

Monitoring and control strategy of Brown marmorated stink bug *(Halyomorpha halys*) in Georgia



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07.09.2017, Tbilisi, Georgia



The Main functions of Plant protection department:

- Organize plant protection preventive measures, supervision and control
- State registration of pesticides and fertilizers
- Phytosanitary monitoring
- Pytosanitary and re-export phytosanitary certificate issue and control
- Implementation of quarantine activities;
- Protection territory of the country from introduction and spreading of pests.
- Phytosanitary diagnosis of agricultural lands, forecasting pest spread and elaborating measures to fight against them....



# Legislation:

Law of Georgia

FOOD/FEED SAFETY, VETERINARY AND PLANT PROTECTION CODE

### Law of Georgia

on Pesticides and Agrochemicals

### Secondary legislation

Governmental decrees, orders of the Ministry of Agriculture or joint orders – with the Ministry of Finance

Georgia is contracting party of:





## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Plant Protection Convention Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



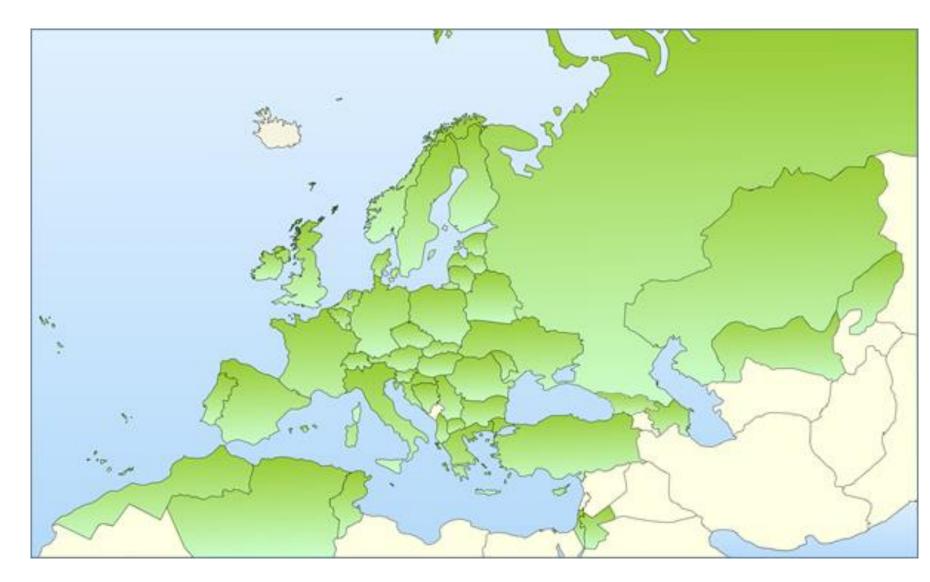






From 2016 member of EPPO

## Georgia is contracting party to:





NATIONAL

# Some general info about the pest

### **Brown Marmorated Stink Bug - BMSB**

Order: Hemiptera Family: Pentatomidae **Species**:*Halyomorpha halys* 

- Native to China, Japan and Korea.
- First sighting in USA in 1996, in Europe in 2007.
- First individuals found in Georgia in the summer 2015.
- BMSB is polyphagous insect (> 200 reported host plants) Can feed on:
  - Fruit crops (Peach, Pear, apple, hazelnuts, etc.)
  - Field crops (corn, soybean, etc.)
  - Vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, beans)
  - Forestry and Ornamental plants







