



Attract and Kill Tactics for SWD

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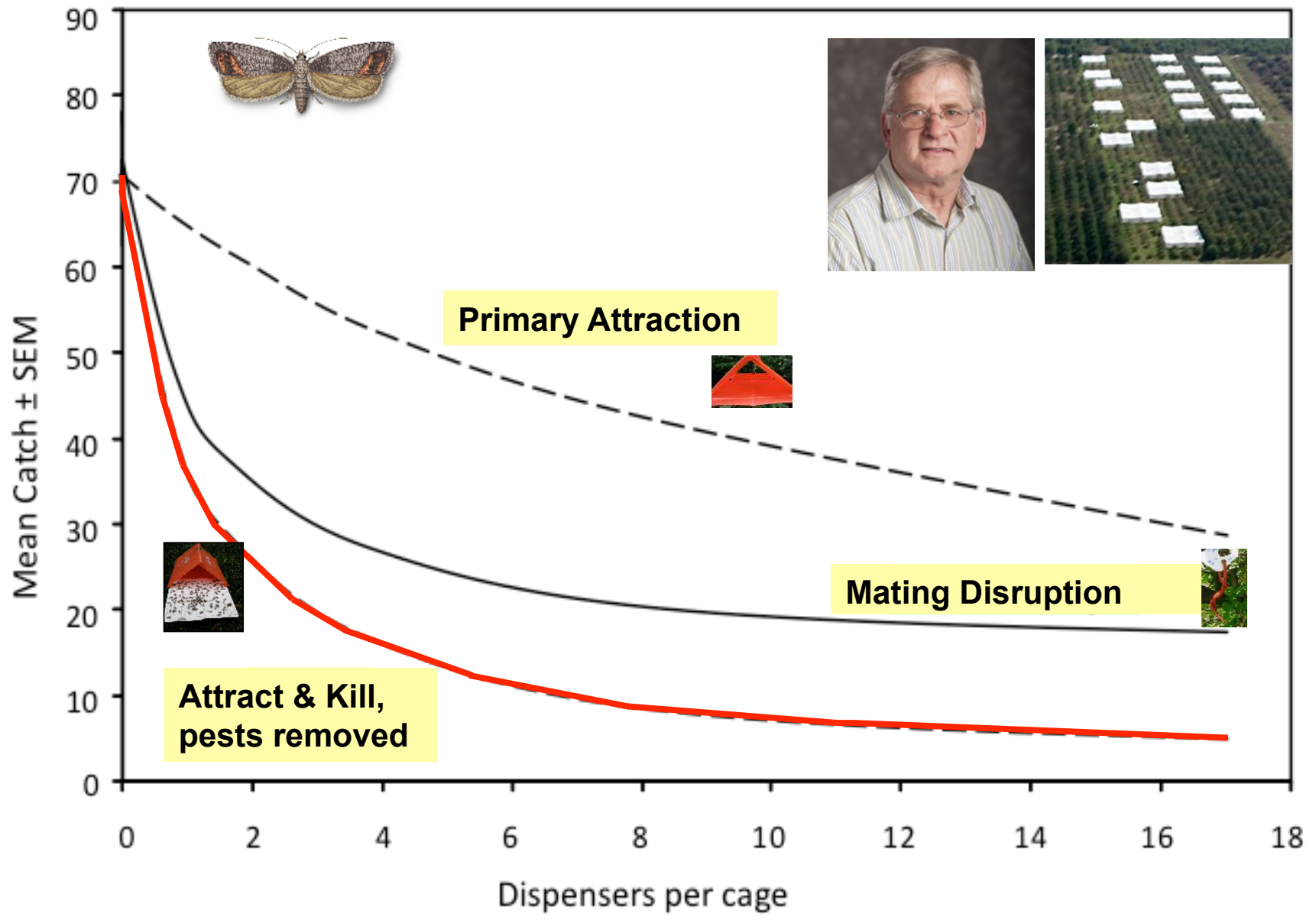
What is Attract and Kill?

**Attract-
and-Kill**

Sex pheromones or
other semiochemical



Insecticide or Physical
Trapping System



Attract & kill provides superior control



http://www.123rf.com/photo_28915732_tractor-sprays-insecticide-or-fungicide-in-apple-orchard.html



Examples A+K formulations:
Sirene[®], Appeal, LastCall[™].

- Minimize insecticide residues on the fruits/vegetables
- Low AI, reduce the cost, reduce selection pressure
- Selective, safe on non-targets
- Minimize secondary pest resurgence



Performance Characteristics of Successful Insecticide Based Devices

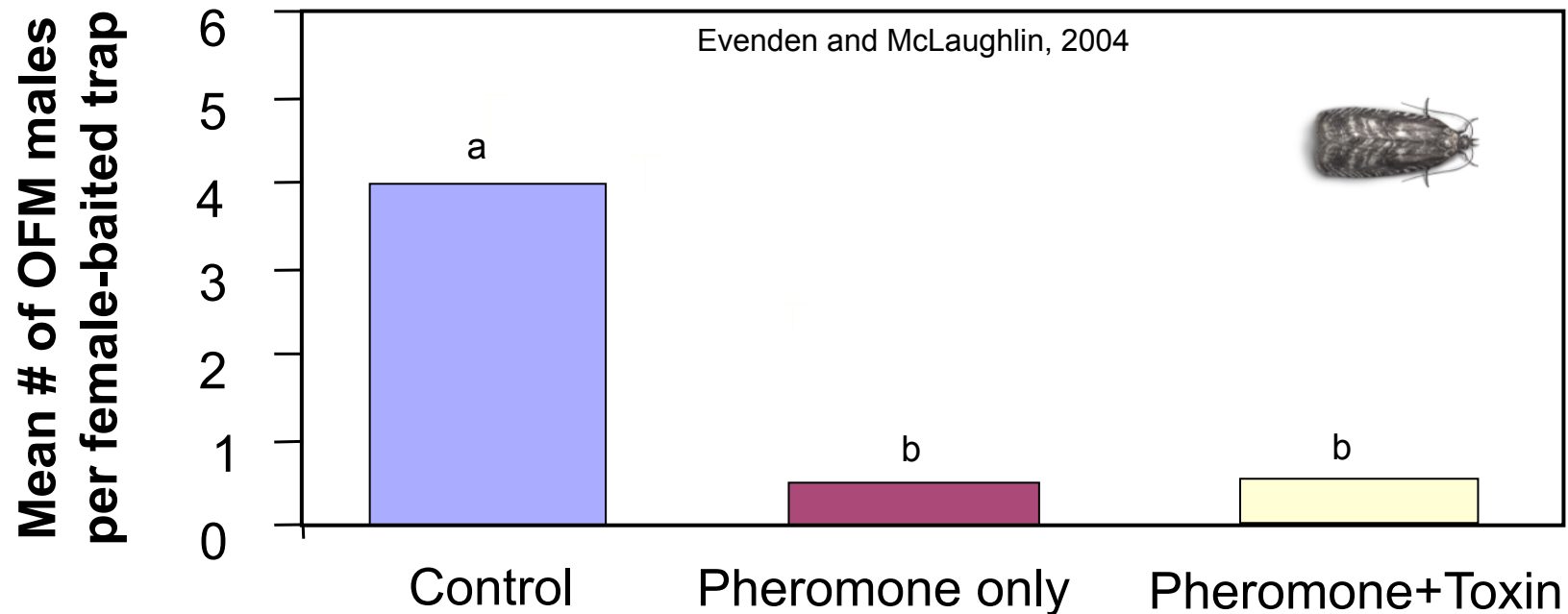
- Device has to attract insects from a distance
 - *Insects must land on and interact with the device*
- If the lure is too hot the insect may run
- If the device is too small the insect may not touch it



Current Attract and Kill Technology:

- Wax or polymer droplets with both pheromone and toxicant
- Insects have a very small surface to contact
- Insects have to contact semiochemicals and insecticides at the same time
- Increases the risk overloading insect sensory systems and not touching the formulation



