

FIRST DETECTOR NETWORK NEWS



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Pine shoot beetle expanding its range

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Pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is native to Europe and was first discovered in the United States in 1992 in a Christmas tree plantation in Ohio. As of November 2012, it has been detected in twenty states, including the most recent detection of this pest is in Lewis, Macon, and Marion Counties in Missouri.

This beetle ranges in length from 3.5 to almost 5mm and is brown to black in color (resembling southern pine beetle and black turpentine beetle). The adults overwinter in the tree and emerge in the spring feeding on the growing shoots of pines (especially Scotch pine though they have also been found in eastern white pine and Austrian pine). They also excavate galleries in trunks for egg laying and overwintering purposes. The life cycle averages three months and there can be two broods per year (though in colder regions, they may be restricted to one brood per year). Though these beetles prefer weakened or dying trees, they can also attack and kill healthy trees.

Symptoms of infestation include yellowing and dieback. Because these beetles feed on new growth, they are of special concern to Christmas tree plantations, nurseries, and timber production. Signs of the beetle include circular exit and entrance holes (2 to 3mm across) and shoot damage.

This pest is listed as being present in some areas and subject to official control which is why areas where this pest is found are under regulations to help restrict the movement of this pest into non-infested areas.



Pine shoot beetle image courtesy of Pest and Diseases Image Library, www.bugwood.org, #5461009.

Damage image courtesy of Steve Passoa, USDA APHIS PPQ, www.bugwood.org, #0805093.



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GPDN Webinar Series for 2013

Sharon Dobesh, GPDN Training and Education Coordinator, Kansas State

We are pleased to announce the 2013 GPDN Webinar series. This year the webinar series will begin in January. All Webinars begin at 10:00 am CT/9:00 am MT.

The following is the schedule as it currently stands. We are still working with speakers to firm up the TBA dates.

- January 16, 2013 - Aaron Palmateer from the University of Florida will hold a webinar on Impatiens Downy Mildew
- January 23, 2013 - Kate Evert from the University of Maryland will hold a webinar on Powdery Mildew on Vegetable Crops
- January 30, 2013 - TBA
- February 6, 2013 - Ioannis Tzanetakis from the University of Arkansas will hold a webinar on Virus Diseases of Brambles – Diagnosis and Relative Importance
- February 13-2013 - Bill Bockus from Kansas State University will hold a webinar on Durability of Disease Resistance in Kansas Wheat Cultivars
- February 20-2013 - Jody Fetzer from Hillwood Estate, Washington D.C. will

hold a webinar on Mites – From bad to beneficial – in Gardens and Greenhouses

- February 27-2013 - TBA
- March 6-2013 - Dawn O'Brien from Cornell University and Rachel LaMorte McCarthy from Cornell University will hold a webinar on the Update on Star-D and Sentinel Plant Network

The webinars are open to anyone who would like to attend.

Click [here](#) to access the webinars.. Once there “Enter as a Guest” by typing in your name and affiliation. Next click on “Audio” at the top of the screen, then “Start Audio Conference”. This will list three options, choose “Receive a call from the meeting (Dial-out)” and enter your phone number. If this does not work, there is a manual conference number 1-866-910-4857, participant code 447113.

If you have any questions regarding this seminar series or connecting, contact [Sharon Dobesh](#) at 785-532-1340. All webinars are recorded and can be viewed later at the [GPDN website](#) along with those from 2008 through 2012 that are available.

About NPDN:

The NPDN is a network of state and federal officials, land grant universities, and First Detectors whose mission is to detect, diagnose, and disseminate information regarding high consequence plant disease or pests. The NPDN was established in 2002 in response to a need for greater agricultural security.

Over the years, the NPDN has grown into an internationally respected consortium of plant diagnostic laboratories.

The five regions that make up the [NPDN](#) are the: [NEPDN](#), [SPDN](#), [NCPDN](#), [GPDN](#), and [WPDN](#).

Please feel free to browse the links to the various regions to get a better idea of what is going on in your part of the country.



Malacology Workshop at University of California, Davis

Richard Hoenisch, WPDN Training and Education Coordinator, University of California, Davis

The world of snails, slugs, and mollusks is the subject of the WPDN Malacology workshop from March 26 – 28, 2013. This three day workshop will be taught by David Robinson, Patrick Marquez, Greg Bartman (all identifiers for the USDA-APHIS-PPQ) and Rory O'Donnell, an expert on California slugs and

snails at University of California, Riverside.

The cost is still being estimated, but from past workshops the registration will be near \$500. Contact [Richard Hoenisch](#) if interested in attending.



Image courtesy of Luboš R. Kolouch, www.bugwood.org, #1265153.

European grapevine moth declared eradicated in four California counties

Stephanie D. Stocks, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida

Four counties in California are celebrating the New Year without European grapevine moth (*Lobesia botrana*). APHIS recently released Nevada, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma Counties from the quarantine zone. However, all of Napa County remains quarantined. In addition, portions of Sonoma and Solano Counties that are within 3 miles of a positive detection of this pest will remain within the regulated area.

This moth is native to southern Italy and was detected in Napa County in 2009. Grape and spurge laurel are its preferred hosts, though other berry bearing plants (such as blackberry, gooseberry, cherries, olives, and currants) can also act as hosts. In addition, there are several

wild hosts reported from the literature.

This moth has a wing span of 11 to 13mm and a body length of 6 to 8mm. The forewings are a mottled tan with gray-blue, brown, and black blotches. The larvae measure 12 to 15mm when mature and the body color becomes transparent so that the color will vary based on the diet.