### AUTUMN and WINTER

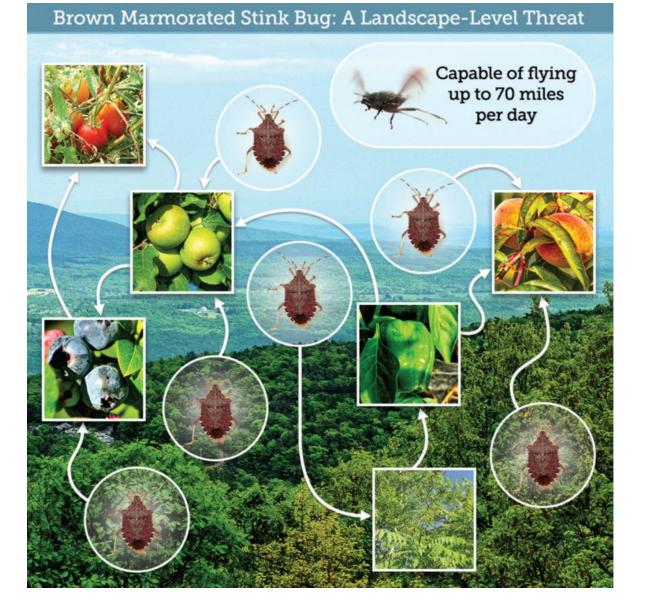


Adults become active in the spring, and after feeding for about 2 weeks, they mate. The female begins to lay eggs in clusters of 20 to 28 with a range of 200 to 250. Adults seeking to repaired areas for overwintering. Privileged sites can be forests, houses, garages and other protected places.



# BMSB and other common stink bugs

- The invasive insect *H. halys* is more harmful then other stink bugs (like *Gonocerous acuteangulatus, Palomena prasina*, etc.), due to:
  - lack of specific natural enemies,
  - reproduction in large numbers,
  - wide host range,
  - resistance to cold weather,
  - effective overwintering strategies (and increased survival due to global warming)
  - Incredible flight capacity, up to several km per day.





Spray

campaign

Monitoring

- □ Immediately after the spread of the pest at the end of 2016, international experts were invited to Georgia, among them experts from USA
- Experts were invited with the support of Restoring Efficiency to Agriculture Production (REAP) project of USAID.
- With the contribution of foreign experts Strategy and action plan were prepared which includes 3 main directions:



The government of Georgia issued special order #588 dated on March 24, 2017 "Actions Against BMSB" which allocates to NFA and local municipalities of western Georgia



### Information campaign

### NFA started consistent implementation of action plan with the support of USAID

# Within the frames of information campaign, 100 000 brochures were prepared and distributed to raise awareness of farmers

სპპართველოს სასოფლო—სამეშინეთ მნიშვნელობის მძონე გაღლინაოების სავძლე ცნობარი







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#### სბმებრელო – 16 600 (ზარი უფასოა) ბშრიბ – 16 006 (ზარი უფასოა)

თბილისი 0159, მარშალ გელოვანის გამზირი N6 www.nfa.gov.ge

სოფლის მეურნეობის სამინისტროს საინფორმაციო სამსახური 15.01



#### ᲐᲔᲡᲢᲘᲪᲘᲓᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲒᲐᲛᲝᲧᲔᲜᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐᲡ ᲓᲐᲘᲪᲐᲕᲘᲗ ᲣᲡᲐᲤᲠᲗᲮᲝᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲬᲔᲡᲔᲑᲘ!

- იქონიეთ დაცვის ინდივიდუალური საშუალებები: სპეცტანსაცმელი, სპეცფეხსაცმელი, რესპირატორი, აირწინაღი, დამცავი სათვალე და ხელთათმანი!
- შესხურებისას აკრძალულია თამბაქოს მოწევა, საკვების მიღება!
- პესტიციდების გამოყენების წინ დახურეთ სასმელი წყლის ჭები, დაამწყვდიეთ ფრინველი
- საქონელი, შეზღუდეთ ფუტკრის ფრენა! • შეწამლული პროდუქტის საკვებად გამოყენება დაუშვებელია წამლობიდან 18-20 დღის
- დაუშვებელია წამლობიდახ 18-20 დღის განმავლობაში! • წამლობა ტარდება უქარო ამინდში დილას ან
- კიალიის გარცება კებარ მიიდში შუადღის სალამოს, ან ღრუბლიან ამინდში შუადღის საათებში!
- არ შეიძლება ქიმიური პრეპარატების გამოყენება ღია წყალსაცავებისა და წყალსატევების სიახლოვეს!



87PP036001

დროულად ჩატარებული შექანიკური და აგროტექნიკური ღონისძიებები მნიშვნელოვნად ამცირებს მავნებლის გავრცელებას, რაც თქვენი მცენარეებისა და მოსავლის გადარჩენის გარანტიაა!