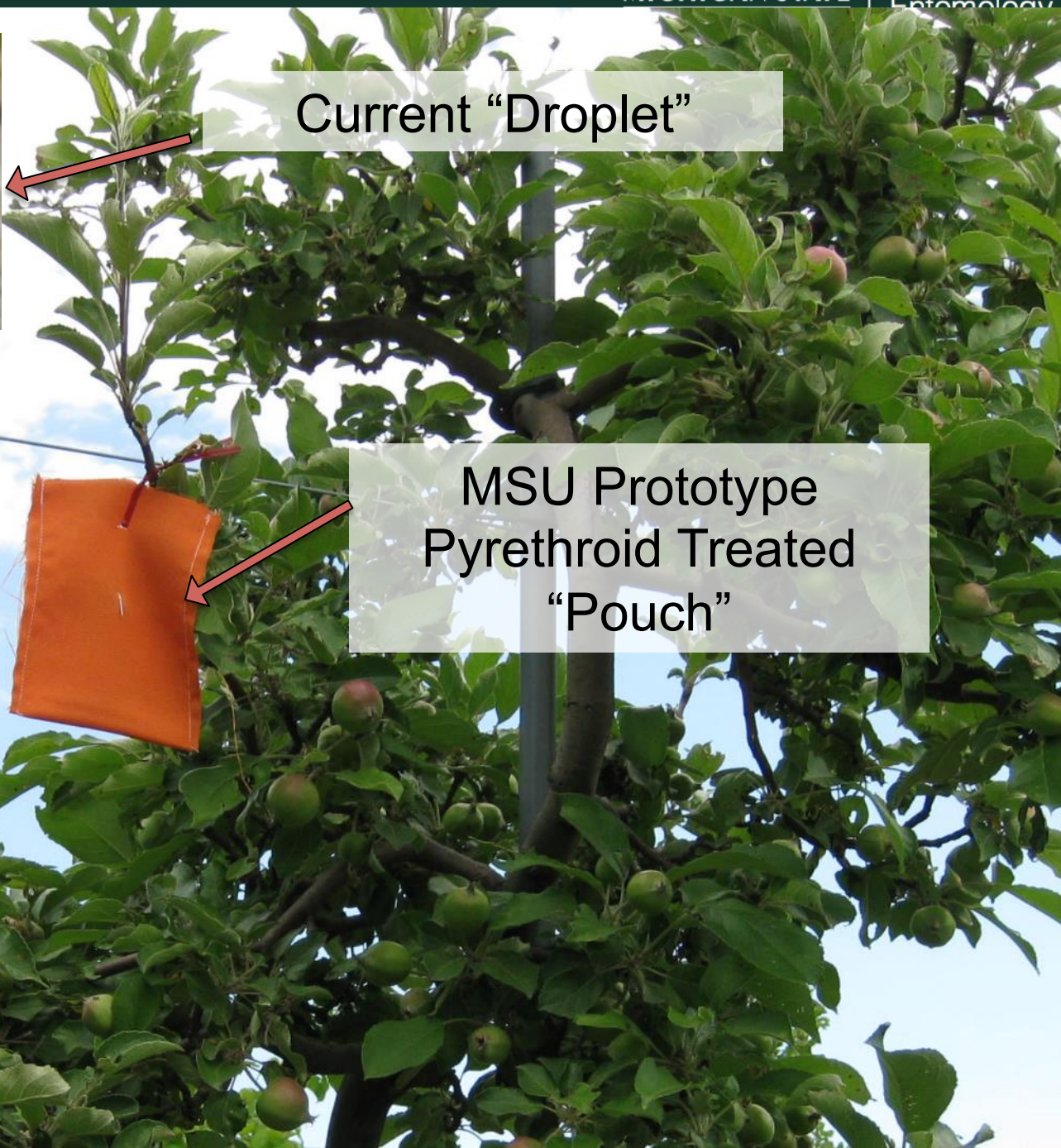


Unfortunately, Many A&K formulations developed to date have:

- Provided less or equivalent control compared to reservoir dispensers
- Many operate via disruption, not insecticide poisoning

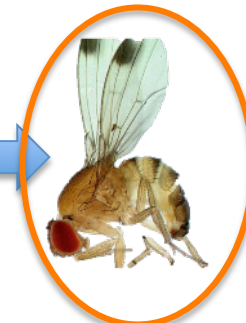
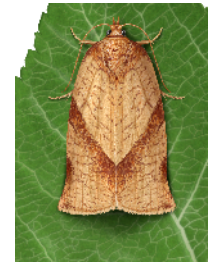
Current "Droplet"

MSU Prototype
Pyrethroid Treated
"Pouch"





We've applied attract-and-kill pouch to other insect pests of tree fruit





Steps for Developing Attract and Kill Device for SWD

1. Identify attractants
2. Force contact bioassay to determine exposure time needed for mortality
3. Lab evaluation of the device
4. Field evaluation of trap shut down and damage reduction



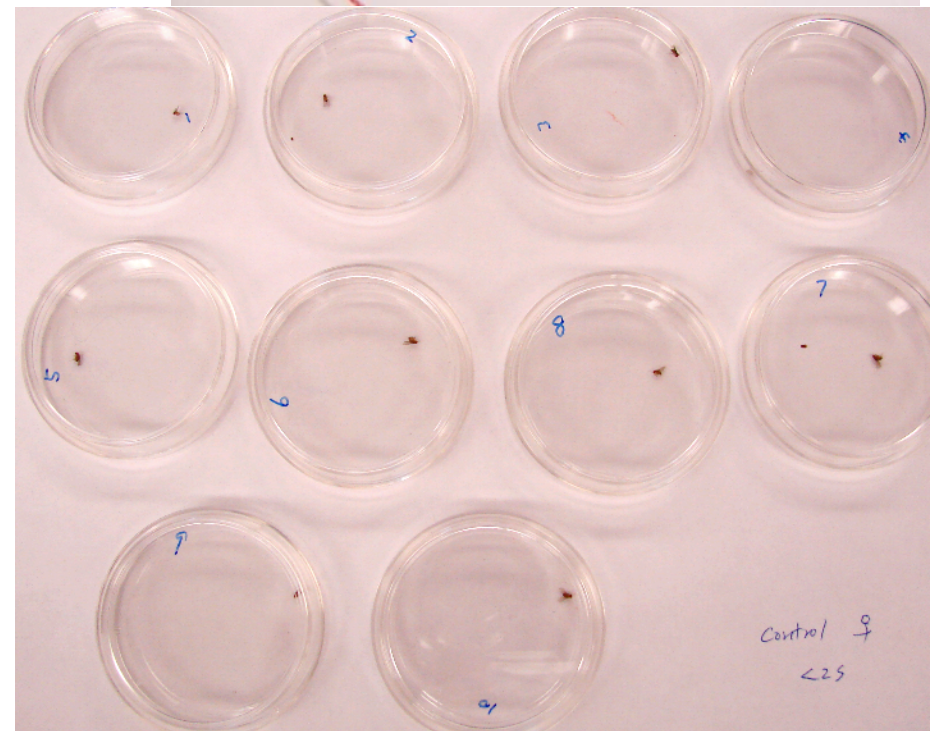
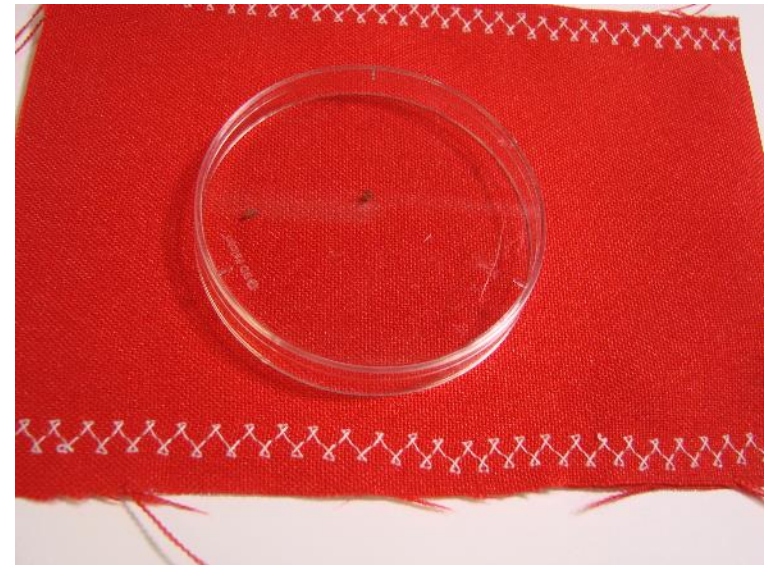
Baits

