

The background of the slide is a solid red color. A large, faint watermark of the Rutgers University seal is visible, centered behind the text. The seal features a sunburst design with the words 'RUTGERS STATE UNIVERSITY' around the perimeter.

RUTGERS

School of Environmental
and Biological Sciences

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Cesar Rodriguez-Saona

Blueberry/Cranberry Entomologist

1. Identify improved attractants for SWD.
2. Develop behaviorally-based control approaches.
3. Evaluate new insecticides.

Rank	SWD Research Priorities	Rating
1	Know what to do - recommendations for next season	89.84
2	Insecticide application technology	85.04
3	Dispersal and migration / population genetics	84.39
4	Behavioral control (repellants, attract & kill, mass trapping, push/pull, trap crops)	84.23
5	Optimize use of insecticides (# applications, etc.)	83.45
6	New chemicals	81.76
7	Life cycle and ecology	79.88
8	Insecticide residue degradation and modeling (weathering properties, rainfastness)	79.59
9	Identification of host-plant volatiles	78.79
10	Overwintering biology	78.63

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Bait Comparison

Methods

5 blueberry sites

6 treatments

Kombucha

Trécé lure

Suzukii bait

Cowles bait

Kerr Raspberry Essence

Apple Cider Vinegar

Traps check, lures changed weekly

Male and female SWD and non

SWD *Drosophilids* counted

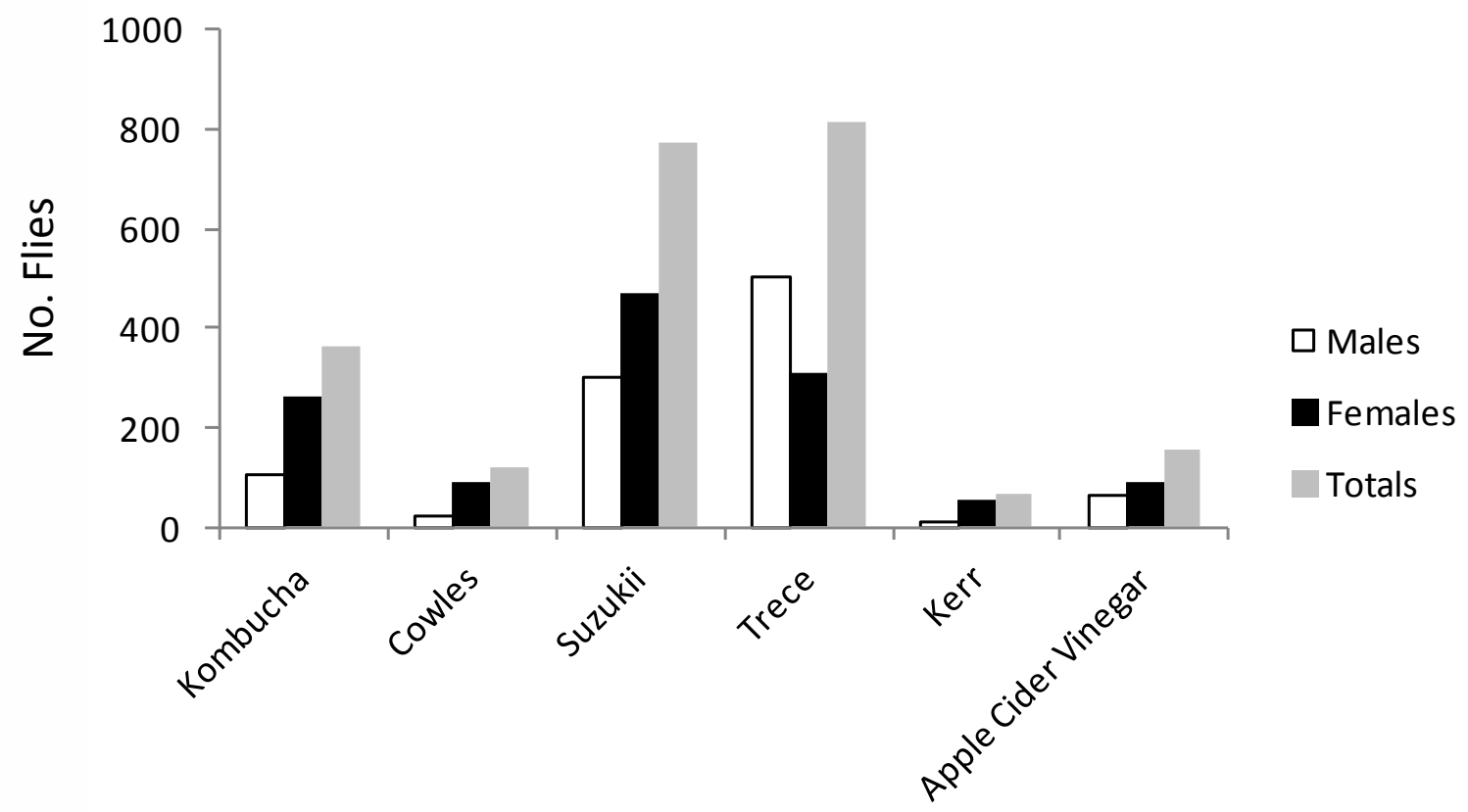


