

An invasive species: *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heidemann) how does it affect forestry activities?

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Received Date: 14.02.2017

Accepted Date: 09.06.2017

Abstract

Aim of study: *Leptoglossus occidentalis* which is first identified by Heidemann at North America in 1910 spread quickly after WW II. Although it was first seen in 1999 in Europe has swept the continent in 10 years. First damage observation in Turkey reported in Kozak Basin of Bergama on cones of stone pine trees which has valuable edible seeds. The seed yield loss started in 2005 and reached to a peak in 2009. In addition to high early age conelet loss, rate of emptiness of cones has sometimes reached to 90 %. The bug causes decrement in seed formation and seed germination ability significantly by causing early stage conelet loss and destroying endosperm parts of mature cones. In respect of forestry activities decrement of seed resources caused due to bug damage will have negative impact on natural regeneration activities in Turkey and probably will end in failure. In this study, it was aimed to determine the severity of damage caused by the collecting of cone samples from the stone pine forests in our country.

Area of study: Without making any discrimination either planted or natural or any altitude or any aspect, stone pine cones have been collected from 42 localities which are distributed all around Turkey.

Material and Methods: Weight and size of cones have been measured and seeds extracted by holding at 55 °C in climate cabinet, then damage on seeds of *L. occidentalis* and unshelled seed yield determined.

Main results: Empty seed formation in stone pine cones varies between %14 and 98%, depending on the region. There is no difference between natural or plantation forests in terms of empty seed formation.

Research highlights: All necessary control strategies should be developed against this bug which has high potential as technic and cost for affecting forestry.

Keywords: *Leptoglossus occidentalis*, Damages

İstilacı bir tür: *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heidemann) ormancılık faaliyetlerini nasıl etkiler?

Özet

Çalışmanın amacı: Heidemann tarafından 1910 yılında Kuzey Amerika’da ilk kez tanımlanan *Leptoglossus occidentalis* İkinci Dünya Savaşından sonra hızlı bir şekilde yayılmaya başlamış, Avrupa’da ilk kez 1999 yılında görülmesine rağmen on yıl içerisinde tüm kıtayı sarmıştır. Tohumu yenen değerli bir tür olması itibarıyla Ülkemizdeki ilk zarar gözlemleri İzmir-Kozak Havzasında fıstıkçamlarında görülmüş, 2005 yılında başlayan tohum verimindeki azalma, 2009 yılında zirve noktasına ulaşmıştır. İlk dönemde görülen erken dökülmeler ve kozalaklardaki dolu tohum oranları bazen % 90'lara varan oranlara ulaşmıştır. Erken dönem kozalak dökümüne neden olması ve olgunlaşan kozalakların endosperm kısımlarına zarar vermesi nedeniyle tohum oluşumunu ve tohumun çimlenmesini önemli ölçüde azaltmaktadır. Ormancılık çalışmaları açısından irdelendiğinde; böcek zararı nedeniyle tohum kaynağındaki azalmalar ormanlarımızdaki doğal gençleştirme çalışmalarını olumsuz etkileyecek, çalışmaların başarısızlıkla sonuçlanmasına neden olabilecektir. Çalışmada, ülkemizdeki fıstıkçamı meşcerelerinden kozalak örnekleri alınarak böceğin meydana getirdiği zarar şiddetinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışma alanı: Türkiye’de fıstıkçamı alanlarından doğal ya da plantasyon ayrımı yapılmaksızın, yükselti ve bakı farkı gözetilmeksizin 42 lokaliteden olgun fıstıkçamı kozalakları toplanmıştır.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Kozalakların ağırlık ve en-boy ölçüleri alınmış, iklim dolabında 55 °C’de tohumlar çıkarılarak *L. occidentalis*’in fıstıkçamı tohumlarında meydana getirdiği zararlar ve iç fıstık randımanları belirlenmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Fıstıkçamı kozalaklarında boş tohum oluşumu yörelere göre % 14 ile % 98 arasında değişmektedir. Boş tohum oluşumu bakımından doğal veya plantasyon ormanlarında arasında fark görülmemektedir.

