

**Final Annual (January 1 – December 31) Progress Report for CY 2004**  
**USDA-APHIS Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey for Maine**  
**Cooperative Agreement: 04-8223-0360-CA**

Year: 2004

State: Maine

Agency: Maine Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources (MDAFRR)

**I. Core level funding activities (Part I)**

A. State Survey Coordinator (SSC) (hired 11 August 2003):

Karen Coluzzi  
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources  
Division of Plant Industry  
28 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333  
(207) 287-7551 (phone)  
(207) 287-7548 (fax)  
Karen.L.Coluzzi@maine.gov

B. National CAPS committee member: none  
Eastern Region CAPS committee member: Ann Gibbs, State Horticulturist, MDAFRR

C. Objectives of Core level funding activities:

As part of the core CAPS Program, the SSC will develop a network to use existing state and national resources in the evaluation of risks of specific exotic and invasive plant pest species and set survey priorities accordingly. The Core Project will focus on the following objectives:

- a.) Determine Maine's training needs to further develop CAPS programs, and provide and assist in training.
- b.) Coordinate actions of agencies involved in surveys through oversight of survey work plans.
- c.) Facilitate the distribution of funds to other cooperating parties conducting surveys.
- d.) Create new and reinforce existing networks with other state, county, federal and public entities to evaluate risks, conduct surveys and manage cooperative pest programs.
- e.) Create a rapid response mechanism so that if an exotic pest or an invasive species is detected, it can be appropriately addressed in a timely manner with minimal disruption to our state's food supply and plant resources.
- f.) Network with other survey programs through attendance at state, regional and national CAPS committee meetings as funds allow.

Accomplishments of Core level funding activities:

- a.) The SSC attended the following training events that would help enhance and facilitate the CAPS Program, and shared information with state cooperators:
  - ArcGIS training; January 12, 2004; Augusta, ME
  - Web design training; February 4, 2004; Portland, ME
  - ISIS training; March 23-26, 2004; Raleigh, NC
  
- b.) Proposals and work plans were solicited by the SSC in October 2003 for outside cooperation by other agencies. These proposals were funded and work plans were overseen by the SSC. Coordination with these agencies involved agreeing to terms, preparing contracts, tracking expenses, disseminating funds, and requesting reports.
  - University of Maine; European Imported Fire Ant
  - University of Maine Cooperative Extension; Sudden Oak Death
  - Maine Forest Service; Exotic Bark Beetle
  - Maine Department of Agriculture; Leek Moth, Swede Midge
  
- c.) Funds for above surveys were distributed upon submission of bills and / or completion of required reports.
  
- d.) Pest risk evaluation and survey selection were based on information obtained through existing state and federal networks by means of state steering committee meetings (2) and pest risk assessments provided through the CAPS Program. New networks were achieved with neighboring states through a Tri-State CAPS meeting (ME, VT, NH) held April 2004 in New Hampshire.
  
- e.) Rapid response mechanisms have been created for some pests, but this goal is still a work in progress.
  
- f.) The SSC attended and participated in the following meetings and conferences to enhance the Maine CAPS Program through education and networking:
  - National CAPS meeting; Las Vegas, NV; 12/03
  - State CAPS roundtable discussion; Augusta, ME; 2/04
  - Swede midge workshop; St. Catharines, Ontario, CANADA; 2/04
  - Tri-state CAPS meeting; Portsmouth, NH; 4/04
  - State CAPS steering committee meeting; Bangor, ME; 6/04
  - Acadian Entomological Society / Canadian Society of Entomology joint conference; Charlottetown, PEI, CANADA; 11/04
  - Eastern Region CAPS meeting; Charleston, SC; 11/04
  - Sudden Oak Death meetings: National nursery survey state meeting; 5/6/04
  - National conference call; 7/26/04
  - State planning meeting; 8/5/04
  - National Master Gardener tele-training; 10/26/04