Coordinated by Richard Cowles

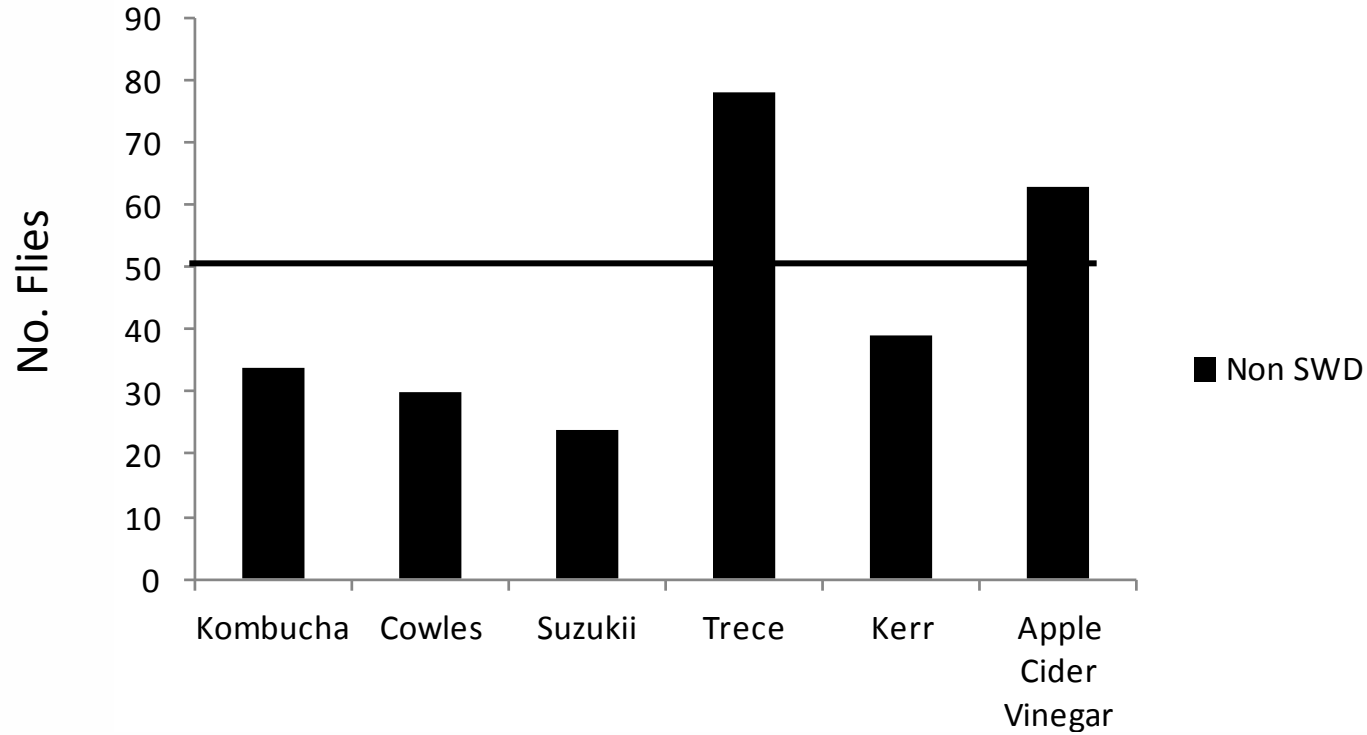
Bait Comparison



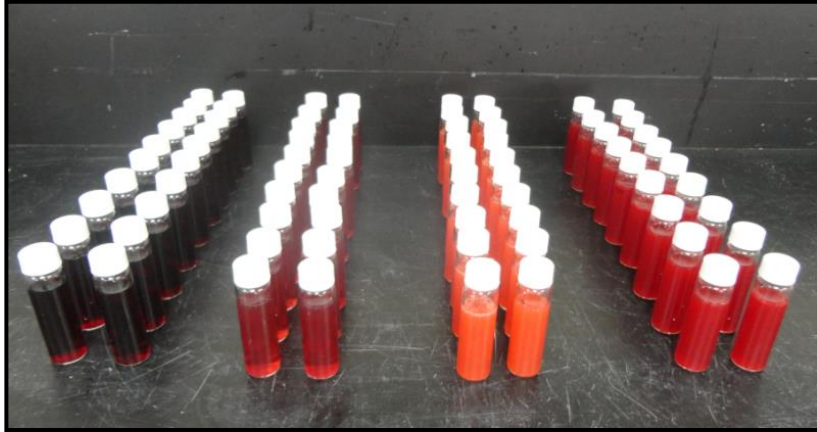
Bait Comparison



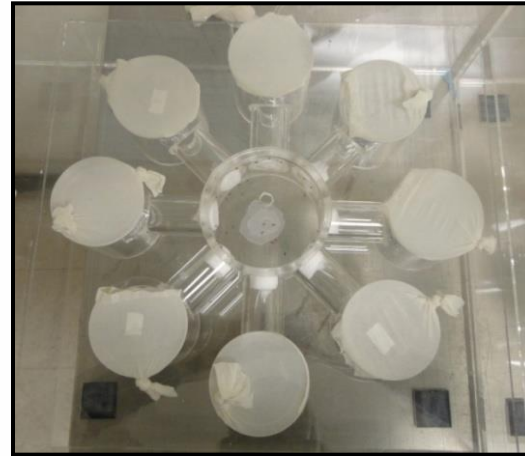
Bait Comparison



Fruit Volatiles

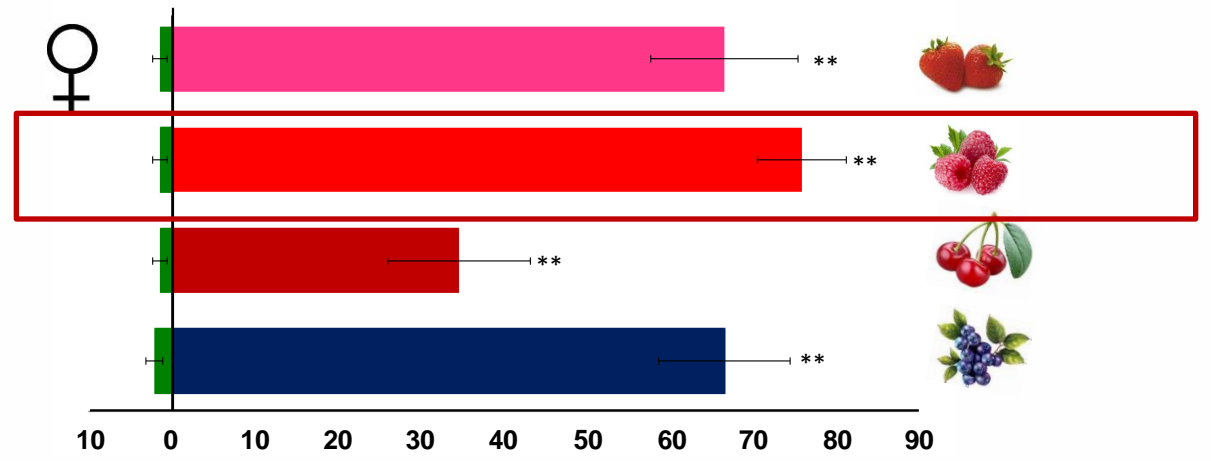


**Extract Fruit
Juices**

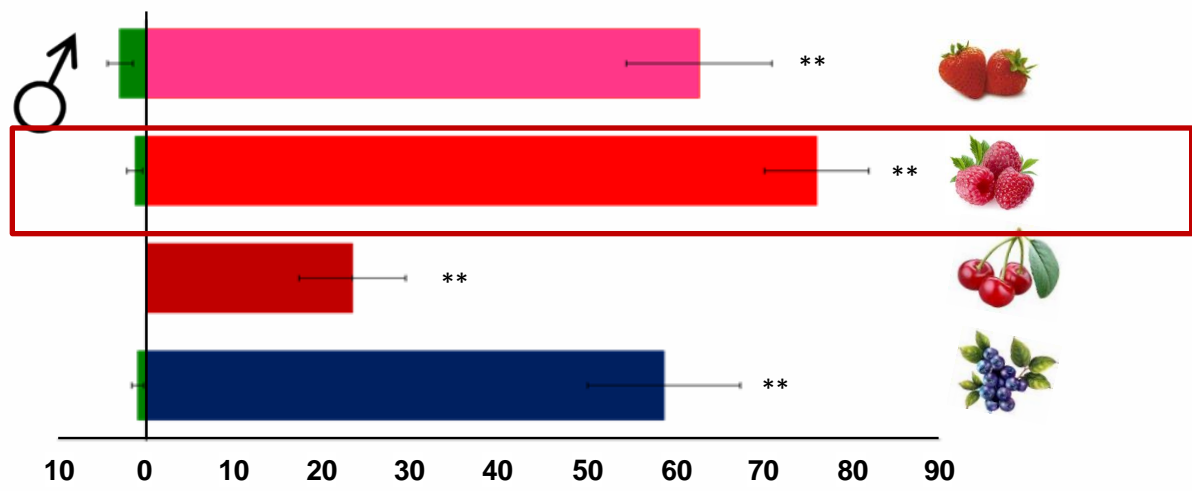


**Test Extract
Attractiveness**

Fruit Extract vs Control

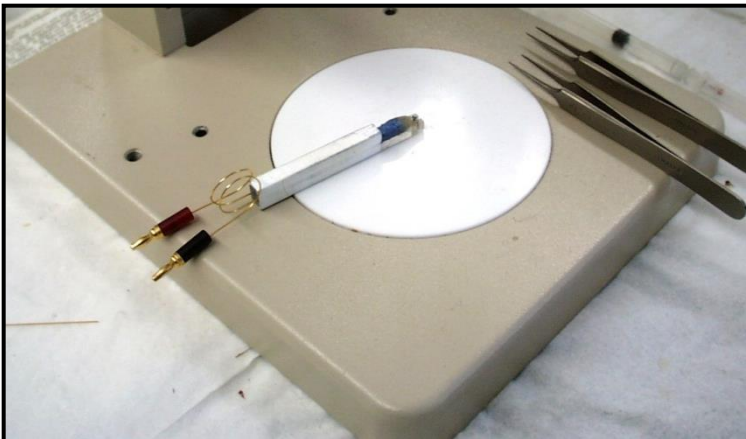
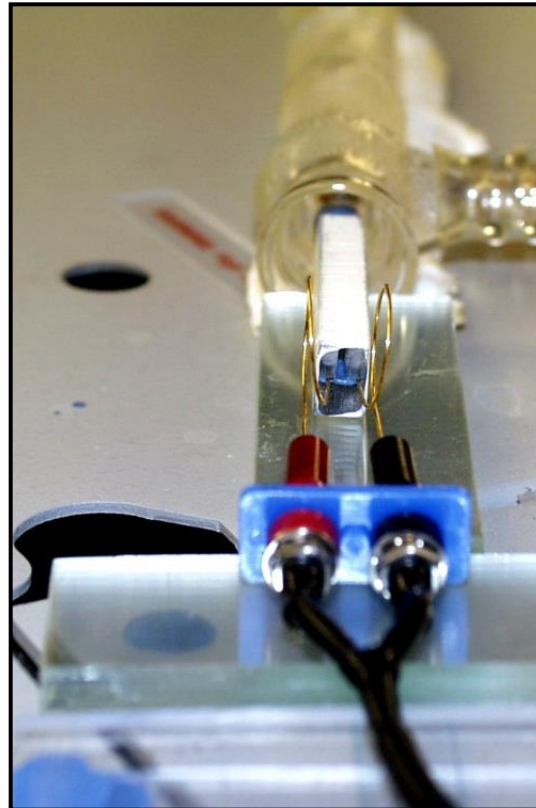


