Developing a Biological Control Program for an Invasive Beetle

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What is Classical Biological Control?

The importation of specialist natural enemies for sustained control of a previously introduced pest.





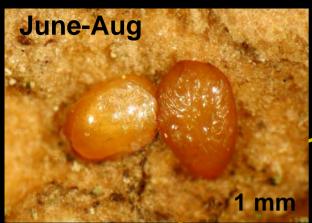


International Organization for Biological Control (IOBC) recommends use of biological control when a species is:

- ✓ not native
- established for at least 5 years
- causes economic or ecological damage
- ✓ eradication is not possible

What steps are involved in classical biological control?

- 1. Study biology of the invasive species
- 2. Survey for native natural enemies
- 3. Foreign exploration for natural enemies
- 4. Select potential biocontrol agents
- 5. Import & study biocontrol agents in quarantine
- 6. Prepare environmental assessment
- 7. Request & receive permits for field release
- 8. Select field sites, mass rear, release
- 9. Determine establishment, efficacy, impact





A Case Study: Emerald Ash Borer Agrilus planipennis

(Coleoptera: Buprestidae





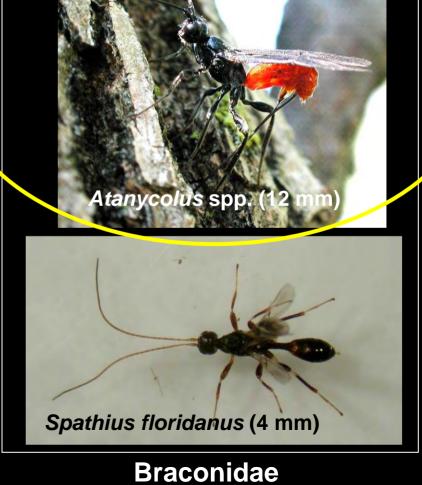
Natural Enemy Survey of EAB Natural Enemie in Michigan: 2002-2004

<1% parasitism





Chalcididae Brace



Provinces in China Surveyed for Ash, EAB, and Natural Enemies: 2003-2007



- 1 Heilongjiang
- 2 Jilin*
- 3 Liaoning*
- 4 Hebei*
- 5 Shandong
- 6 Tianjin*
- 7 Beijing*
- * EAB found since 2003

Oobius agrili

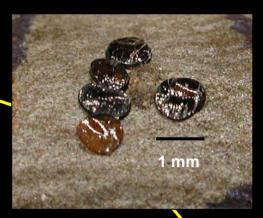
(Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae)



- A solitary egg parasitoid of EAB in China
- Parthenogenic (unmated females produce females)
- Released at two sites in MI in 2007
- Establishment confirmed at two sites in 2008
- Releases expanded to new sites in MI, OH & IN in 2008









Oobius: 4-week life cycle

♀**:**♂ = 15:1









Tetrastichus planipennisi

(Hymenoptera: Eulophidae)



- A gregarious larval endoparasitoid of EAB in China
- Released at two sites in MI in 2007
- Establishment not yet confirmed
- Releases continue at new sites in MI in 2008

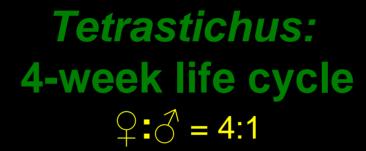






















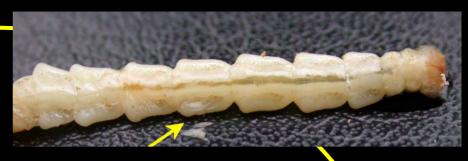
Spathius agrili

(Hymenoptera: Braconidae)



- Reared by Dr. J. Gould, APHIS, Otis
- A gregarious larval ectoparasitoid of EAB in China
- Released by APHIS at three MI sites in 2007
- Establishment confirmed at one site in 2008
- Releases continue at new sites in MI & OH in 2008





Spathius: 5-week Life Cycle

♀:♂ = 3:1

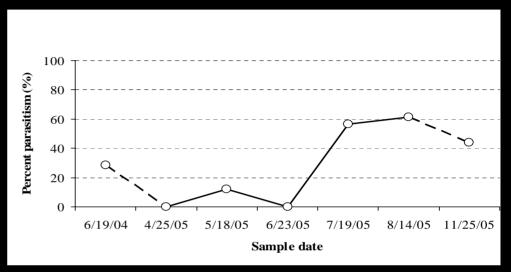




Jilin Province, China: EAB & 2 Parasitoids on Green Ash: 74% EAB Population Reduction