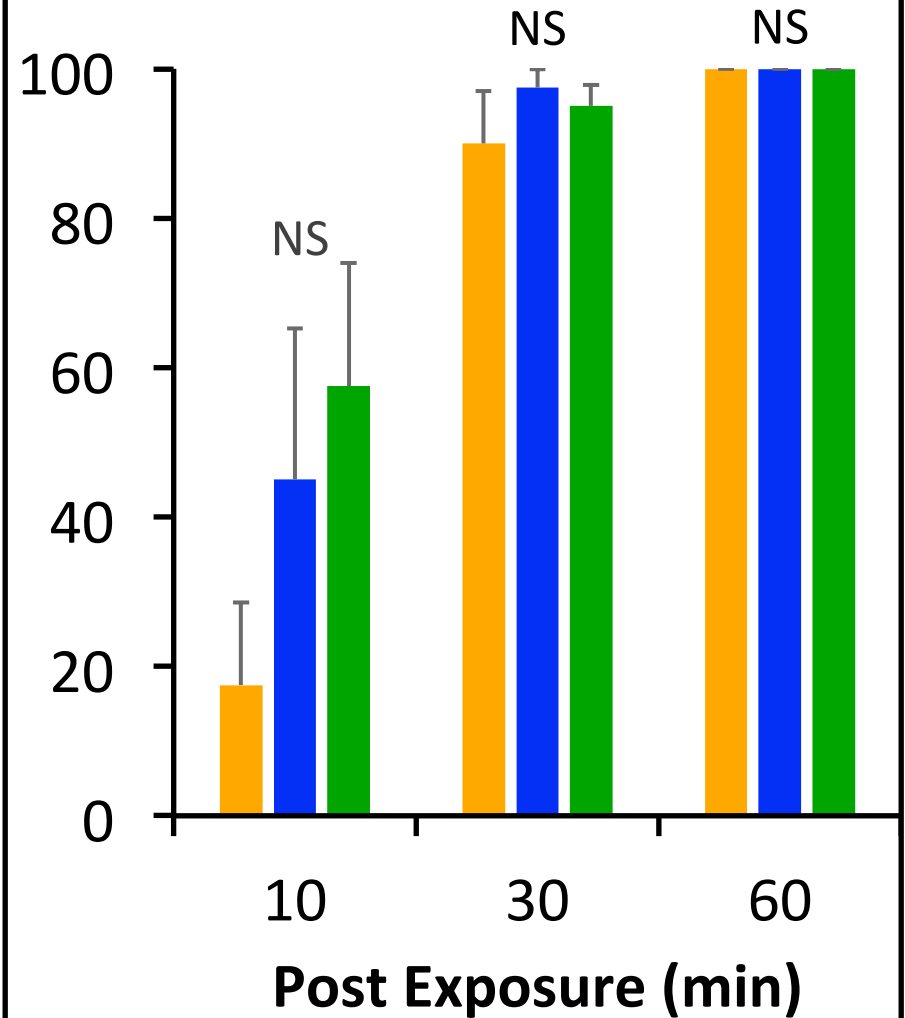
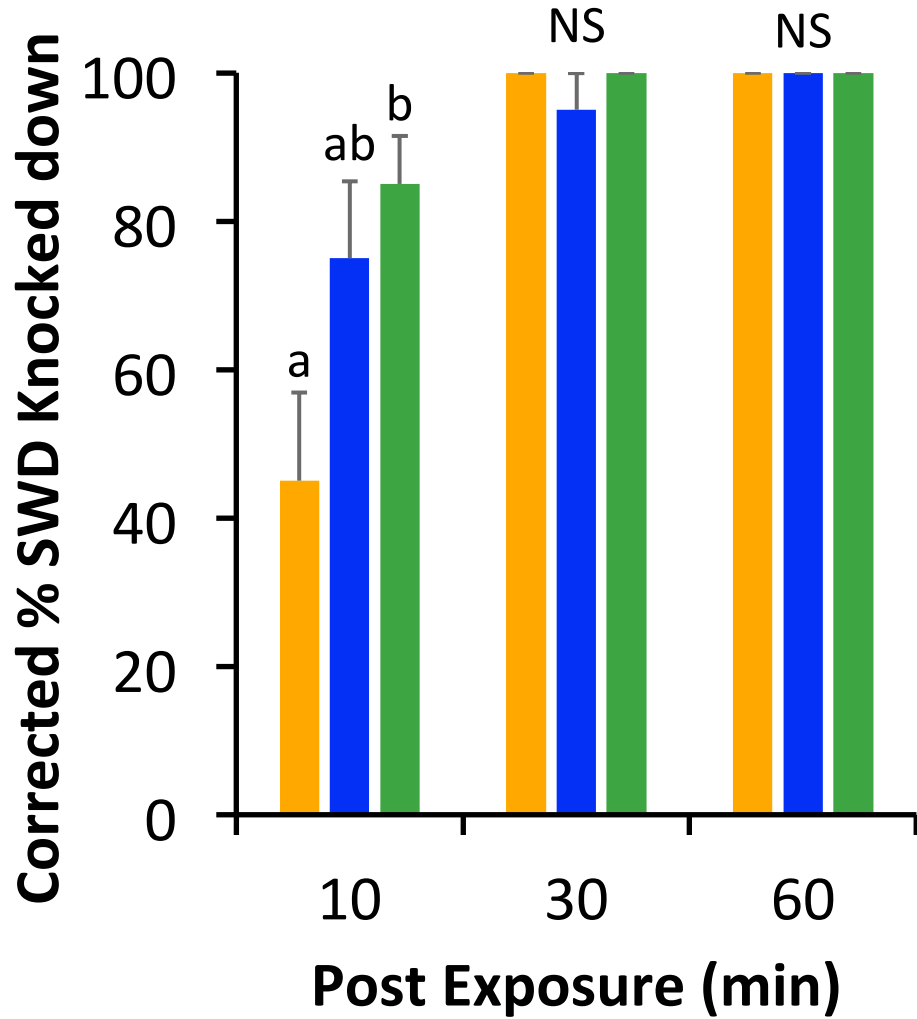




Force Contact Bioassays

- How long do SWD need to contact AK pouch to achieve 100% mortality?
- Nylon fabric treated with 0.2 ml/cm² deltamethrin
- 10 male and 10 female SWD forced to contact fabric for 2, 5, or 10 seconds.
- Mortality and knockdown assessed 10, 30, and 60 min after exposure.
- The experiment was replicated 4 times.







Force Contact Summary

- 2 seconds deltamethrin exposure leads to 100% mortality in less than 1 hour!!
 - 40% and 20% mortality at 10 minutes for males and females, respectively



Baits:



