

Black Swallowwort Biocontrol Research Update

*Maine Invasive Species Network Meeting
March 23, 2023*

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Conservation and Forestry

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www.maine.gov/ipm



Photo: Hillary Peterson

Come Work at the Plant Health Programs!

Are you interested in a job opportunity with lab work, field work, *and* outreach?

- **40 hour per week basis:** starting this spring through the end of next winter
- **Educating plant sellers about:**
 - invasive plants that may become hitchhikers
 - best management practices to prevent weeds
 - develop outreach and educational materials
 - plan, coordinate and implement in-person and online workshops
- **Mosquito trapping and testing activities**
 - assist in selecting sites and servicing mosquito traps weekly
 - assist in mosquito identification
- **Work will be based in Augusta, Maine**
 - some opportunity for telework
 - Some statewide travel



Scan to learn more and apply!

Thank you Mike Galli!



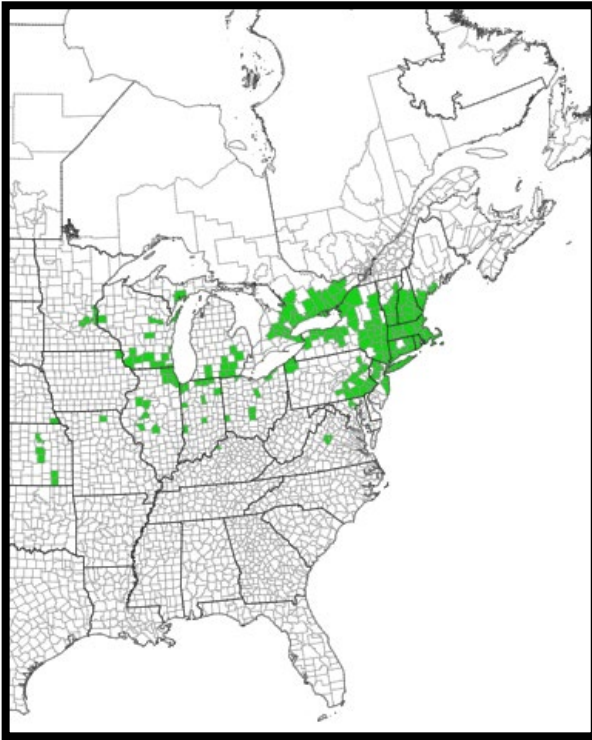
MES Webinar Series: Using *Hypena opulenta* to control Black Swallowwart in Harpswell, Maine by Michael Galli

Thursday, February 9, 2023

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM

[View Event →](#)

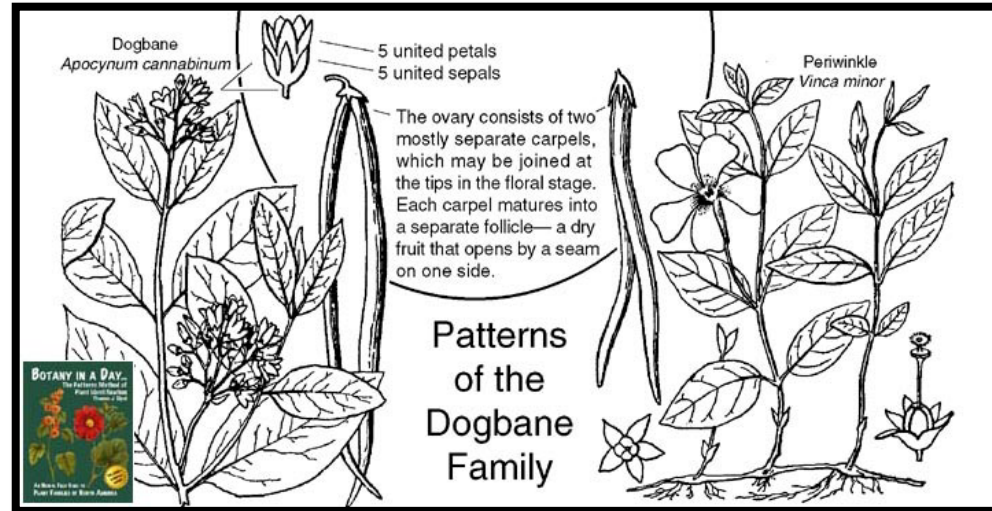
Black Swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*)



**Invasive species in 21 US states,
Ontario, and Quebec**

Pale swallowwort *V. rossicum* also invasive

Origin: Mediterranean region of France and Spain



Belong to the dogbane family (Apocynaceae)

Relatives of milkweed; important implications for monarch butterflies.

