

# Stone Fruit Insect Pest Identification Workshop

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# Potential Stone Fruit and Peach Pests



Stink  
Bugs and  
Catfacing  
Insects

Borers



Caribbean  
Fruit Fly

Plum  
Curculio



Photo Credits: Russell Mizell, University of Florida (top left), James Solomon, forestryimages.org (top right), Florida Department of Agriculture, bugwood.org (bottom left), E. Levine, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



# Potential Stone Fruit and Peach Pests

White peach scale, *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona*



Photo by G. Krawczyk, PennState Extension (top)  
[Tree Fruit Insect Pest - White Peach Scale \(psu.edu\)](https://www.psu.edu/extension/pests/tree-fruit-insect-pest-white-peach-scale)  
Photo by Lyle Buss, University of Florida (right)  
[white peach scale - Pseudaulacaspis pentagona \(Targioni\) \(ufl.edu\)](https://www.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/pests/white-peach-scale-pseudaulacaspis-pentagona-targioni)



# Potential Stone Fruit and Peach Pests

San Jose Scale, *Comstockaspis perniciososa*



Photo by George Rock, NCSU (left)  
Photo by J.F. Wagenbach, NCSU (right)



# Potential Stone Fruit and Peach Pests



Female white peach scale with armor removed to show her yellow body and white (male) eggs (female eggs are orange).

Photo by J. R. Baker



Photos from NCSU (left)

Lyle Buss, University of Florida (photo right)

# Potential Stone Fruit and Peach Pests

- What do scale insects, mealybugs, aphids, and stink bugs have in common?