Damage from this moth includes larval feeding on the flower cluster (first generation to emerge in the spring), green berries (second generation of the season), and mature berries (third generation of the season). Damage done to the fruit can also allow secondary damage caused by fungus (such as *Botrytis*) and other pests (raisin moth, fruit flies, etc.).

Citrus blackspot detected in Polk County, Florida

Stephanie D. Stocks, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida

Citrus black spot (caused by the fungus *Guignardia citricarpa*) has been detected in a commercial orange grove in Polk County, Florida. So far, 640 acres have been placed under Emergency Action Notification around the positive orange tree (including 270 acres of citrus). In addition, APHIS and State officials are surveying 1,339 acres of oranges, grapefruit, and tangelos, located within a 9-square mile area around the positive tree. So far, no other symptomatic fruit has been detected.

By mid-January 2013, additional surveying will be conducted as the fruit breaks color on all late-maturing varieties and other fruit that remain on the trees within the 9 square mile area.

Citrus black spot lesions vary in appearance depending on age and host, but most range in size from 1 to 5mm in diameter and are irregularly distributed on the fruit surface. The lesions have a dark reddish brown raised border surrounding a light brown necrotic

lesion (which can also contain black fungal fruiting bodies). Disease spread is by water (droplets, rainsplash, etc.).

This disease affects almost all citrus (though sour oranges seem to not be susceptible). There may be other non-citrus hosts (such as almonds, avocados, guavas, mangoes, passionfruits, sugarcane, and camellia), though the reliability of this information is somewhat suspect.

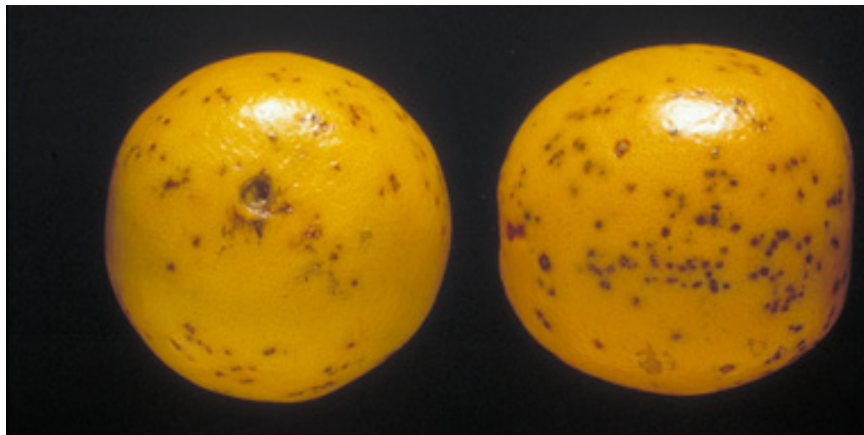
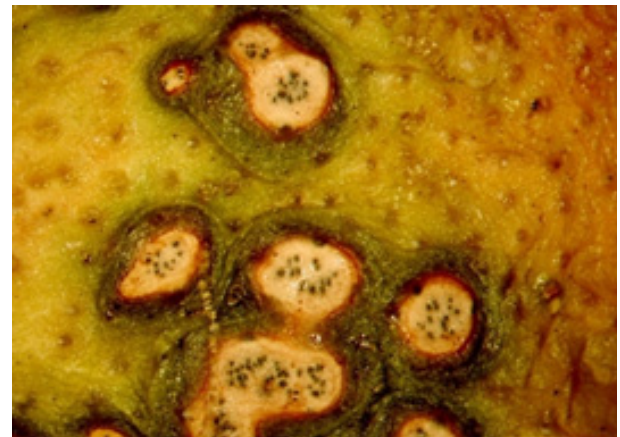


Image of citrus blackspot courtesy of P. Barkley, Biological and Chemical Research Institute, www.bugwood.org, #0746013.

Closeup image of lesions courtesy of Cesar Calderon, USDA APHIS PPQ, www.bugwood.org, #2171092.

NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System

The **North American Plant Protection Organization's (NAPPO) Phytosanitary Alert System** is featured in this newsletter every month. Remember that this a great resource to keep up to date on the latest pest detections and quarantine information. The website features both official reports and unofficial

alerts of pests for Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

They also have free subscriptions that are available for periodic email notifications of new postings on their website. Be sure to check it out regularly!

Hispinines of the World Key just released

CPHST and collaborators at the National Museum of Natural History have recently released Hispinines of the World. Many of the 3000 worldwide species of hispinines are considered pests of economic importance particularly to palms and rice, though other

species of this group are used as biological control agents of invasive weeds.

This matrix-based key to all 195 genera has been designed for use by even non-specialists. Click [here](#) to access it.

Upcoming Meetings:

- March 26-28, 2013 - Malacology Workshop will be held at University of California, Davis - see news article for more information.
- If you would like your meeting listed in the newsletter, let us know.

Do you tweet?

- Click [here](#) for updates.

First Detector Training Opportunities:

- If you are hosting a First Detector Training Session, please post these on the NPDN First Detector Training website so that they can be listed here.
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Employment Opportunities:

- Please click [here](#) for more information.

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To submit news items in future editions of the newsletter, contact: clharmon@ufl.edu or sstocks@ufl.edu or achodges@ufl.edu

You can include a short descriptive paragraph, links, and related images or documents – don't forget to include author and image credits though.

