

Symposium 5

Role of Molecular Genetics in Identifying 'Fined Tuned' Natural Enemies of Invasive Weeds

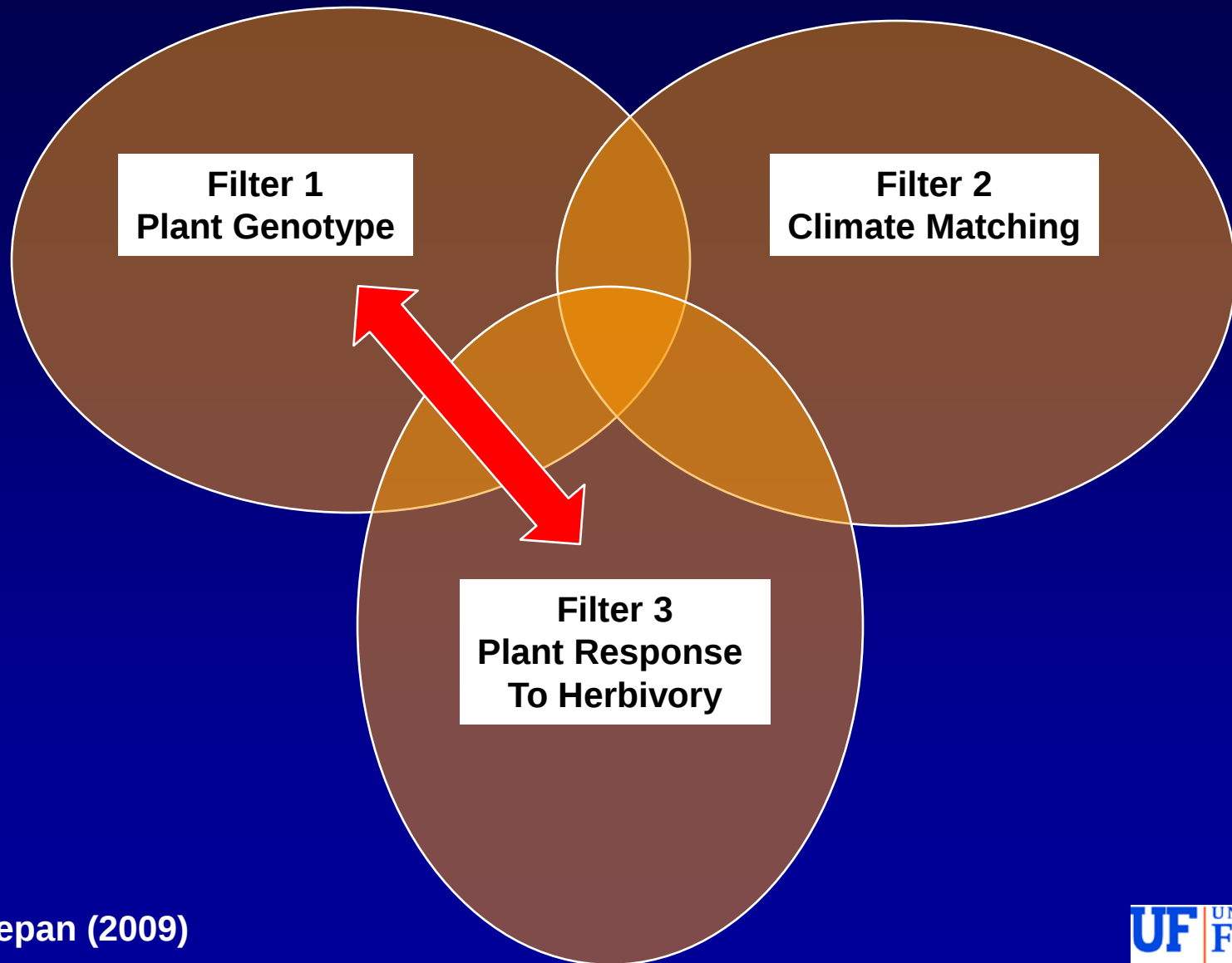
James P. Cuda- Moderator

**Entomology & Nematology Department,
Gainesville, Florida, USA**

**2010 Biological Control for Nature Conference
Hotel Northampton, Northampton, Massachusetts, USA
3-7 October 2010**



BioAgent Prioritization Process



Effect of Host Plant Genotypes on the Performance of Brazilian Peppertree Biological Control Agents

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Outline

- Introduction
- Variation in Brazilian Peppertree, *Schinus terebinthifolius*
- Natural Enemy Performance
- Conclusions
- Questions? Comments?