# Order Hemiptera: Stink bugs, aphids, mealybugs, whiteflies, scales

All have a stylet

## Stink bugs

- Hemelytra
- Scutellum (triangle)
- 5-segmented antennae

## Aphids

- Cornicles
- Honeydew
- Long antennae

## Mealybug

- Honeydew
- Covered in white wax
- Legs, still mobile, unlike scales

Stink bug



Aphid



Mealybug



Mealybug: USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org #1265116



**FLORIDA FIRST DETECTOR**

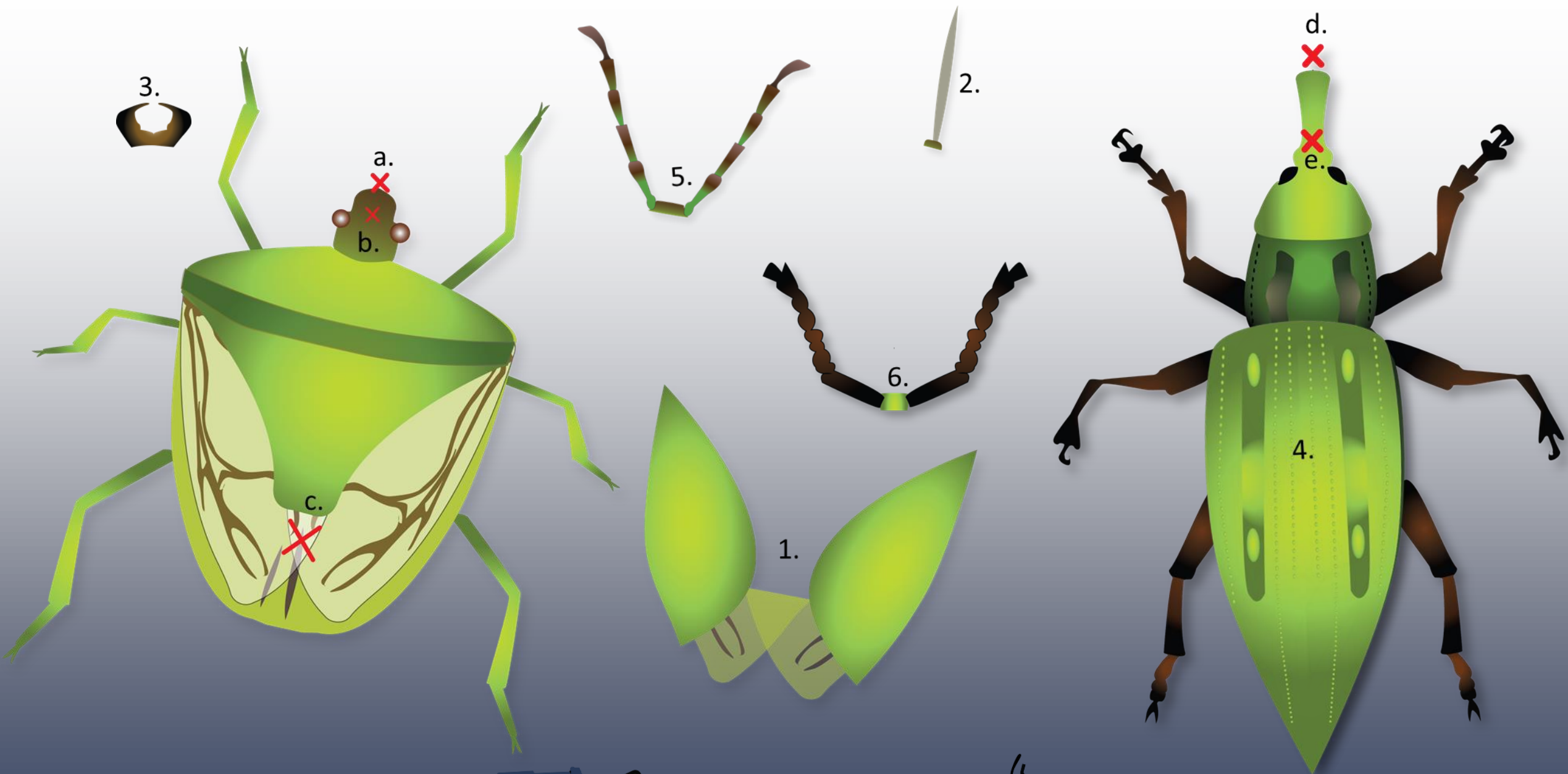


Stink bug: Kristie Graham, USDA ARS, Bugwood.org 5549916

Aphid: Jim Baker, North Carolina State University,

Bugwood.org 1549263

Pest and Diseases Image Library, Bugwood.org 5466089



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# Stink Bug Trapping

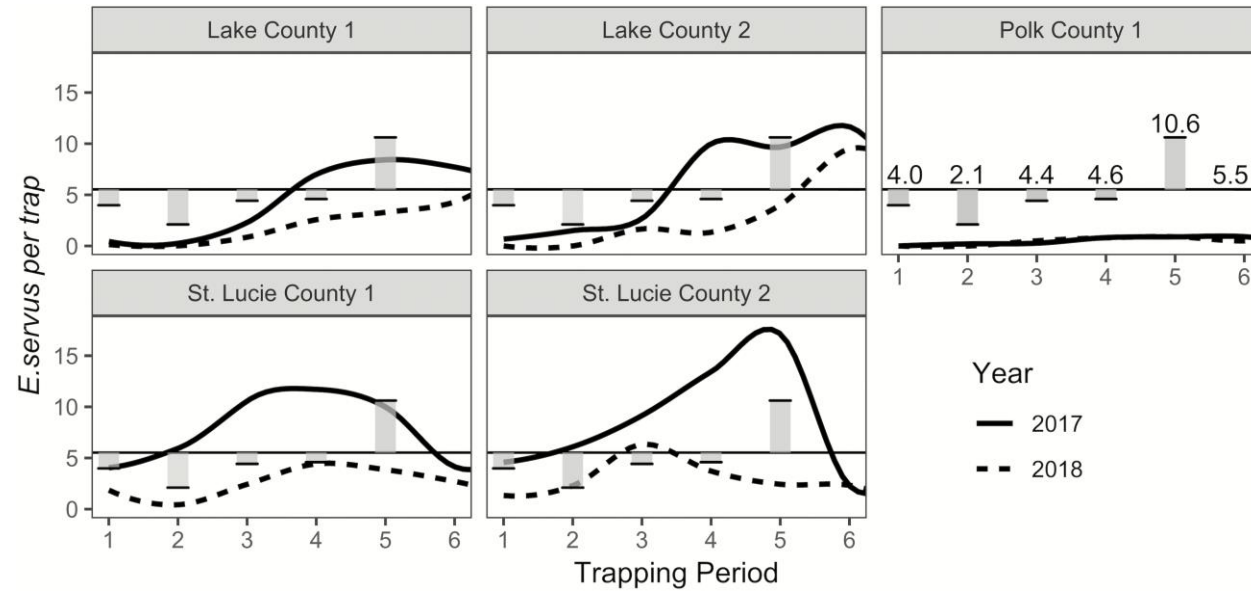
## 2017 and 2018

- Lake County
  - 2 sites
    - 7 traps site 1
    - 3 sites trap 2
- Polk County
  - 1 site
    - 10 traps
- St Lucie County
  - 2 sites
    - 7 traps each
- Proposed EIL (Economic Injury Level),  
5.53 *E. servus* over a 14-day period

Penca et al. 2020



**Fig. 7.** Evaluation of economic thresholds based on 2017 and 2018 *Euschistus servus* trap capture at an EIL of 5.53 ...





# Pest Versus Beneficial



# Pest Versus Beneficial





# Pest Versus Beneficial



# The Brown Stink Bug, *Euschistus servus*





# The Brown Stink Bug, *Euschistus servus*



# Pest Versus Beneficial





# Pest Versus Beneficial



# Spined Solider Bug, *Podisus maculiventris*





# Pest Versus Beneficial



# Damage, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

- Feed using piercing sucking mouth parts
- Typically fruiting structures are damaged
  - Also leaves, stems, petioles, flowers, and seeds

BMSB on Fruit



BMSB Aggregation



Photos: Wikimedia commons (right), Jeanette E. Warnert (left)