Araştırma vurguları: Ormancılık faaliyetlerimizi teknik ve mali olarak etkileme potansiyeli yüksek olan bu böceğe karşı acilen mücadele stratejileri geliştirilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Leptoglossus occidentalis*, Zararlar



Introduction

Although *Leptoglossus occidentalis* was first discovered in Turkey in 2009 (Arslangündoğdu and Hızal, 2010), it can be suggested that it entered into the country in early 2000's given the signs of inefficiency in the stone pine trees especially in Bergama Kozak Basin. The damage caused by *L. occidentalis* such as drop of the newly formed cones and the formation of empty seeds that mature occurred in those years. It is quite natural that the first signs of the damage were observed in the stone pine trees in Kozak Basin because they are important non-wood forest products and monoculture source of income.

The largest distribution areas of this species in Turkey are located in Bergama Kozak Basin (15265 ha) and Aydın-Koçarlı (16707 ha) (Kılıcı et al. 2014), while the prominent production sectors are concentrated in these areas. In particular, it accounts for a big part of the income of 17 villages in Bergama-Kozak region and increases their economic prosperity. Stone pine cultivation has turned into monoculture in these areas. Due to the conelet drops and formation of empty seeds contained in mature cones in the last decade, the producers who subsisted on stone pine have faced some challenges and the enterprises were either shut down or had to modify their business model (URL 1). During the same period, the implementation units of the Directorate General of Forestry also submitted similar complaints that conelets fell and the seeds contained in mature cones were empty, and investigations were carried out regarding the problems faced.

Its natural distribution area covers 50790 hectares in Turkey, forests have been established in recent years with these trees as a social and income-generating species on an area of 132340 hectares through afforestation efforts; therefore, they are now located on an area of 183128 hectares and it ranked in the second place with respect to surface area in the recent inventory studies (Kılıcı et al. 2014). Spain has the largest distribution area and highest number of trees (490000 Ha) across the world while Portugal follows Turkey with 130300 hectares (Kılıcı et al. 2014; Sousa et al., 2014; Mutke et al 2015).

Leptoglossus occidentalis leads to damage not only in Turkey but also in the entire Mediterranean Basin and causes a great damage in the distribution areas of stone pine. It was emphasized that it reduced stone pine production by 95% especially in Italy (Bates et al., 2002a). It was found in the studies performed in Kozak Basin that all of the cones fell in some years, while only one out of 111 cones that were formed in spring remained undamaged in autumn (Özçankaya et al, 2010). The damage caused by the insects during the early cone period (conelet period) kills embryo and leads to the fall of the conelets that are formed and thus reduces the number of filled and undamaged seeds in later periods (Woods, et al, 2015), (Figure 1-2).

The research conducted in 2014 in Trabzon- Kalenema Stream, which is the natural distribution area of stone pine, also revealed that there was an extensive cone drop. Furthermore, the detailed research conducted in 2015 also demonstrated that the insects encountered in Bursa Cumalıkızık Village were also present in abundance and caused damage in Uludağ National Park. During the meetings held with the producers and representatives of forest service in the distribution areas of stone pine, they stated that stone pine was present extensively in all distribution areas in Turkey.

Leptoglossus occidentalis damages not only the stone pine trees but also the seeds of all coniferous species that are distributed in Turkey. The seeds of stone pine are edible and have a high economic return; therefore, the damage on the seeds is considered from the economic perspective. However, there is a significant threat posed to the seeds of the other forest trees. The studies conducted revealed that the seeds of the other species were also damaged considerably. The germination rate that varied from 60% to 80% in *Pinus nigra* in the past years was found to fall to 19% in 2016 (Anonymous 1). Therefore, this pest has a huge potential to influence the forestry activities. Decreased seed resources due to the damage of the insects may result in challenges especially with regard to natural regeneration and reduction of germplasm.

