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**Cactus Moth Detection and Monitoring Network on Public and Private Lands in the United States. A partnership between USDA-APHIS, USGS, and Mississippi State University**  
Progress Report August 2007

Webpage: [http://www.gri.msstate.edu/cactus\\_moth](http://www.gri.msstate.edu/cactus_moth)

*Introduction.* Cactus moth (*Cactoblastis cactorum*), one of the most successful biological control agents in history, has been transported around the world in various prickly pear cactus control programs. By 2002, free-living populations of the moth had spread from the Florida Keys to the Florida Panhandle and South Carolina. It now poses a serious threat to native prickly pear cactus populations in the American Southwest, as well as the cactus industry and desert ecosystems in Mexico.

A research, extension, and coordination effort to monitor the spread and develop integrated control of cactus moth has been developed as part of collaborative research between USGS and Mississippi State University, with assistance from USDA-APHIS. This project has the following components: Early Detection and Reporting of Cactus Moth, Distribution of Prickly Pear Cactus, in the Region, Modeling of *Opuntia* Distribution, Cactus and Cactus Moth Extension Information, Web-Based Database of Cactus and Cactus Moth Locations, and Regional Coordination

*I. Early Detection and Reporting of Cactus Moth. Task Description:* Cactus moth detection techniques will be tested to find an optimal approach for detection, and a network of detection sites at known cactus locations will be implemented. The MSU insect collection will develop instructional information for potential volunteer monitors at the selected monitoring sites, and provide for moth species verification and vouchering.

*Summary of Objectives:*

1. Develop and test techniques for (a) detecting cactus moth infestations, (b) delimiting infested areas, and (c) determining effectiveness of control actions.
2. Develop a cactus moth detection network in the project area.
3. Develop protocols for monitoring native and ornamental cactus populations.
4. Develop protocols for reporting and verifying suspected cactus moth infestations.

*Progress this month:*

- Pheromone traps from Arizona (44, nurseries), Texas (3, Padre Is. N.S.), New Mexico (3, Biological Park) were screened. All were negative.
- Visual observations were made of *Opuntia* species at four sites in Alabama (Marion and Lawrence Co.) and four sites in Mississippi (Noxubee and Lauderdale Co.) and data entered into monitoring network.
- Rearing of native cactus-feeding species continued.

*II. Distribution of Opuntia in the Region.*

*Task Description:* MSU staff, natural resource agency professionals, and volunteers will be used to search for populations of *Opuntia* cactus in the region. Native cactus populations will be located using herbarium records, contact of federal, state, and NGO biologists, and surveys. The location and description of all *Opuntia* cactus populations in the region and of cactus moth monitoring sites will be placed on a web-accessible database, as part of extension efforts listed below.

*Summary of Objectives:*

1. Develop and test methods to locate and map populations of cactus in support of surveys to detect and delimit cactus moth infestations in the region
2. Utilize professionals and volunteers to survey cactus locations in the Southeastern region.

*Progress this month:*

- Conducted mapping and data collection trips across MS.
- Checked four sentinel sites in MS and worked with volunteers.
- Continued data entry, pricklypear identification, and verification for 2007 collection data.

### *III. Modeling of Opuntia Distribution in the Region.*

*Task Description:* We will develop spatial models to predict cactus distribution in a GIS framework.

*Summary of Objectives:*

1. Develop cactus distribution prediction models

*Progress this month:*

- A total of 250 randomly-placed quantitative plots have been examined for inclusion in a pricklypear distribution model.

### *IV. Cactus And Cactus Moth Extension Information.*

*Task Description:* We will develop web-based information to aid in the identification of cactus and the cactus moth.

*Summary of Objectives:*

1. Web-based educational materials on cactus and the cactus moth
2. Educational program on cactus moth, including on-line and printed fact sheets and brochures.

*Progress this month:*

- Additional fact sheets on pricklypear cactus have been prepared.

### *V. Web-based database for cactus and cactus moth distribution.*

*Task Description:* We will develop a web-based avenue for reporting suspected locations on the web, and web GIS database to display the movement of the moth and locations of natural cactus populations. Webpage:

[http://www.gri.msstate.edu/cactus\\_moth](http://www.gri.msstate.edu/cactus_moth)

*Summary of Tasks:*

1. Operational web database for locating and mapping cactus and cactus moth populations.

*Progress this month:*

- Added a GPS converter with mapping for convenience. It will convert coordinates between DMS, DM, DD, and UTM as well as provide an interactive map of that location. The converter will be provided from the submit form interface.

### *VI. Coordination.*

*Task Description:* A collaborative project of this size involving multiple agencies requires a concerted effort to coordinate activities and agree on the tasks to be done and data to be collected.

*Coordination activities this month:*

- Randy Westbrooks met with state government personnel in South Carolina to develop a strategy for cactus moth containment.
- Cliff Abbott participated in the monthly Invasive Species Working Group teleconference.

Journal article submitted:

Majure, L.C. and G.N. Ervin. In Review. The morphological plasticity of *Opuntia pusilla* (Haw.) Haw. (Cactaceae) induced through microclimatic differentiations. Submitted to *Physiologia Plantarum*.

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