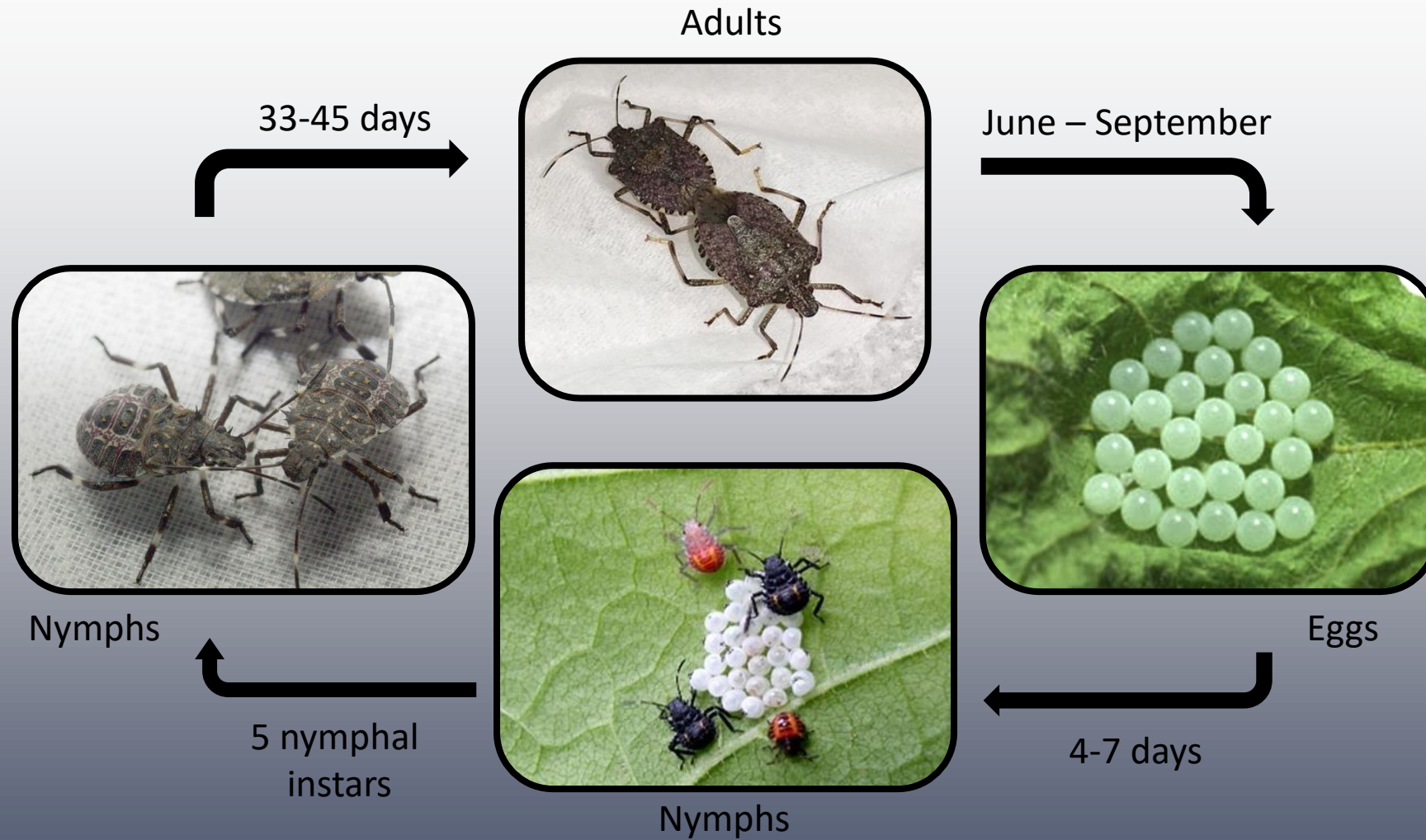


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# Life Cycle



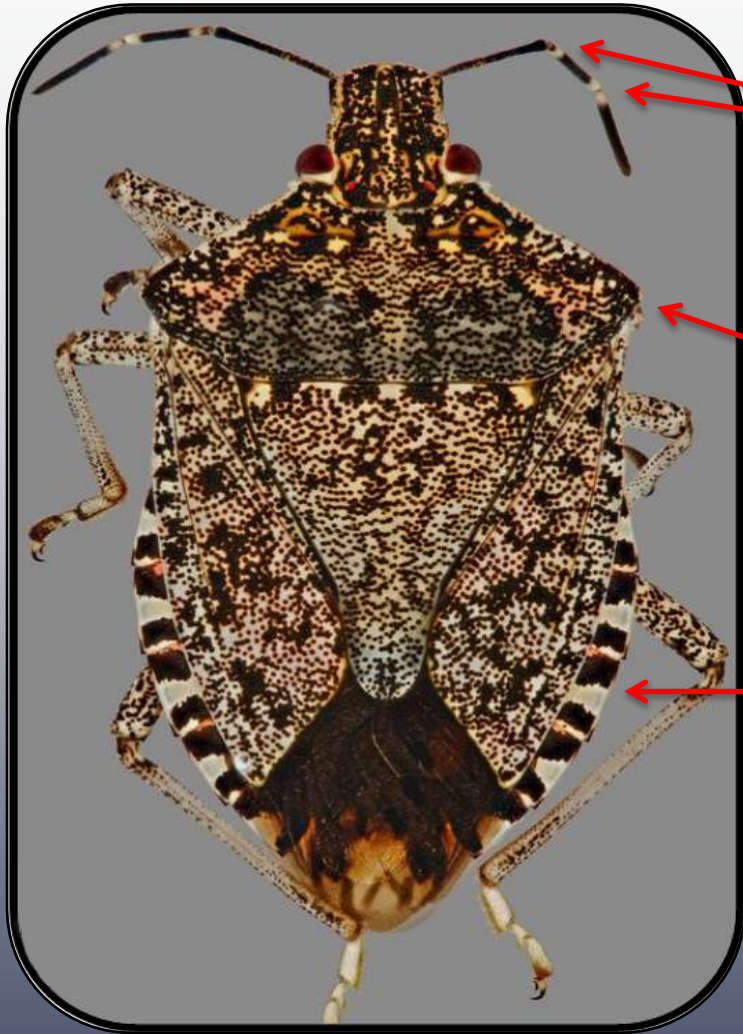
Photos: (starting from top center) – Jennifer Carr, UF BRE Lab; David R. Lance, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org #1460049; Gary Bernon, USDA APHIS, Bugwood.org #1113010; David R. Lance, USDA APHIS PPQ, www.bugwood.org, #UGA1460052.