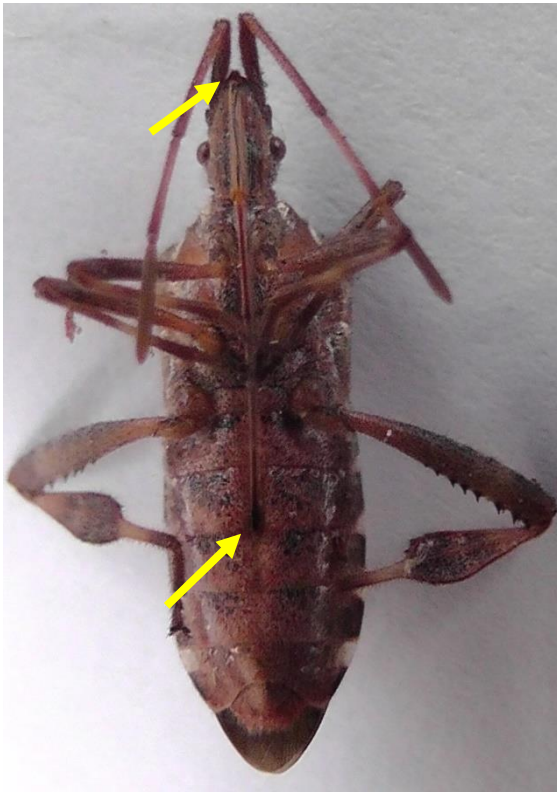


Figure 1. Adult of *L. occidentalis* and its stilet



Figure 2. Damage caused by *Leptoglossus occidentalis* in the newly formed conelets and mature cones

Distribution of *Leptoglossus occidentalis*

Although *L.occidentalis* was first described by Heidemann in North America in 1910, it spread rapidly to the central and east America after the World War II (Leiseur et al., 2014) This insect that was first seen in Italy in 1999 (Tescari, 2001) spread to all over the country rapidly, while it was also found in Switzerland in 2005 (Wittenberg, 2005). It spread very rapidly following 2000, while it was colonized in a big part of the continent from Norway to Sicily and from

Portugal to Turkey just within a decade (Fent and Kment 2011). In 2012, it was observed in Russia and Ukraine (Gapon, 2012). In 2013, it spread to Far East Asia (Ahn et al. 2013), while in 2010, it was found in Korea (Chun-Sik Yoon et al, 2012) (Figure 3). It was observed in East Asia and Japan in recent years (Ishikawa and Kikuhara 2009). Although it was first encountered in Turkey in 2009 (Arslangündoğdu and Hizal 2010), it was understood that it spread to the entire country in the last 5-6 years.

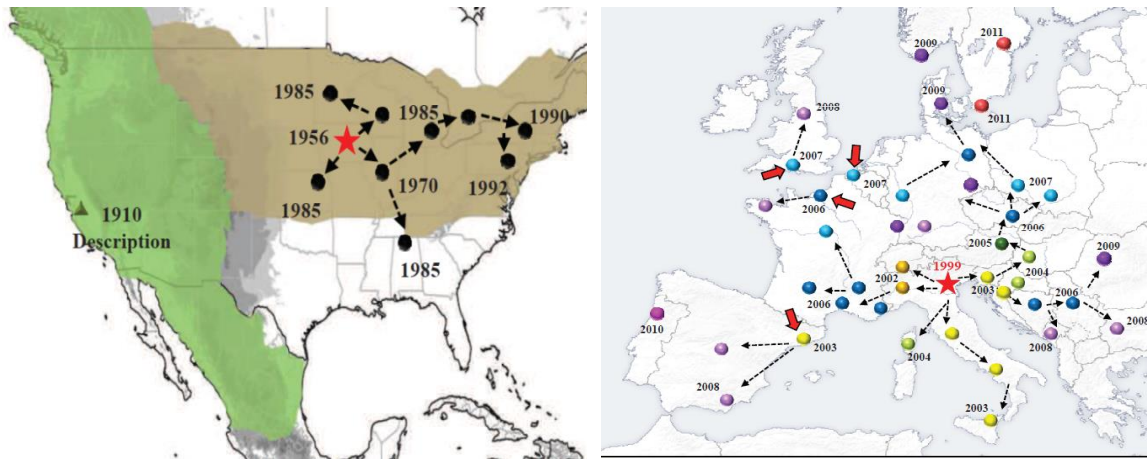


Figure 3. Distribution in USA and Europe (Leiseur et al., 2014)