Apple cider vinegar bait



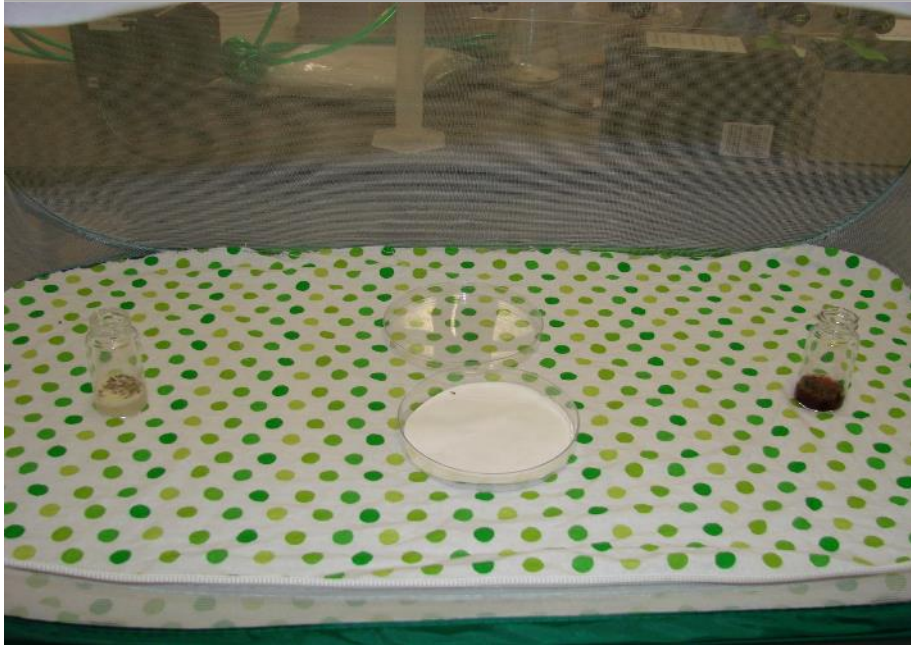
Yeast-sugar bait



Alpha Scents

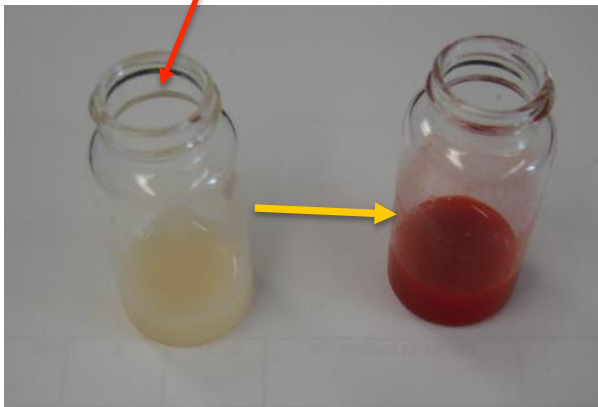
Bait: Brewer yeast + sugar





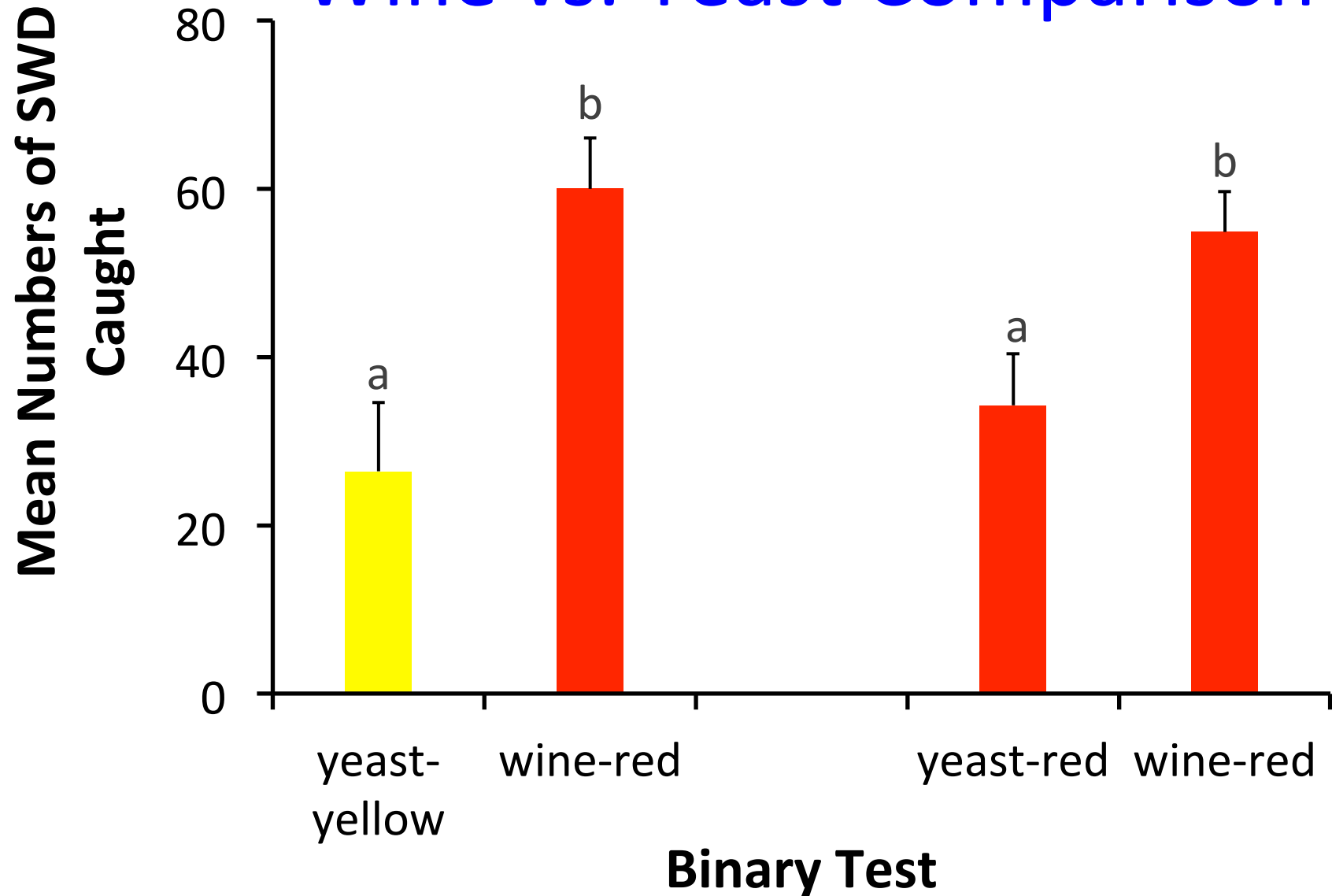
Wine vs. Yeast Comparison