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# Identification: Adults



Two light colored bands on the antennal segments

Rounded shoulders

Alternating light and dark bands along the edges of the abdomen

Photo: Steven Valley, Oregon Department of Agriculture, bugwood.org #5458958



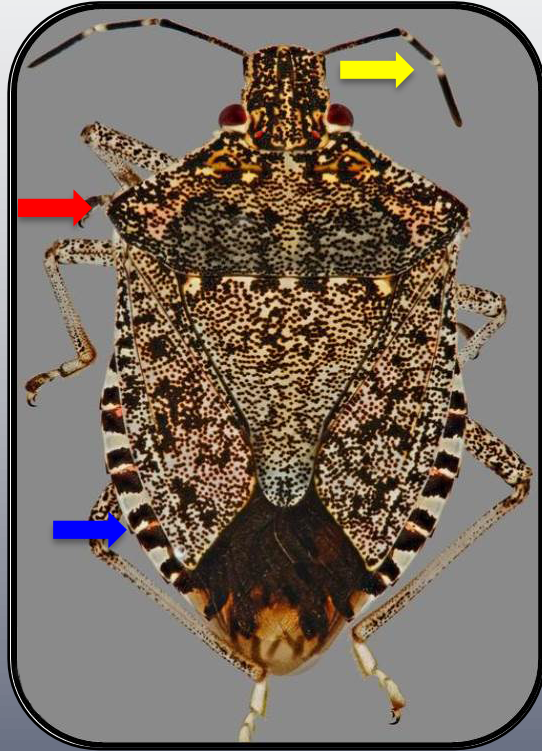
**FLORIDA FIRST DETECTOR**



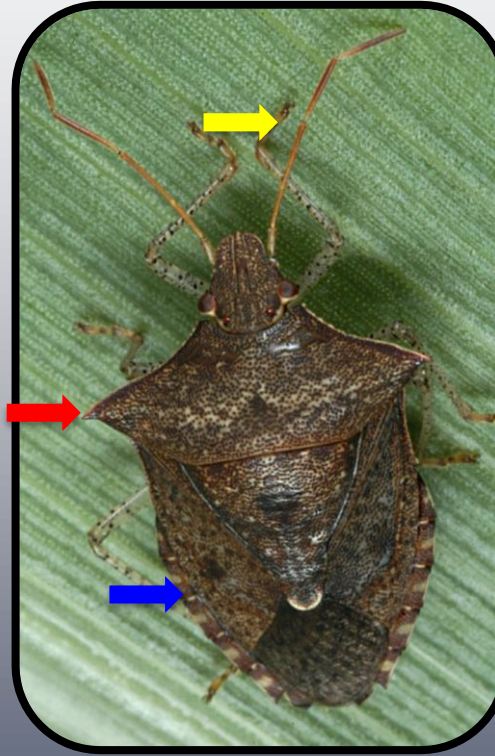


# Look-Alike Species

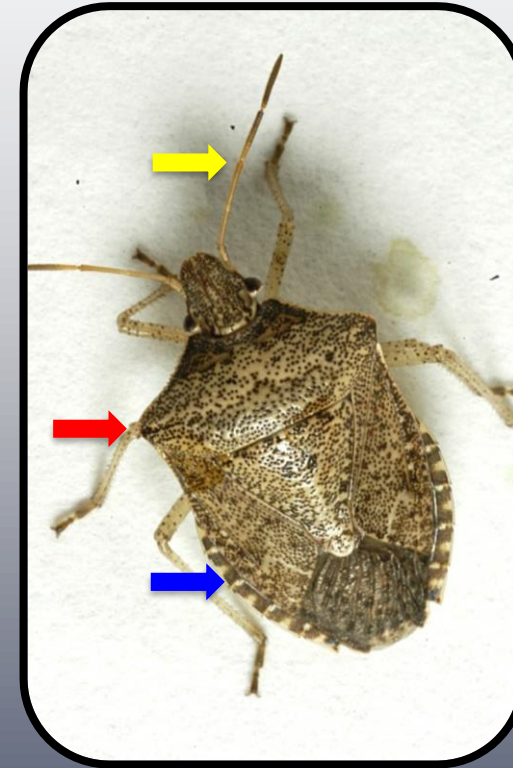
BMSB  
*Halyomorpha halys*



Dusky Stink Bug  
*Euschistus tristigmus*



Brown Stink Bug  
*Euschistus servus*



 Shoulders       Antennae       Edge of the Abdomen

Photos: (Left) - Steven Valley, Oregon Department of Agriculture, bugwood.org #5458958, (Center) - Herb Pilcher, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org #2135007; (Right) - Herb Pilcher, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org #2135001



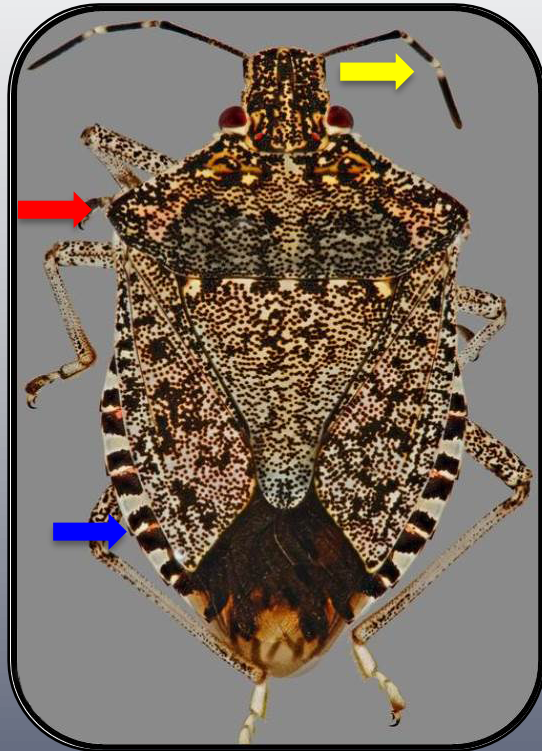
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# Look-Alike Species

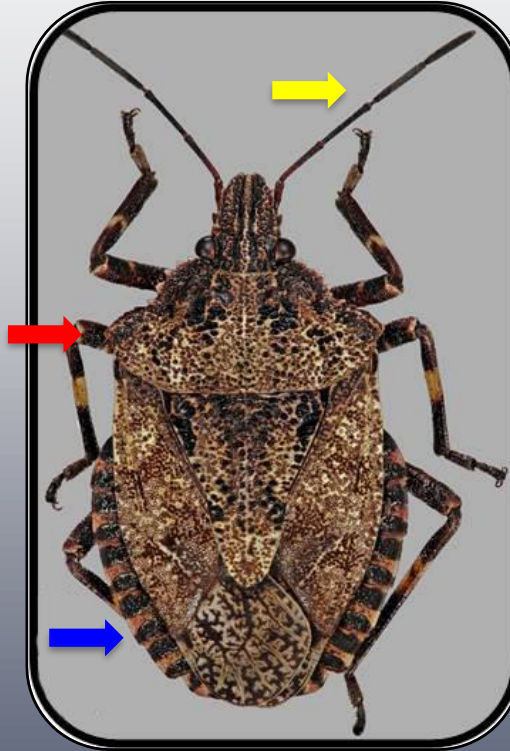
BMSB

*Halyomorpha halys*



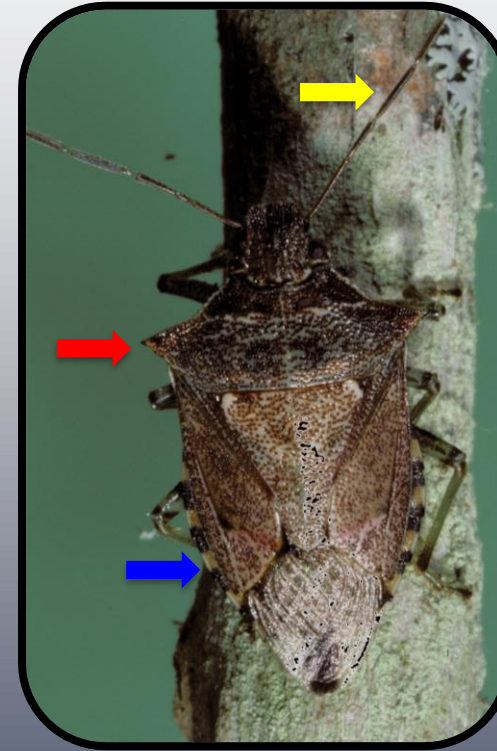
Rough Stink Bug

*Brochymena quadripustulata*



Spined Soldier Bug

*Podisus maculiventris*



→ Shoulders

→ Antennae

→ Edge of the Abdomen

Photos: (Left and Center) - Steven Valley, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org #5458958 and #5458954; (Right) - Gerald J. Lenhard, Louisiana State University, Bugwood.org #0014174



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# **Seasonal Borer** *(Synanthedon spp.)* **Emergence in Central and South Florida Peach Orchards**

Amanda Hodges and Brianna Whitman

## Sesiidae

- Family of moths
- Resemble wasps or bees
- All species are borers
- Larvae feed on over 40 plant families
- Symptoms can include limb loss, yield loss, and plant death





# Peachtree Borer, *Synanthedon exitosa*

- Native to the US
- Hosts are *Prunus* spp.
- Most destructive pest of peaches





# Peachtree borer



- Larvae bore into tree at the crown
- Damage causes girdling and potential tree death





# Lesser Peachtree Borer, *Synanthedon pictipes*

- Native to the US
- Hosts are *Prunus* spp.
- Indirect damage more of a concern
- Males and females look similar



