



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 March 2008

Webpage: 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:

- Three pheromone traps from Week's Bay (Baldwin Co.), Alabama were negative for cactus moths.
- The manuscript "Tracing and invasion: phylogeography of the cactus moth, *Cactoblastis cactorum* (Berg) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) in the U.S.A. based on mitochondrial DNA" was revised following comments from reviewers and was accepted for publication in Annals of Entomological Society of America.

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:

- Waypoint information from survey trip with USDA-APHIS to Horn Island on 28 Feb 2008 sent to Maurice Duffel for mapping. No cactus moth found during survey trip.
- Waypoint information from mapping trip to SE AL and western Florida 25-27 Feb 2008 sent to USDA-APHIS for trapping efforts in S AL.
- Mapping trips to S MS conducted and spreadsheet of coastal MS *Opuntia* data sent to USDA-APHIS to assist trapping efforts in S MS.

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:

- Continued work with experimental greenhouse work and development of genetic tools for studying cactus population genetics.
- Received preserved *Opuntia* and *Cactoblastis* samples from Argentina
- Recruited a new M.S. student who will arrive in July.

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:

- An illustrated identification key for screening pheromone traps for the cactus moth was completed and is in the process of being formatting for printing.

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

Summary of Tasks:

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

Progress this month:

- Developing upload system for PDA forms from ArcPad.

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:

- In mid-March, we had a teleconference with John Stewart and the APHIS folks from SC to talk about setting up about 20 new sentinel sites along the SC coast.

For more information, contact: Dr. John D. Madsen, ph. 662-325-2428 or jmadsen@gri.msstate.edu