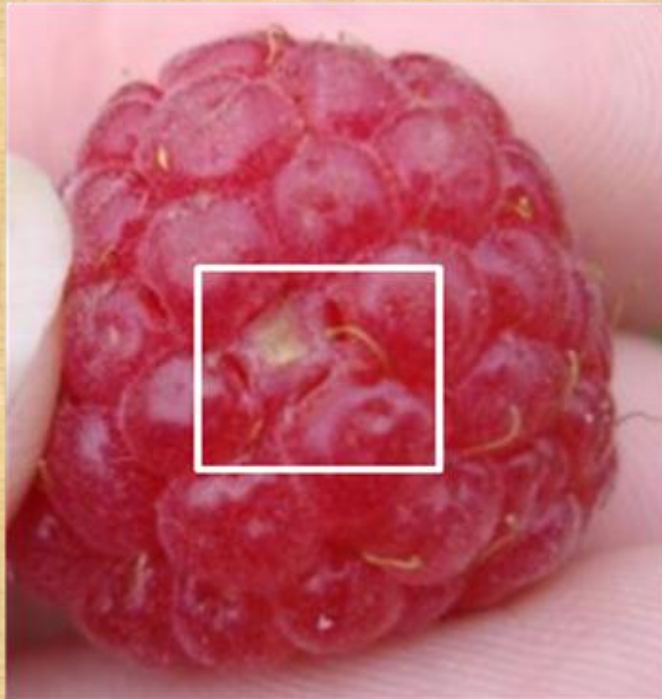


Insertion of stylets -



Stink Bug Injury

■ Injury to berries



Invasive drosophilids in Virginia Small Fruits

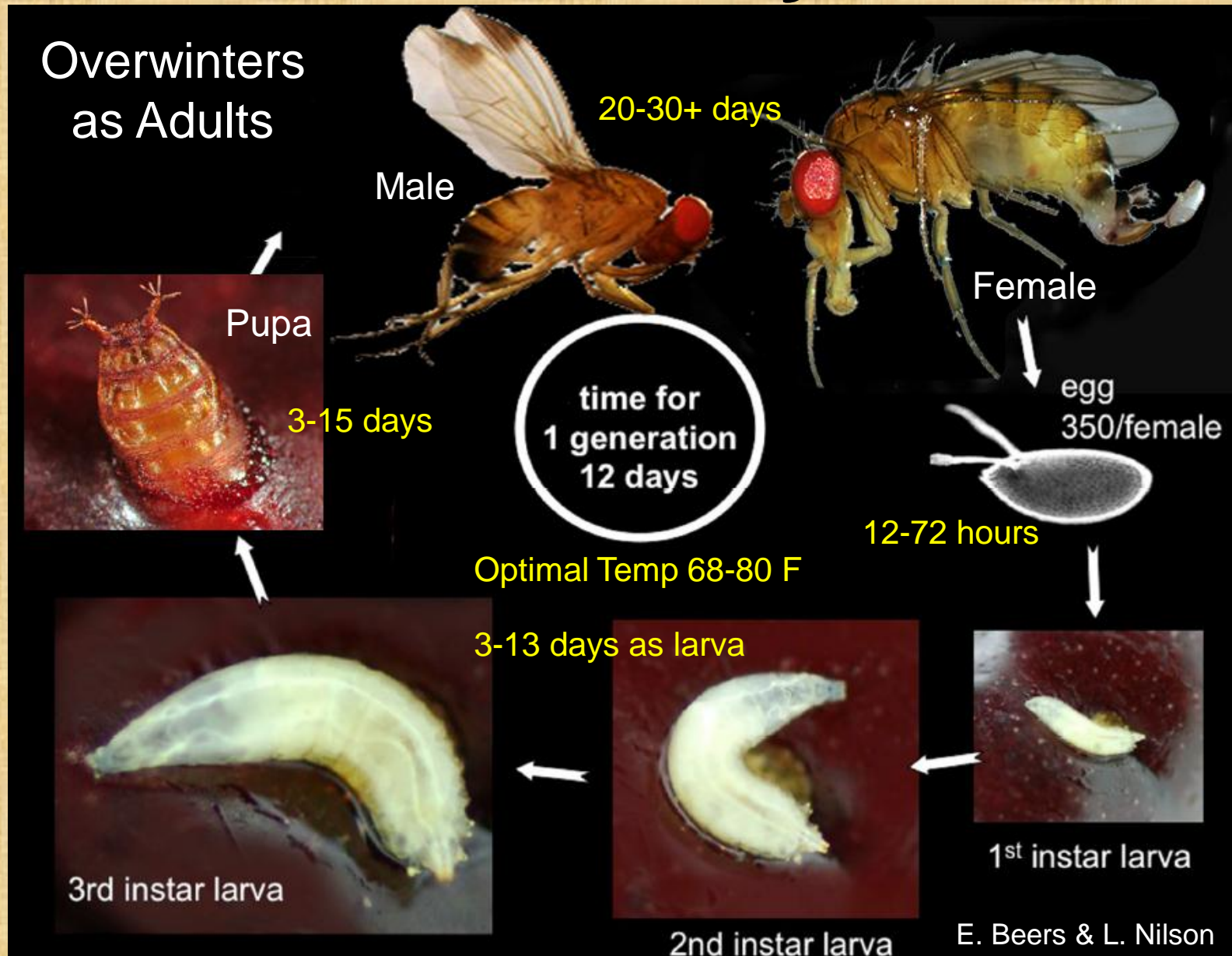
- **Background and identification of SWD**
- Movement and establishment
- Hosts
- Trapping
- New kid on the block
- Management