NUMPING

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საქარ თველ ოს ხოფლის შეერნეობის სამინისტრო და ხერსათის ძიონვილი საფანებო ბაზირთხმლაში, რომ საქართველოში გავრკელაქბელაა ინვაზიერი მავნებელი მწერი ახმები მატრონანბ, რომელიც დიდ საფრონატს უქმნის თხილის, თესდოფანი და კერკოვანი ხებადასხვა სახყობაბ, კენკროვნებს და ბორცნელა კილებურან

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Information campaign



Informative video clip was broadcasted on central and local TV channels



... more than 3,000 representatives of NFA with Extension Centers of the Ministry of Agriculture and the representatives of local municipalities received training on:



- Identification of the BMSB
- Installation of Traps and lures
- Safety application of pesticides
- Training of Solo Sprayer and Maintenance
- Proper use of BMSB mapping and online tracking system





**Municipalities** 

Within the frames of USAID REAP the Agency received 1600 backpack Solo Port 423 – and respective individual means of protection for staff dealing with pesticides (protective coveralls, gloves, respirators, glasses, earplugs)

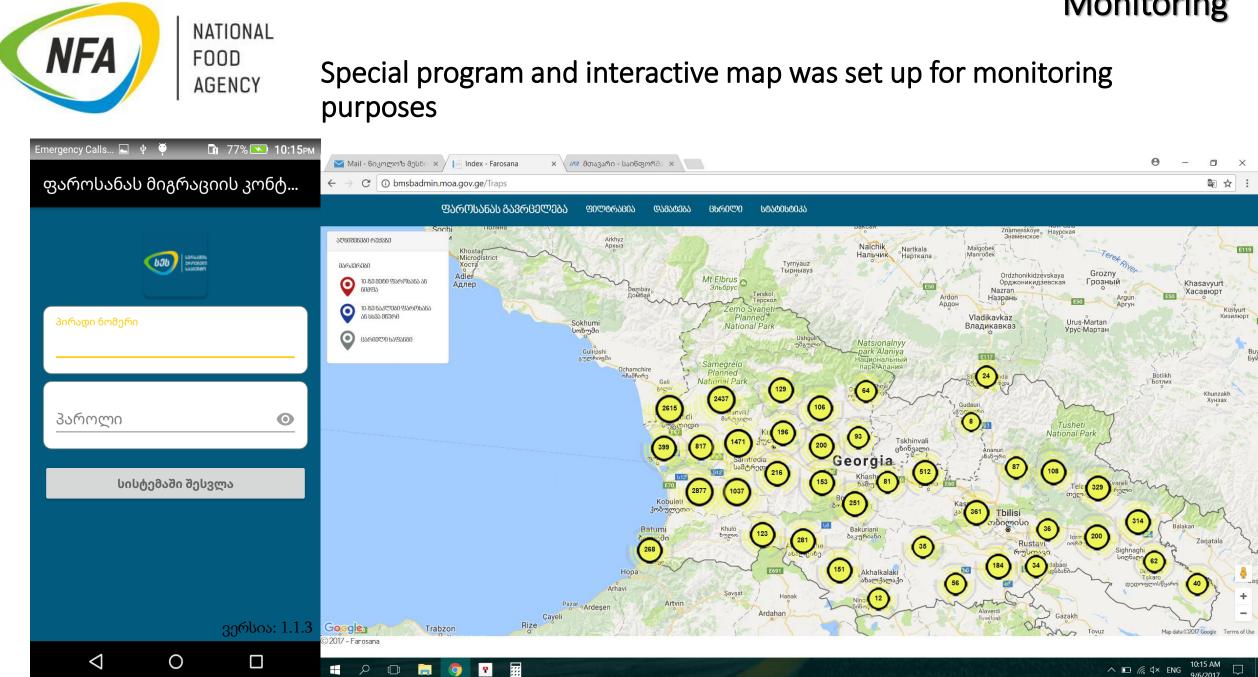
1500 working groups were trained

Municipalities were given:

- Insecticide (Bifentrin) 65 000 litre
- Backpack Solo 1500 units
- Individual means of protection for 1500 working personnel



### Monitoring



# Monitoring Update, Type Change, Pheromone Change

## Inputs

- A unique 7-digit code of the trap
- Number of insects caught
- Invasion Type
- Description
- Photo

Emergency Calls ⊾ 🌵 Ϋ	<u>п</u> 95% 💌 11:43 р
ფაროსანას მიგრ	ააციის კონტ
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შედეგების დაფიქსირება

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In order to define the area of spread and territories to be treated against BMSB, the Agency staff installed 21000 pheromone traps.

