

List of Priorities and Stakeholder Interests

Southern BMSB Working Group, April 20-21, 2016
USDA-ARS SE Fruit and Tree Nut Research lab, Byron, GA

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Public Health Priorities

Priority level	Category	Priority
Low	Extension	Reduce the psychological distress of finding insects in home/buildings and community gardens
Low	Research	Investigate potential health threats (i.e. asthma, allergies, skin irritants) of having insects in home/buildings
Medium		Connect with NE working group

Urban Priorities

Priority level	Category	Priority
High	Extension	Make ID documentation available to pest management professionals
High	Extension	Make technical materials with very clear instructions to separate this species available (concise, accessible terms)
High	Extension	Present at the Certified Pest Control Operators Annual Meeting (they have an education committee)
High	Extension	Present at the Georgia Pest Control Association Annual Meeting
High	Extension	Present at Pesticide Certification courses
High	Extension	Train Master Gardeners, First Detectors, and Cooperative Extension Agents (home/family/urban specialized agents-train the trainers)
High	Management	Demonstrate proper exclusion techniques for use around structures
High	Management	Investigate the efficacy of insecticide use on or around structures
Medium	Management	Investigate how to make structures less desirable or attractive to BMSB
High		Connect with NE working group

Agricultural Priorities

Priority level	Category	Priority
High	Bio/Eco	Investigate seasonal dispersal and spatial distribution
High	Bio/Eco	Study host succession through time: focus on edges of wooded areas and prime tree hosts; pinpoint preferred species for different life stages; behavior on individual trees; threshold of required size of wooded areas; viability of conifer stands, winter wheat
High	Bio/Eco	Gauge known host range and population establishment in the southern region (immatures, breeding populations, adults, seasonal timing)
High	Bio/Eco	Investigate overwintering phenology/behavior research in the Southeast- looking at mortality, emergence, location variation (geographical climates), diapause physiology research
Medium	Bio/Eco	Investigate how climate change affects range, distribution and establishment
Medium	Bio/Eco	Investigate differences between BMSB and native stink bug biology and ecology (phenology/behavior, degree of damage, population dynamics)
Low	Bio/Eco	Research changes in host plant chemistry that happen as a result of stink bug feeding, for example stay green syndrome in soybean
High	Management	Determine economic thresholds and impact of BMSB feeding on commodities other than apples and peaches
High	Management	Investigate insecticidal efficacy and optimal application timing on different crops
High	Management	Explore control methods outside of conventional insecticides that could be used by organic farmers and community gardens
High	Management	Research natural enemies for managing BMSB in different southern crop systems
Low	Management	Post-harvest: detection of stink bug injury or stink bug transmitted diseases when the commodity is coming into storage
Medium	Management	Investigate options to prevent inadvertent movement of overwintering BMSB to a new geographic area
Medium	Management	Investigate how BMSB populations in the south are genetically different from populations farther north and how those differences could be exploited for better management
High	Monitoring	Optimization of sampling efforts and methods to justify treatment in different crops
Low	Monitoring	Determine proper combinations of trap crops and pheromone-baited traps to detect and manipulate populations
Medium	Monitoring	Investigate optimal combinations of trap placement, host attractants, vibratory signals and pheromones to improve trapping efficiency

High	Monitoring	Establish geographic range of BMSB in southern region
High		Connect with NE working group