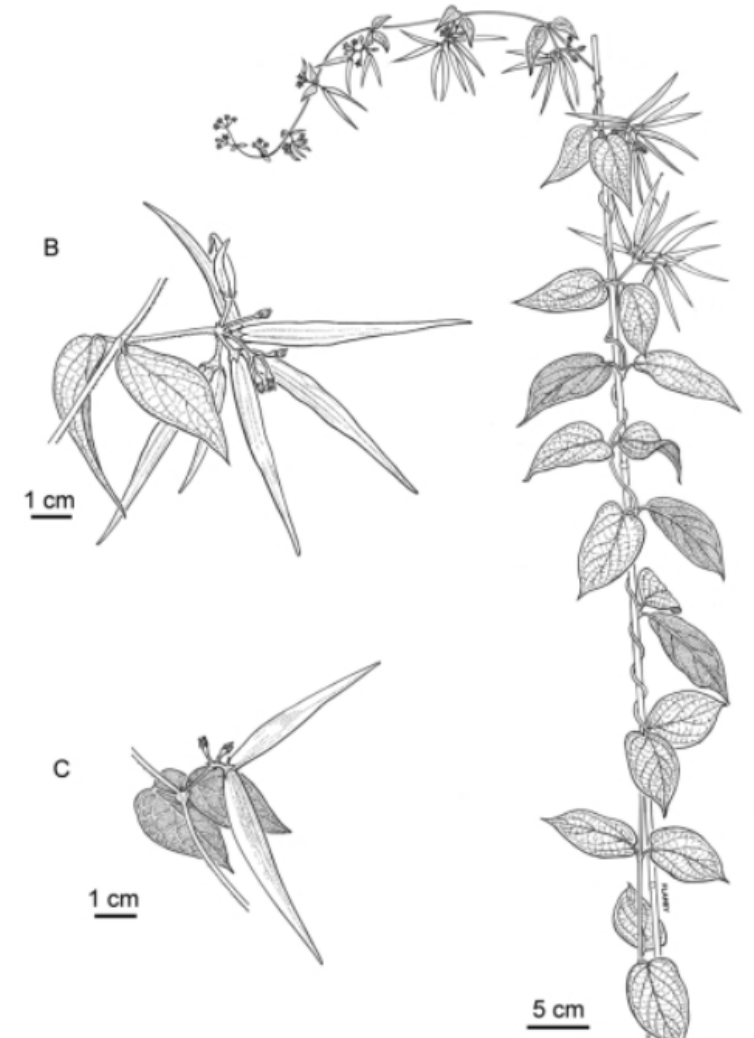


Difficult to control mechanically

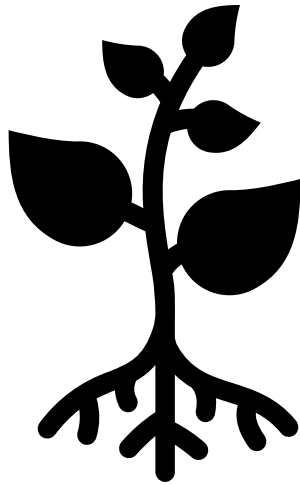
Persistent rhizome and fibrous root.
Repeated cutting and digging needed.

Black Swallowwort Life Cycle

- Begins growing in April and flowering in May or June
- Fruits grow in July and into August
- Swallowwort can self pollinate but are often pollinated by unspecialized flies like blow flies
- Seed pods begin to open in September and the plant begins to die back



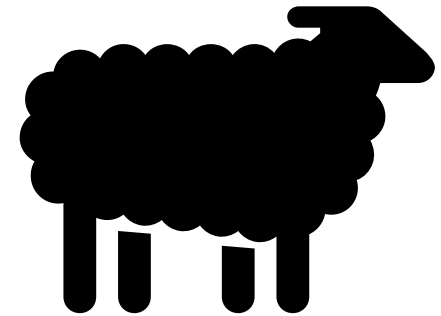
Black Swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*) perennial herbaceous plants & problematic



compete with native vegetation



confuse monarch butterflies



toxic to livestock & damage fencing

Black Swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*) perennial herbaceous plants & problematic

In a field with a proportion of:

77% Common milkweed
23% Black Swallowwort
15.4% of Monarch eggs were found on Black Swallowwort.



confuse monarch butterflies

Table 3. Monarch eggs found on *A. syriaca* and *V. nigrum* stems, as well as stem density, coverage, and relative coverage in three southern Rhode Island pasture fields

Field	Plant	Year	Stems/ 100 m ²	Eggs/ 100 m ²	Coverage (%)	Relative coverage
A	<i>A. syriaca</i>	2001	151	14	—	—
	<i>V. nigrum</i>	2001	281	3	—	—
	<i>A. syriaca</i>	2002	310	0	8.6	0.85
	<i>V. nigrum</i>	2002	565	0	1.5	0.15
B	<i>A. syriaca</i>	2001	109	11	—	—
	<i>V. nigrum</i>	2001	405	2	—	—
	<i>A. syriaca</i>	2002	168	2	5.3	0.75
	<i>V. nigrum</i>	2002	209	0	1.8	0.25
C	<i>A. syriaca</i>	2001	178	19	—	—
	<i>V. nigrum</i>	2001	243	3	—	—
	<i>A. syriaca</i>	2002	156	5	3.9	0.72
	<i>V. nigrum</i>	2002	157	0	1.1	0.28