Drosophila suzukii

- Most *Drosophila* spp. attack rotting fruit
- *Drosophila suzukii* (spotted wing drosophila) differs in **attacking ripe and ripening fruit**



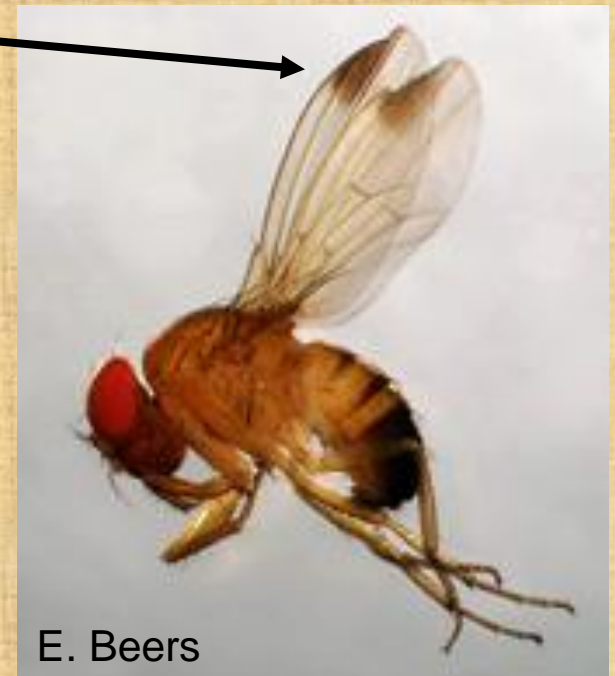
SWD Life Cycle



SWD Identification: Male

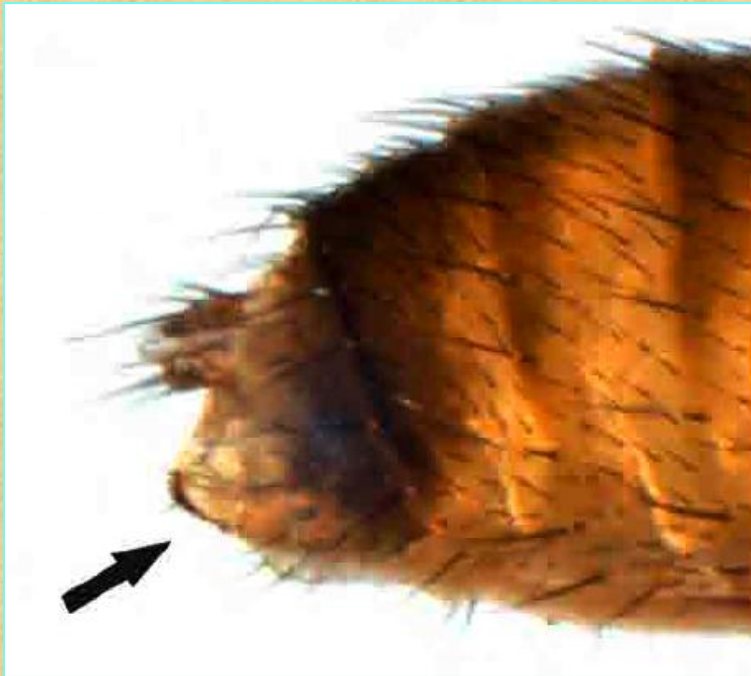


**Dark spot
on leading
edge of wing**



SWD Identification: Female

Other *Drosophila*



**Blunt ovipositor cannot
pierce skin of healthy
fruit**

**Female:
No spot
on wing**

**SWD
*D. suzukii***



**Saw-like, serrated
ovipositor with two
even rows of teeth**

Invasive drosophilids in Virginia Vineyards

- Background and identification of SWD
- **Movement and establishment**
- Hosts
- Trapping
- New kid on the block
- Management