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Outline

- Introduction



Bazillion Peppertree

Schinus howterribleyouvebeenforus

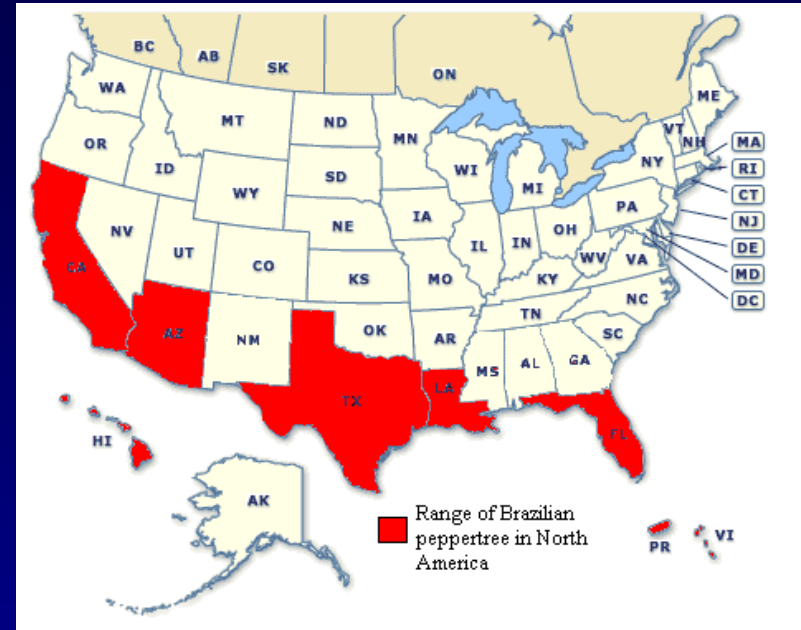
Galveston, Texas



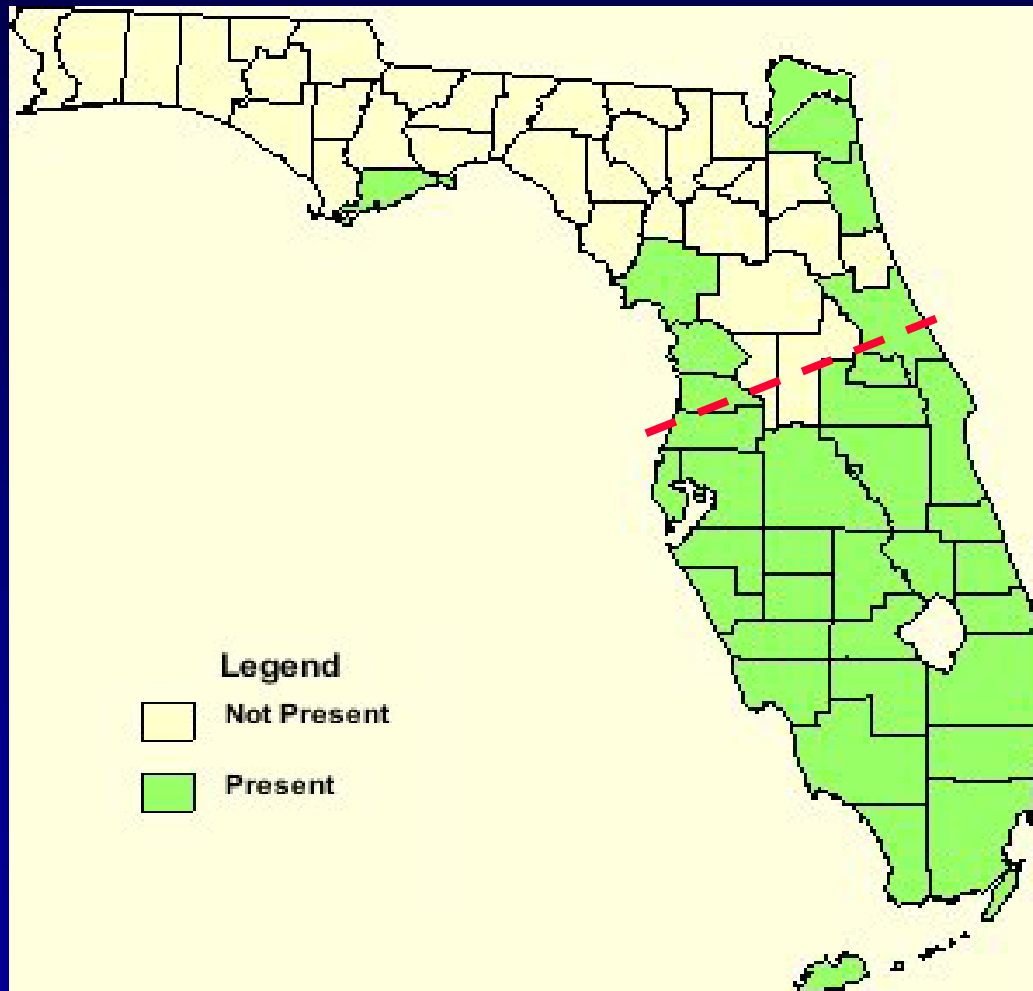
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Brazilian Peppertree (BP)

- **US DISTRIBUTION-**
 - Arizona, California
 - Florida, Hawaii,
 - Texas, Louisiana,
 - Caribbean Islands
- **ORIGIN-** Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay
- **DESCRIPTION-**
 - Evergreen Shrub
 - Compound Leaves
 - Red Berries
 - Several 'Varieties'
 - Dioecious



Current Distribution of BP



Wunderlin & Hansen (2008), *Wildland Weeds* (2007)

BP Displacing T&E Species

Doren and Jones (1997), Langeland and Burks (1998)



Gopher Tortoise

http://www.backfromthebrink.org/speciesimages/13/1_gopher_tortoise.jpg



Beach Star

http://davesgarden.com/pics/NativePlantFan9_1116629788_162_tn.jpg



Beach Jacquemontia

<http://www.humanflowerproject.com>

BP Supports Other Invasive Species

Simpson et al. (1996), McCoy et al. (2003), Jackson & Jackson (2007), Reiskind et al. (2009)



Diaprepes Weevil

http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/citrus/S_R_B_W_TW4.htm



Redbanded Thrips

http://entnem.ifas.ufl.edu/creatures/orn/thrips/redbanded_thrips.htm#desc



Asian Tiger Mosquito

http://biology.clc.uc.edu/fankhauser/Animals/mosquitoes/Aedes_albopictus_P9071863.JPG



Black Iguana

J. Jackson, FGCU

BP Pollen Causes Problems



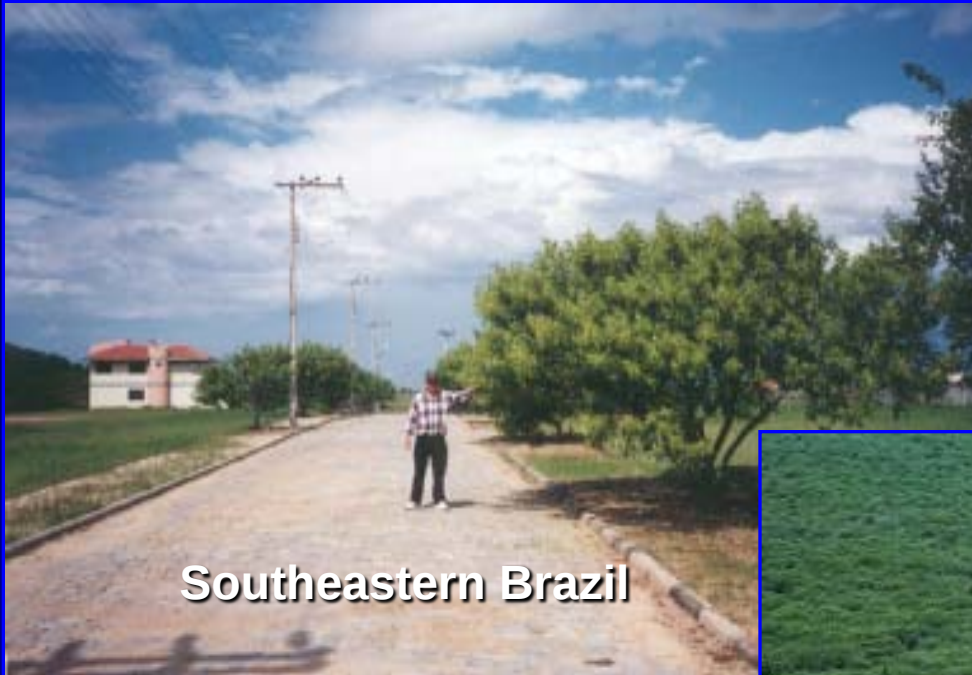
Jarzen and Nelson (2008)

BP Not Invasive in Brazil

- “Nowhere in Brazil is [BP] invasive like it is in Florida”
- “[BP] does not form pure dense stands in its native habitat In most areas you really have to look for it”

Campbell et al. (1980)

Growth Habit of BP



Southeastern Brazil



Everglades National Park

Photo Credit: D.C. Schmitz, FWC

BP Targeted for BioControl

- Invasive Allelopathic Species
- Alters Biodiversity
- Toxic & Allergenic (Poison Ivy Family)
- Low Beneficial Value (Beekeepers?)
- Conventional Controls Temporary
- **No Native Congeners in US !!!**