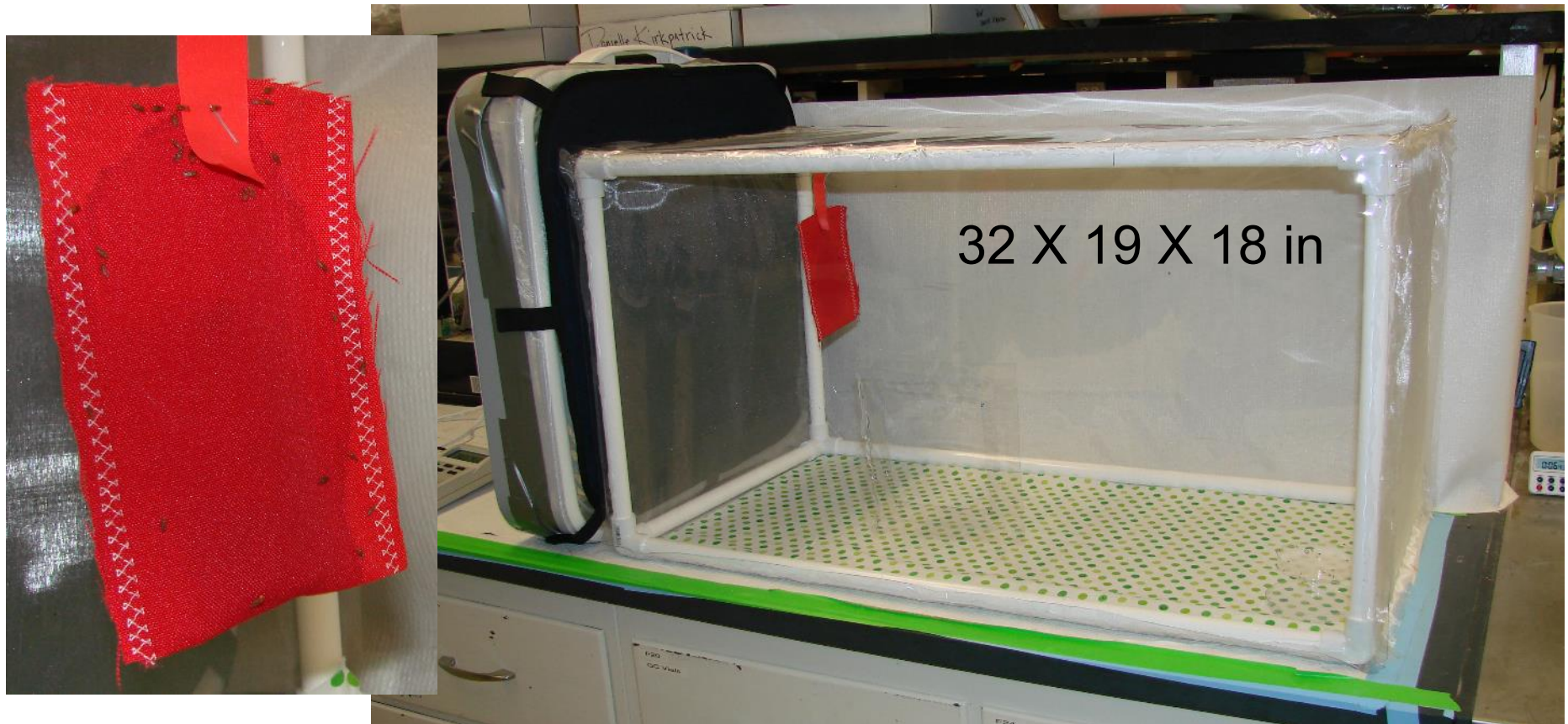
Add red food dye





Wine vs. Yeast Comparison



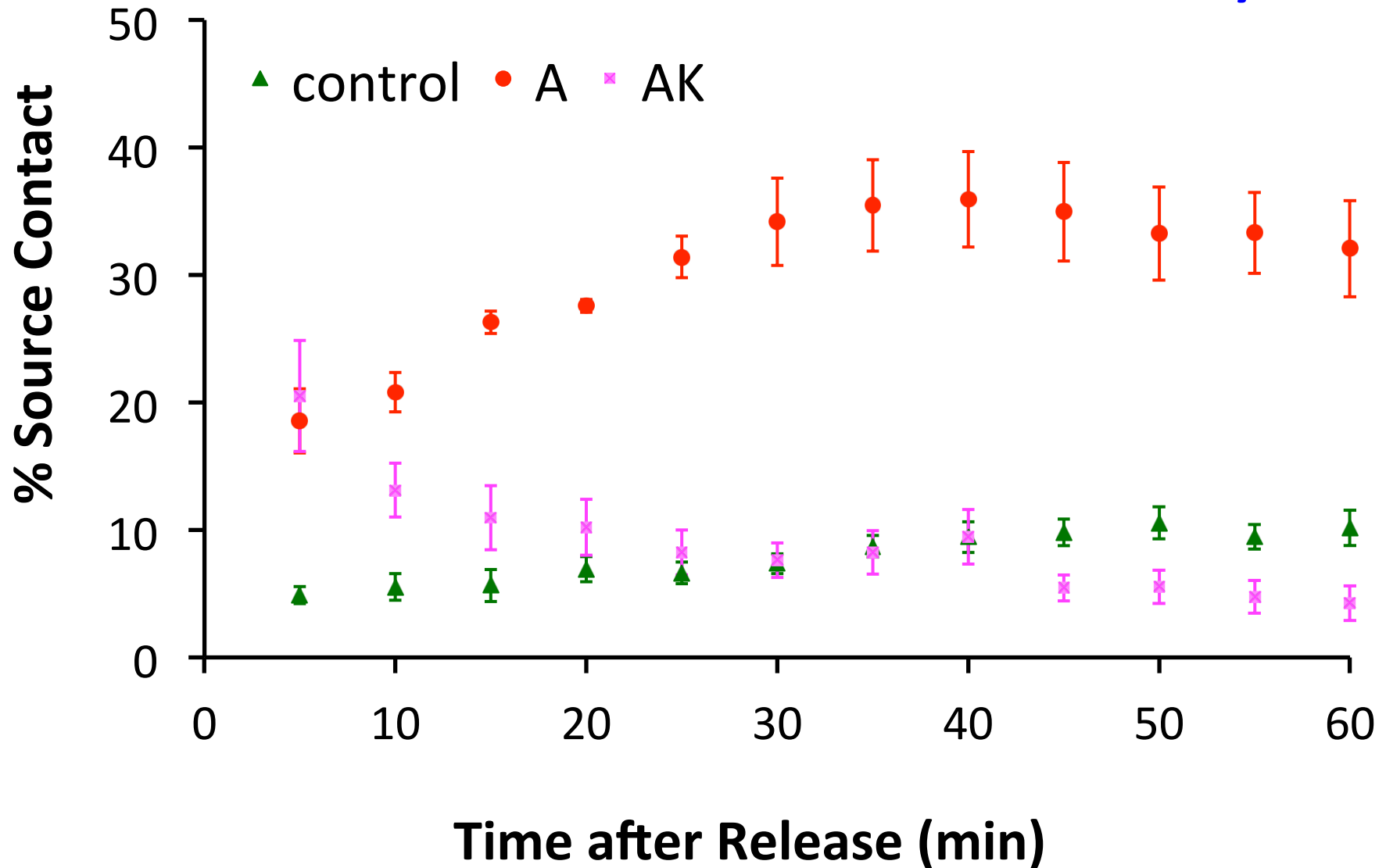


Mini Wind Tunnel Bioassay:

- AK pouch+wine (A+K)
- pouch+wine (A)
- pouch+water (control)