D. Objectives were met.

E. There were no cost overruns

F. State CAPS Committee:

Name	Organization	Title
Terry Bourgoin	Maine Dept. of Agriculture	Director, Plant Industry; SPRO
Karen Coluzzi	Maine Dept. of Agriculture	Entomologist, SSC
Ann Gibbs	Maine Dept. of Agriculture	State Horticulturist
Dave Struble	Maine Forest Service	Director, MFS; Entomologist
Don Ouellette	Maine Forest Service	Entomologist
Jim Dill	UMaine Coop. Ext.	IPM Coordinator
Glen Koehler	UMaine Coop. Ext.	IPM Specialist
Bruce Watt	UMaine Coop. Ext.	Plant Pathologist
Dave Lambert	UMO	Plant Pathologist
Patsy Hartley	USDA-APHIS-PPQ	SPHD

State CAPS Roundtable Meeting: On February 1, 2004, the State CAPS roundtable committee met in Augusta, ME. Participants included members of the State CAPS Committee as well as other representatives from the University of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection, Maine Dept. of Agriculture, Maine Forest Service, and UMaine Cooperative Extension. Discussion included PPQ's plans to implement a baseline pest survey of the state, National diagnostic network implementation at UMaine Cooperative Extension, and pest concerns of Maine. Full participant list and meeting minutes are attached.

State CAPS Committee Meeting: On June 8, 2004, the State CAPS steering committee met at the PPQ office in Bangor, ME. Members not present were D. Struble, J. Dill, G. Koehler, and D. Lambert. The new APHIS Pest Survey Specialist (John Crowe) was introduced. The primary purpose of this meeting was to discuss the FY2005 National and Eastern Region Pest Lists to determine state surveys for 2005.

G. NAPIS Database submissions: See attached table (Table 1).

## II. CAPS Survey Activities 2004

A. Core level funding surveys (Part I):

- Chrysanthemum White Rust
- National Exotic Bark Beetle/Woodborer
- Soybean Pod Borer
- Soybean Rust
- Swede Midge

1. Chrysanthemum White Rust - Maine Department of Agriculture

Visual detection surveys continued for Chrysanthemum white rust (CWR) during routine inspections of nurseries, greenhouses and garden centers. Seventy-two (72) mum-growing establishments in 14 counties were visited throughout the year. No CWR was detected on any of the plants.

2. **National Exotic Bark Beetle/Woodborer – Maine Department of Agriculture/Maine Forest Service**  
Starting in February, over 50 locations were scouted in 6 counties to determine ideal trapping sites for exotic bark beetle and woodborer detections. Establishments were visited and interviewed to determine likelihood of exotic introductions based on origin and type of imports, and amount of solid wood packing material (SWPM)/dunnage kept around environs. Each establishment received information on the survey and some of the beetles being targeted. Twenty (20) sites were selected based on the following criteria: type and origin of materials brought in; location of establishment in relation to host trees; length of stay of SWPM/dunnage at the location; agreement of the establishment; and suitability for trap arrangement. The sites are in the following counties: Androscoggin (5), Aroostook (2), Cumberland (5), Kennebec (4), and York (4).

Traps were deployed starting in mid-March; Aroostook county traps were deployed in mid-April. The National protocol was followed: 3 Lindgren traps, each with a different lure (either EBB lure, alpha-pinene/ethanol lure, or ethanol lure) were placed at each site, and trap contents were collected every two weeks from April to September. All screening of trap catches was done by entomologists in the Maine Forest Service and the Maine Department of Agriculture. Species identifications were confirmed by Robert Rabaglia of the Maryland Department of Agriculture. Approximately 35 species of scolytids and 24 species of cerambycids and buprestids have been identified, with 7 new state records. None were exotic. A summary of trap locations, deployment dates, and site visits is attached. (Table 2)

3. **Soybean Pests – Maine Department of Agriculture**

In June, five soybean growers in two counties (Aroostook and Somerset) were contacted to participate in surveys for soybean pests. A total of eight fields were inspected twice between late July and early September for soybean pod borer, soybean rust, soybean aphid, and brown Marmorated stink bug. The Aroostook county fields (5) were found positive for soybean aphid. None of the other pests were detected in any of the fields. This was the first recorded find of soybean aphid in Maine. A soybean pest brochure was produced and distributed to growers when their fields were surveyed.

