Pests & Diseases Threatening Wisconsin's Urban Forests: How to Follow the Rules & Help Slow the Spread of Invasive

Species



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DATCP's Plant Protection Section and Invasive Pests and Diseases: Overview

WDATCP's Plant Protection Section: Staff & Nursery Licensing Law

Major urban forest pests – Invasive, most introduced to WI / US

- Established in WI: GM, PSB, EAB
- Not found in WI: HWA, EHS, ALB, MPB, TCD, SOD

 Report Insects Not Found in Our State: WI Pest Hotline: (866) 440-7523
<u>DATCPPestHotline@wi.gov</u>

Inspection Territories

Ten staff cover nurseries, Christmas tree fields, sod farms, seed labelers, logs & firewood inspections

Ensure licensing, export & quarantine compliance

Nursery Website has Inspector Contact Information <u>https://datcp.wi.gov</u> (search nursery inspection)



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Nursery Licensing in Wisconsin

Nursery Dealers need a license if **perennial** plant, tree, shrub **sales** exceed \$250 / year (Wis. Stat. 94.10)

Landscapers and arborists are nursery dealers if they bill clients for perennial plantings

Dealer license fees start at \$30 / year and are based on annual **perennial** purchases

Licenses support inspections, lab services & pest management recommendations

Growers may apply for licenses and pay online: https://mydatcp.wi.gov/



Invasive Species in the United States



Cost US > \$120 billion / year in losses, management, control¹

Displace native species, destroy habitat, alter ecosystem processes

Over 360 tree and shrub insects, 20 pathogens² ¹ Pimentel, D., Zuniga R., Morrison, D. 2005. Update on the environmental and economic costs associated with alien-invasive species in the United States.

¹ Pimentel, D., Zuniga R., Morrison, D. 2005. Update on the environmental and economic costs associated with alien-invasive species in the United States. Ecological Economics 52(3):273-288 · February 2005

² Liebold, A.M., MacDonald, W.L., Bergdahl, D., Mastro, V.C., 1995. Invasion by exotic forest pests: a threat to forest ecosystems. Forest Science 41 (2), 1 - 49.

Gypsy Moth, *Lymantria dispar* (Lepidoptera: Erebidae)







- Native to Europe and North Africa, in WI since mid-1970's Introduced by Leopold Trouvelot into Medford, MA in 1869
- Larvae hatch and feed in May-July, molting 5-6x before pupating; adults emerge/mate in July; white flightless females lay egg masses

Gypsy Moth Impacts



Photo by Bill McNee, WDNR, 2010



Gypsy moth feeds on over 300 trees and shrubs, prefers oak, willow, aspen, birch, basswood, tamarack and linden.

Gypsy moth has defoliated > 75 million acres nationwide since 1970

Each larvae can eat one square foot of foliage per day

Repeated defoliations (or single defoliations of conifers) can lead to mortality; decline, and increased susceptibility to insects and diseases

Gypsy Moth Natural Enemies

Gypsy moth killed by *Entomophaga maimaiga* (fungi) hang head facing down; infected cadavers drop to the ground; acts at lower populations; aided by wet weather

> Gypsy moth killed by NPV (virus) appear as an inverted 'V'; helps bring down outbreaks

Other natural enemies include egg & larval parasitoids, ground beetles, & mice

Slow the Spread: an Effective, Multistate, Multiagency Program

Funded by Congress since 2000, STS is a region wide effort to reduce the rate at which gypsy moth spreads

It is a partnership among 11 states & the USDA Forest Service that involves trapping and treatments along the leading edge of gypsy moth populations

STS has reduced gypsy moth spread by over 70%, from 13 to 3 miles per year <u>http://www.gmsts.org/</u>



2018 Gypsy Moth Trap Catch

DATCP set 10,748 gypsy moth traps in western Wisconsin in 2018

76,513 male moths caught in 2018

Catch was 109,333 in 2017 (prolonged cold winter temperatures in NC WI)

Trapping informs slowthe-spread treatments, quarantines



Treatments used in the Wisconsin STS Gypsy Moth Program





Bacillus thuringiensis (var. kurstaki) (BT): Derived from naturally-occurring soil bacteria; applied as Foray 48B in May and June; destroys larval gut. Lepidopteraspecific; breaks down in UV light, rain.