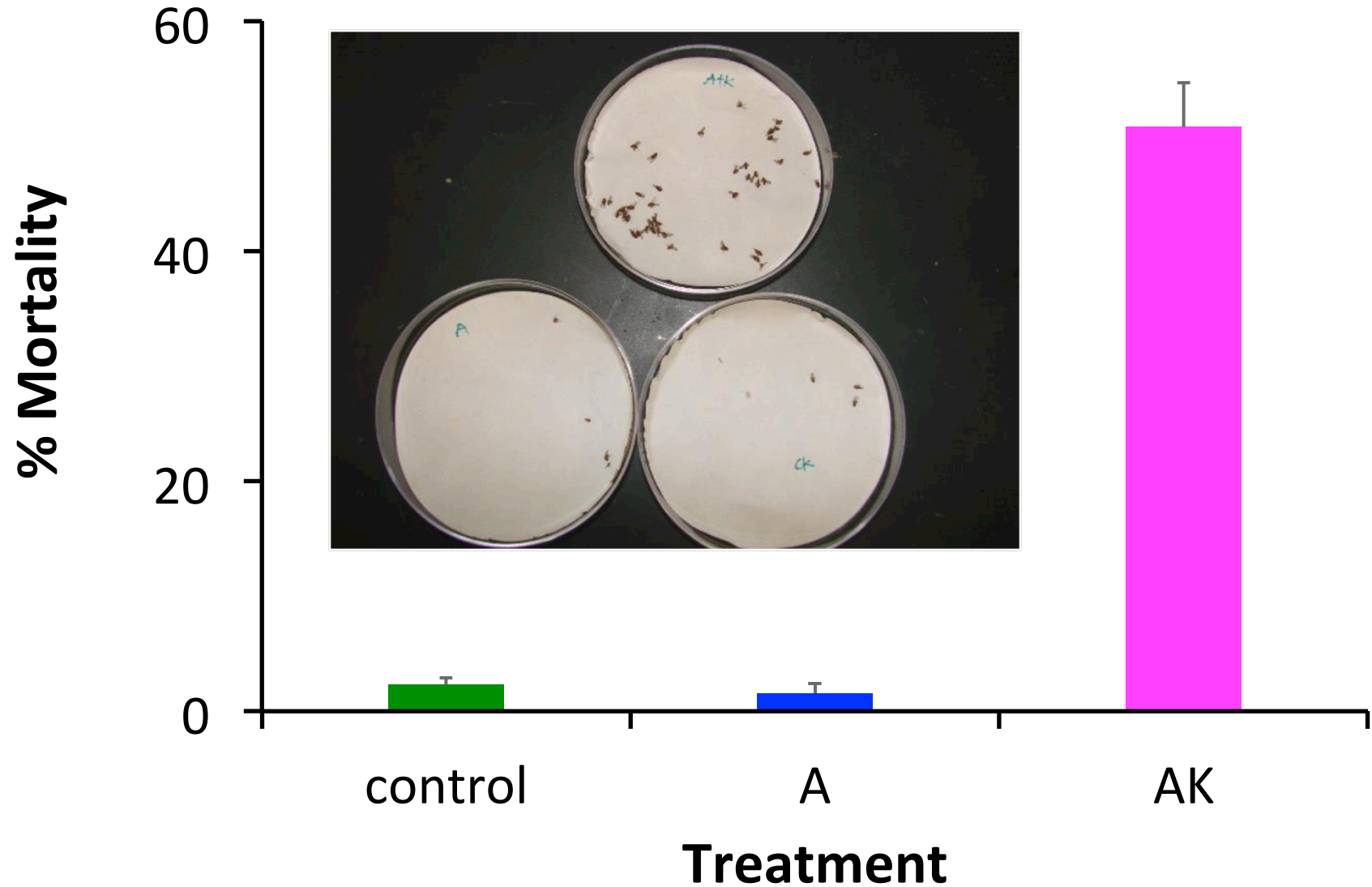


Mini-Wind Tunnel Bioassays





Mini-Wind Tunnel Bioassays



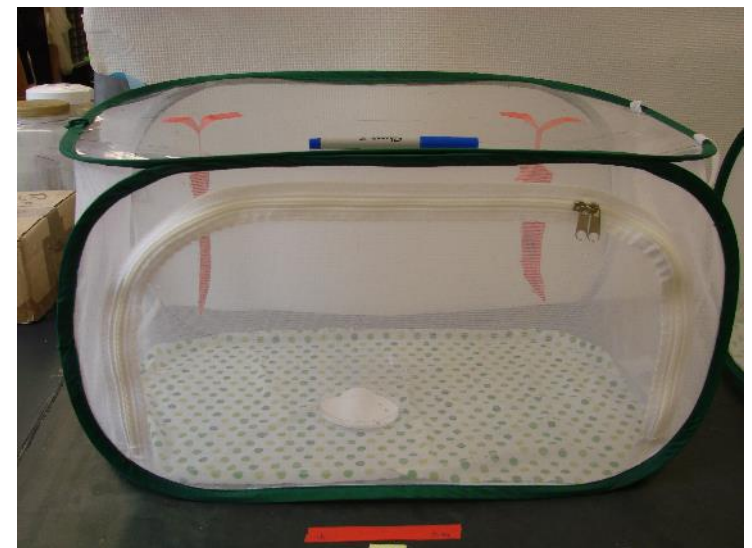
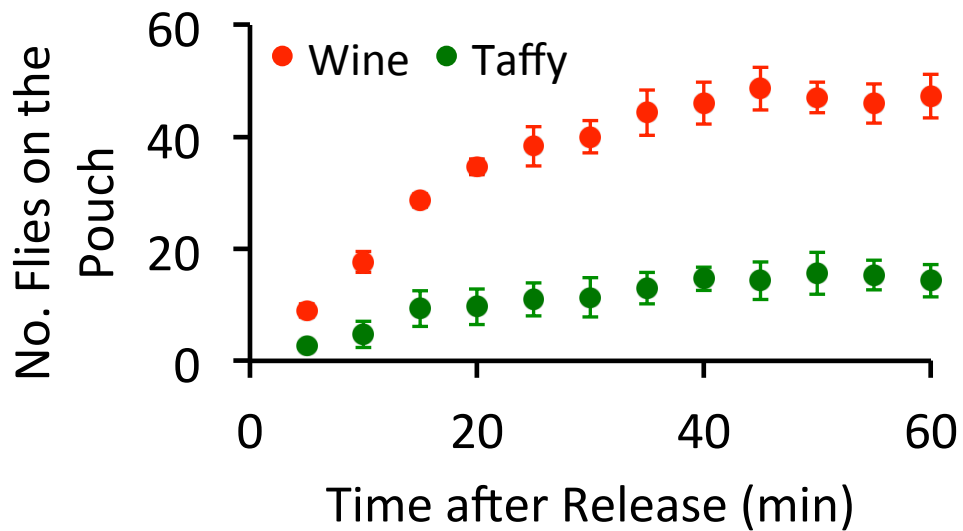
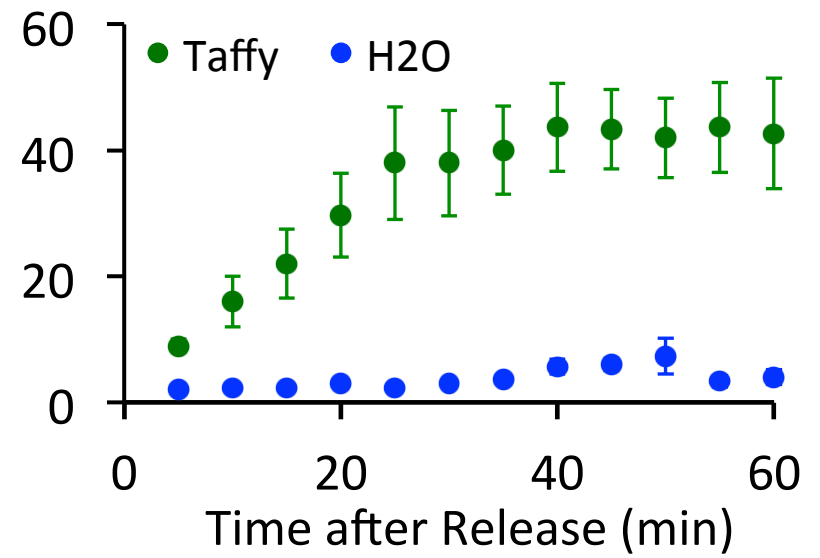
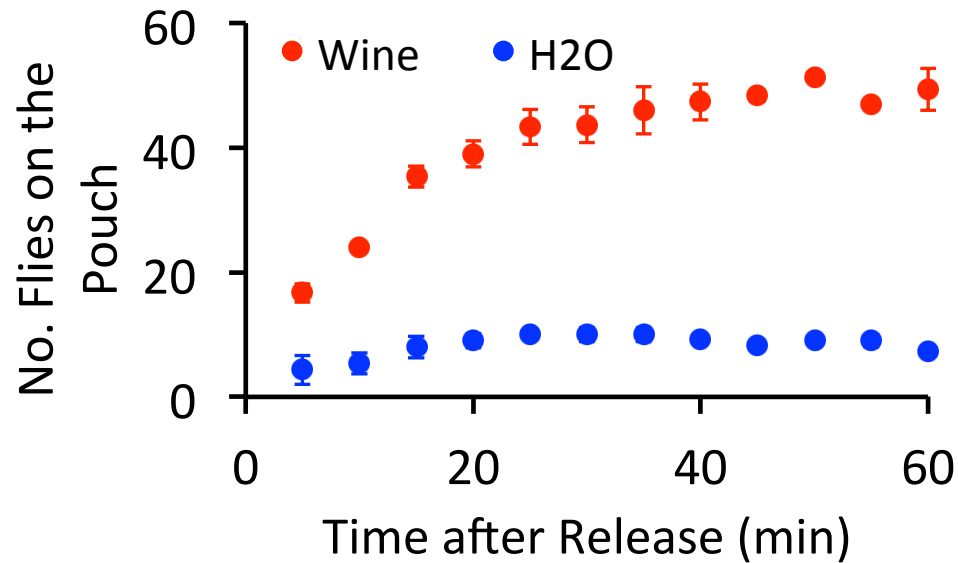