4. **Swede Midge – Maine Department of Agriculture**

Contact was made with two large cole crop growers in two counties to participate in the swede midge survey. The largest cole crop (broccoli) grower in the state is in Aroostook County and, although the grower participated in the survey last year, declined to have us inspect the crop this year. The operation has hired an entomologist and agreed to inspect the crop according to the CAPS protocol. Follow-up contact will be made to ensure compliance. The other grower in Knox County (see Vegetable Commodity Survey below) agreed to let us inspect his large cabbage crop. Continuous contact is being made with other cole crop growers to increase participation in the survey.

B. **Additional Pest Detection Surveys (Part II):**

- National Exotic Bark Beetle/Woodborer (see above)
- Vegetable Commodity Survey (Swede Midge and Leek Moth)
- Emerald Ash Borer
- European Fire Ant

1. Vegetable Commodity Survey – Maine Department of Agriculture

In the spring, Department staff identified 10 farms growing *Allium sp.* crops (garlic, leeks, onions, shallots) and crucifer crops (such as broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage) in Southern and Central Maine. The farmers agreed to allow the Department to survey for leek moth and Swede midge. The farms are located in the following counties; Cumberland (1), Kennebec (2), Knox (1), Penobscot (2), Piscataquis (1), and Waldo (3). Pheromone traps and lures for leek moth were obtained from the USDA-APHIS-PPQ laboratory at Otis Air National Guard Base on Cape Cod. The lures were placed in a freezer for storage. Two leek moth traps will be placed in *Allium sp.* fields (one trap at each end of the field near the field margin) at each farm during the last week of July. Traps will be checked weekly through August 2004. Any moths with morphological characteristics similar to those of leek moth that are found in these traps will be sent to USDA-APHIS-PPQ for identification.

Weekly surveys for Swede midge began in late June at each of the vegetable farms. Department staff will continue these surveys through the end of August 2004. To date, only one plant displaying characteristics similar to that of Swede midge damage has been found. The plant was brought back to the laboratory where it was dissected under microscope by Karen Coluzzi, the Maine CAPS Coordinator. No evidence of Swede midge or any insect infestation was found.

Department staff also developed a booklet of information about the survey and how to identify the exotic pests and/or damage/symptoms for educating the farmers.

2. Emerald Ash Borer - Maine Department of Agriculture

In June, the Division of Plant Industry's State Horticulturist spent a week in Michigan observing the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) program. The State Horticulturist met with the MI Dept. of Agriculture staff and researchers from MI State University and the US Forest Service. The insects were very active so the State Horticulturist was able to become very familiar with the insect's biology, symptoms and damage. The State Horticulturist became acquainted with the regulatory aspects of the program as well as the ongoing research with this insect. In response, a written survey was prepared for nurseries in Maine to determine where they purchase ash trees. The focus of survey efforts in Maine will be on out of state sources, specifically MI and surrounding states such as OH and IN.

State nursery inspectors have been making an extra effort to inspect ash trees for signs of EAB. No suspicious trees have been detected to date.

3. European Fire Ant – University of Maine

University personnel obtained data from a pre-existing survey conducted by the College of the Atlantic in 1999 to assess the extent of European fire ant, *Myrmica rubra* (L.) infestations on Mount Desert Island (Hancock Co.). Data revealed 82 reports of properties on Mount Desert Island with problems. Of these reports, 64 were in the town of Bar Harbor, and all of these areas had previously been confirmed as *M. rubra* infested areas. The most wide spread infestations were in the village of Bar Harbor, but *M. rubra* was also reported in and confirmed in the Salsbury Cove, Hulls Cove, Crooked Rd. and Town Hill areas. Infested sites were also reported in the town of Mount Desert (11) and Tremont (7). Infestations in the Northeast Harbor, Otter Creek, and Seal Harbor areas in Mt. Desert, and Seal Cove and Bass Harbor areas in Tremont, were confirmed. The extent of the infestation in Wayne (Kennebec Co.) was evaluated, so spread of the ant in this area can be tracked in the future. University cooperators have received new