# Lesser Peachtree Borer

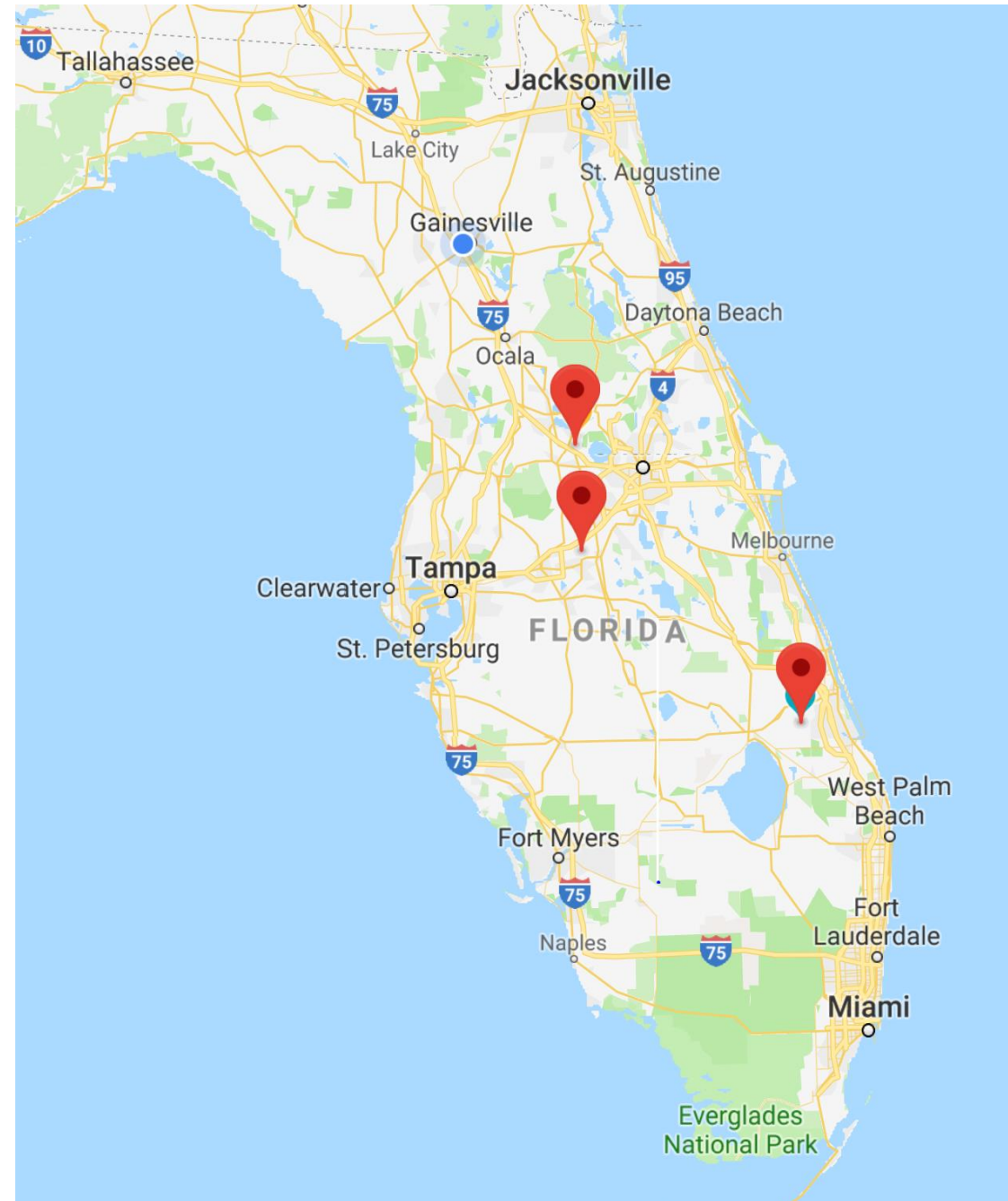
- Larvae damage base, truck, and branches of trees
- Usually do not cause tree death
- Target older trees





# Methods

- Three trapping locations
- Four peach orchards
- Collected every two weeks





## Methods

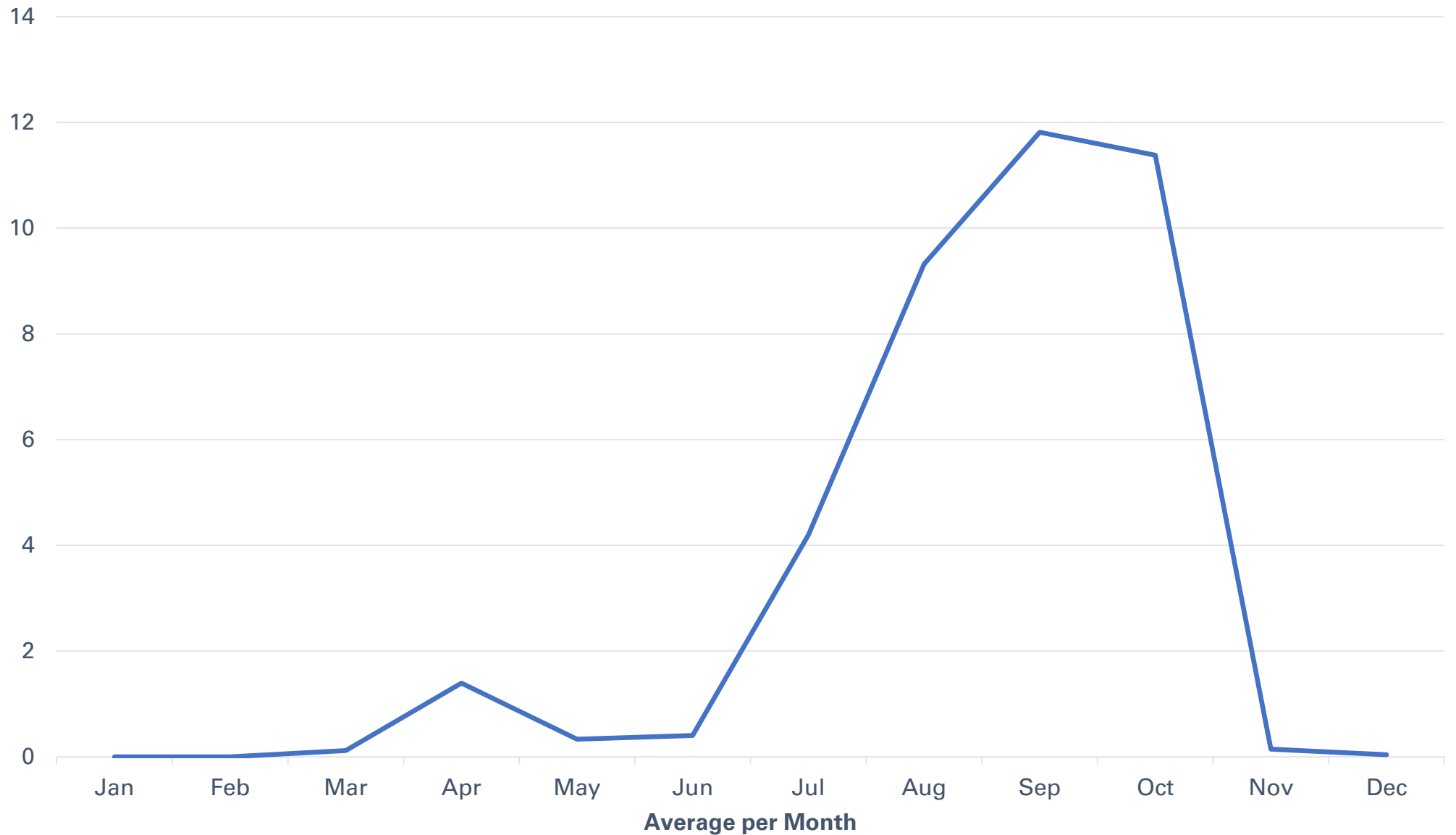
- Clearwing borer lure: (Z,Z)-3,13-octecadien-1-ol acetate