### Monitoring



17 May, 2017 Senaki, Georgia



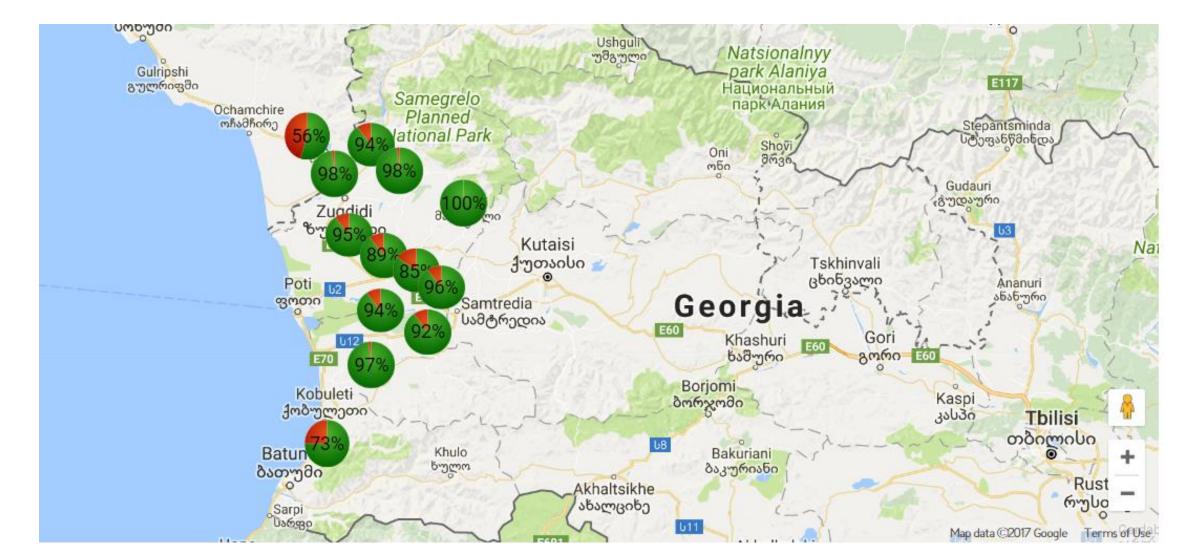
- On the basis of monitoring, the area of spread was defined and territories to be treated
- The date of launching the measures was planned according to the recommendations of entomologists
- Treatment measures on hazelnut crops started on June 12 and continued till 10<sup>th</sup> of July. Municipalities were involve in carrying out the measures

### Treatment



 Despite difficult climatic conditions (frequent rains) 53 000 ha of hazelnut orchards were treated in Western Georgia covering 351 villages

### Treatment- 1<sup>st</sup> phase





Spread of the pest on other crops

 Despite measures carried out on hazelnut orchards, in August the pest spread to corn and other crops





### **Ongoing measures**

- The Agency with the assistance of Dr. Greg Krawczyk from the University of Pennsylvania assessed the existing situation and allocate resources in the affected areas.
- Spraying machines for cars and tractors are working
- Plots are treated by thermal mist technology
- On the second stage of measures, the treatment of 30 000 ha is planned.



### SCOUT 34S - 7 units

Dyna fog 1200 ULV

# special sprayer equipment



1500 unites « **SOIO** PORT 423 000 solo





- Continue BMSB monitoring/surveillance with the special emphasis on areas identified as a high pressure zones during the 2017 season.
- Continue the insecticide based management programs against BMSB in areas identified by monitoring traps. Multiple insecticide applications will be needed in orchards with high BMSB populations, as indicated by continued high captures of BMSB adults and nymphs.
- In situation where insecticide applications are not practical or possible, implement alternative BMSB management practices, such as "attract and kill" stations with a high dose of pheromone (3x or more). The "attract and kill station" needs to be in place for the entire growing season.
- The intensive management efforts are expected but might not be limited only to areas with high BMSB pressure experienced during the 2017 season.

### Long term goal

Create conditions and economic stimulus so that each individual farmer will develop skills and abilities to manage their farm individually, utilizing recommendations provided by professionals and advisors.





# Thank you for your attention!

