Thresholds/Monitoring

Monitoring Consperse Stink Bug Using Four Trap and Lure Combinations

Rachel B. Elkins
University of California Cooperative Extension, Lakeport, CA

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**Abstract:** Consperse stink bug (*Euschistus conspersus*) (CSB) is the most commonly noted stink bug pest of pears in California. Though considered a localized pest, it can cause great damage to fruit if unmanaged and is of major concern in fruit destined for canning. Like other true bug pests, its presence has increased since the advent of mating disruption for codling moth control due to reduced organophosphate use. Management is generally accomplished by visually monitoring the presence of CSB in vegetation outside the orchard in the spring and then CSB presence and damage within the orchard during the summer, followed by treatment with broad-spectrum materials if necessary. Timing applications can be problematic due to the uncertainty of determining the timing of nymphal hatch and development and insect movement from external weed hosts into the orchard. In 2003, research was initiated in one orchard in the northern Sacramento Valley to test a degree day model developed for tomatoes. The model appeared to accurately predict the hatch of the first summer generation in the orchard. In 2005 research continued in four orchards in Lake County. In addition to continued testing of the degree day model, four trap and lure combinations (two traps and two lure types) were compared to determine which best tracked seasonal CSB phenology. The two trap types were the Aldrich trap used in tomato research in California and the cone trap developed by WSU and Applied Plant Technologies. The two lures are commercially available from Trécé, Inc., and APT, respectively. Traps were place within the orchard in the second row from the border, and each trap and lure combination was replicated three times at each of the four sites. Results of the 2005 seasonal findings will be presented.