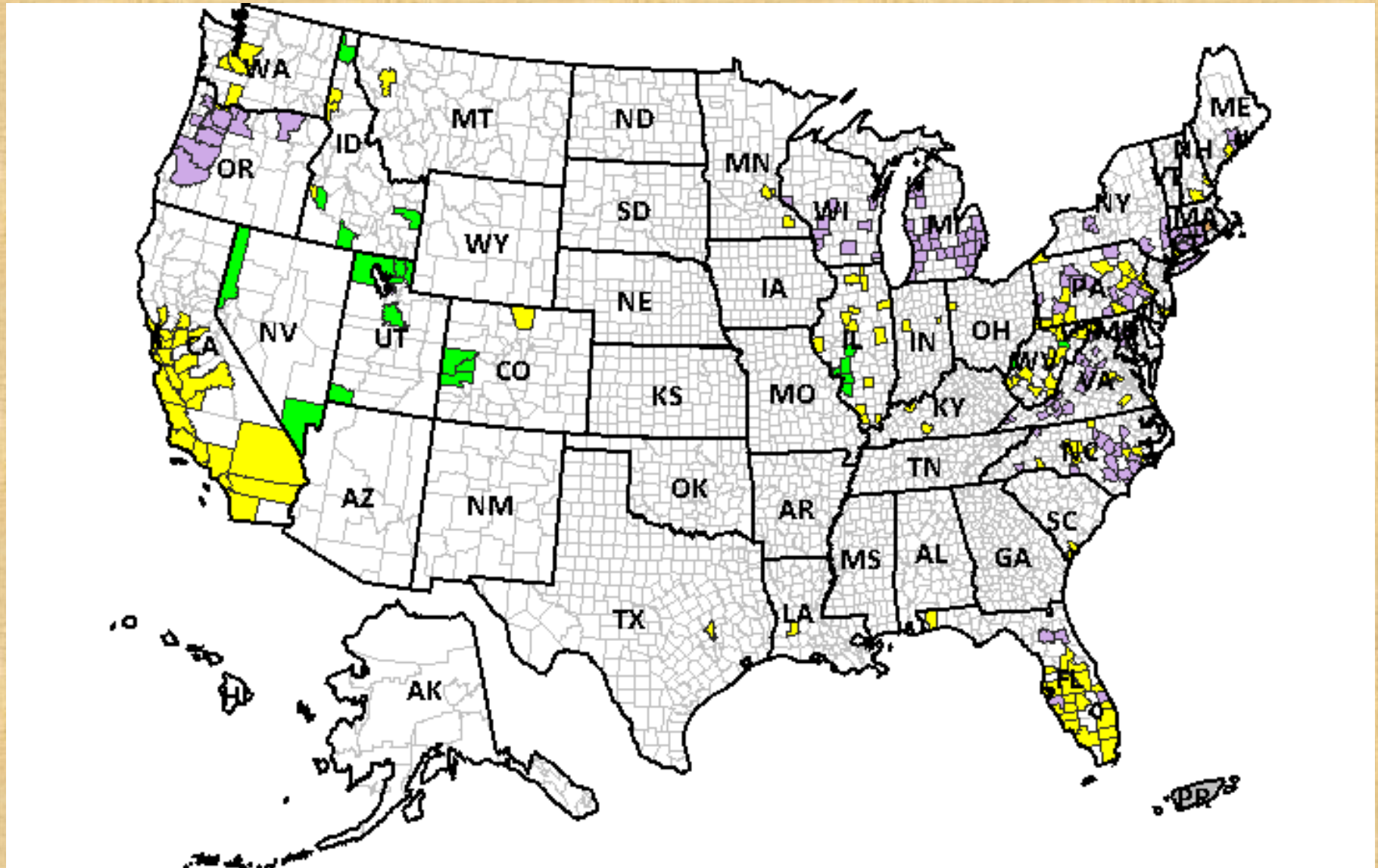
Dispersal history

- Introduced into California 2008
 - Strawberries, caneberries
- In 2009:
 - California (strawberries, caneberries)
 - Oregon (blueberries)
 - Washington (strawberries)
 - British Columbia (berries, grapes, cherries)

Dispersal in Southeast

- Found in Florida, Late 2009
- In 2010 and 2011, trapping program in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (Burrack, Pfeiffer and Smith (SRSFC))

Jan. 2013: SWD Distribution in U. S.