reports of *M. rubra* infestations in Trenton (Hancock Co.), Saco (York Co.), Scarborough (Cumberland Co.), Boothbay Harbor (Lincoln Co.), Monhegan Island (Lincoln Co.) and Warren (Knox Co.), and are in the process of conducting sampling and receiving specimens to confirm these reports. To date, no new confirmations from previously unreported counties have occurred, but a few new communities in previously reported counties have been found with *M. rubra* infestations.

C. Additional Pest Detection Surveys (Part III):

- Pine Shoot Beetle
- Giant Hogweed

1. Pine Shoot Beetle – Maine Forest Service

Lindgren funnel traps were deployed in late March to continue surveys of Pine Shoot Beetle (PSB) around bark processors and sawmills that have compliance agreements with the State of Maine. A total of 10 sites in 5 counties were surveyed with two traps per site. Trapping ceased in early July and all trap contents had not been identified by the end of the second quarter. Approximately half of the traps have been sorted and no PSB have been found. This project is funded by the State of Maine.

2. Giant Hogweed – Maine Department of Agriculture

The Department developed, printed and distributed 1000 full color brochures to help with identifying giant hogweed (GH). These brochures were distributed at the Bangor Flower Show, Houlton Garden Show, UM Cooperative Extension, Acadia National Park, Baxter State Park, individuals and other venues. A second printing is planned.

Another brochure entitled “A Homeowners Guide to Managing Giant Hogweed” is in the process of being developed and will focus on controlling hogweed. Final edits are being made and it will be printed this fall.

Outreach efforts include several speaking engagements regarding invasive species with primary focus on the giant hogweed efforts in Maine.

Much time is also spent fielding calls related to sightings of giant hogweed. Field visits will occur later this summer, but many of the calls have been identified as cow parsnip, which is closely related to GH.

**III. Additional Core level funding activities**

- Northern New England CAPS Cooperators Meeting
- National SOD survey
- Hiring of assistant
- Lepidoptera Blitz
- 2005 CAPS proposals

1. A meeting was organized by Mark Michaelis, the State Plant Health Director of New Hampshire and Vermont, to discuss emerging pest issues that are facing the three northern New England states, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, as well as the CAPS programs in each of the states. State and Federal CAPS cooperators from the three states met in New Hampshire in late April and heard presentations by Lloyd Garcia, USDA-APHIS-PPQ (SOD, Hot Zone Concept), Cheryl Smith, UNH Extension (SOD, CSREES & NEPDN updates), and Bernie Raimo, USFS (EAB). Each state's SSC presented an overview of their state's CAPS program, as well as their 2004 survey plans.
2. The State of Maine agreed to participate in the National Sudden Oak Death (SOD) Nursery Survey. A meeting was held May 6 with some of the members of the CAPS state steering committee to discuss and determine a plan of action. Being a low-risk state, only 20 nurseries were required by the Federal SOD survey protocol to be inspected. A proposal and financial plan was formulated by the SSC, along with proper paperwork to amend the CAPS agreement to include the SOD surveys. A contract with the University of Maine Pest Management Office was established in order to perform diagnostic work on the samples collected. By the end of the second quarter, 15 of the 20 nurseries were sampled and submitted for testing. To date, no samples have tested positive for *Phytophthora ramorum*.
3. In mid-June a field assistant was hired to help the SSC with state surveys, data entry, insect identifications, and brochure development.
4. In mid-June, the SSC participated in a Lepidoptera Blitz sponsored by the Maine Entomological Society, the National Park Service, and the Maine Forest Service. The two-day blitz occurred on Schoodic Peninsula, a section of Acadia National Park. The blitz yielded 145 species of moths and 18 species of butterflies, some of which were never identified before. None of the species captured were exotic.
5. Based on the June 8 CAPS steering committee meeting, the SSC contacted survey cooperators and compiled a packet of proposals for submission to the CY2005 CAPS program. The packet is Maine's largest funding request for the CAPS program to date.