Outline

- Introduction
- Variation in Brazilian Peppertree, *Schinus terebinthifolius*



Morphological Characterization

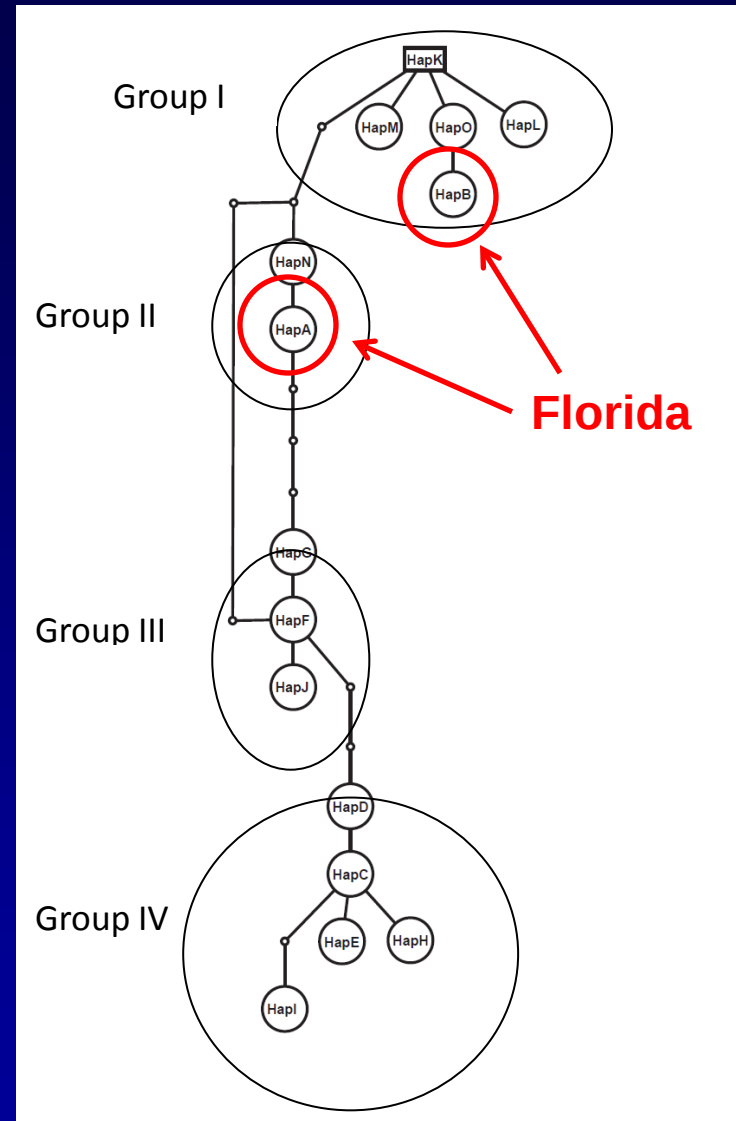
- **Barkley (1944, 1957)-**
 - Described Five Varieties of Brazilian Peppertree from South America
 - *Schinus terebinthifolius* sensu stricto
 - *S. terebinthifolius* var. *acutifolius*
 - *S. terebinthifolius* var. *pohlianus*
 - *S. terebinthifolius* var. *raddianus*
 - *S. terebinthifolius* var. *rhoifolius*
- **Descriptions Based on Morphological Characteristics**
 - Leaflet Shape & Number
 - Size of Terminal Leaflets
 - Hairiness

Genetic Characterization

- **Williams et al. (2005, 2007)-**
 - **Identified 14 Brazilian Peppertree Haplotypes from Native & Introduced Ranges**
 - **United States**
 - California, Florida, Texas, Hawaii, US Virgin Islands
 - **South America**
 - Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay
 - **Identifications Based on Genetic Differences**
 - **Chloroplast DNA**
 - **Microsatellite DNA**

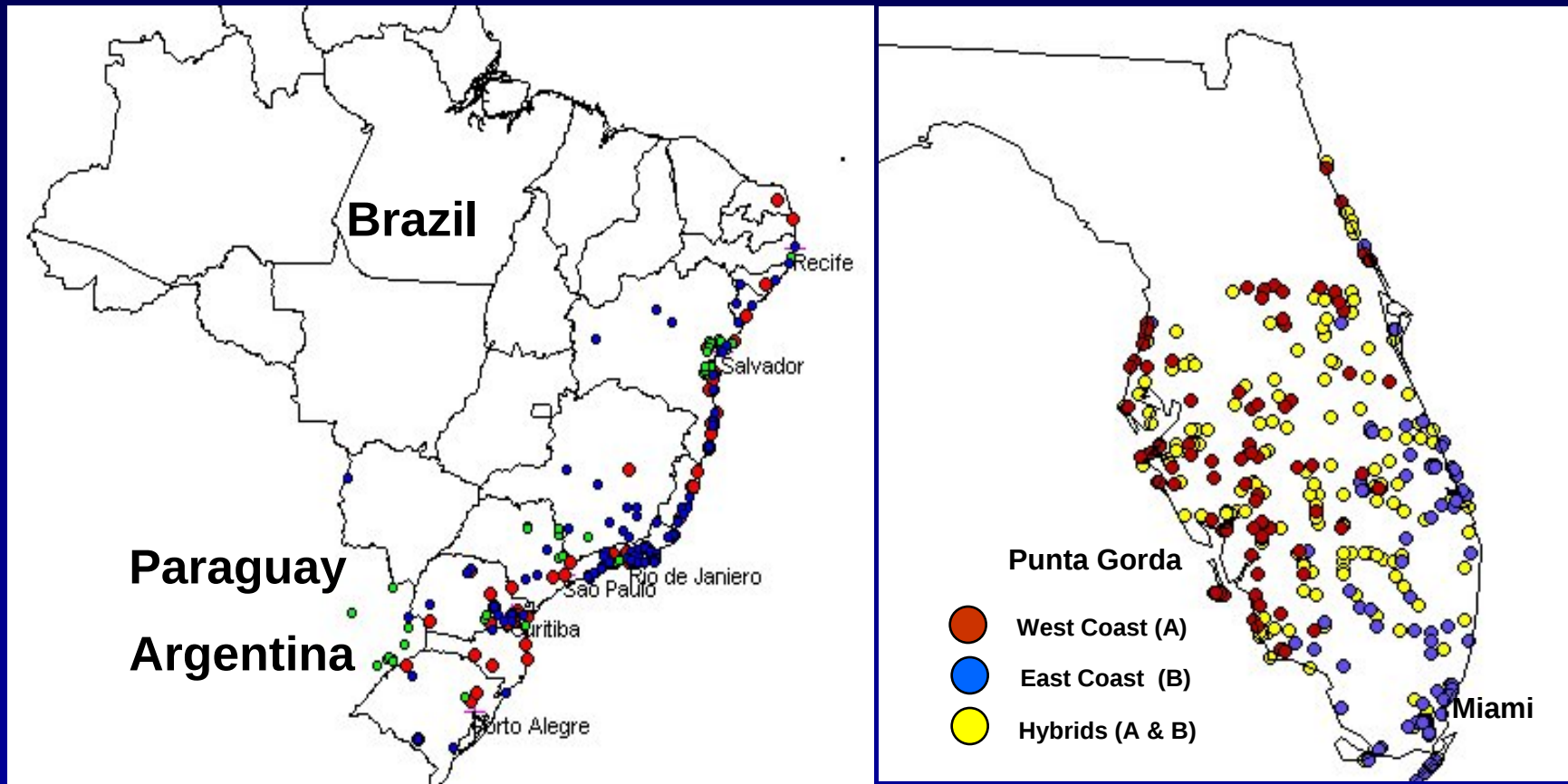
Chloroplast Parsimony Network

- Haplotype A
 - Hawaii
- Haplotypes A & B
 - Florida
 - Texas
 - Virgin Islands
- Haplotypes C, D, F, G, H
 - Argentina
- Haplotypes A, (B?) C, D, E
 - Brazil
- Haplotypes I & J
 - Paraguay