Black Swallowwort & Biocontrol Timeline

1864

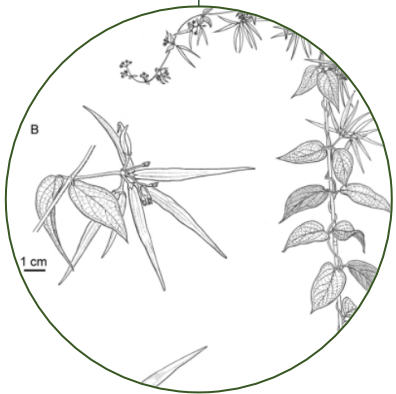
Cultivated in
greenhouses in
Massachusetts

*“escaping from the
botanic garden where it
is a weed and promising
to become naturalized.”*

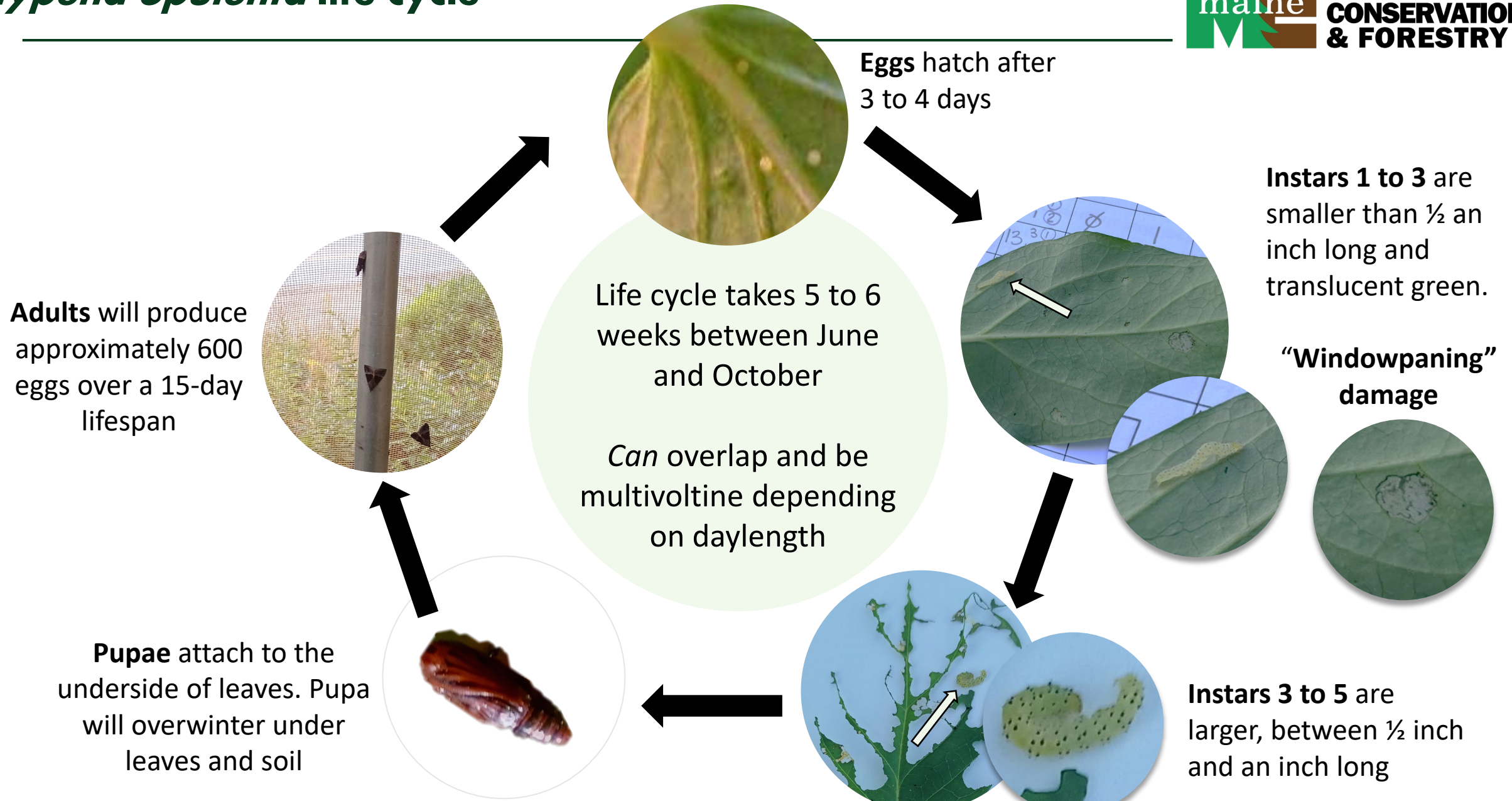


2006

Hypena opulenta
collected on black
swallowwort in Ukraine
and analyzed as a
classical biological
control agent



Hypena opulenta life cycle



Black Swallowwort & Biocontrol Timeline

1864

Cultivated in
greenhouses in
Massachusetts

*“escaping from the
botanic garden where it
is a weed and promising
to become naturalized.”*