In Europe and Portugal, *Leptoglossus occidentalis* was first detected in areas where there was a considerable amount of commercial activity and there were sea ports (Dusoulier et al. 2007; Souza and Naves 2011). It is thought suspected that the eggs, nymphs or adults of the insect in the chips were carried away and spread by the tree or seed materials (Fent and Kment 2011; Jamâa et al., 2013; Lesieur, et al., 2014). International trade of ornamental plants between the continents also resulted in the spread of exotic insects. This also disrupted the balance between the natural flora and fauna in addition to the economic losses. Despite all the constraints and quarantine measures, it is difficult to slow down the spread of *L. occidentalis* that is an invasive species (Jucker, 2005). It was detected for the first time in Africa in 2011 and 2012 (Jamâa et al., 2013). It is suggested that the insect arrived in Turkey through the imported cones. The entry of the insect to Turkey through the cones imported by the companies and the first signs of damage observed in

Bergama-Kozak Basin seem to support this suggestion.

Recognition of the insect and its characteristics

The adults are 15-20 mm long, have long antennas and have a colour range from dark red to greyish-brown and they are distinguished by the white marks in the areas around their abdomens. The parts of their mouth are in the shape of a long needle and they extend their mouths between their legs when they don't feed (EPPO, 2010; Fent and Kment 2011; Jamâa et al., 2013; Ogden, 2013).

They are distinguished by the white zigzag mark on their bodies (Walker, 1913). The tibia of the insects is enlarged like a leaf, which is a characteristic feature of these insects (Galli, 1992), (Figure 4). The reason why they are referred to as "leaf-legged insects" is this leaf-shaped enlargement on tibia. Another characteristic feature of these insects is the slightly W-shaped zigzag marks in the front parts of their wings (Figure 5).



Figure 4. Enlargement in the shape of a leaf on tibia (S.Parlak)



Figure 5. Characteristics zigzags on wings (S.Parlak)

The adult insects are highly capable of flying, they are prepared to fly when disturbed and they have a whizz-like sound while flying (Reid et al., 2009; Resh and Carde, 2009; Fent and Kment 2011; Jamâa et al., 2013).

Materials and Methods

Materials

The material of this study consists of the scientific studies conducted on *L.occidentalis*, the data obtained from the field surveys conducted to explore the damage caused by *L. occidentalis* in stone pine. Efforts were made to collect the cones before they split open and shed the seeds. To this end, minimum 5 cones that were matured in 2016 were collected from 42 different locations of 20 Forestry Directorates in natural stone pine forests or those ones that were established through plantation and 20 adults of *L. occidentalis* with unknown sex to determine their length and stilet.

Methods

The cones were labelled according to the locations where they were collected and maintained in a drying-oven for 48 hours at 55 °C to enable the cones to split open. The seeds were kept at + 4 °C to avoid any degradation and to perform the measurements.

The weight per 1000 grains and inner kernel yield of the seeds that were extracted, their fill rate and inner kernel yield were measured and the types of visible damage on the inner kernels were determined. The data obtained were subjected to statistical analysis and graphs were prepared.

The adult individuals of *L. occidentalis* were collected in Bursa-Uludağ in November 2016 and their length and stilet were measured with caliper without sorting out their sex.

The purpose of the study was to determine the severity of the damage caused by the insects in stone pine seeds; therefore, it was aimed that the cones represented the location where they were collected, and thus aspect and elevation were not considered as a factor.

Results and Discussion

Damage caused by *Leptoglossus occidentalis* in stone pine

The insects insert their stilet directly into the seeds and suck their oil and protein content (Bates et al. 2001). They insert the parts of their mouths in the shape of a syringe into the seeds contained in the cones. They leave their saliva in the seed content and suck the seeds. Mature cones do not appear to have an external damage due to sucking. The insects suck the newly developing cones and lead to the fall of young cones. The oil and protein content of the seeds are sucked and the seeds are left totally empty, which leads to the shrinkage of the inner parts of the cones and also varying degrees of damage (Bates et al. 2000, Bates et al., 2002b; Strong et al. 2001; EPPO. 2010). Seeds shrink due to the damage in the early period that is the period before the seed bolls are hardened and the formation of seeds is reduced (Strong et al. 2001). In this study, it was found average bug length 18.8 mm and average stilet length 12.3 mm.