**STATE CAPS ROUNDTABLE MEETING minutes  
FEBRUARY 4, 2004**

In attendance:

Patsy Hartley	USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Andrew Wilds	USDA-APHIS-PPQ
Glen Koehler	University of Maine Coop. Ext.
Bruce Watt	University of Maine Coop. Ext.
Colin Stewart	University of Maine Coop. Ext.
Dave Lambert	University of Maine
Ellie Groden	University of Maine
Paul Gregory	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Don Ouellette	Maine Forest Service
Charlene Donahue	Maine Forest Service
Kathy Murray	Maine Department of Agriculture, OANRR
Lebelle Hicks	Maine Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Division
Terry Bourgoïn	Maine Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry
Karen Coluzzi	Maine Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry
Ann Gibbs	Maine Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry-Horticulture
Dick Folsom	Maine Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry-Horticulture
Sarah Scally	Maine Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry-Horticulture

Karen Coluzzi, the CAPS State Survey Coordinator (SSC), called the meeting to order. Karen reported on State Ag. CAPS surveys of 2003: negative finds for Chrysanthemum White Rust, Soybean Pod Borer, Swede Midge – all pests not known to occur in Maine. Future CAPS surveys (2004) will also include Leek Moth, Soybean Rust, Emerald Ash Borer, European Red Ant, and Exotic Bark Beetle/Wood Borer. Total funding request equals \$102,314.

Terry Bourgoïn explained that the funding is uncertain; USDA did not receive as much as they requested, and allocation to CAPS hadn't been determined yet. Also mentioned that President Bush's budget for FY05 included a 7% reduction in Agriculture. He also reminded everyone that all CAPS related funding requests and work plans, including pests with their own funding source (e.g., Pine Shoot Beetle, Gypsy Moth, etc.), should be submitted to the SSC to be included in one cooperative agreement. Concerning requests for advances, Terry mentioned that the State Treasury enacted a policy where all federal funds must be expended within 7 days (RECENTLY WAIVED TO 30 DAYS).

Patsy Hartley reported on personnel issues at PPQ; Andrew being the only available body to handle trapping. Pest Survey Specialist still needs to be hired. Hopes of hiring technicians and part-time personnel to do field work. A Safeguarding Specialist position will open shortly. A mobile trailer will be in operation shortly and will act as a remote lab. Bangor office will be moving to a new facility outside of the airport.

Andrew Wilds mentioned he logged over 1500 hours of overtime and that survey traps were not able to be checked that often. Interest in doing baseline survey work. Revamping database. Moving towards Oracle. Patsy would like a database of all stakeholder contact information. Terry mentioned that we have a database of the state's greenhouses and nurseries. Need GPS coordinates.

Don Ouellette reported on Pine Shoot Beetle status. He trapped in the regulated counties and at some non-regulated sites. Positive finds in two traps placed north of the Appalachian trail in the regulated

zone. Will continue trapping in 2004 at bark processors and sawmills that have compliance agreements with the State of Maine. Trapping continued in 2003 for European gypsy moth in the transition zone spanning six (6) counties (Aroostook, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset), and in one quarantined county (Kennebec). A total of 264 pheromone traps were set out from mid-June to mid-September 2003. Two hundred and fifty (250) out of 261 traps caught 5734 male gypsy moths in the transition zone, and 3 out of 3 traps caught 1055 males in the quarantine zone. In regard to these results, the Maine Forest Service and USDA-APHIS are contemplating a shift of the quarantine boundary. Hemlock Woolly Adelgid has been found for the first time in Maine on native hemlocks on Gerrish Island. A light infestation covers entire island. Will be meeting with residents to discuss management strategies. No decisions yet to have a media event. HWA is easily spread by birds. Will be asking for money to do suppression work.