2013

H. opulenta first
released in Ottawa in
Canada. Establishment
confirmed in 2018.



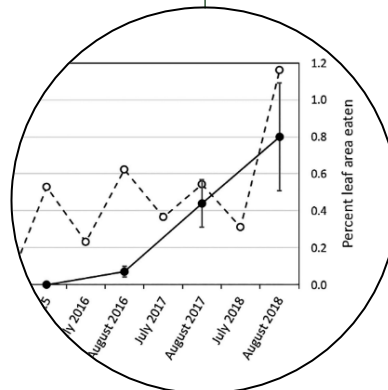
2018 & 2021

H. opulenta released in
Maine (Ogunquit; Joan
Griswold)



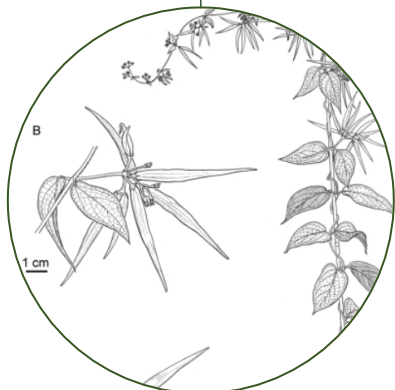
2006

Hypena opulenta
collected on black
swallowwort in Ukraine
and analyzed as a
classical biological
control agent



2017

H. opulenta first
released in the US in RI
and MA by the
Tewksbury lab



Releases in Ogunquit Maine

The Marginal Way, Ogunquit, Maine

2018

- Piscataqua Garden Club awarded grant to the Marginal Way Committee – Goal – **reestablish native vegetation**
- Released larvae into cages at one location – 75 in one release, 275 in a second release
- **Minimal leaf damage**

2021

- Two new nearby locations and cages established
- **Adult** moths released into cages (20M / 20F)
- **Shade cloths** over cages
- **Defoliated** leaves in cages



A Note on Mechanical Control – Pick pods Before Seeds Open



- Pod-Picking volunteer day – annual since 2012
- Many repeat “pod pickers”
- Joan Griswold – blog posts (links below) with details on how to organize an event like this



Objectives of our Study – Two-Part Investigation

1

Investigate if populations of *H. opulenta* **established** in Ogunquit from 2017 & 2021 releases.

2

Release *H. opulenta* in **new locations** and determine which environmental factors relate to success in establishment.

1

Investigation of Establishment of *H. opulenta* Populations in Ogunquit, Maine

Method

5-minute visual surveys for *H. opulenta* damage conducted at six locations along release sites (1 mile)

Results

No caterpillars or evidence of damage found



1

Investigation of Establishment of *H. opulenta* Populations in Ogunquit, Maine

Method

Blacklight sampling to look for adult *H. opulenta* from dusk until 11:00PM

All moths examined under a petri dish.

Results

No adults found.



Plenty of other moths and insects were attracted...



Excellent opportunity for outreach!

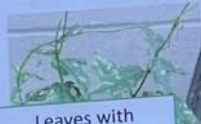
Black Light Sampling for a Very Special Moth!

Classical biological control is the practice of importing, and releasing for establishment, natural enemies to control an introduced (exotic) pest.

Hypena opulenta caterpillars were released in cages on Marginal Way in Ogunquit in 2018 and 2021 to determine if this **biocontrol agent** could be a deterrent to the growth of the invasive black swallowwort plants in a coastal environment. Minimal **leaf damage was observed** around the time of caterpillar release. Defoliated leaves inside the cages demonstrated some moths had mated, eggs had hatched, and that we had larvae feeding on Swallowwort.

The exotic pest species:

Black Swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*)



Leaves with caterpillar damage



Flowers with adult moth feeding

The biocontrol agent:

Hypena opulenta



Tonight's scientific questions:

