# Urban Habitats as Sources of Brown Marmorated Stink Bug for Agricultural Lands

Mark (Cody) Holthouse Drs. Diane Alston and Lori Spears Utah State University Biology Department



# Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) Halyomorpha halys (stäl)

#### Invasive from Asia

- Severe agricultural pest and urban nuisance
- Advantageous Traits
- Polyphagous (150+ plant species)
  Long distance dispersal
  Overwinters in/on human structures





# Where is BMSB?



#### Map of Urban BMSB Survey Sites



#### Urban Landscape

- High number of BMSB
- Wasatch Front contains the majority of Utah's human population
- · Urban/suburban areas are within close proximity to agricultural lands





## Host Plant Surveys

- 15 sites on Wasatch Front
- 200m long transect at each site
- 20 plants X 15 sites = 300 plants total
- Visual inspection
- Beat sheet sampling

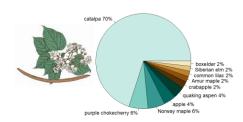


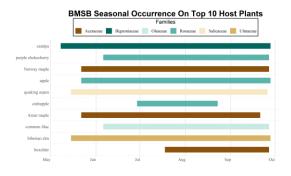


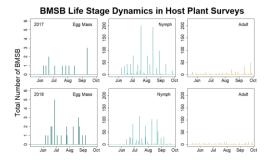
## Compiled List of Utah Host Plants



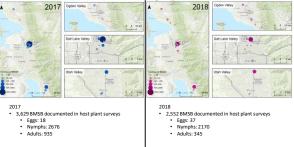
#### Top 10 BMSB Host Plants







BMSB Survey Maps

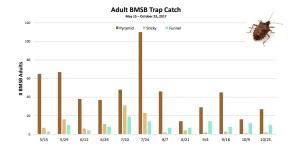


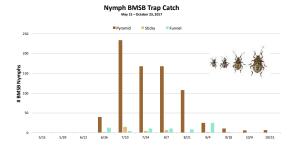
2018
 2052 BMSB documented in host plant surveys
 Eggs: 37
 Nymphs: 2170
 Adults: 345

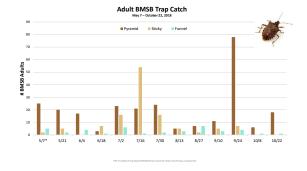
# Pheromone Baited Traps

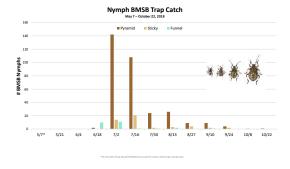


\*Each survey site had one of each trap type, making for 45 total traps deployed.

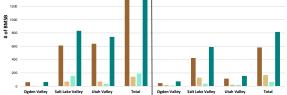




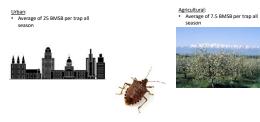




Regional BMSB Trap Catch
Pyramid Sticky Found Total
2017
2018



# 2018 Trap Catch: Urban vs. Agricultural



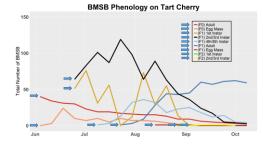
\*Based on pyramid and sticky trap data from Zach Schumm and Cody Holthouse

#### Voltinism

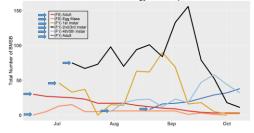
- Observed spring (F0) adults from June to October and documented subsequent progeny (F1, F2, etc.) 70 Adult BMSB bagged on Tart Cherry and Catalpa F1 egg laying occurred mid Aug early Sept. Single F2 nymph emerged!







BMSB Phenology on Catalpa



# Concluding Remarks

- BMSB is primarily an urban nuisance pest in Utah
- Catalpa is a significant host plant
- Overwintered adults present May and June
- Highest number of BMSB in mid to late July
- Fall aggregation of adults mid to late September
- BMSB numbers were lower in both survey and trap data 2018
- Potential for two generations per season

#### Acknowledgements



Field and lab technicians: Ben Steadman Chelise Dever Hanna Kirkland Kate Morgan Lily Bourett James Withers Loren Linford



This material is based upon work that is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Specialty Crop Research Initiative under award number 2016-51181-25409.