Taffy Bait



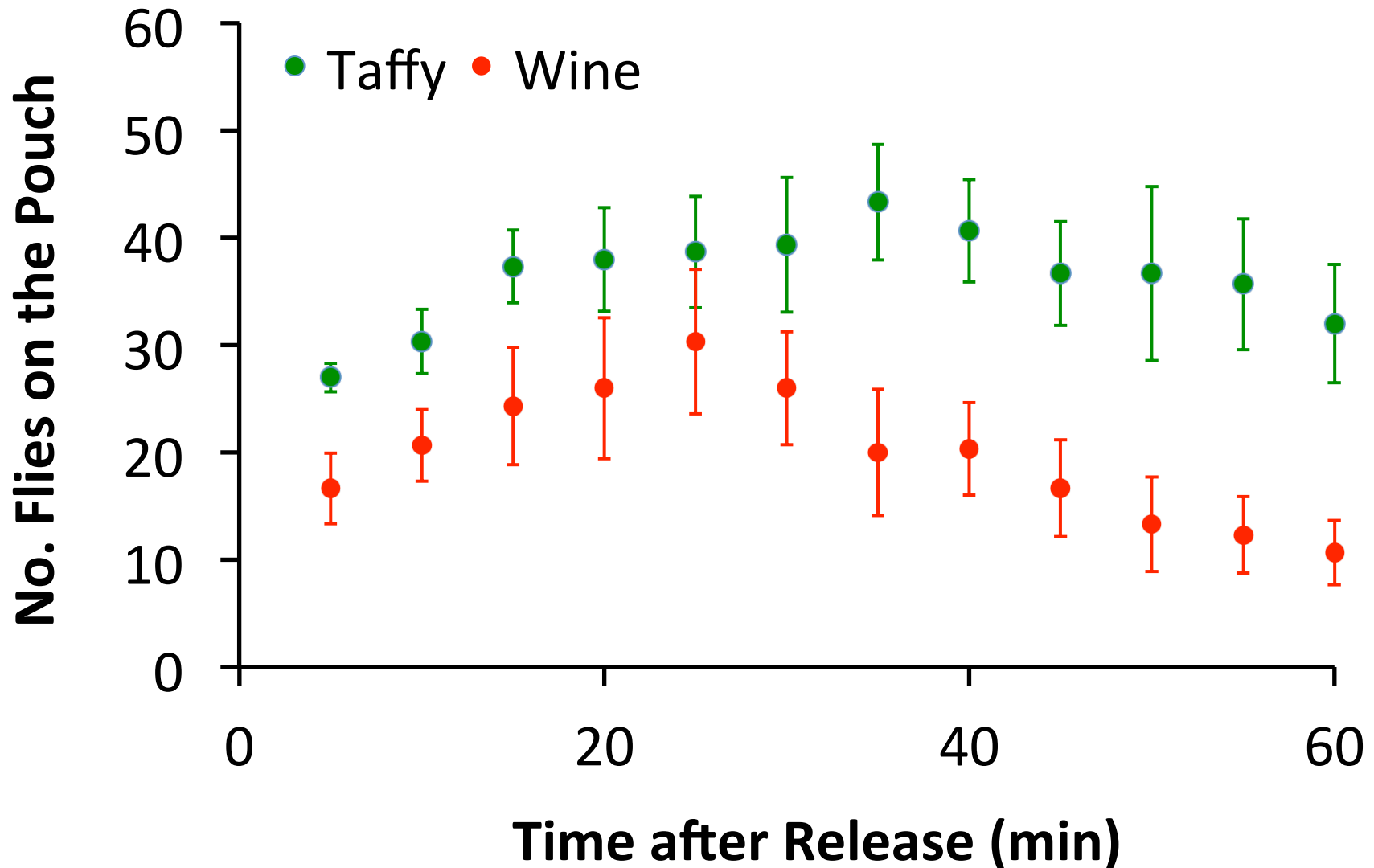


Binary Choice Tests



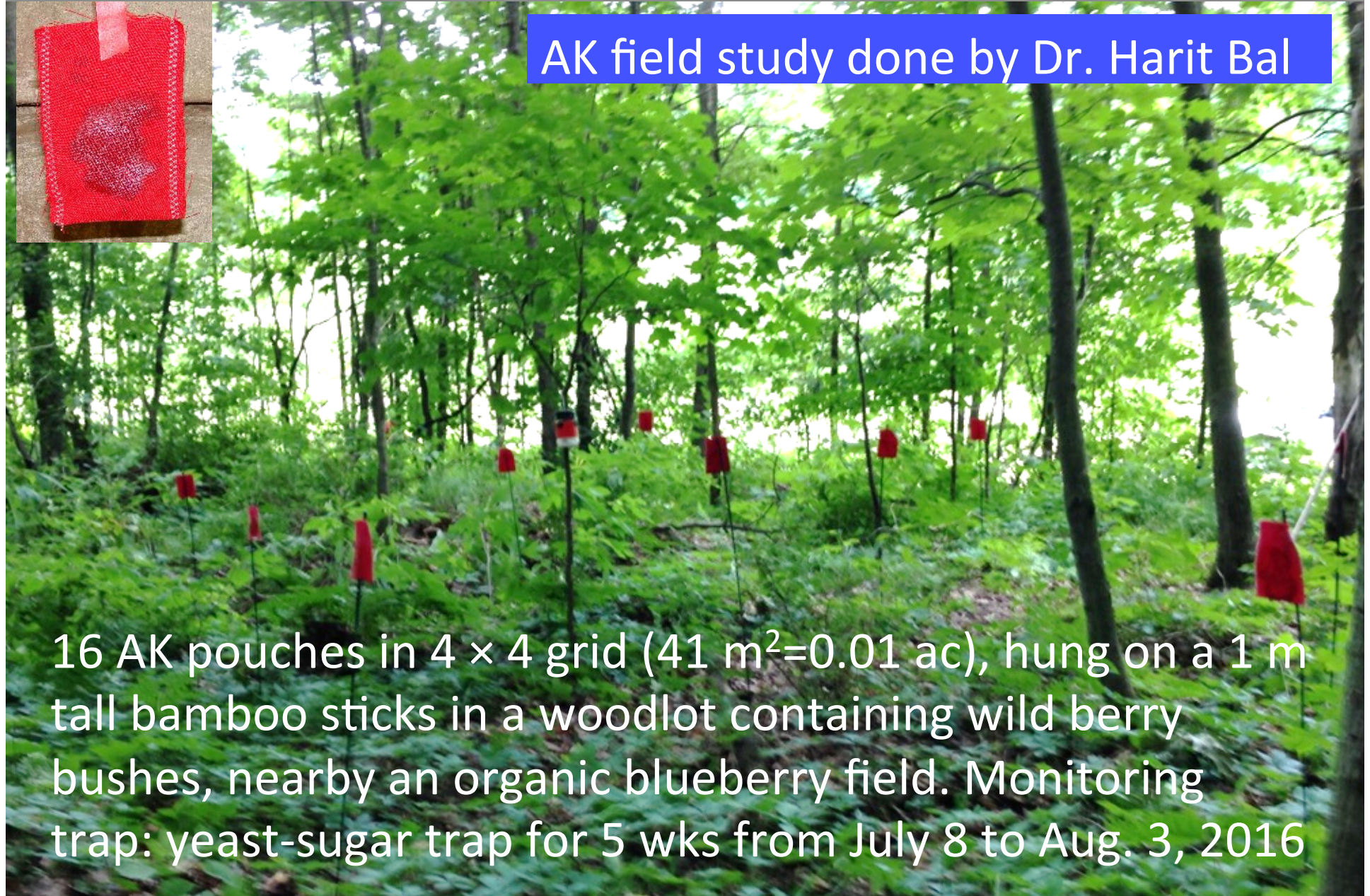


3-d old Taffy vs. 3-d old Wine

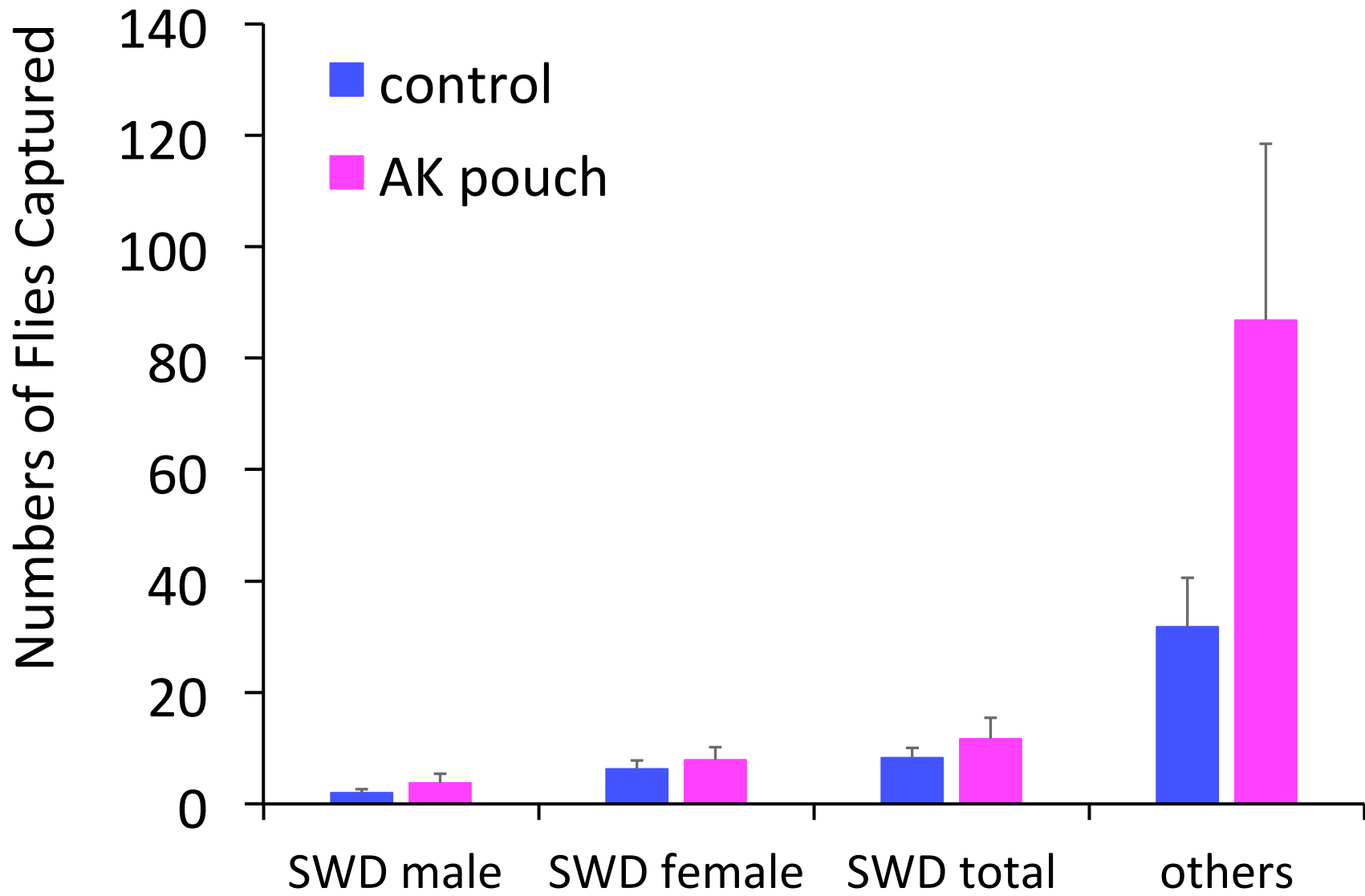




AK field study done by Dr. Harit Bal



16 AK pouches in 4×4 grid ($41 \text{ m}^2 = 0.01 \text{ ac}$), hung on a 1 m tall bamboo sticks in a woodlot containing wild berry bushes, nearby an organic blueberry field. Monitoring trap: yeast-sugar trap for 5 wks from July 8 to Aug. 3, 2016