National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS). Purdue University. "Survey Status of Spotted Wing Drosophila - *Drosophila suzukii* (2009 to present)." Published: 01/24/2012.

SWD in Virginia – 2011

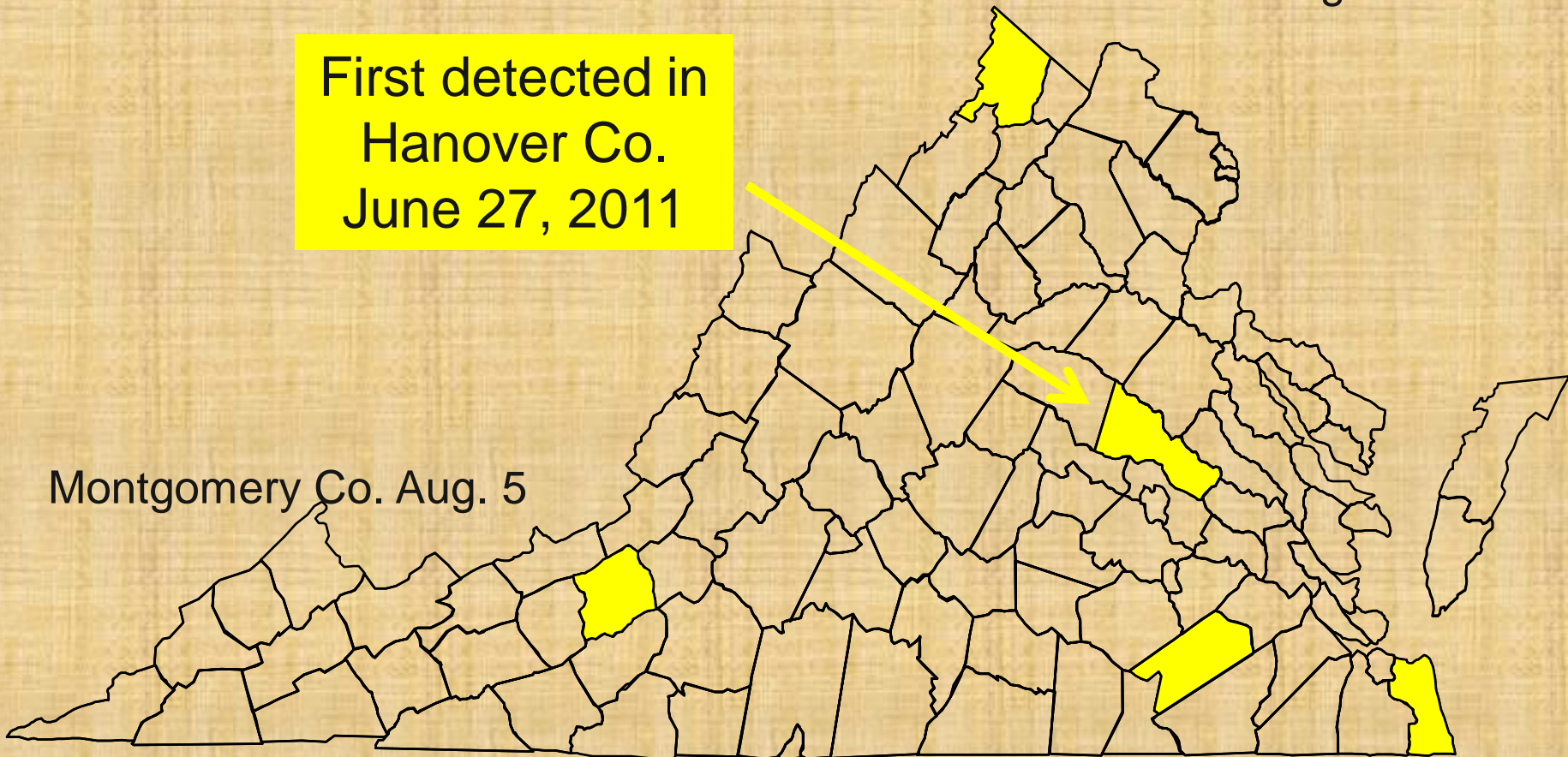
First detected in
Hanover Co.
June 27, 2011

Frederick Co. Aug. 3

Montgomery Co. Aug. 5

Sussex Co. July 27

Va Beach Sept.



[illegible]

Invasive drosophilids in Virginia Vineyards

- Background and identification of SWD
- Movement and establishment
- **Hosts**
- Trapping
- New kid on the block
- Management

SWD Host List – Risk?