The fact that the cone drop and damage in the seeds of stone pine after 2000 were caused by *L. occidentalis* remained unknown despite so many years of research (Strong 2006). After these insects were detected in Europe by the end of 1990's, it was reported that cone losses were observed in stone pine trees (Peverieri et al., 2013). In the light of the studies conducted, it was found out that these insects had a great impact on the product losses due to cone drop during pine nut production in the Mediterranean Basin (Bracalini et al., 2013).

In Italy, conelet drop from stone pine trees may go up to 80% (Roversi, 2009), while the damage caused by these insects may decrease the yield by up to 95% in the natural areas where stone pine is cultivated in Europe especially in Mediterranean

Countries. It was found that the damage was up to 60% in one-year stone pine cones and up to 80% in two-year stone pine cones. The annual production of stone pine seeds is 40 thousand tones in Italy, whereas the production decreased rapidly following the onset of the damage caused by these insects and stone pine cultivation decreased by 95% in 2009 (Bates et al., 2002a; Roversi et al. 2011). The inner kernels of the damaged seeds wrinkle and cones fall (Brambila, 2007). These insects that have invaded Europe are considered to be responsible for the significant yield loss in stone pine trees (Roversi et al. 2011; Bracalini et al. 2013).

Regarding thousand grain weight location Maraş is found highest and average weight is 624 gr. (Figure 6).

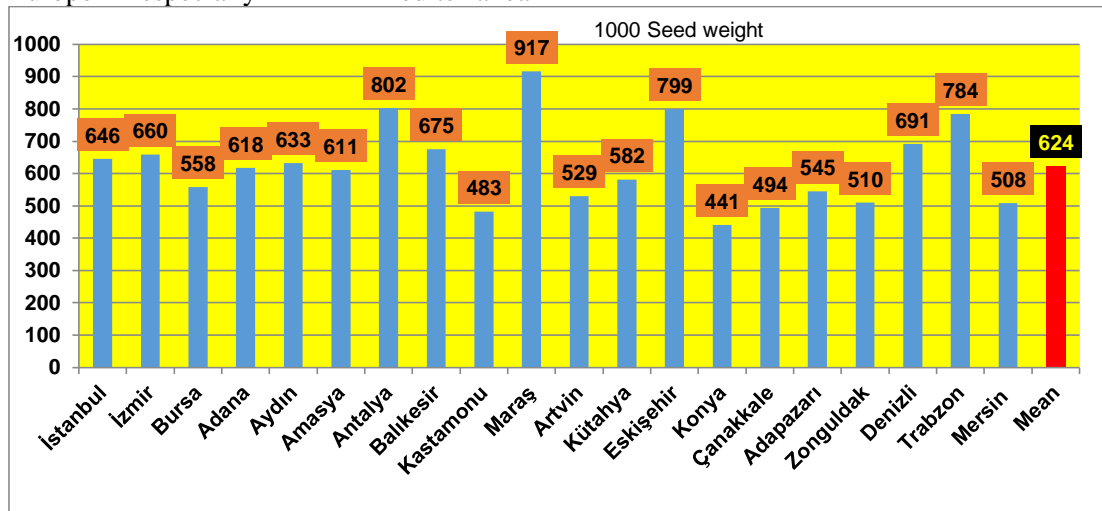


Figure 6. Weight per 1000 grains of seeds by regions

Regarding empty seed ratios, the highest number is found in Trabzon (98%) and overall average empty seed ratio is about 59%. There is no important difference

between natural stands and plantations (Figure 7).