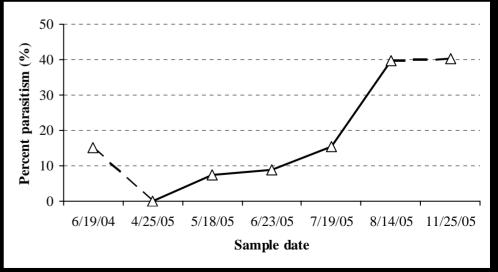
EAB Egg parasite: Oobius agrili

At least 2 generations/yr Parasitism – 36.5% average



EAB Larval parasite: Tetrastichus planipennisi

4 generations/yr Parasitism – 22.4% average



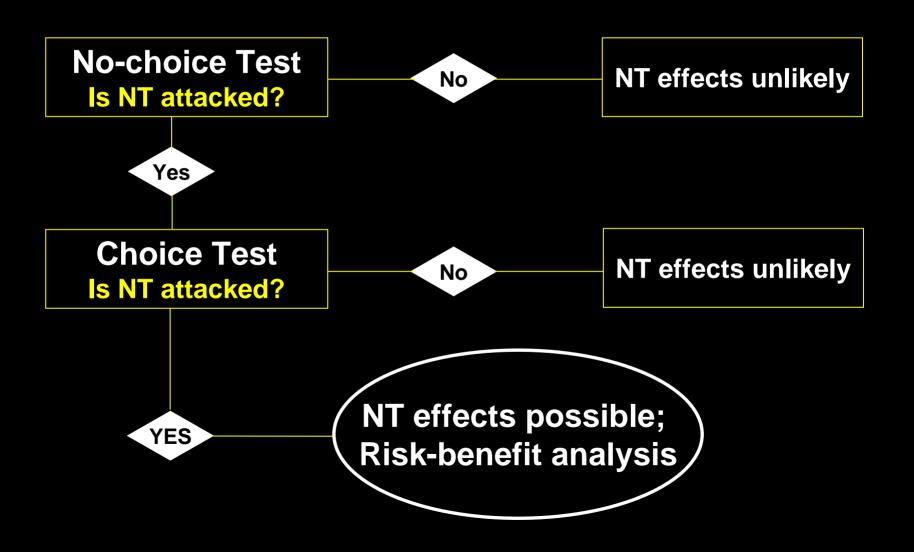
Liu & Bauer. 2007. Biological Control. 42: 61-71

IOBC: Best Practice Guidelines for Host Range Testing

To estimate the host range of a potential biocontrol agent, test 10-20 species that are:

- ✓ phylogenetically related to target pest
- ✓ live in ecologically similar niche
- ▼ T&E or economic importance

Host Specificity Testing Scheme for *Oobius* and *Tetrastichus*



Summary of Host Specificity Studies

Odilli	ilary of the				Judin	
Parasitoid Species	No-choice Assays (family or genus)	Species (n)	Host Accept (n)	Choice Assays (n spp.)	Olfacto- metry	Survey in China
Oobius	Agrilus Cerambycidae Lepidoptera Total	6 2 4 12	3 -	3 - -	No	No
Tetrastichus	Agrilus Chrysobothris Cerambycidae Tenebrio Lepidoptera Hymenoptera Total	5 3 5 1 2 1 17	- - - -	No	No	Yes
Spathius	Agrilus Cerambycidae Lepidoptera	9 3 6	4 - -	No	Yes	Yes

Curculionidae

Total

2007 Timeline for Release of EAB Biocontrol Agents in Michigan: Permit Application → Parasitoid Release

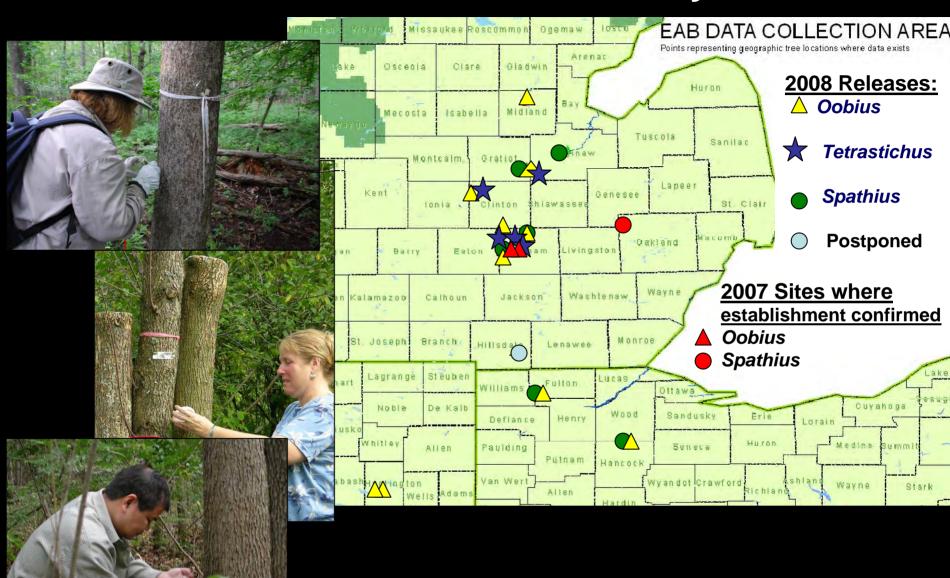
- Jan: Applied to for release permits from APHIS
- Feb: Biological Assessment complete; F&WS FONSI
- Jun: Environmental Assessment published for 60 days
 - 30 public comments favored releases
 - 11 public comments opposed releases
- Jul: APHIS FONSI and approved by Michigan
 - extensive press coverage
 - federal permit issued
 - parasitoid releases began