- Raspberries, blackberries, strawberries
blueberries
- Cherries, grapes
- Nectarines, peaches, plums
- Apple, pear
- Tomatoes?



SWD-infested raspberry





SWD Host List – Non-crop hosts

- Wild blackberries
- Pokeweed
- Dogwood
- Persimmon
- Rose hips
- Porcelain berry

SWD Eggs in Fruit



SWD Larvae in Fruit



Cherry



Strawberry

**Damage is difficult to see until
larvae are almost mature**







Invasive drosophilids in Virginia Vineyards

- Background and identification of SWD
- Movement and establishment
- Hosts
- Trapping**
- New kid on the block
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Trapping for SWD

Apple cider vinegar



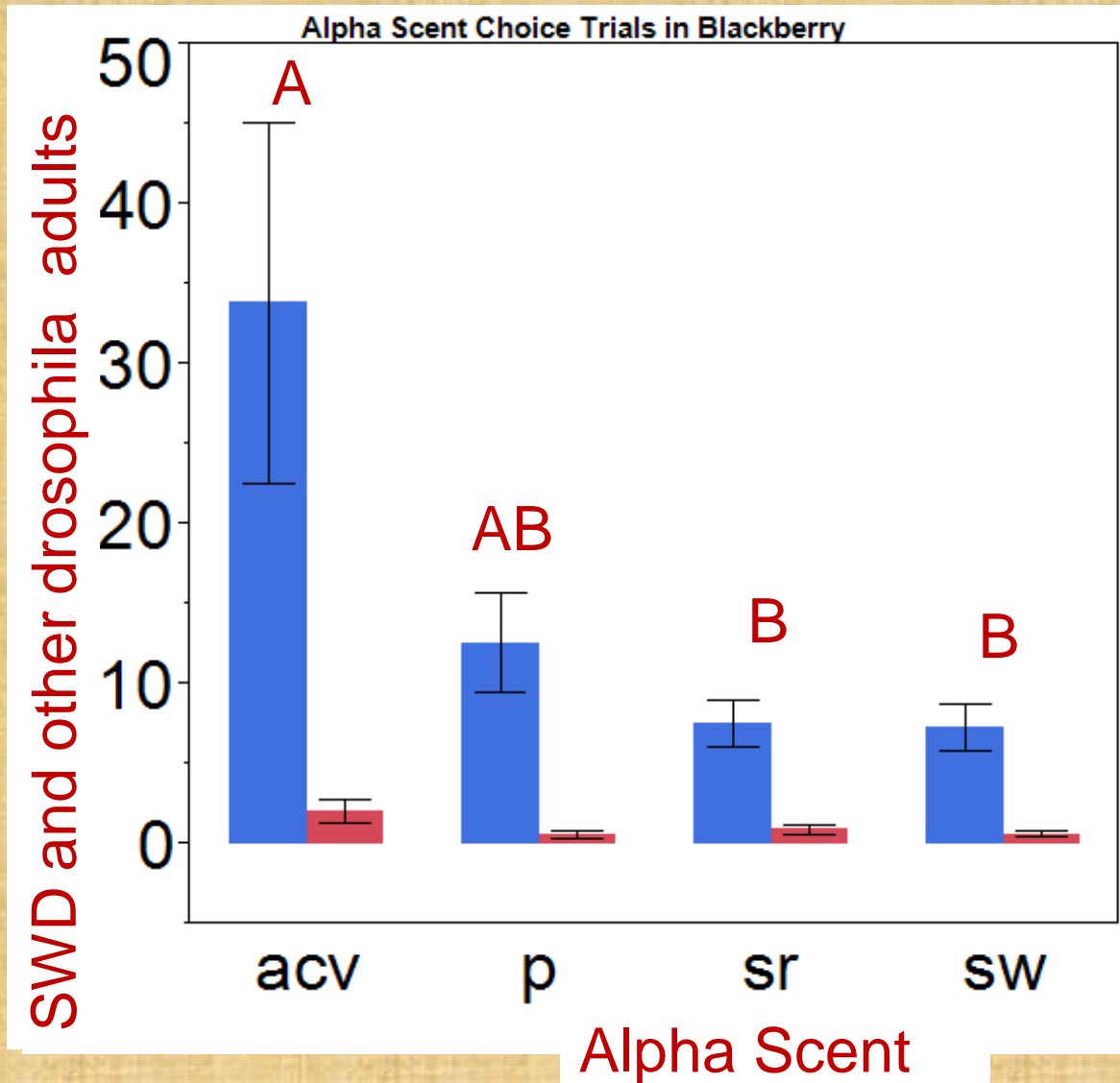
Burrack: SWD monitoring network

Novel Attractant

- Montgomery Co. berry farm
- Blackberry, raspberry and blueberry
- Alpha Scents; plum, sweet cherry, sour cherry
- Standard ACV
- Control of Low-tox antifreeze
- Three reps in each berry plot
- Randomized each week
- Monitored weekly
- 1 August – 15 Sept (Blackberry)
- 15 Sept – 15 Oct (Raspberry)