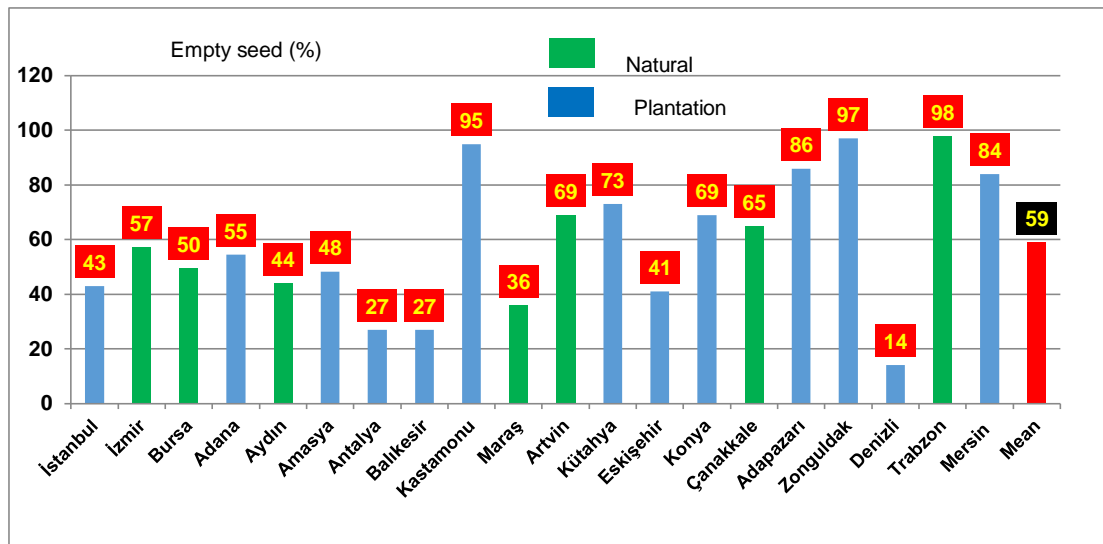


Figure 7. Rate of empty seeds of stone pine by regions

The rate of empty seeds in stone pine ranged from 15% to 24% in 5 natural distribution areas in 1980, while it went up to 27%- 69% with an increasing trend in 2016.

Although the inner kernel weight did not change significantly, the rate of empty seeds increased in all regions (Figure 8).

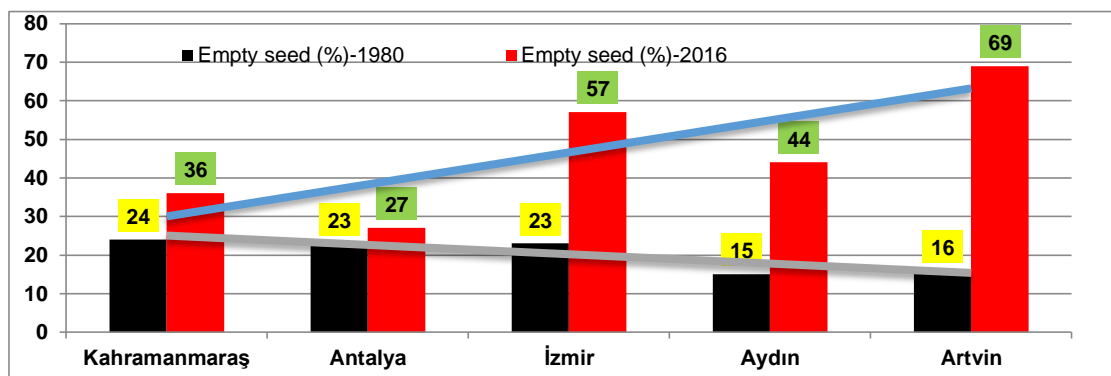


Figure 8. Rate of empty seeds of stone pine in 1980 (İktüeren., 1980) and in 2016

Impact on the other tree species

It is reported that *L.occidentalis* leads to the loss of seeds in the one-year cones of *Pinus contorta* Dougl. and *Pinus monticola* by up to 75% (Bates et al., 2000; Bates et al., 2002b; Strong et al., 2001). It has been observed to reduce the formation of seeds and seedlings in some coniferous species by around 50% (Blatt, 1994; Bates et al. 2000; Bates et al. 2001). In Sicily, it was found on *Pinus halepensis*, *P. laricio*, *P. pinea*, *P. nigra*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* at an elevation of 1430 meters (Maltese et al. 2009). Similarly in Northern Italy, it was encountered on *Pinus strobus*, *P. sylvestris*, *P. nigra*, *Pseudotsuga* sp (Hellrigl, 2006). It

was first discovered in Turkey in 2009 (Arslangündoğdu and Hızal, 2010) however, there isn't any study conducted yet to explore the damage it caused on the coniferous species and its severity.

