



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 November 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:

- 200 pheromone traps from Arizona (Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai Cos.) operated by APHIS-PPQ or CAPS personnel were screened. All were negative.
- Research on external anatomy of de-scaled adults of cactus moth and *Melitara prodenialis* is in progress.
- Standard Operating Procedures for the insect rearing facility in Clay Lyle Entomology are being written for gain a permit as a quarantine facility for rearing cactus moths.

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:

- Added negative location data
- Conducted mapping trips in 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:

- A second expedition to Argentina is in the planning stages. See a story on page 11 in the GRI newsletter, <http://www.gri.msstate.edu/Newsletter/GRIView3.1.pdf>

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:

- The Cactus Moth project was highlighted in the GRI newsletter on page 8; see <http://www.gri.msstate.edu/Newsletter/GRIView3.1.pdf>

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.

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Summary of Tasks:

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

Progress this month:

- IPAMS (www.gri.msstate.edu/ipams) data was used to add additional data points to the cactus moth database.

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:

- Assisted with cactus moth eradication trip to Horn Island in MS with USDA-APHIS and USDA-ARS

Due to the winter holidays at Mississippi State University, December is a very short month, so we will not be sending out a December progress report. Any activities in December 2008 will be included in the progress report for January 2009.

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