■ = Control ** P < 0.001



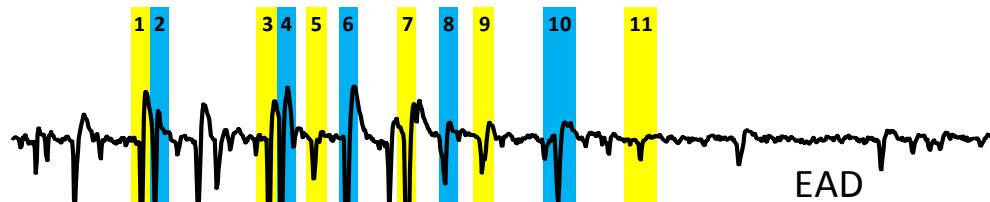
■ = Control ** P < 0.001

- **GC-EAD responses to fruit Volatiles**

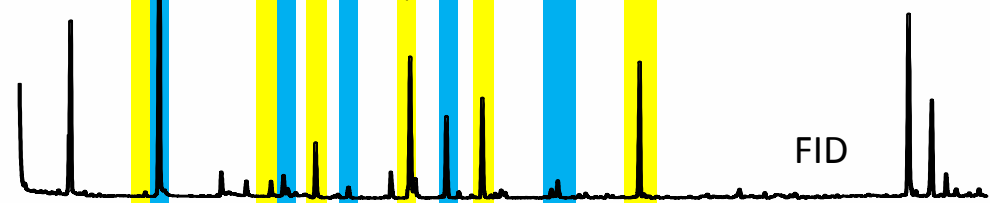




Volatile
extract of
raspberry

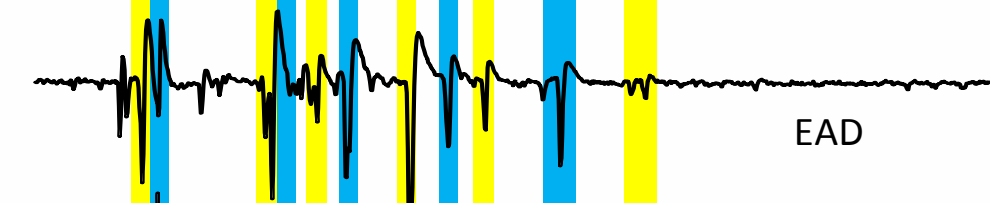


EAD

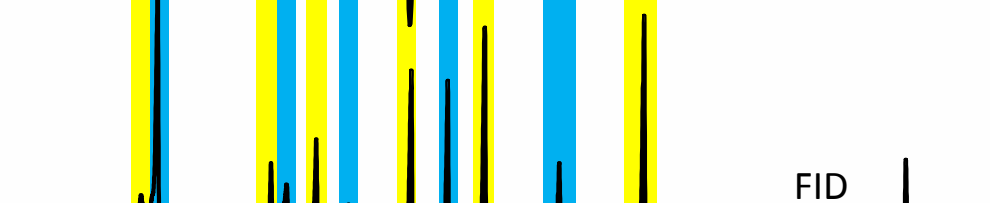


FID

Synthetic
chemical
blend



EAD



FID

6 8 10 12 14

Time (min)

- 1) Butyl acetate
- 2) Hexanal
- 3) 2-heptanone
- 4) 3-methyl-1-butanol
- 5) *Trans*-2-hexenal
- 6) 3-methyl-2-butenyl acetate
- 7) 2-heptanol
- 8) Hexanol
- 9) *Cis*-3-hexenol
- 10) 6-methyl-5-hepten-2-ol
- 11) Linalool

- Further behavioral studies with individual compounds and blends.
- Evaluate the blend(s) under field conditions.
- Evaluate fruit blends in combination with fermentation products.
- Develop attract&kill approaches.