- ▶ Lesser peach tree lure: (E,Z)-3,13-octecadien-1-ol acetate

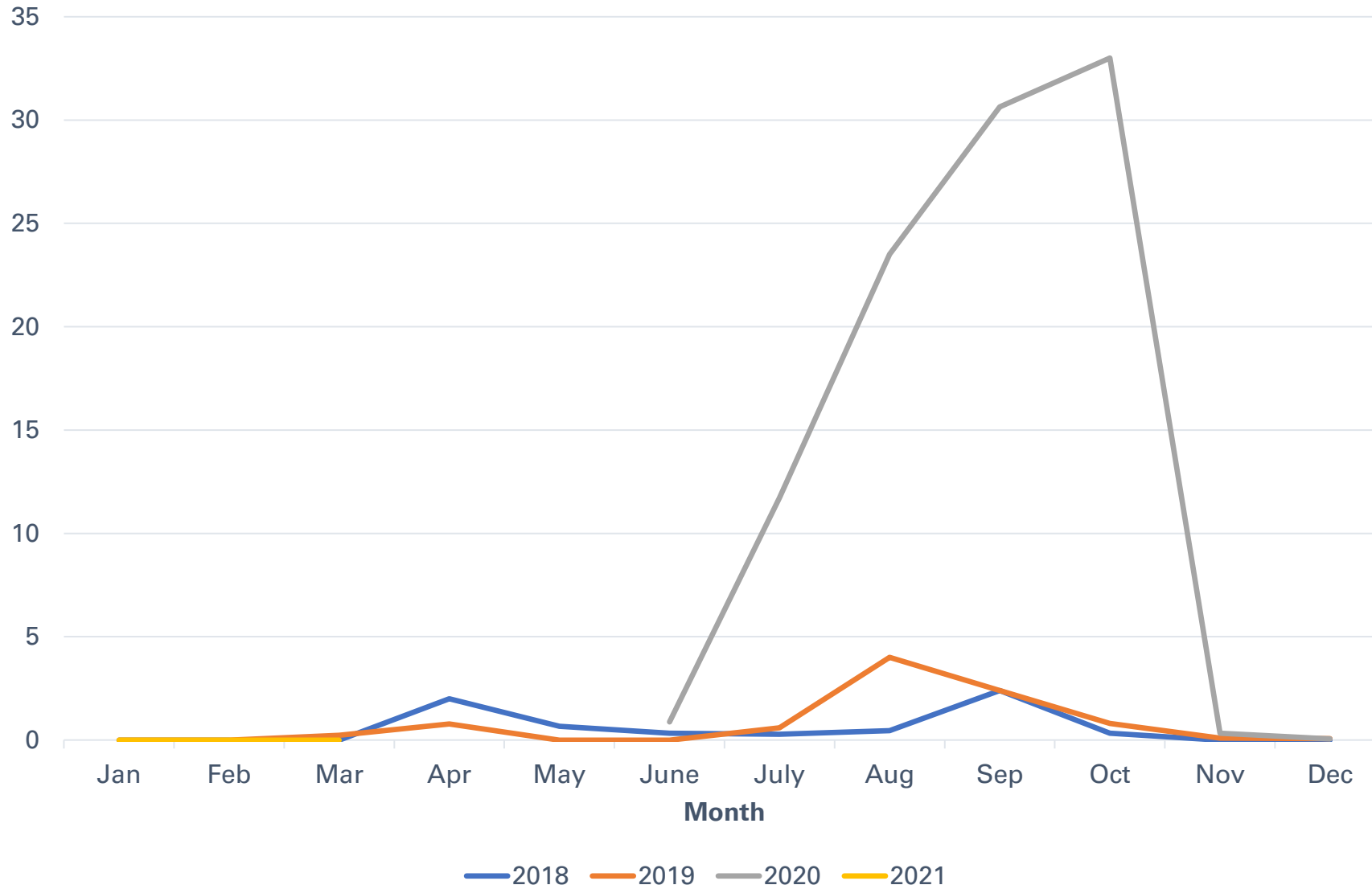




# Average Peach Tree Borer, 2018-2021

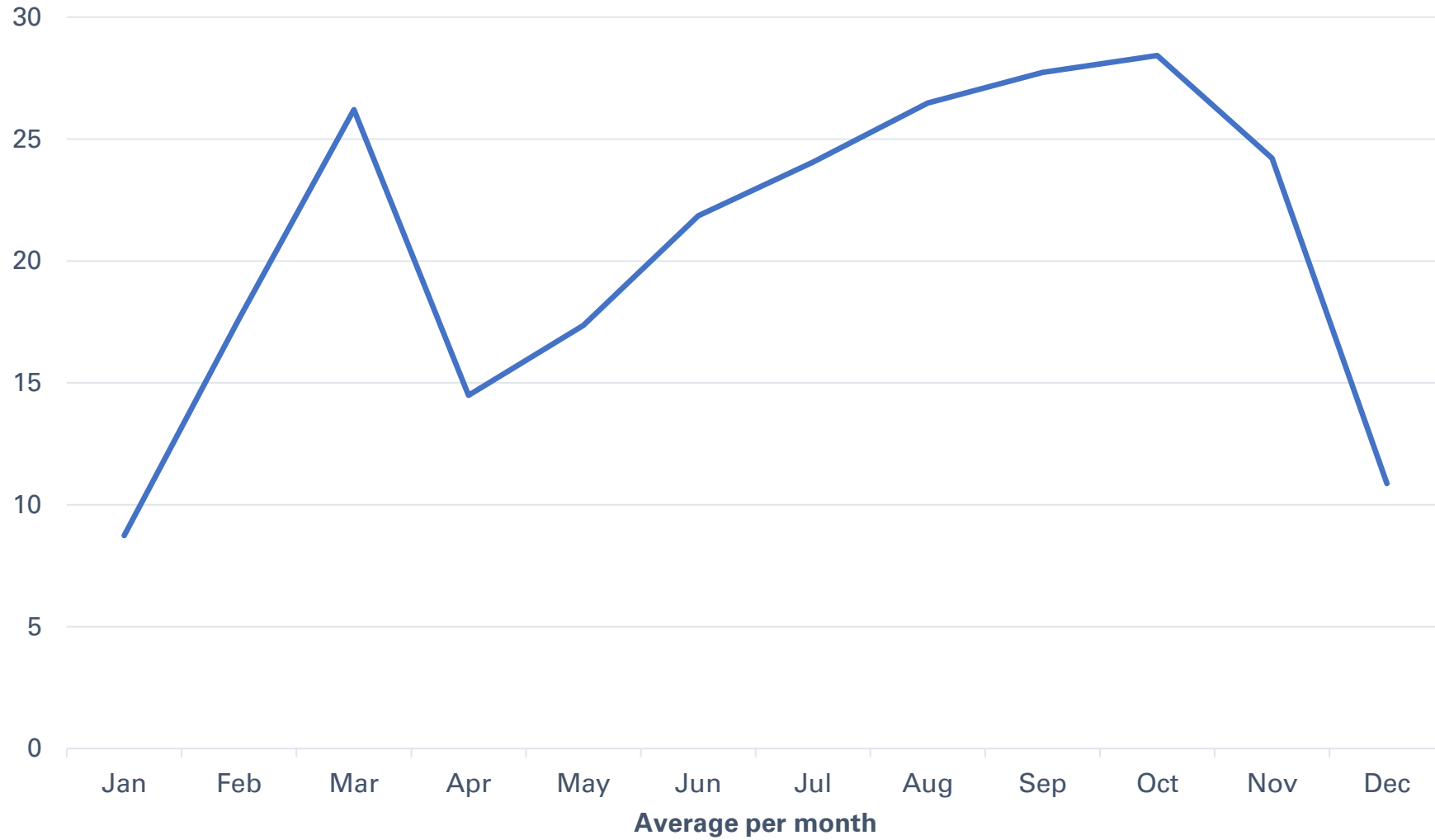


# Peach Tree Borers by Year

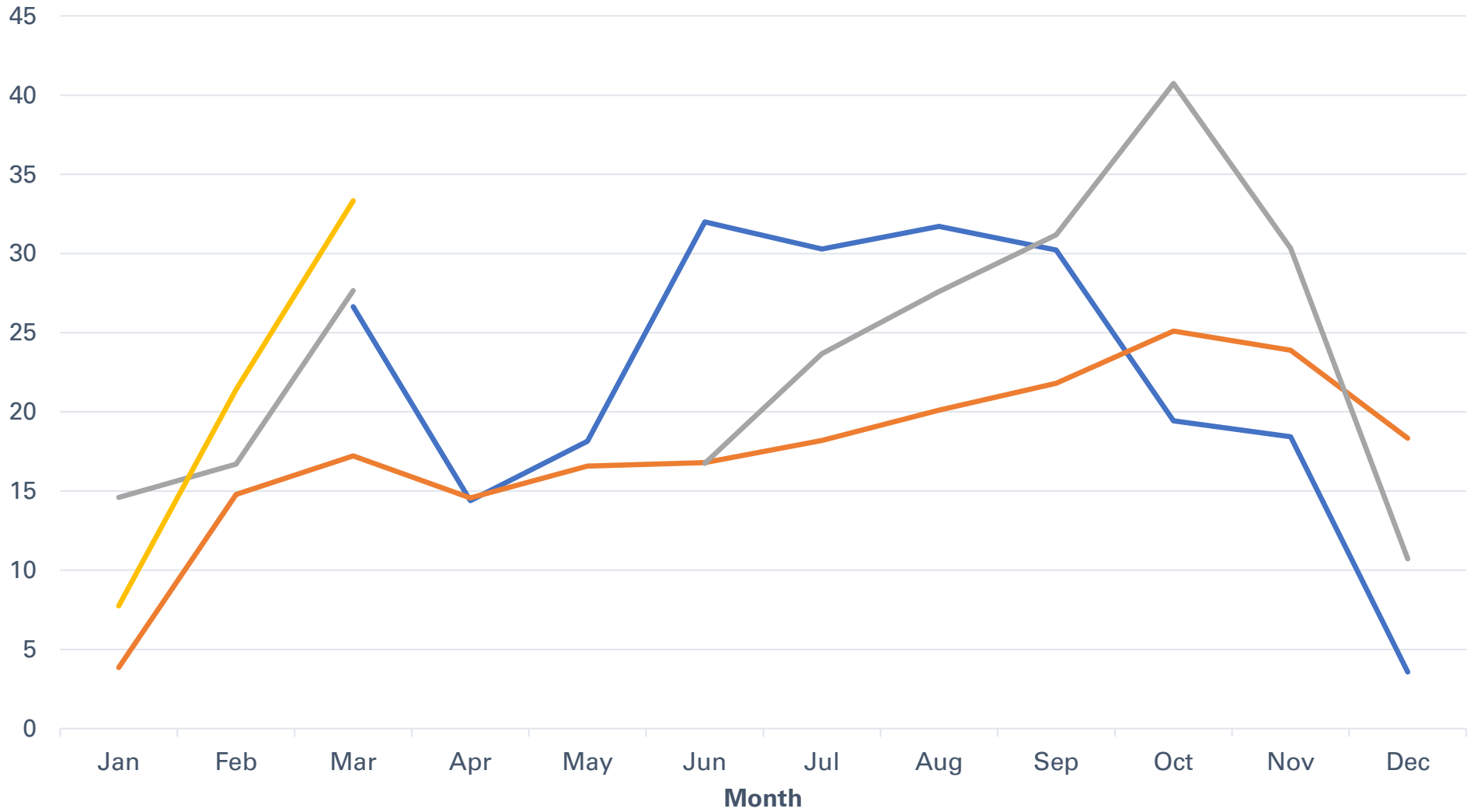




# Lesser Peachtree Borers, 2018-2021



# Lesser Peachtree Borers, 2018-2021



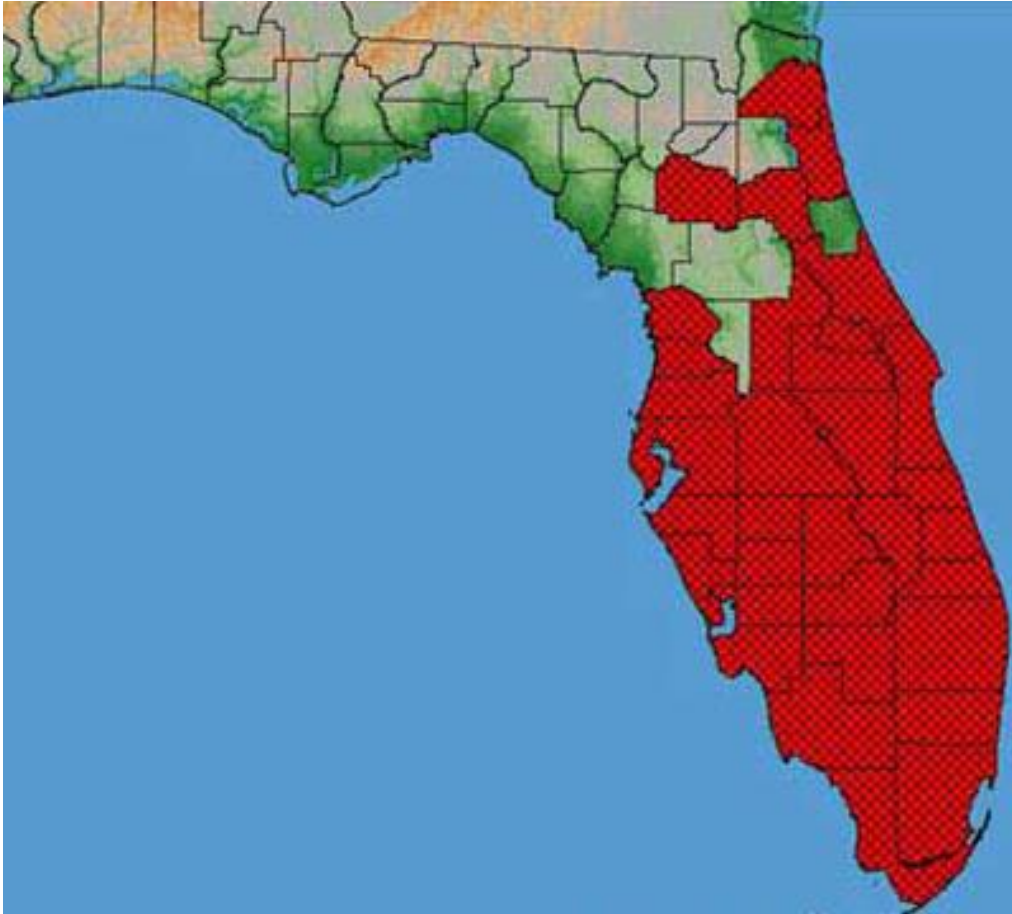
— 2018 — 2019 — 2020 — 2021



## Discussion

- Peachtree Borer peak flight, July-November
- Location and year-specific variation
- Lesser peachtree borer population is more variable

# Caribbean Fruit Fly





# Caribbean Fruit Fly



[ENY343/IN1242: Caribbean Fruit Fly Management in Florida Peaches \(ufl.edu\)](https://www.ufl.edu/eny343/in1242/)

# Caribbean Fruit Fly



DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
CARIBBEAN FRUIT FLY PROTOCOL PROGRAM  
(772) 241-6360



3301-0-03 SOUTH U.S. HIGHWAY 1  
FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA 34982-6666

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES  
COMMISSIONER NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED

## PEACHES TO TEXAS CARIBBEAN FRUIT FLY PROTOCOL PROGRAM EASY STEP CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

### Grower Participation:

- Apply for **new** Designated Parcels by submitting Application for Participation form to Protocol office by January 1 of the harvest year. Qualification will be determined by FDACS inspectors according to the Peach Protocol.