Leptoglossus occidentalis feeds on the cones of the coniferous species and leads to a severe damage in the pine forests in Northern America. The main host of the insect is the coniferous species including primarily the pine trees. It may also lead to little damage on such species as *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. It has been increasingly reported that it damages *Juniperus*, *Tsuga*, *Picea*, *Cedrus*, *Calocedrus* species as well. In a study conducted on *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.)

it was found that two-week feeding period of the females in the late stage decreased the formation of filled seeds by 70% (Koerber 1963, Cambell and Shea 1990, Mjøs et al. 2010; Bates et al. 2000, Bates et al., 2002b). It is reported that the degree of loss in the seed yards of *Pinus echinata* goes up to 83% (EPPO, 2010). It leads to a loss in duglas trees by 41% (Koerber, 1963). The controlled trials showed that the damage caused by the nymphs on *Pinus strobus* decreased the seed formation by 75%. Furthermore, the seed retention rate decreased by 47% (Bates et al, 2002a).

The damage caused due to the feeding pattern of *L. occidentalis* may vary depending on the development stage of the seeds. If the damage occurs before the seed boll hardens, the seed collapses or partially develops. If the damage occurs when the boll starts hardening, the seed decays and withers. The damage caused by the insect was reported to be 55% under laboratory conditions (Krugman and Koerber, 1969). The fact that the second-stage nymphs feed on the cones of *Pinus echinata* just for four weeks was found to result in the cone drop by 100%. Similar damage such as the destruction of embryo that leads to cone drop also occurs by the end of summer when the nymphs still feed (DeBarr and Kormanik, 1975).

Possible effects on forestry activities

L. occidentalis feeds on primarily cones and seeds, which results in conelet drop and seed loss (Koerber, 1963; Hedlin et al., 1981;

Cibrian-Tovar et al., 1986; Strong, 2006; Santini, 2009). The insect poses a threat to not only the seed stands but also the natural stands and leads to a great danger during the natural regeneration of coniferous species due to the lack of appropriate climate conditions and natural enemies (Roversi et al. 2011; Tamburini et al. 2012; Bracalini et al. 2013; Lesieur at al 2014). It has been reported that there was a decrease in seed yards by up to 80%. Therefore, it reduces the seed quality and vitality in conifers and directly results in economic loss (Bracalini et al, 2014). The seed formation capacity of mature seeds decreases by 80% due to the mild and medium feeding damage compared to the controls (Bates et al., 2001). These studies confirm that *L. occidentalis* need to be taken into account in the future forest strategies. Moreover, the associations regarding the use of the same food sources by these invasive species and other insect species should also be explored in future studies (Lesieur, et al., 2014).

Adults and nymphs feed on the endosperm of the seeds, leading to the damage of the seeds and high drop rate. They may lead to seed loss up to 80% in conifers (Reid et al, 2009; Resh and Carde, 2009). A study conducted on Duglas demonstrated that mild to medium damage decreased the seedling emergence by 80% compared to the controls (Bates, 1997). A study conducted on *Pinus nigra* showed that they reduced the germination rate to less than 20% even at mild damage severity (Lesieur et al. 2014), (Figure 9).