Invasion Pattern of BP in Florida

- Two Different Genotypes & Hybrids



Williams et al. (2005, 2007)

Outline

- Introduction
- Variation in Brazilian Peppertree, *Schinus terebinthifolius*
- Natural Enemy Performance
 - Thrips, *Pseudophilothrips ichini* s.l.



1. Thrips

- ## 2. Sawfly

- ## - Defoliator

3. Seed Wasp

- ## - Attacks Fruits

4. Weevil

- ## - Stem Feeder

5. Psyllid

- ## - Galls Leaves

6. Leafroller

- ## - Defoliator

7. Fungus

- ## - Leaf Spot



Pseudophilothrips ichini s.l. (Hood)

(Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae)

- Adults- Black, Winged
- Females Live ~ 50 days
- Oviposit on New Growth
 - Deposit 220 Eggs
- Four Generations in Brazil
- Flower Feeding Induces Abortion

(Garcia 1977)



MDV

Pseudophilothrips ichini s.l. (Hood)

(Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae)

- Larvae- Red or Orange; Feed on Tender Growth
- Damage / Kill New Shoots & Young Plants
- Field Host Specificity
 - Collected Only on Brazilian Peppertree in South America (Garcia 1977, Mound et al 2010)



DHH

P. ichini s.l. Haplotypes

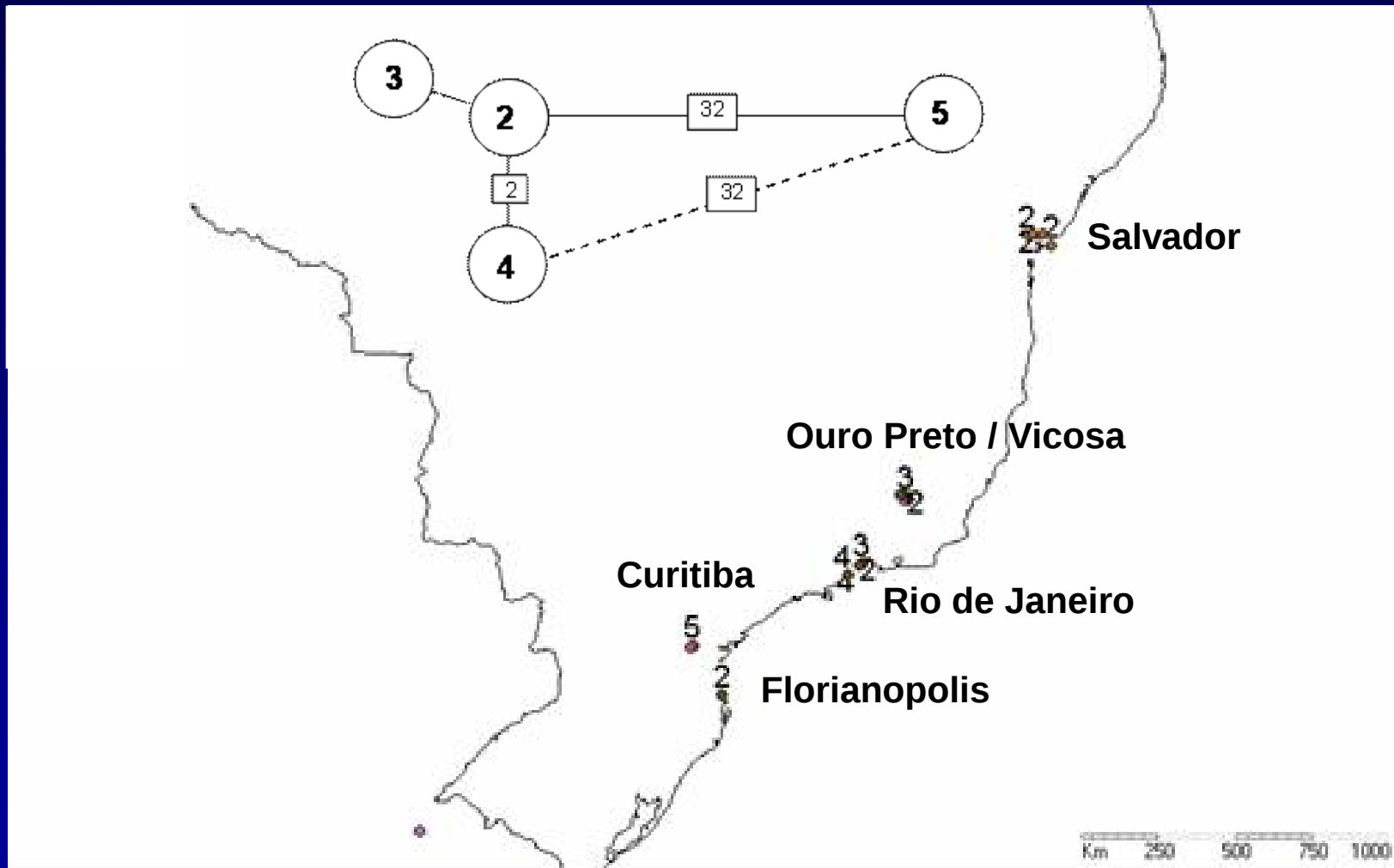


Hap 5- Curitiba,
Brazil



Hap 2 or 3- Ouro Preto,
Brazil

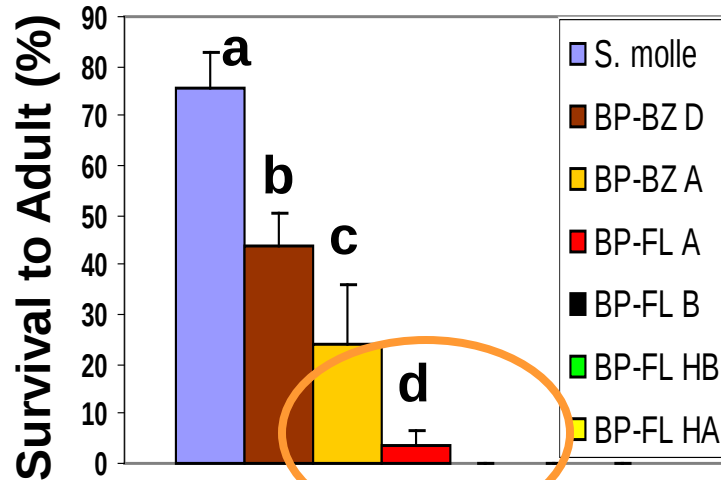
Distribution of *P. ichini* Haplotypes



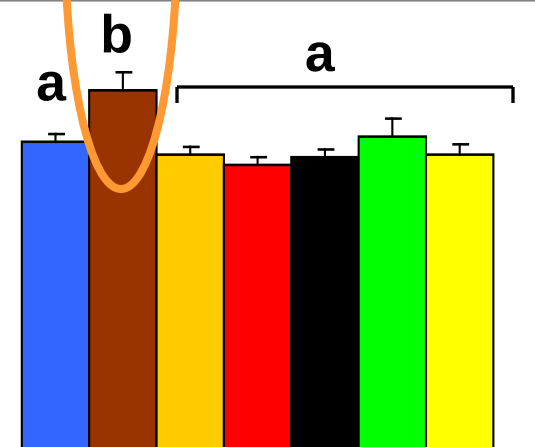
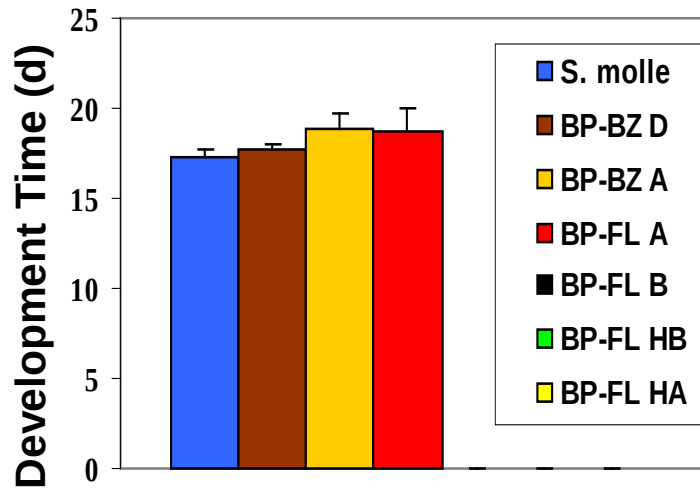
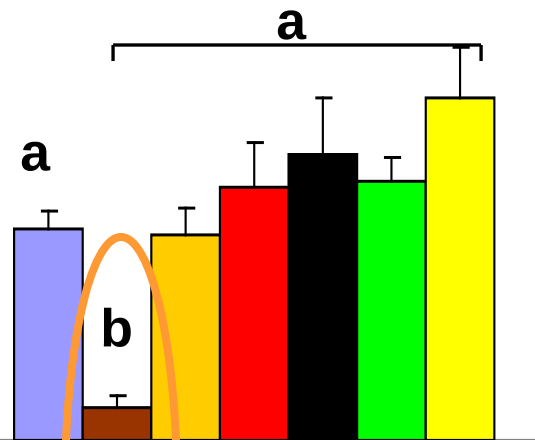
W. A. Overholt, unpubl.

'Fine Tuned' Adaptation to BP

Curitiba Thrips



Ouro Preto Thrips



Manrique et al. (2008)

MASS REARING OF *PSEUDOPHILOTHRIPS ICHINI*
(THYSANOPTERA: PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE), AN APPROVED BIOLOGICAL
CONTROL AGENT FOR BRAZILIAN PEPPERTREE, *SCHINUS*
TEREBINTHIFOLIUS (SAPINDALES: ANACARDIACEAE)

J. P. CUDA^{1,2}, J. L. GILLMORE¹, J. C. MEDAL¹ AND J. H. PEDROSA-MACEDO²

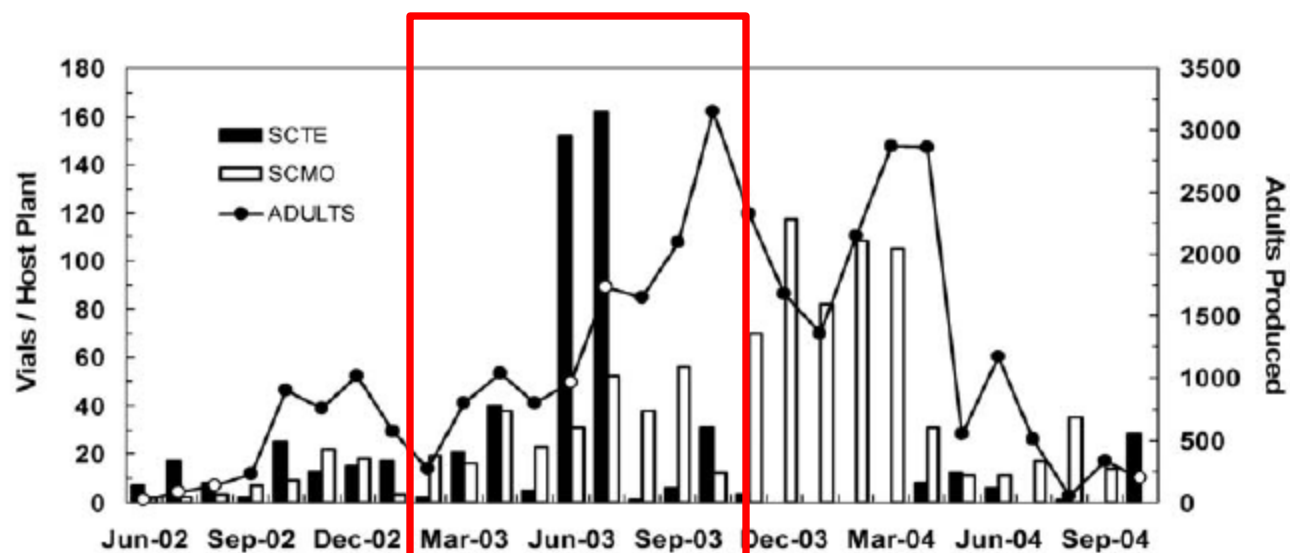


Fig. 2. Total number of vials per host plant and *P. ichini* adults produced monthly in the UF/IFAS Entomology and Nematology Department quarantine laboratory, Jun 2002-Oct 2004. SCTE = *Schinus terebinthifolius*, SCMO = *S. molle*.