Mating Disruption (MD): Female gypsy moth pheromone applied in June - July as waxy droplets / SPLAT or flakes. It does not kill, but confuses adult male moths, who can't find and mate with flightless females.

2018 Gypsy Moth STS Treatments



STS Program treated 80,912 acres at 36 sites across 14 counties in Western WI in 2018

Btk (Foray 48B, 24 BIU) applied to 24,612 acres at 25 sites, May 22- June 5

Mating Disruption Pheromone (SPLAT) applied to 56,300 Acres at 11 Sites, June 28 – July 11 (cyan areas on map)

Pine Shoot Beetle



Pine Shoot Beetle, or *Tomicus piniperda*(L.) is a bark beetle native to Europe,Africa, and N Asia

Causes pine dieback, yellowing, and dead, bored-out shoots

Since its discovery in OH in 1992, it has been found in 20 states, including WI



PSB Detected in Christmas tree fields in Dane, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Taylor, Walworth and Waukesha counties in 2017; PSB detected in Ozaukee Co (1 field) in 2018

Emerald Ash Borer



Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) or EAB, is native to NE China, Taiwan, Korea, Mongolia, Japan, and the Russian Far East,

Introduced from Asia on Solid Wood Packing Material, detected in MI in 2002

Detected in 35 states, DC, & Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Quebec, Canada.

Causes 100% ash mortality by feeding on inner bark, girdling trees, which often die within 4 years

Four host-specific EAB biological control agents: Spathius agrili, Tetrastichus planipennisi, Oobius agrili, Spathius galinae

High value ash trees can be protected with insecticide (i.e., emamectin benzoate)



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA), Adelges tsugae



HWA is an invasive, introduced aphidlike insect (Order Hemiptera) from Asia that sucks fluid from bases of needles

HWA has killed hemlock across 20 eastern states since its introduction in 1951

HWA is not found in WI

HWA only occurs on hemlock trees in the US; it often co-occurs with Elongate Hemlock Scale, or EHS

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid - Life Stages



Adult females



Eggs



Settled Nymphs



Crawler nymphs

Elongate Hemlock Scale, Fiorinia externa

Pest Distribution Map **Elongate Hemlock Scale** a externa

Native to Asia, EHS is an armored scale insect introduced into at least 16 states since its discovery in NY in 1908

EHS is cold-tolerant; sucks fluid from undersides of hemlock, fir, spruce needles (up to 43 conifer species)

Hard to control with pesticides, as scales are protected under waxy coverings, crawlers emerge throughout season (systemics don't work)

EHS leads to conifer decline and needle loss, yellowing

Elongate Hemlock Scale Life Cycle





- Females are immobile and lay up to 20 yellow eggs, overwinter, & have brown scale coverings
- Crawlers settle on undersides of needles to feed and mature, prefer new growth
- Male nymphs have white coverings and develop wings; Adult Males do not feed; leave scale covering to mate
- Mobile crawlers emerge throughout year; can create new infestations

Elongate Hemlock Scale: 2014-18 Detections



2018

EHS has never been detected on the landscape in Wisconsin

DATCP has detected EHS 33 times during inspections in 19 Wisconsin counties from 2014-18

Nursery and HWA quarantine detections on hemlock trees – treated or destroyed

Xmas Tree lot detections on cut Fraser and balsam fir trees, wreaths, and other décor – material removed from sale, burned, thrown in trash

Lab samples taken from infested material verified the presence of live crawlers

Elongate Hemlock Scale, Fiorinia externa



- EHS is not currently a quarantine pest
- DATCP's pest abatement authority (Wis. Stat. 94.02), prohibiting injurious pests on plant material, required removal from sale and destruction of infested material to protect the green industry and native hemlocks from EHS
- DATCP communicated with growers, retailers, and departments of agriculture in other states on EHS, prior to 2018 detections

Asian Longhorned Beetle, Anaplophora glabripennis (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)





E. Richard Hoebeke, Cornell University, Bugwood.org

- 1½-inch long shiny black and white adults with long antenna
- Native to Asia, not found in Wisconsin, first found in North America in NY in 1996
- ALB larvae bore into sapwood and heartwood, and leave perfectly round pencil-sized exit holes in trees
- Trees can die from ALB in 10-15 years

Life cycle of ALB



Adults emerge through round holes in late spring/summer to feed and mate. Female lays 35-90 eggs in shallow pits (soon heal shut).