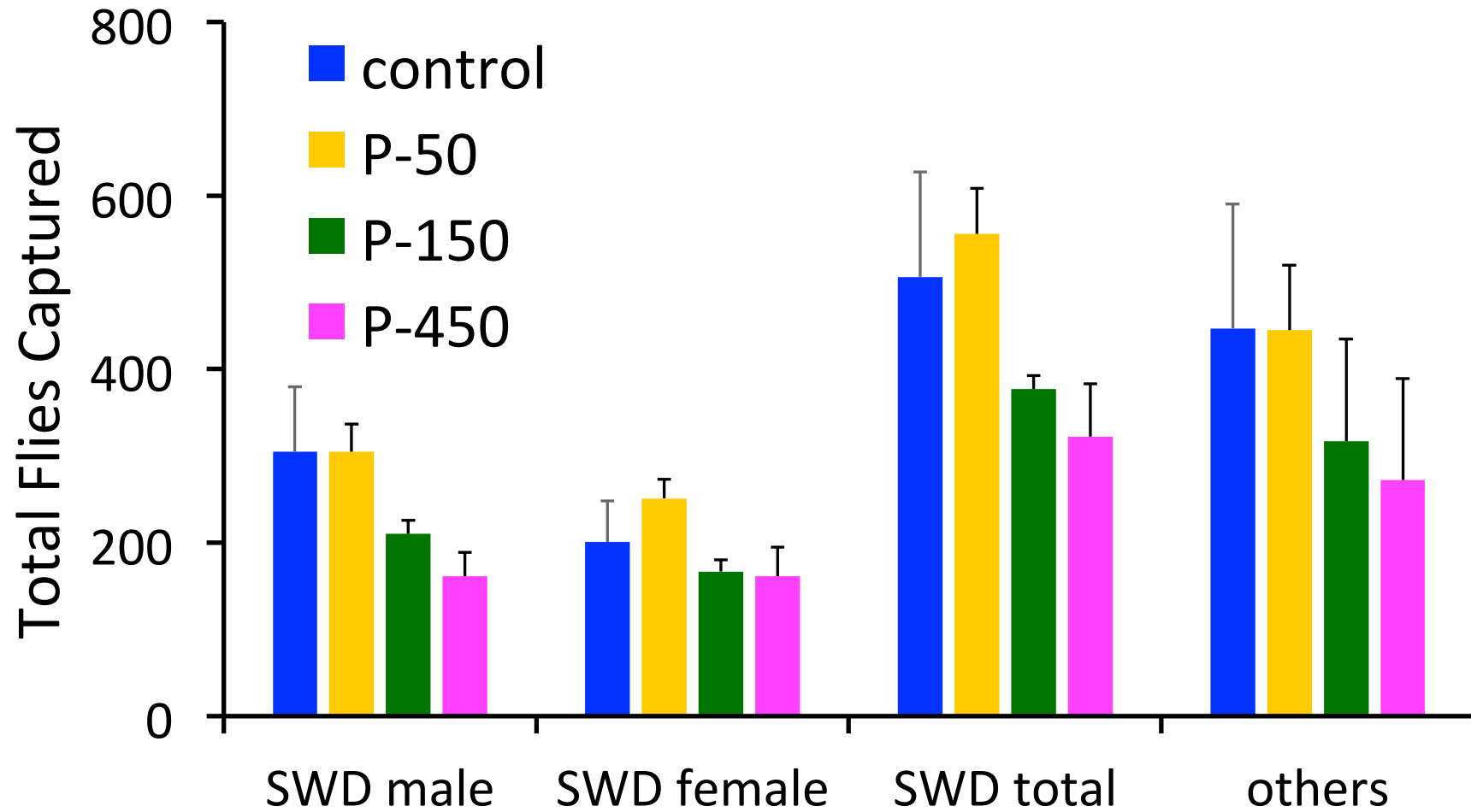


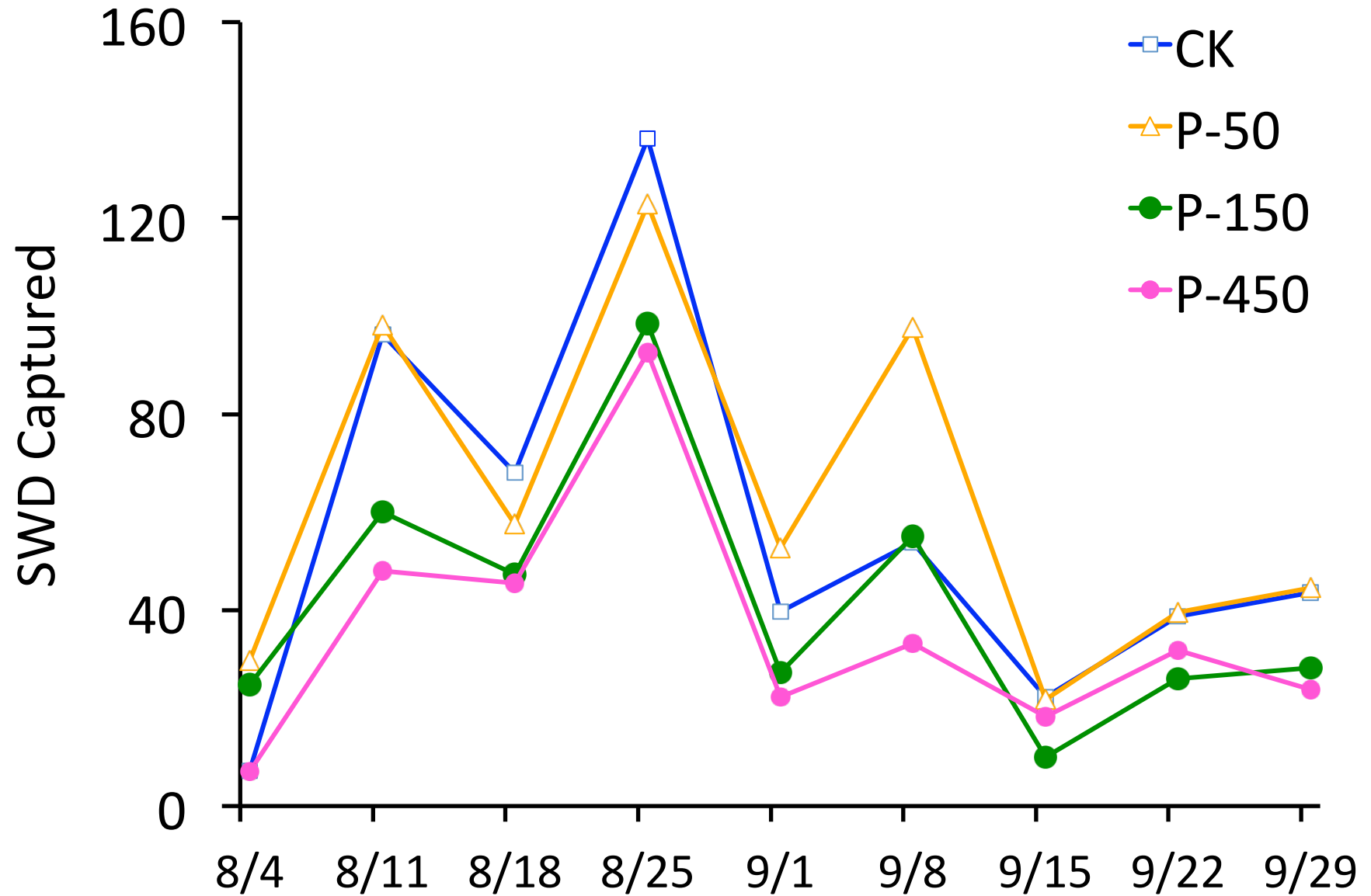
Small AK field trial using Scentry lures at Clarksville Research Station from 7/29-9/30



Pouch density: 0, 50, 150, 450/ac in 0.25 ac plots









Possible reasons why AK is not so effective:



- Scentry lure could not compete with background attractants—billions fruits/leaf volatiles
- Treatments were too close together: $\frac{1}{4}$ ac, with no buffer zone



Next Step: Identify effective attractants

- This is our main challenge...
- Sex pheromones not important to this species.....
- Food and oviposition attractants are available throughout the environment.....
 - Also tend to be very volatile and short lived.
- No-target flies won't be issue for AK pouch



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Thank you