Overview of EAB Parasitoid Releases: 2007-2008

Parasitoid	State	Sites (n)	2007	Released (n females)	Establishment Confirmed in 2008 (n sites)
Oobius	MI	2	July-Aug	1406	2
Tetrastichus	MI	2	July-Oct	1360	0
Spathius	MI	3	Sept	311	1

Parasitoid	State	Sites (n)	2008	Released (n females)
Oobius	MI	11	June-Aug	1,680
	ОН	2	June	203
	IN	2	June	206
Tetrastichus	MI	6	June-Oct	620
Spathius	MI	3	Aug	79
	ОН	2	Aug	118

EAB Biocontrol Release Study Sites



Data Collection at Field Sites to Evaluate Parasitoid Efficacy

2008: Data on 50 ash trees (>4cm DBH) at each

parasitoid release and control site:

ash species & DBH

GPS mapped & metal tagged

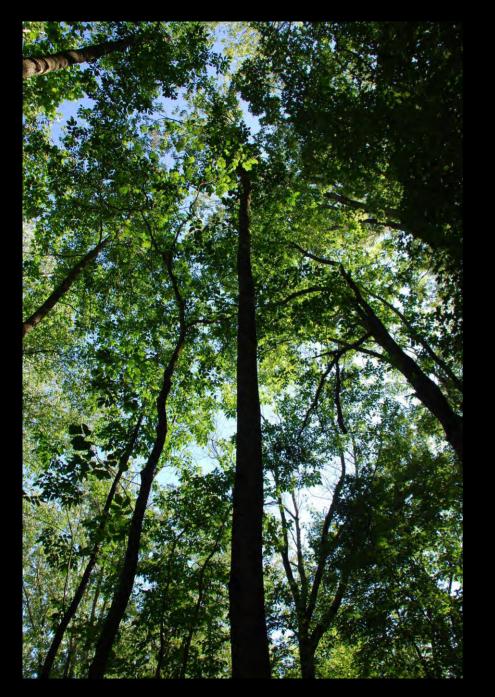
crown condition (1-5 rating)

epicormic branches & woodpecks

EAB exit holes & bark splits

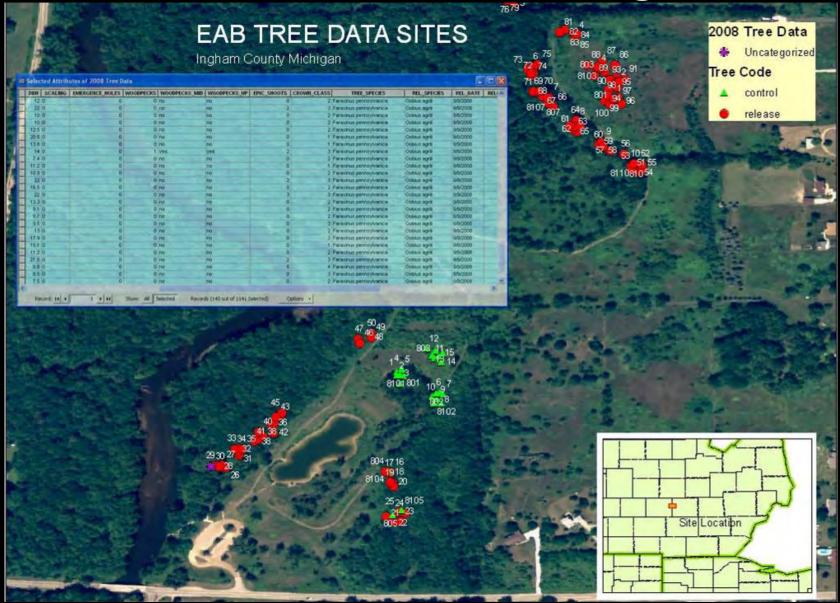
data on parasitoid releases

Tree condition will be monitored for 5 years





Long-term Assessment of Ash Tree Health at Release and Control Sites Using ArcGIS



2008: Field Experiments to Measure Levels of Parasitism in EAB: 3-Year Life-Table Study

This summer we developed methods to determine stage-specific parasitism of the three EAB parasitoids.

Collaborators: Jian Duan (USDA ARS); Juli Gould (USDA APHIS); & Roy Van Driesche (UMass)



2008 EAB Biological Control Program: 5-Year Plan



- APHIS rearing lab built in Brighton, MI to:
 - consolidate parasitoid rearing to a central location
 - increase numbers of parasitoids reared
 - increase number of release sites throughout U.S.
- Research at selected field sites:
 - natural enemy establishment
 - efficacy of parasitoids on ash survival, health, recovery
 - factors required for establishment
 - model the effects of parasitoids on EAB density and spread
 - parasitoid-parasitoid interactions & nontarget effects

Acknowledgments

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