Preliminary Results



*SWD adults in blue

*Other drosophila adults in red

Trapping Summary

- SWD was found at every site where traps were placed
- ACV probably not best monitoring, trap counts low
- Little to no SWD trapping numbers in vineyards, yet fruit infested
- Fruit scent of plum likely more attractive to SWD than sweet and sour cherry
- Numerically very different from ACV
- Fruit scents need to be more potent and/or longer lived

Invasive drosophilids in Virginia Vineyards

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Albemarle County











Zaprionus indianus Gupta, African fig fly



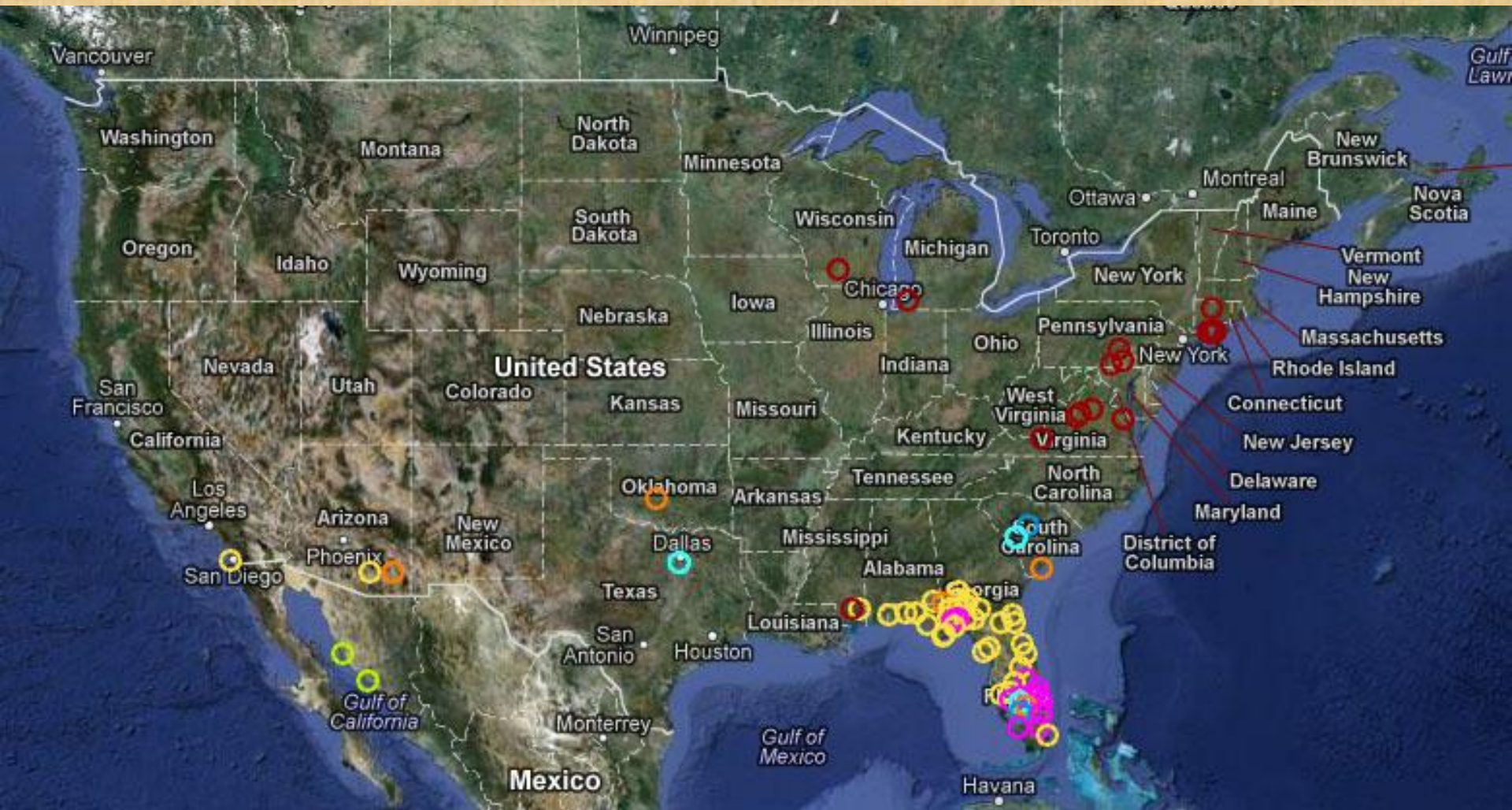
Zaprionus indianus Gupta, African fig fly