**Fundamental Host Range of *Pseudophilothrips ichini* s.l.
(Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae): A Candidate Biological Control
Agent of *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Sapindales: Anacardiaceae) in the
United States**

J. P. CUDA,^{1,2} J. C. MEDAL,¹ J. L. GILLMORE,¹ D. H. HABECK,¹ AND J. H. PEDROSA-MACEDO³

Environ. Entomol. 38(6): 1642–1652 (2009)

Location (No.)	Thrips Haplotypes	Collection Dates
Curitiba (37)	5	1994-2002
Juruqui (4)	5	2003-2004
Juveve (1)	5	2006
Tangua (4)	2,3,4	(Jan) 2003-2007
Tabao (1)	??	2003
Vicosa (1)	2,3	(Mar) 2003

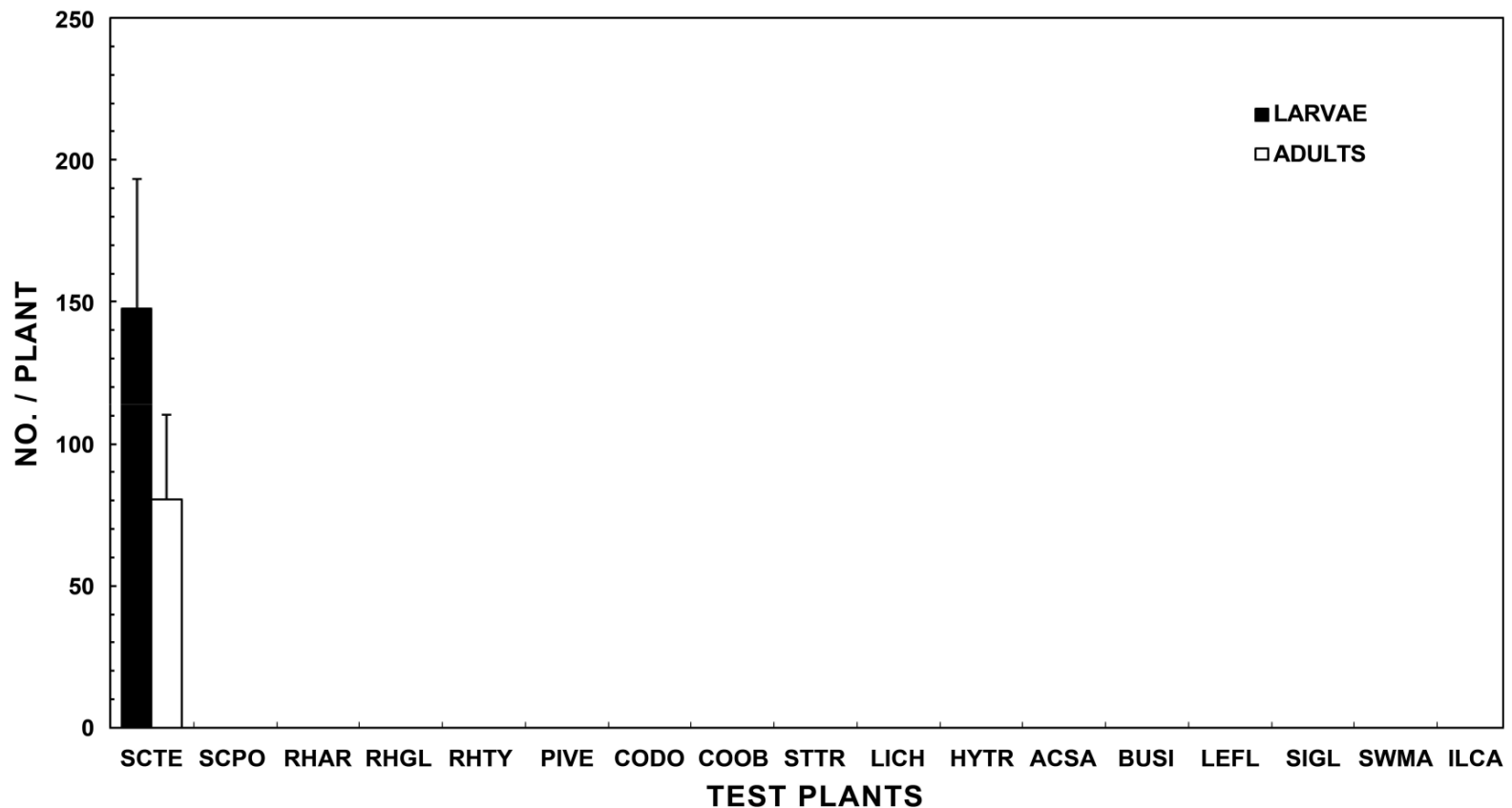


Figure 2. Performance of *P. ichini* s.l. on Caribbean and other native plants in supplemental no-choice oviposition tests conducted in Florida, June 2003-November 2005.

Source: J.P. Cuda 2009, unpubl. rpt.

Resolving cryptic species with morphology and DNA; thrips as a potential biocontrol agent of Brazilian peppertree, with a new species and overview of *Pseudophilothrips* (Thysanoptera)

L.A. MOUND¹, G. S. WHEELER², & D.A. WILLIAMS³

Zootaxa 2432: 59–68 (2010)