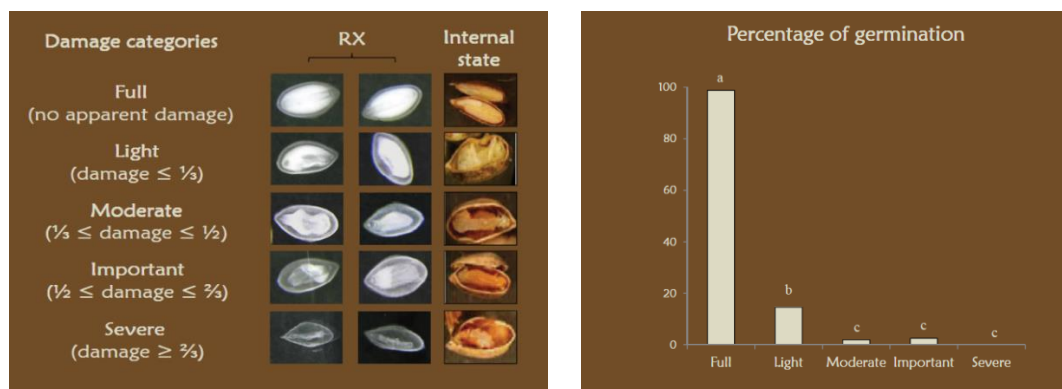


Figure 9. Germination rates according to the severity of damage in *Pinus nigra* (Lesieur et al., 2014)

The studies conducted by Lesieur et al. (2014) revealed that the germination rates were reduced to less than 30% also in the

other tree species even at mild severity. The medium degree of damage reduced the germination to less than 5% (Figure 10).

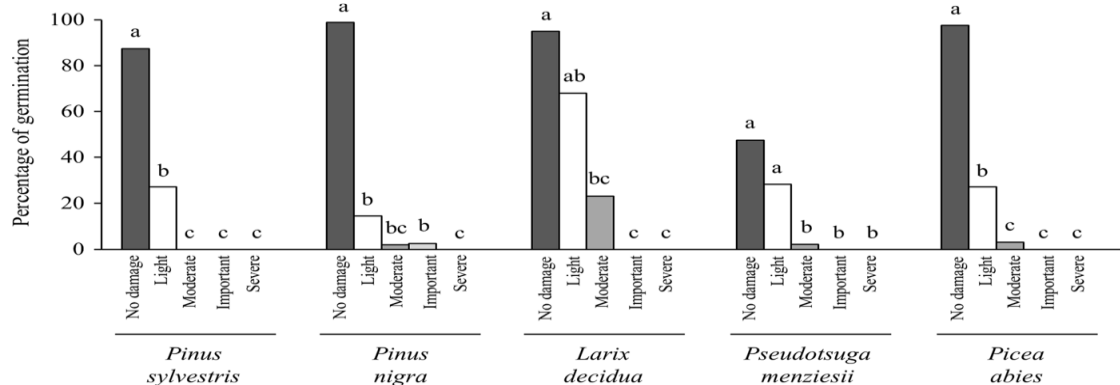


Figure 10. Germination rates in different coniferous species according to the radiographic damage (Lesieur et al., 2014)

Fleischer et al., (2010) demonstrated that only 9.29% of the oak (*Q. candicans*) seeds were germinated in case of visible damage caused by *L. occidentalis*.

Conclusion

Although *Leptoglossus occidentalis* is a new invasive species in Turkey, it has been distributed widely in a very short period of time. The first signs of damage were observed in 2004-2005 in Bergama Kozak Basin whereas the severity of the damage has increased extensively and damaged the stone pine trees in the other regions as well. The cone drop it cause has increased up to 95% in some of the regions. This has resulted in a significant financial challenge for the producers, and the trees have been cut down. Furthermore, it has led to the loss of foreign market shares.

As regards the impact on the forestry activities, the following effect can be categorized.

a- The insect may affect the rejuvenation of natural forests. In fact, they led to damage by feeding on the seeds of all coniferous species, which results in the reduction of seed sources and impairment of germination

capacities. Therefore, insufficient seed source may pose a challenge during the natural regeneration efforts.

b- Seedling efforts may effected since the seeds with impaired germination capacity will not yield sufficient number of seedlings problems may be faced in the seedling production schemes. The cones should be cut and checked during seed collection stage and seeds should be collected more than planned and maintained in cold storages.

c- Another impact is the cost of the control measures against *Leptoglossus occidentalis*. If the insect adapts to the circumstances in Turkey, it is inevitable that there will be changes in its biological cycle. Since it is impossible to control the insect without being aware of its biological cycle, the control efforts will be ineffective.

d- In addition, this harmful insect is the shrinkage of the genetic basis during the natural regeneration efforts.

Acknowledgements:

The summary of the article is presented at the International Forest Symposium (2016-Kastamonu). I would like to thank my colleagues for their help and support.

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