Round-headed borer larvae emerge in 10-15 days. Early stages feed on cambium. Later stages feed on and overwinter in sapwood and heartwood.

Pupate for 2 – 3 weeks. ALB has one generation per year.

ALB has many susceptible tree hosts – could devastate forests



Most susceptible: Maples (silver, sugar, Norway, boxelder)

Moderately susceptible: Elm, Horsechestnut, Birch, Willow, Poplar, Ash

"Resistant" trees: Cherry, Apple, Oak, Basswood

Identifying Characteristics of ALB





Adults $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "long, black and white banded antenna 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 $\frac{1}{2}$ X as long as body.

Females larger than males with shorter antenna.

Bluish legs

Mottled "starry sky" elytra, black scutellum

Look for sawdust, round, drill-like adult emergence holes, 3/8 - 5/8 inches in diameter

Native Pine Sawyers resemble ALB, but do NOT have bluish legs, less shiny

Signs and Symptoms of ALB



Accumulation of sawdust (larval frass) in branch crotches

Oval egg pits



Round, drill-like adult emergence holes, 3/8 - 5/8 inches in diameter



Branch flagging often starts in upper crown

Management of ALB



Susceptible trees examined for symptoms and signs of ALB

- If detected, remove infested and nearby susceptible trees within quarantine zone
- Trees outside eradication zone often treated with imidacloprid
- Replant with trees resistant to ALB

Mountain Pine Beetle



Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB), Dendroctonus ponderosae, is a bark beetle (Coleoptera: Scolytinae) native to western North America

Uses massive attack and pathogenic fungi to overcome tree defenses during outbreaks (every 10-30 years)

Mature pines susceptible (lodgepole, whitebark, jack, red, white)

Photo: barkbeetles.org

Mountain Pine Beetle



Jerald E. Dewey, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

The mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* is the most destructive pest of mature pines in North America

The most recent, outbreak of MPB spans more than 88 million acres of pine forests in CO, WY, ID, MT, SD, British Columbia and Alberta.

Thousand Cankers Disease





- Native to the western United States
- Primarily affects black walnut, Juglans nigra
- TCD = (*Geosmithia morbida*) and the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) or other beetle vectors

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) Phytophthora ramorum



UCL127061

Phytophthora ramorum, an oomycete fungus, causes Sudden Oak Death (SOD), resulting in oak mortality in CA and OR. It also causes leaf blight in over 100 species of plants representing 70 genera

Described in Europe in 2001. Now known in 6 European countries, CA and OR, and British Columbia, Canada

Bark canker and foliar lesions initially. Oak crown dies in 2-4 weeks

What Can You to Protect Urban Forests from Introduced, Invasive Species?



HELP STOP INVASIVE PESTS

Learn to ID invasive insects: Report pests not known to be in Wisconsin to the Pest Hotline: (866) 440-7523

Wash vehicles and equipment before traveling to a new city or county

Maximize tree species diversity in forests and urban forest plantings

Follow plant regulations – Tim will describe those rules now...

DATCP's Forest Pests and Disease Regulations: Overview

Forest pest quarantines: Slows artificial spread; excludes pests

State and Federal (APHIS) Quarantines: GM, EAB, PSB, ALB, SOD State Quarantined Only: HWA, TCD, MPB

Vectors of invasive pests and Diseases: firewood, nursery stock, logs, pulpwood, decorative products

Firewood: Use Local or Certified: <u>www.dontmovefirewood.org</u>

How to know the Rules? <u>https://nationalplantboard.org/laws-and-regulations/</u>

APHIS PPQ (crucial for interstate shipping or for arborists who work across state lines): <u>https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases</u>

Quarantines

What is a quarantine?