Charlene Donahue mentioned how Massachusetts has regrets that they did nothing to control or contain HWA. No biocontrol for HWA, but studying effectiveness of a predatory beetle on Balsam Woolly Adelgid. She feels perhaps not a large enough HWA population to support beetle population. Ran light trap surveys in 2003 and did not find high levels of anything of concern. Browntail moth is still in high numbers in Casco Bay area. Ground spraying is occurring in Southwest Harbor and Gouldsboro. USDA research with a baculovirus has not been effective. Other forest issues include large trees having problems with insects and drought; ash trees in Owlshead have pyralid larvae; 100% defoliation in Islesboro; a pale winged gray looper is defoliating hemlocks in Nova Scotia.

Ann Gibbs reported on Ralstonia (Southern Bacterial Wilt) scare, which infects geraniums and other solanaceous crops. Fifteen businesses had suspect plants but only one had positive finds. Andrew oversaw destruction of positive plants. Can't always see the symptoms. Plants came in again this year from infected nursery in Guatemala. Giant Hogweed was found at 12 sites in 4 counties. Funding came in to do a survey and produce a state-specific brochure. State does not have a control or eradication program. USDA did a control study at Acadia National Park. URI is investigating lily leaf beetle control with parasitic wasps. A summer intern assisted with aquatic invasive plant effort by visiting 50 pet stores and distributing pest alerts. She found 5 business that were selling illegal plants.

Paul Gregory gave a slide presentation on 11 invasive aquatic plants. All but Variable leaf milfoil (VLM) are non-native. Their presence is due to aquarium trade and water gardens. Many are difficult to identify. Maine had 6000 lakes and ponds; 17 have infestations – 16 ponds contain VLM and 1 pond had Hydrilla. Hydrilla is the most aggressive. Seems contained in a 46-acre pond with only 1 outlet and boat ramp. Eradication is not an option. Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program trains folks to identify plants. Residents and non-residents are required to buy "Preserve Maine Waters" stickers for powered watercraft. Inland Fisheries and Wildlife cites people without stickers - \$1M so far. Nearby states have more species of aquatic invasive plants; MA (8), NH (5), CT (6). Voluntary inspection sites are set up on I95. Law states "no green stuff hanging off your boat".

Patsy was inquiring about general outreach efforts. Kathy Murray (co-coordinator of IPM council) does a lot of outreach/education on IPM and pesticides in schools. Don Ouellette mentioned outreach efforts can and does include landowner classes, garden club talks, pesticide certification training, nursery/arborist/Christmas tree growers, garden shows. Colin Stewart gives master gardener talks. A recent production of a local program (Quest) featured invasive pests. Terry mentioned having a CAPS booth at state fairs. Ann sends out information when they do nursery license renewals.

Ellie Groden talked about the European imported fire ant (EIFA), which has infestations in 20 communities in 8 counties. Most infestations are coastal; 1 is in Wayne, ME (inland). Research finds that primary means of spread is through budding. Humans also can also start new infestations

with movement of material. Homeowner interviews revealed that noticeable increases in populations occurred in mid-1990s. Records of introductions date back to 1912. Eastport has the oldest and most pervasive infestation. In native habitat, EIFA is not a pest. In Maine, EIFA has negative effects on native populations. Outreach is needed to curb further spread. A website exists: <http://www.umesci.maine.edu/biology/entomology/anthome1.htm>

Kathy Murray has been working with dairy farmers to investigate effectiveness of a parasitic wasp on housefly pupae. This year she found very little parasitism. Will be gearing up to participate in CAPS surveys for leek moth and swede midge at vegetable growing sites. Been serving on several IPM committees.

Dave Lambert talked about an initiative to establish the University of Maine, Orono as a satellite lab for animal and plant diagnostics of non-routine findings, e.g. bioterrorism. University requested economic R&D bond to improve primarily animal diagnostics. Currently, the facilities are inadequate.

