

IMPACTS

- For every \$1 received from the Northeastern IPM Center, \$211 were awarded from additional funding sources. Building on initial USDA-NIFA funding of \$83,333 from 2010-2015 awarded by the Northeastern IPM Center, the working group obtained two USDA Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) projects with project leaders in 17 states (see map below) that leveraged about \$17.6 million and led to more than 177 scientific publications. Now there are project leaders in 17 states (see map below). In 2021, the working group will submit a third SCRI proposal.
- In the last year, StopBMSB.org had 77,000 visitors representing 156 countries and every state in the U.S.
- IPM approaches to BMSB management include “attract and kill” traps and biocontrol with samurai wasps**.
- The Northeastern IPM Center conducted a survey to BMSB SCRI Co-PIs and Associates, and the data suggest that more, improved research and extension will lead to increased adoption of BMSB IPM.



Attract-and-kill traps on a tree.
Photo: Rob Morrison.



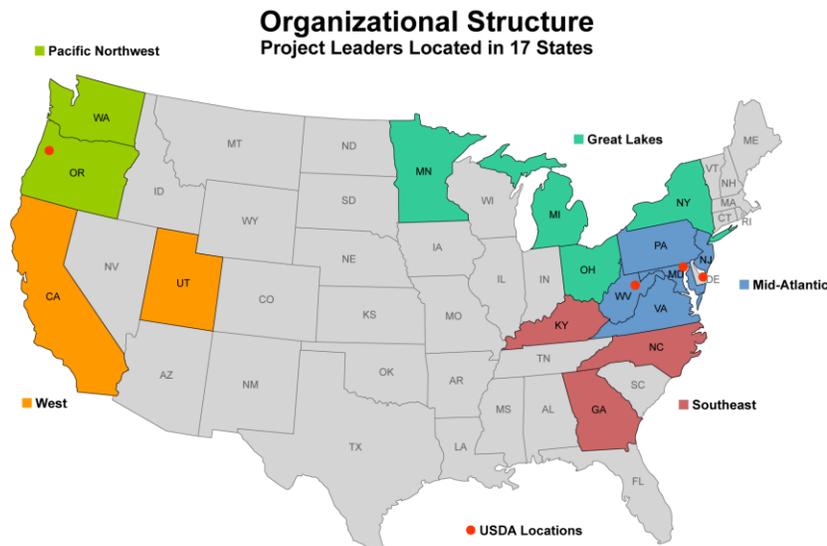
Dead stink bugs on an attract-and-kill tree.
Photo: Rob Morrison.



The samurai wasp** is a natural enemy of the brown marmorated stink bug. Photo: E. Talamas.



Dead BMSB eggs as a result of a natural enemy. Photo: Walgenbach Lab.



WEBSITES

www.northeastipm.org/working-groups/bmsb-working-group/

www.stopbmsb.org

Halyomorpha halys* (Stål) *Trissolcus japonicus*