- A law that describes a geographic area which contains material presumed to be infested with a damaging pest or disease

Quarantine regulations limit the legal movement of certain materials from the quarantine. Quarantines can be established by individual states or by the federal government and can be external or internal.

External quarantines seek to prevent introduction of a pest.

Internal quarantines seek to prevent the spread of a pest.

Federal Domestic Quarantines under 7 Code of Federal Regulations 301

Gypsy Moth (7 CFR 301.45-2a) Pine Shoot Beetle (7 CFR 301.45-3) Emerald Ash Borer (7 CFR 301.53-3) Asian Longhorn Beetle (7 CFR 301.51-3) *Phytophthora ramorum /* SOD (7 CFR 301.92-3)

Quarantines governed by Wisconsin Admin. code ATCP 21

- 21.10 Gypsy Moth
- 21.12 Pine Shoot Beetle
- 21.16 Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
- 21.17 Emerald Ash Borer
- 21.18 Asian Longhorn Beetle
- 21.19 Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden Oak Death)
- 21.21 Thousand Cankers Disease
- 21.22 Mountain Pine Beetle

Compliance Agreements – What are they and who needs one?

What is a compliance agreement?

A limited exemption from certain quarantine regulations if particular conditions are met.

Who needs a compliance agreement?

Any company moving regulated material out of a quarantine.

Any company with facilities located outside a quarantine that receive material from a quarantine area.

Gypsy Moth Quarantine

Businesses that move forest products or nursery stock out of a quarantined area (or out of state) are required to have a Compliance Agreement

DATCP staff can train your staff in gypsy moth ID, upon request

USDA APHIS issued 123 (interstate) GM CAs in 2018

50 of Wisconsin's 72 counties are quarantined for gypsy moth. Most recent Taylor (2015), Iowa (2014).



European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) North America quarantine



United States

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Pine Shoot Beetle Quarantine



APHIS quarantine goal is to reduce artificial spread (i.e., to southern states)

Federal CAs allow shipments outside quarantine

Pine Shoot Beetle has been found in 20 states

Wisconsin quarantined since 2006

Emerald Ash Borer in Wisconsin



Statewide EAB quarantine enacted 03/30/2018, and Wisconsin was added to federal quarantine on 07/26/2018 to avoid isolating mills from ash, transportation routes

Tribal lands regulated independently

This EAB distribution map (which will continue to be updated) is at: <u>http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov</u>

Emerald Ash Borer Federal Quarantine & Proposed deregulation



In 2018, USDA set up 26 Compliance Agreements with businesses needing to ship regulated articles outside quarantine area, requiring wood processing between Oct 1- Apr 30, kiln sterilize, heat treat, or remove bark and 1/2" cambium)

APHIS has proposed deregulating EAB, in order to focus limited resources on managing this rapidly spreading pest (i.e., expanding biocontrol)



Until EAB deregulation is finalized and approved, ash and hardwood firewood can't legally be moved outside the quarantined area without a Compliance Agreement

Asian Longhorned Beetle



ALB state exterior quarantine ATCP 21.18, APHIS federal quarantine: 7 CFR 301.51-3

Regulated articles include non-coniferous firewood, nursery stock, logs, green lumber, stumps, roots and branches from maple, birch, elm, ash, poplar and other hosts.

Regulatory Success: ALB quarantines lifted in IL and NJ; MA, NY, and OH eradications underway

Thousand Cankers Disease



Distribution of Thousand Cankers Disease as of August 1, 2017.

Regulated under state exterior quarantine ATCP 21.21

- Walnut Twig Beetle
- Geosmithia morbida

No import of walnut logs, bark-on lumber, nursery stock, other bark-on pieces or firewood from TCD states without a phytosanitary certificate or documentation of treatment.

WDATCP issues compliance agreements for companies that receive material from regulated area. Pre-notification is also required.