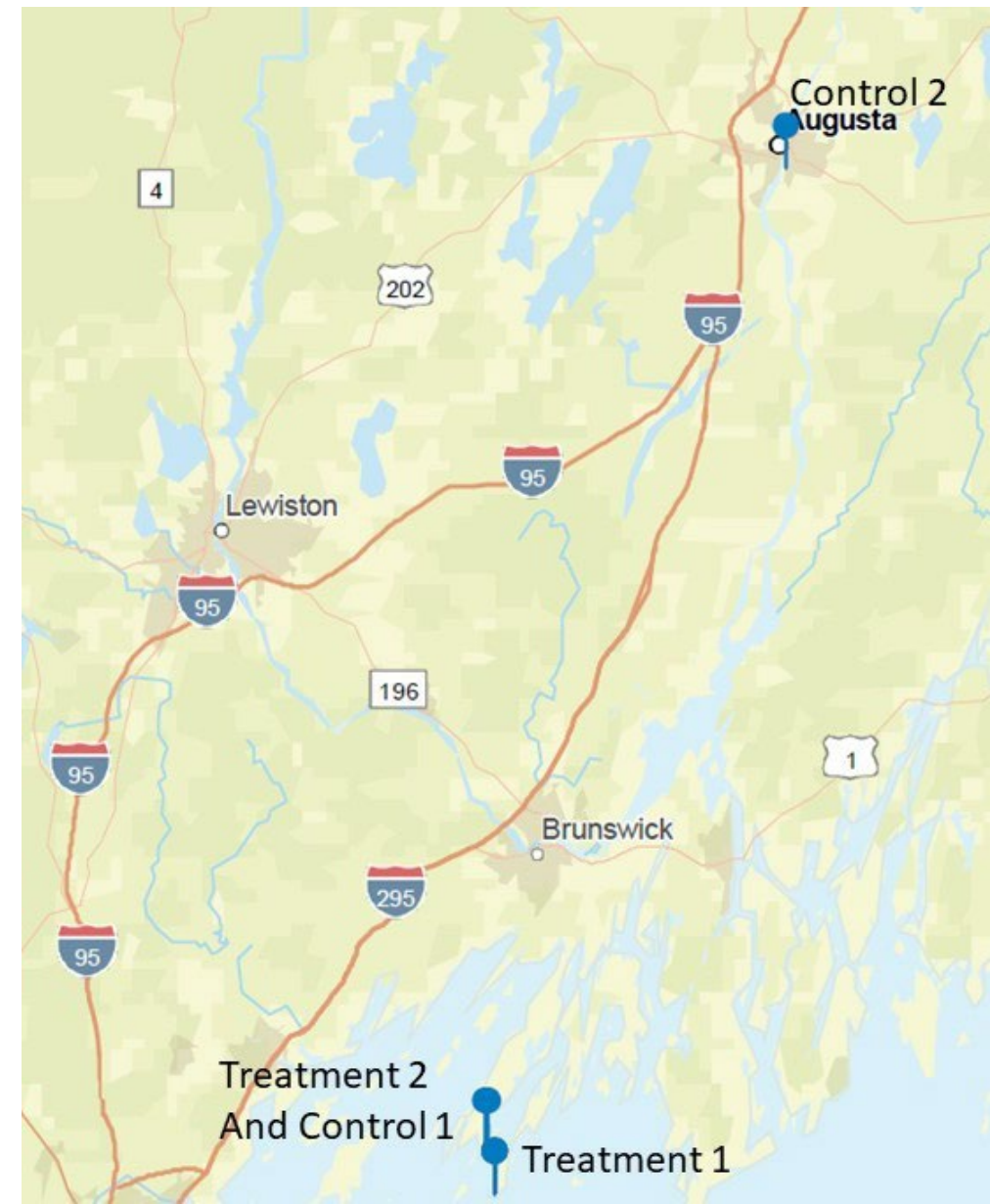
Have moths survived the Maine winters?
Are they here on marginal way?

Black light sampling is how we can find out!

To learn more: contact Hillary Peterson, DACF IPM Entomologist
207-215-4793 / hillary.peterson@maine.gov / maine.gov/ipm

Picking Site Locations

- Large amounts of swallowwort
- Significant amounts of shade as pupa
- Four locations – 2 treatment, 2 control