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Attract-and-Kill Approach

Methods

2 treatments

Attract-and-kill

Control

3 replicates per treatment

0.5 acre plots

128 traps per acre

Red solo cups

Bait: ACV; Suzukii

Kill: Boric acid (+ sucrose)



Coordinated by Richard Cowles

Other Experiments

- Exirel + Sugar + Monterey bait.
- Exirel + Sugar + Suzukii bait.
- SPLAT attract-and-kill



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Semi-Field Experiment

- Insecticides applied to single bushes using an R&D backpack sprayer.
- 9 insecticides + control.
- Residue efficacy tested:
1 & 3 days after treatment.



Insecticides Evaluated:

Dibrom - organophosphate

Malathion – OP

Imidan – OP

Ecozin – Botanical Insecticide

Danitol – pyrethroid

Exirel – Diamide

IKI-3106 – Diamide

Delegate – spinosyn

Apta - Mitochondrial Complex I

Electron Transport Inhibitors



Semi-Field Experiment

- Branch with approx 20 berries in 32oz deli container.
- Checked adult mortality at 24 & 72 hrs.
- Checked larval numbers with salt extraction method after 10 d.

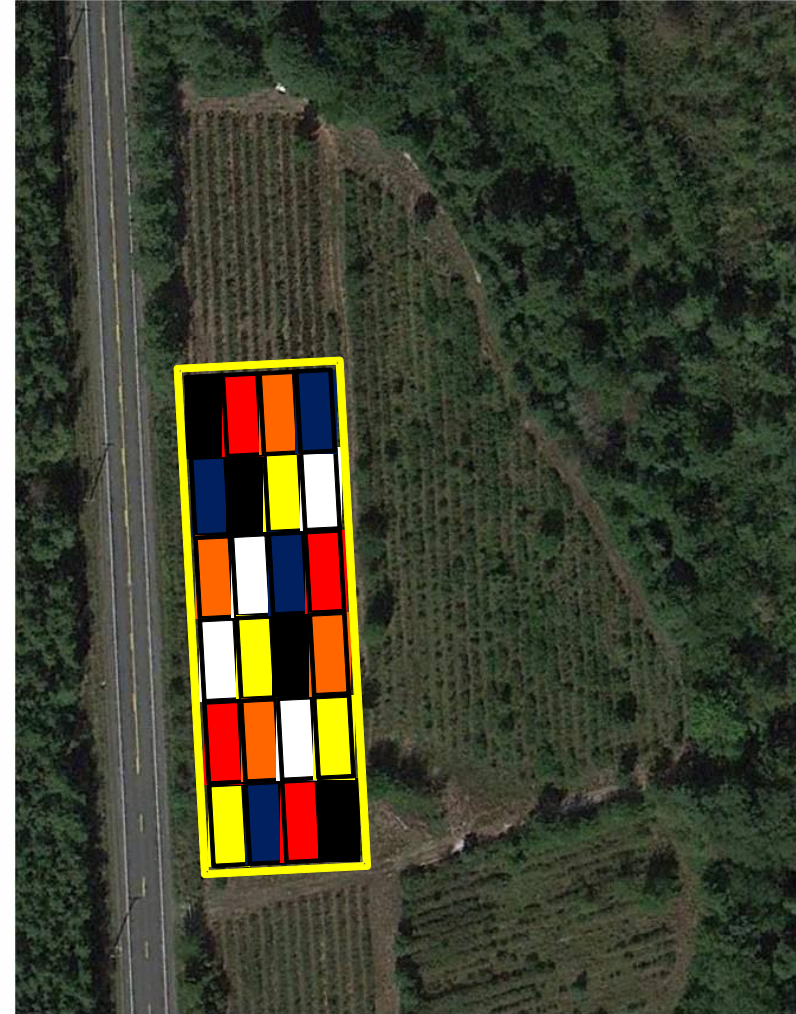


- Unmanaged blueberries
Plots: 2 rows by 50 feet
- 3 Treatments + Control

Apta

Danitol

Imidan



Acknowledgements

- USDA NE-IPM Grants
- Specialty Crop Block Grant
- New Jersey Blueberry Council
- Industry
- 2 technicians (Rob & Vera)
- Summer students