AFF World Distribution

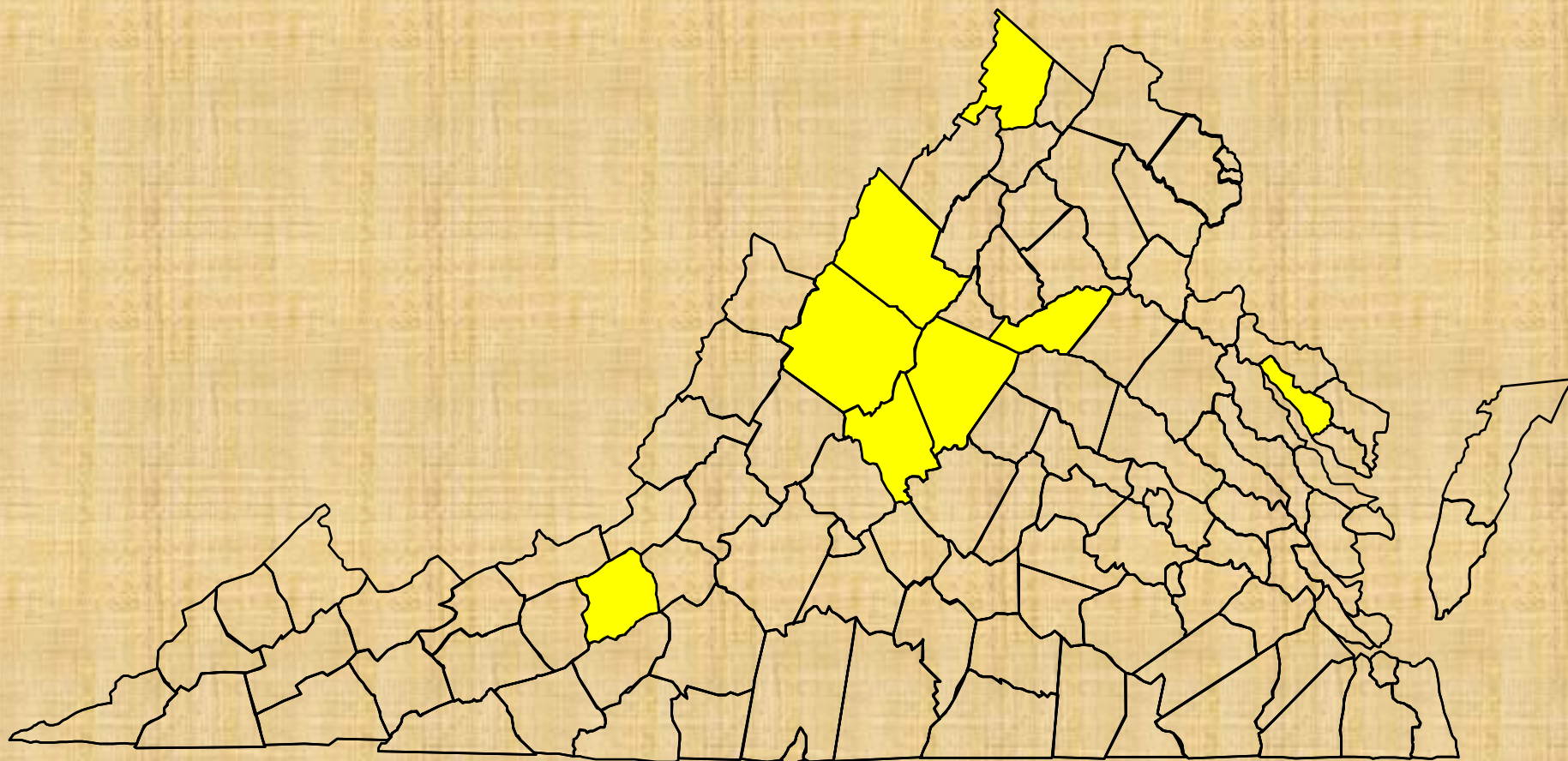


AFF US Distribution



2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2012

African fig fly, *Zaprionus indianus* Gupta,
in Virginia – November 2012











Incidence in wine grapes

- Weak ovipositor
- Sometimes high incidence in grape berries
 - In some Virginia clusters, 90% of emerging drosophilids were AFF
 - Sweep net samples in Pennsylvania vineyards
- How do they get into grapes?