Sudden Oak Death (Phytophthora ramorum)



A Federal Quarantine covers 15 counties in CA and part of Curry County OR where SOD has been detected. Since SOD was identified in 2001, infected nursery stock has been found in over 25 states. Wisconsin has many Phytophthoras, but this particularly virulent one hasn't been found.

External quarantine rule:

No import of soil or unprocessed wood or plant products of dozens of genera from infested areas without a phytosanitary certificate.

Nursery stock (except acorns and seeds), unprocessed wood, and unprocessed wood and plant products, including bark chips, firewood, logs, lumber, mulch, wreaths, garlands, and greenery of the following genera: *Abies* (fir), Acer (maple), *Adiantum* (maidenhair fern), *Aesculus* (buckeye), *Arbutus* (madrone), *Arctostaphylos* (manzanita), *Calluna* (heather), *Calycanthus* (spicebush), *Camellia* (camellia), *Castanea* (chestnut), *Clintonia* (blue-bead lily), *Corylus* (hazelnut), *Drimys* (winter's bark), *Dryopteris* (wood fern), *Fagus* (beech), *Fraxinus* (ash), *Griselinia* (griselinia), *Hamamelis* (witch-hazel), *Heteromeles* (toyon), *Kalmia* (mountain laurel), *Laurus* (laurel), *Leucothoe* (drooping leucothoe), *Lithocarpus* (tanoak), *Lonicera* (honeysuckle), *Maianthemum* (false Solomon's seal), *Magnolia* (magnolia), *Michelia* (michelia), *Nothofagus* (Roble beech), *Osmorhiza* (sweet cicely), *Parrotia* (Persian ironwood), Pieris, *Photinia*, *Pittosporum* (Victorian box), *Pseudotsuga* (Douglas fir), *Pyracantha* (Firethorn), *Quercus* (oak), *Rhamnus* (buckthorn), *Rhododendron*, *Rhus* (sumac), *Rosa* (rose), *Rubus* (salmonberry, raspberry, blackberry), *Salix* (willow), *Sequoia* (coast redwood), *Syringa* (lilac), *Taxus* (yew), *Toxicodendron* (poison-ivy), *Torreya* (nutmeg), *Trientalis* (western starflower), *Umbellularia* (California bay laurel), *Vaccinium* (huckleberry), *Vancouveria* (redwood ivy), *Viburnum*.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid



DATCP's exterior quarantine, ATCP 21.16, restricts hemlock nursery stock from infested areas (in purple). Hemlock range shown in green. Also, no import of logs, bark, and firewood from infested/regulated areas without treatment

DATCP inspects nursery stock for HWA. Nurseries importing hemlock from infested area must have state phyto or CA certifying inspection / treatment.

Mountain Pine Beetle



Mountain Pine Beetle Exterior Quarantine, ATCP 21.22 finalized in May 2017

ATCP 21.22 prohibits importation of mountain pine beetle (except for research); firewood; pine logs, stumps, branches or lumber with bark from infested area (W. US and Canada)

Exemptions: KD lumber, furniture, Xmas trees, nursery stock, and mulch/chips



POP quiz – can you legally bring firewood from TN?

European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) North America quarantine



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Thousand Cankers Disease ATCP 21.21



No firewood permitted into Wisconsin from TCD states without treatment, documentation, and pre-notification.



Can you legally move ash street trees from Green Bay to an urban wood sawmill in La Crosse without a compliance agreement?



Can you legally move ash street trees from Green Bay to an urban wood sawmill in La Crosse without a compliance agreement?

European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar) North America quarantine



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Certified / Local Firewood: Slowing the Spread of pests and disease

WDATCP's Certified Firewood Dealer program* for those that:

Season firewood for a full 24 months (~10 dealers)

Heat treat to 140 degrees for 60 minutes (~20 dealers)

USDA also certifies at this rate

Certification program is not pest-specific so it will likely continue as quarantines come and go

Non-certified firewood is subject to various external and gypsy moth quarantine rules and must be from within 10 miles for state lands and 25 miles for federal lands

*ATCP 21.22





Thanks! Questions?



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