2

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine



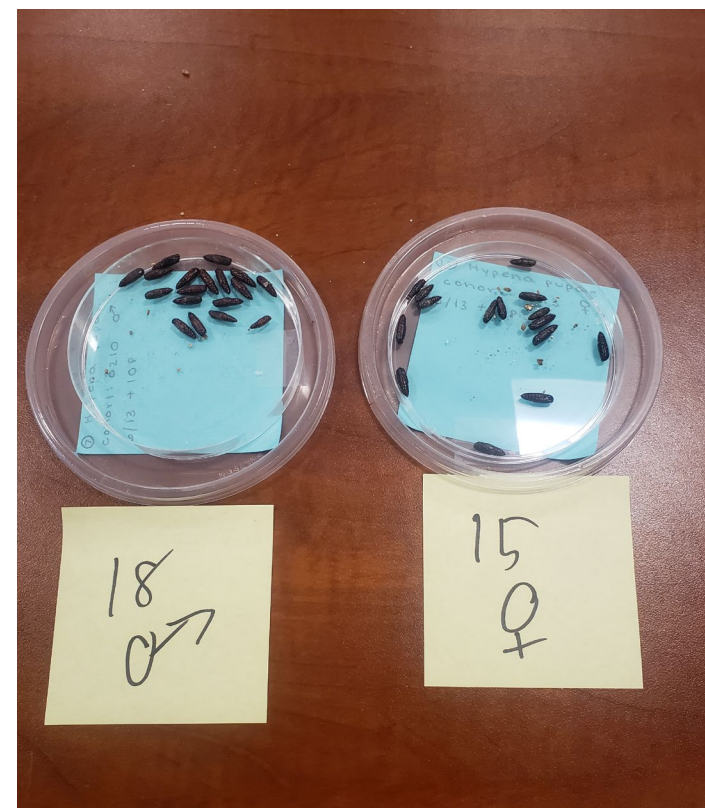
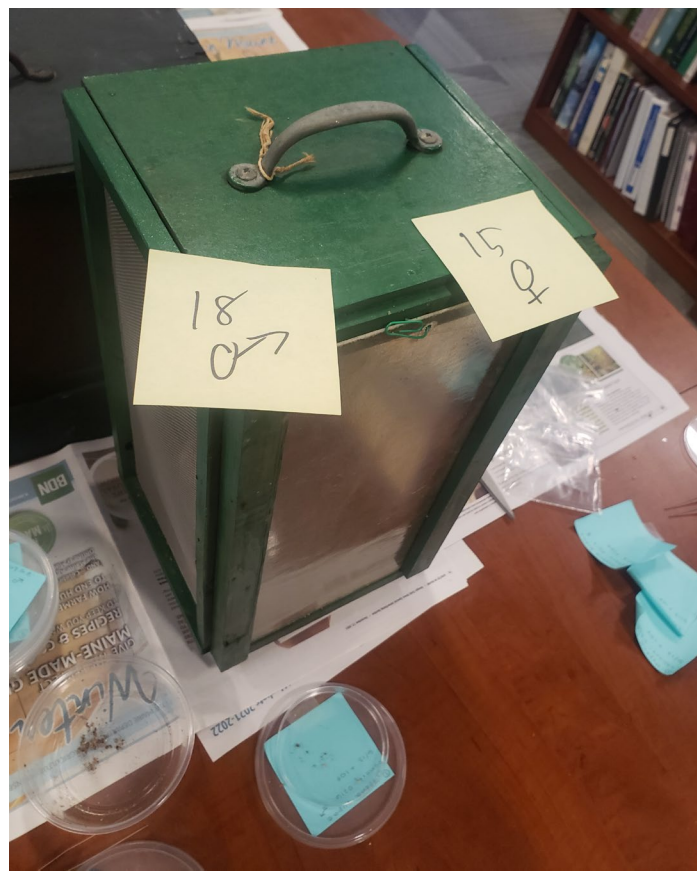
THANK YOU MARY YURLINA!



2

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

- Pupa were unpacked from the cooler on June 14th when they arrived from Tewksbury lab
- Each group contained 18 males and 15 females
- These groups were placed in bug dorms for three days before being released



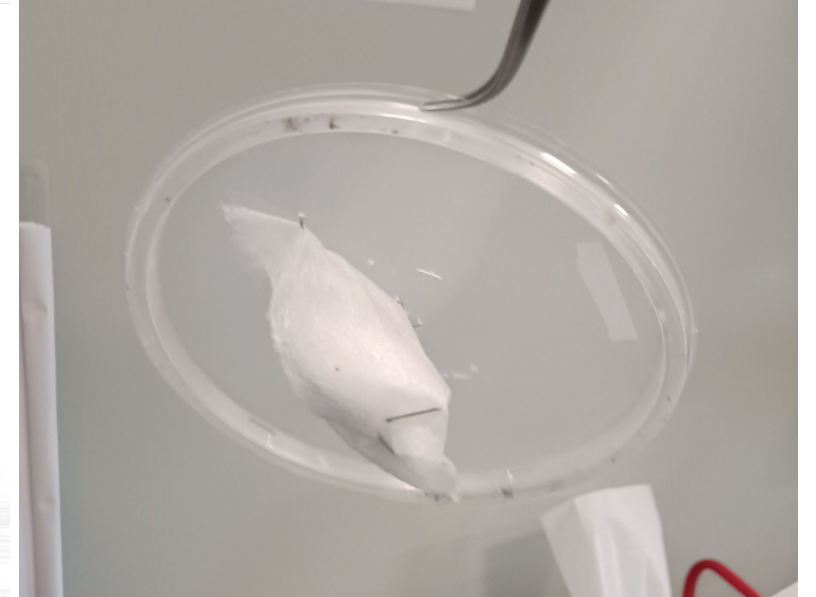
Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Site Visits

Weekly or biweekly from July 7 to October 5

Environmental data collected from Tempo Disc into the Blue Maestro app.

Hourly Measure:
temperature, humidity, dewpoint, pressure



Date	HOBO?	Photo Taken?	# larvae/ instar	# pupae	# moths	# eggs	Damage rating	# damaged leaves/20	Damage rate SQUARE	Comments
7/7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	1	0	Low	10/20 (2H/8W)	0	Leaves investigated for eggs
7/13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 (2nd)	0	0	0	MED	11/20 (5W) (1H)	0	Some plants adjacent to cage w/ damage
07/22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 (3rd)	0	0	0	MED	12/20 2W/10H	0	plants adjacent have bug

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Site Visits

Photo taken inside of cage for visual comparison of changes in swallowwort density



Date	HOBO?	Photo Taken?	# larvae/ instar	# pupae	# moths	# eggs	Damage rating	# damaged leaves/20	Damage rate SQUARE	Comments
7/7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	∅	∅	1	∅	Low	10/20 (24/18W)	∅	Leaves investigated for eggs
7/13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 (2nd)	∅	∅	∅	MED	11/20 (5W) (off)	∅	Some plants adjacent to cage w/ damage
07/22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 (3rd)	∅	∅	∅	MED	12/20 2/10H	∅	plants adjacent more damaged