Incidence in wine grapes

- Perhaps follow SWD injury?
- Biological control example in giant reed
 - *Arundo donax* takes over wetlands
 - *Lasioptera donacis* can kill reeds by mining in stalk
 - Oviposits in hole made by another insect



Competition stuey of Gilpin et al. (1986)

- Paired rearing comparisons of 28 drosophilid species, at two temps, two media
- 1 *Zaprionus*, 27 *Drosophila* spp.



Gilpin et al. (1986)

- In thick food, carried out at 19° C, it was ranked 12 out of 28 in competitiveness
- In thick medium at 25° C, it was ranked 8
- But in thin food, it was ranked 5 at 25° C, and ranked 3 at 19° C.



Gilpin et al. (1986)

- Crowd out other larvae
- Liquify substrate, drowning other larvae



Invasive drosophilids in Virginia Vineyards

- Background and identification of SWD
- Movement and establishment
- Hosts
- Suitability of grapes
- Trapping
- New kid on the block
- Management**

SWD Management Cultural Control

- Harvest fruit promptly to eliminate breeding sites
- Destroy nearby overripe or rotten fruit

<http://www.virginiafruit.ento.vt.edu/SWD.html>

SWD Management Chemical Control

- Need materials with short PHI
 - Need materials of various MOA
 - Need to rotate in a spray program!
-
- In high risk crops, need to spray weekly or more often
-
- Need local research on efficacy

SWD Management Chemical Control

Organophosphates:

Malathion effective in West; regional differences?

Imidan effective but long REI (14 d) in grape (watch for developments here with new formulation)

SWD Management

Chemical Control

Crop:	Imidan	Malathion 8E	Malathion 8F
Caneberry	--	--	1-4 pts
Strawberry	--	1.5–2 pts	1.5-2 pts
Sw Cherry	--	--	--
Grape	1.33-2.12	1–1.8 pts	2-2.5 pts
Blueberry	1-1.33 lb	--	1.5-2.5 pts
Peach	2.12-4.25	--	5-9 pts
Nectarine	2.12-4.25	--	2.5-9 pts
Apple	2.12-5 lb	--	--
Pear	2.12-5.75 lb	--	--

SWD Management

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Apple	2.12-5 lb	--	--
Pear	2.12-5.75 lb	--	--

SWD Management Chemical Control

Spinosyns:

Entrust (spinosad) effective but relatively short lived

Delegate (spinetoram) very effective

SWD Management

Chemical Control

Crop:	Bifenthrin	Danitol	Mustang	Baythroid
Caneberry	3 d	3 d		
Strawberry	0 d	2 d		
Sw Cherry		3 d	14 d	7 d
Grape	30 d	21 d	1 d	3 d
Blueberry	1 d	3 d		
Peach		3 d	14 d	7 d
Nectarine		3 d	14 d	7 d
Apple		14 d	14 d	7 d
Pear	14 d	14 d	14 d	7 d

SWD Management

Chemical Control – Commercial Vineyards

Critical to use insecticides that have short PHI
PHI's of 0-3 days are generally acceptable

From 2013 Pest Management Guide to
Horticultural and Forest Crops:

<http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/456/456-017/456-017.html>

Fourth Cover: mid-August or 10 days after third cover spray

Entrust	spinosad	1.25-2.5 oz	7 d PHI
Delegate	spinetoram	3-5 oz	7 d PHI
Malathion	malathion	2.5 pt	3 d PHI
Mustang Max	zeta-cypermethrin	2-4 fl oz	1 d PHI
Pyganic	pyrethrins	64 fl oz	0 d PHI
Azera	pyrethrins/azadirachtin	1–2 pt	0 d PHI

SWD Management

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Pyganic	pyrethrins	64 fl oz	0 d PHI
Azera	pyrethrins/azadirachtin	1–2 pt	0 d PHI

SWD Management

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Pyganic	pyrethrins	64 fl oz	0 d PHI
Azera	pyrethrins/azadirachtin	1–2 pt	0 d PHI

Future Work

- Chemical control including new chemistry
 - Need for rotating MOA
 - Need for less disruptive materials
- Improved trapping
- Varietal differences
- Landscape effects
- Biological control
- Ecological interactions between SWD and AFF



A Request ...

**To aid in proposal development,
please send grower
experiences on SWD to:**

dgpfeiff@vt.edu

Also for access to Berry Scholar site!

Questions?

