Fate of BMSB Sentinel Eggs in NC Agroecosystems

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Assessing Natural Enemy Impacts on BMSB Populations









Hatched

Chewing predator





Sucking predator

Parasitized

Sources of Variation

- Type of egg mass
 - Sentinel Fresh
 - Sentinel Frozen
 - Natural
- Habitats
 - Organic and conventional vegetables
 - Organic and conventional apples
 - Woodlands (native eggs)

Impact of Egg Type on Fate of BMSB Eggs in Field Weed Border



Fate of Sentinel Fresh vs. Healthy Egg Masses in Crops



How many Non-Hatched Eggs are Parasitized?

Fate of Healthy BMSB Sentinel Egg Masses in Different Agroecosystems

Fate of Sentinel BMSB Eggs in Conventional and Organic Crops

Fate of Sentinel BMSB Eggs in Organic and Conventional Vegetables (Healthy + Frozen Eggs)

Fate of BMSB Sentinel Eggs vs. Time

Fate of Naturally Laid Stink Bug Eggs in Wooded Habitat

No. of parasitized egg masses and number of parasites emerging from parasitized masses.

Stink Bug sp	Habitat	<pre># masses Parasitized</pre>	<pre># parasites emerged</pre>	Parasite species
Euschistus	Woods	4	63	Telenomus podisi (51) Trissolcus euschisti (2) Unknown (7)
	Vegetables	4	20	I. podisi (20)
Acrosternum	Woods	2	43	Anastatus reduvii (43)
Halyomorpha	Woods Vegetables	4 25	57 37	<i>A. reduvii (53)</i> Unknown (4) <i>T. podisi</i> (35) <i>Ooencyrtus spp</i> (3)

Summary

- Sentinel egg masses (frozen or healthy) had comparable levels of predation and parasitism as naturally laid eggs.
- Impact of parasites in agricultural settings may be underestimated due to low rates of parasite development in BMSB eggs.
- Predation was generally higher in organic vs. conventional agriculture, but overall rates were low in both systems (≤10%).
- *Telenomus podisi* was the most common parasite of BMSB encountered in agriculture settings, but *Anastatus reduvii* may be more effective against BMSB.