- Thirty days prior to harvest, sign Protocol agreement and notify Protocol office to establish traps.
- Twenty-eight days prior to harvest, begin bait spray program as defined in the Peach Protocol.

### Harvesting:

- At least one week prior to harvest, contact the Protocol office to sign harvesting compliance agreement.
- One business day before harvest, call Protocol office to verify certification and schedule harvesting inspection.
- Field containers shall contain fruit from only one Designated Parcel.
- Each conveyance traveling by roadway shall be accompanied by a trip ticket containing information as provided for in the harvesting compliance agreement.
- Fruit that has dropped or spilled on the ground shall never be placed in a container with certified fruit, otherwise the entire container shall be considered contaminated and NOT CERTIFIED.

### Packinghouse:

- At least 30 days prior to harvest, packinghouse representative shall contact the Protocol office to initiate survey for qualification and to sign compliance agreement.
- At least one business day prior to packing certified fruit, packinghouse representative shall notify the Protocol office to schedule inspection.
- When fruit arrives at the packinghouse, Designated Parcel identification shall be verified against trapping report.
- There shall be adequate space separating certified and non-certified fruit in the coolers, and on the floor.
- Before certified fruit is run, all packing lines shall be checked for fruit from previous run. No fruit shall remain that could jeopardize the certification of the fruit to be run.
- Each carton of certified fruit must be legibly labeled with the wording Designated Parcel, the parcel identification and packing date:

Example: Designated Parcel PCH 16 A  
Packing Date: (date of packing)

### Billing:

Participation is billed at \$4.00 per acre per month, commencing on trap set date until trap removal at the participant's request. An orchard may be of varying acreage but the minimum billed shall be no less than 40 acres.

**For more information:** Contact our office at (772) 241-6360

[PEACHES TO TEXAS \(fdacs.gov\)](http://fdacs.gov)



# Acknowledgements

- Peach Producers and UF-IFAS Extension
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  - Dr. Gideon Alake, Sarah Birkmire, Andy Jean-Louis, Shannon McAmis, and Jennifer Carr
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“Foundational Research for the Development of IPM in Florida’s Subtropical Peach Industry”
- USDA-APHIS-PPQ Plant Protection Act 7721

# Questions?

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