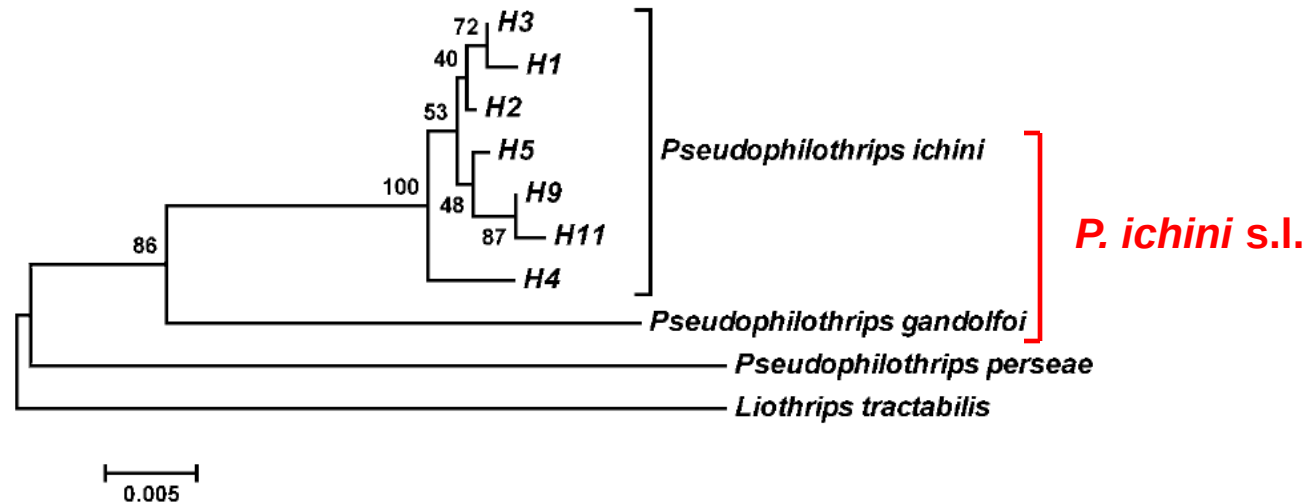


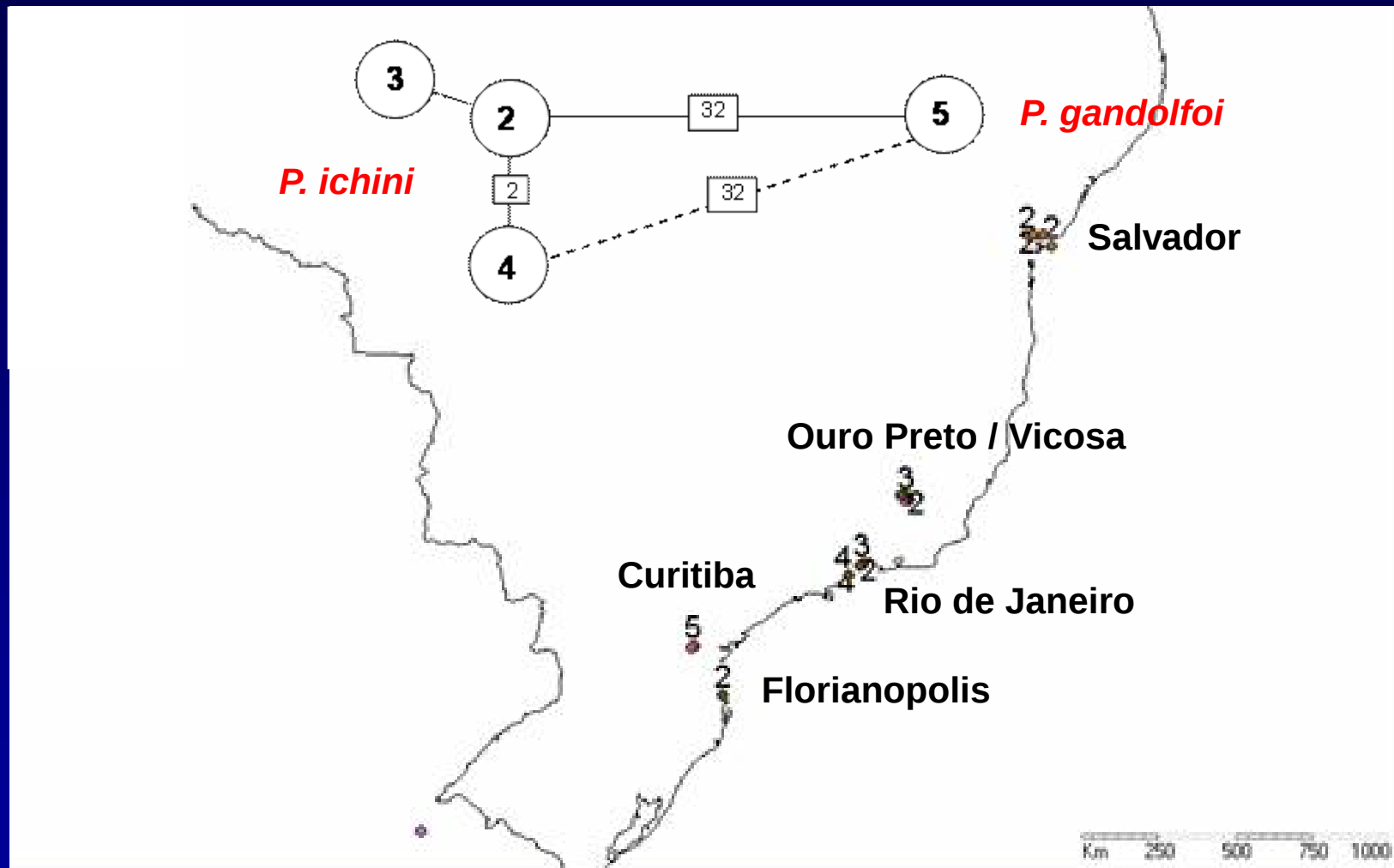
FIGURE 5. Relationships of thrips inferred using the neighbor-joining method and Kimura 2-parameter pairwise distances of mitochondrial COI sequences. Bootstrap values are shown next to the branches.

“ *Pseudophilothrips gandolfoi* sp.n. Known only from Curitiba in southern Brazil on *Schinus terebinthifolius*.

***Pseudophilothrips ichini*. . .widespread in eastern Brazil on *Schinus terebinthifolius*. . .”**

Mound et al. (2010)

Distribution of *Pseudophilothrips* spp.



W. A. Overholt, unpubl.

Summary

- *P. ichini* and *P. gandolfoi* are *Schinus terebinthifolius* Specialists (Cuda et al. 2009, Mound et al. 2010)
 - California Peppertree (*S. molle*) May Sustain Minor Damage But Listed by Cal-IPC as Invasive Species
- Experimental Evidence for Specialization on Different BP Haplotypes
 - Contrary to Manrique et al. (2008), Tested Thrips from 4 Different Source Populations
 - Higher Survival on FL BP Haplotypes in 2003 Coincided with Addition of Thrips from 3 Non-Curitiba Locations (Cuda et al. 2008)

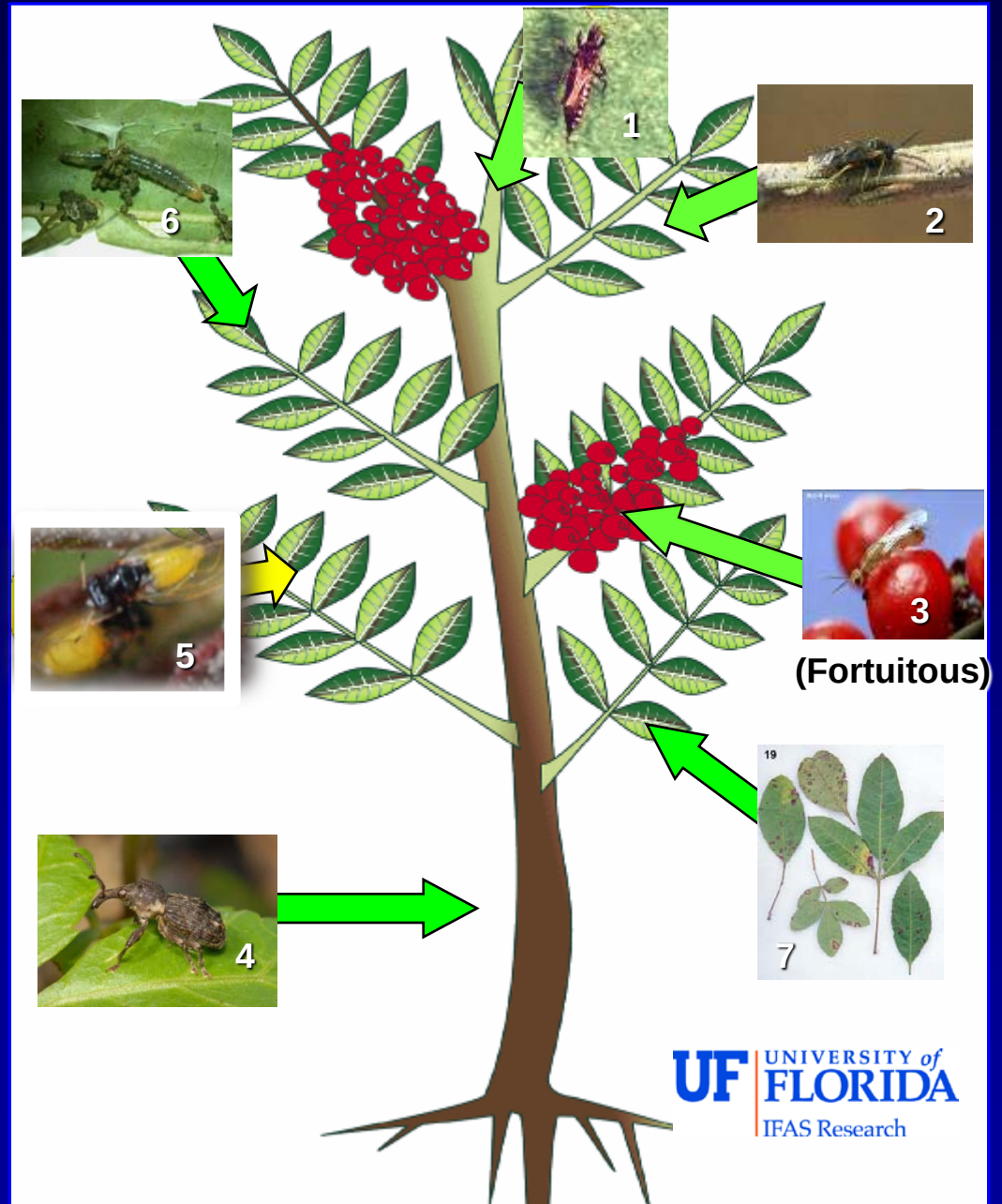
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- Natural Enemy Performance
 - Psyllid, *Calophya terebinthifolii*