Bruce Watt mentioned that the UM Pest Management Office will be receiving \$30,000 in federal funds from Cornell to upgrade their diagnostic lab and become part of the National Plant Diagnostic Network. Features include electronic submission of sample information, real-time image transfer to other laboratories, and NAPIS interfacing. Real time evaluation of samples will be possible.

Terry Bourgoin reported on Florida potato seed test results. Seventy-five percent of samples were virus-free. Potato virus A was found at high levels in the Ontario variety and was scored as mosaic. APHIS accredited the Presque Isle lab, which will test for Brown Ring Rot. Work continues on the Potato Virus Management Plan, which includes protocols to manage PVY-N, PMTV, and Tobacco Rattle Virus. APHIS continues to work with U.S. and Canadian officials to finalize the plan for implementation this summer.

Dick Folsom reported that Lily leaf beetle is now found in every county in Maine. Research with a eulophid parasite (LLB control agent) at URI found good production of larvae and are now seeing if they will overwinter. Found light infestations of Asian citrus psyllid. USDA recalled scented pinecones from India, and two dead beetles (*Chlorophorus sp.*) were found during inspections.

Glen Koehler is running a web magazine called ProNewEngland, which collects and disseminates all pest information in the New England states (<http://pronewengland.org/>). Working on a pest forecasting system for vegetable and woody ornamental insects; biofix data is needed for forsythia and lilac bloom. Recent observations of an apple skeletonizer eating leaves in Hancock Co. It has 4 generations per year.

Patsy Hartley questioned if anyone is looking at ethnospecific markets for exotics, e.g. seeds and plants specific to Somali population in Lewiston area.

Charlene Donahue mentioned that Cathy Gensheimer is a contact for medical entomology.

Colin Stewart reported on poinsettia IPM program. Found nothing unusual. An informal survey found a fungus gnat predator on sticky cards in 4 greenhouses.

Bruce Watt reported a tachinid parasite on Japanese beetle.

Patsy Hartley is looking for 15-20 people with GPS/GIS training to do field work between March and October.

**Table 1.**  
**Plant Board Annual Report (NAPIS database submissions) Maine CY2004.**

Target Pest (Common Name if Available)	Number of			Survey Method (Trap type/Visual)	Findings (+ or -)	NAPIS Entry (+ or -)
	Counties	Sites	Traps			
Karnal Bunt	1	2	N/A	Karnal Bunt Field Survey – 4lb.	-	+
Khapra Beetle	2	2	4	Wheat Germ Bait Trece Flitetrak	-	+
Soybean Pod Borer	2	5	0	Visual and sweep net	-	+
Soybean Rust	2	5	N/A	Visual	-	+
Soybean Aphid	1	4	0	Visual	+ (State record)	+
Soybean Aphid	1	1	0	Visual	-	+
Leek Moth	7	9	18	Pheromone	-	+
Swede Midge	9	11	0	Visual	-	+
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	10	15	0	Visual and sweep net	-	+
Pine Shoot Beetle	7	15	35	Lindgren and Theysohn	-	+
Day Lily Rust	1	1	N/A	Visual	+ (State record)	+
Gypsy Moth	7	347	347	Pheromone	+	+
Giant Hogweed	1	1	0	Visual	+	+
Emerald Ash Borer	9	16	0	Visual	-	+
Sudden Oak Death	12	25	N/A	Visual/DNA	-	+
Chrysanthemum White Rust	14	72	N/A	Visual	-	+
<i>Anoplophora spp.</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Callidiellum rufipenne</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Chlorophorus annularis</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+

<i>Hesperophanes campestris</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Hylurgus ligniperda</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Ips typographus</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Pityogenes chalcographus</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Tetropium castaneum</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Tetropium fuscum</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Tomicus minor</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
<i>Trypodendron domesticus</i>	7	23	69	Lindgren	-	+
Variable Watermilfoil	2	5	0	Visual	+	+
European milfoil	1	1	0	Visual	+ (State record)	+
Curly leaf pondweed	1	1	0	Visual	+ (State record)	+
Hybrid milfoil	1	2	0	Visual	+	- (no pest code yet)