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Site Visits

5-minute visual survey conducted to search for *H. opulenta* life stages in cage



Date	HOBO?	Photo Taken?	# larvae/ instar	# pupae	# moths	# eggs	Damage rating	# damaged leaves/20	Damage rate SQUARE	Comments
7/7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	∅	∅	1	∅	Low	10/20 (24/18W)	∅	Leaves investigated for eggs
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07/22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 (3rd)	∅	∅	∅	MED	12/20 2W 10H	∅	plants adjacent more damaged

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Site Visits

None = no damage on leaf
 Low = holes in a few scattered leaves
 Med = holes in many leaves
 High = extensive damage on most leaves

Random selection
 Compared damage - holes vs. window panes



Date	HOBO?	Photo Taken?	# larvae/ instar	# pupae	# moths	# eggs	Damage rating	# damaged leaves/20	Damage rate SQUA
7/7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	∅	∅	1	∅	Low	10/20 (2H/8W)	∅
7/13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 (2nd)	∅	∅	∅	MED	11/20 (5W) (1H)	∅
07/22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 (3rd)	∅	∅	∅	MED	12/20 2W/10H	∅

Site Visits



1-meter comparison square
 outside of cage with
 5-minute visual

damaged leaves/20	Damage rate SQUARE	Comments
1/20 4/18W	∅	Leaves investigated for eggs
1/20 W (off)	∅	Some plants adjacent to cage w/ damage
2/20	∅	plants adjacent have bug
2/10H		

2

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Treatment 1 "Land's End"

Enclosure was placed on Harpswell island road in Harpswell, ME



2 Treatment 1: Lands End Location

Bug dorms placed in cages on June 17th and removed on June 28th

- Between July 7th and July 29th: Significant damage to swallowwort
- Almost all leaves showing some damage by July 29th



2 Treatment 1: Lands End Location

8/10/2022: Multiple adult moths were found inside the enclosure as well as 2 pupa.



2 Treatment 1: Lands End Location



Moths found outside the enclosure!

Damage outside of the cage had been observed but it was unclear if larvae would be able to safely pupate and grow into adults outside the cage.

2 Treatment 1: Lands End Location



- **August 18** larvae from this generation had begun to hatch and eat swallowwort
- By **September 1** almost all swallowwort leaves consumed



2 Treatment 1: Lands End Location

- **September 15 - October 5**
Larva pupated and prepared for winter. Seed pods open and swallowwart plants died
- Some pupa were attached to the bars of the enclosure, these pupa were removed and placed under leaf litter.



2

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Treatment 2

Enclosure set up on Harpswell neck road in Harpswell, ME



2 Treatment 2: Harpswell Neck Road

- July 14th Significant damage seen outside of enclosure
- July 29th Swallowwort within enclosure is completely defoliated and the enclosure must be removed.
- When removing enclosure several 5th instar larva were found.

larva compared to
swallowwort leaf on
July 22



2 Treatment 2: Harpswell Neck Road

- Before the enclosure was removed there was some damage to the surrounding Swallowwort
- After removing the enclosure damage was seen much farther from original footprint
- **August 10** – two adult *H. opulenta* were observed
- **August 26** – damage was not noticeably decreasing but the tips of swallowwort in the original footprint began to die.



August 18 – 26

Foliage began to grow into the empty space left by the swallowwort including golden rod and Rubus spp.



2 Treatment 2: Harpswell Neck Road

- After August Swallowwort began to regrow and some of the damaged Swallowwort regrew entire stalks
- Almost no new damage is seen, only pre-existing damage



2

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Control 1

Control 1 was placed across the street of treatment 2 site.



07/29/2022



8/26/2022



No damage was seen there. Swallowwort in the enclosure seemed to be heavily competing against the other plants at the site.