BP Natural Enemies

1. Thrips
 - Damages Shoots
2. Sawfly
 - Defoliator
3. Seed Wasp
 - Attacks Fruits
4. Weevil
 - Stem Feeder
5. Psyllid
 - Galls Leaves
6. Leafroller
 - Defoliator
7. Fungus
 - Leaf Spot



Calophya terebinthifolii Burckhardt & Basset

(Hemiptera: Psyllidae)

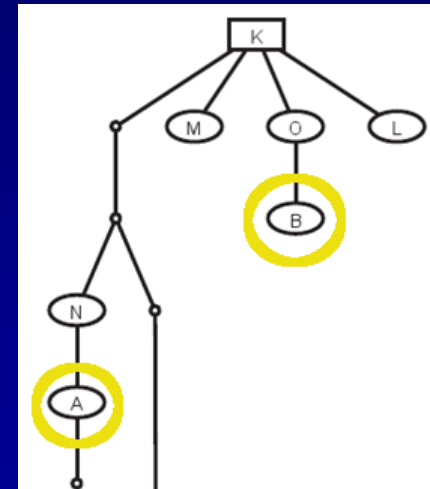
- Native to Brazil, Paraguay & Argentina
- Adults
 - Black & Yellow
- Nymphs
 - Forms Circular Pit Galls
 - Dorsal Surface Sclerotized



Performance of Psyllid on Different BP Haplotypes

Table 1. Results from Plants Used for Rearing *C. terebinthifolii* at LAMPF, Blumenau, Brazil, 2009

Brazilian Peppertree cpDNA Haplotype	N	Success	Failure	% Success
A	12	8	4	75%*
O	5	1	4	20%
K	2	0	2	0%
D	2	0	2	0%
M	1	0	1	0%



*Psyllids performed significantly better on A than other types ($G=7.63$; $P<0.01$), $\alpha=0.05$

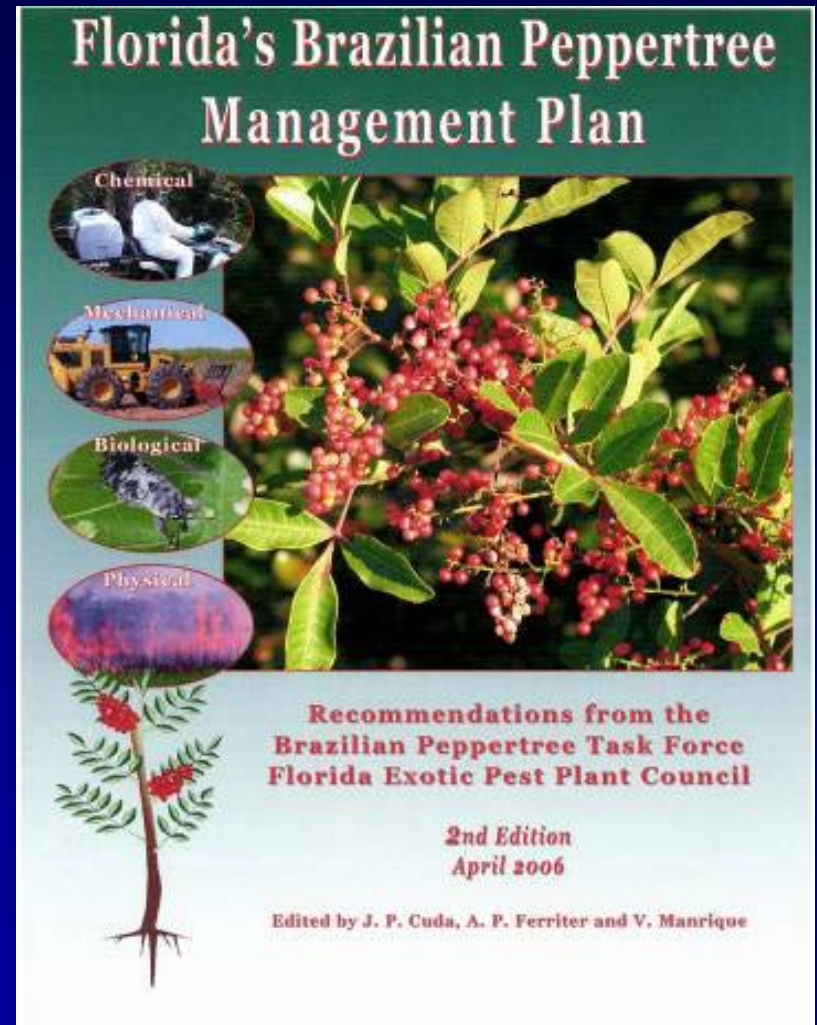
L. Christ, unpubl. data

Conclusions

- Both the Thrips *Pseudophlothrips* spp. and the Psyllid *Calophya terebinthifolii* Share the Following Characteristics:
 - Short-Lived Sedentary Herbivores
 - Feed on Long-Lived Host Plants
 - Complete Thousands of Generations on Single Host Genotype
 - Exhibit Lower Fitness on Other Genotypes
- Findings Consistent with 'Fine Scale' Adaptation Hypothesis
 - Karban (1989) *Nature* 340: 60- 61

Brazilian Peppertree Management Plan

- **2nd Edition Available On-Line**
 - **IPM Florida**
 - <http://ipm.ifas.ufl.edu/>
 - **FLEPPC**
 - <http://www.fleppc.org/>



Thank You



Go Gators!!

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