9/01/2022



10/04/2022

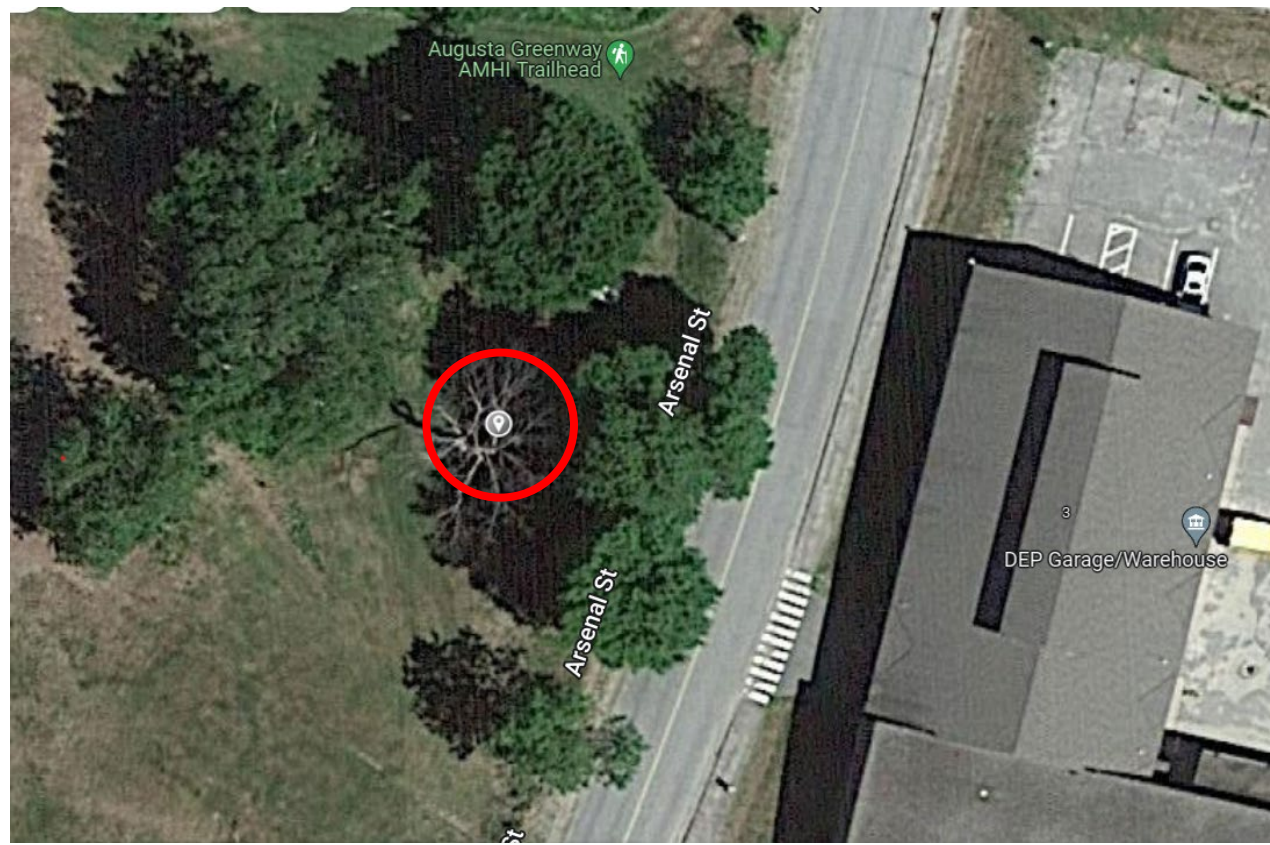


2

Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Control 2

Control 2 was located in Augusta on Arsenal Street a short walk from the Deering building. It contains swallowwort even though it is not close to the other changes.

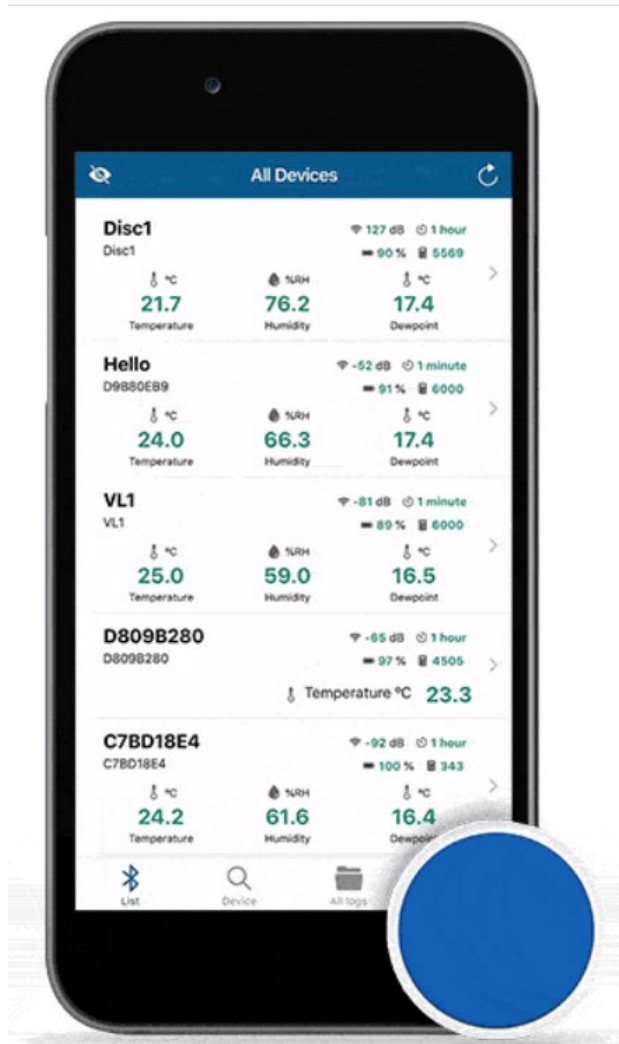




Control 2 has shown no signs of damage even though most of the foliage around the swallowwort shows significant insect damage.



Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

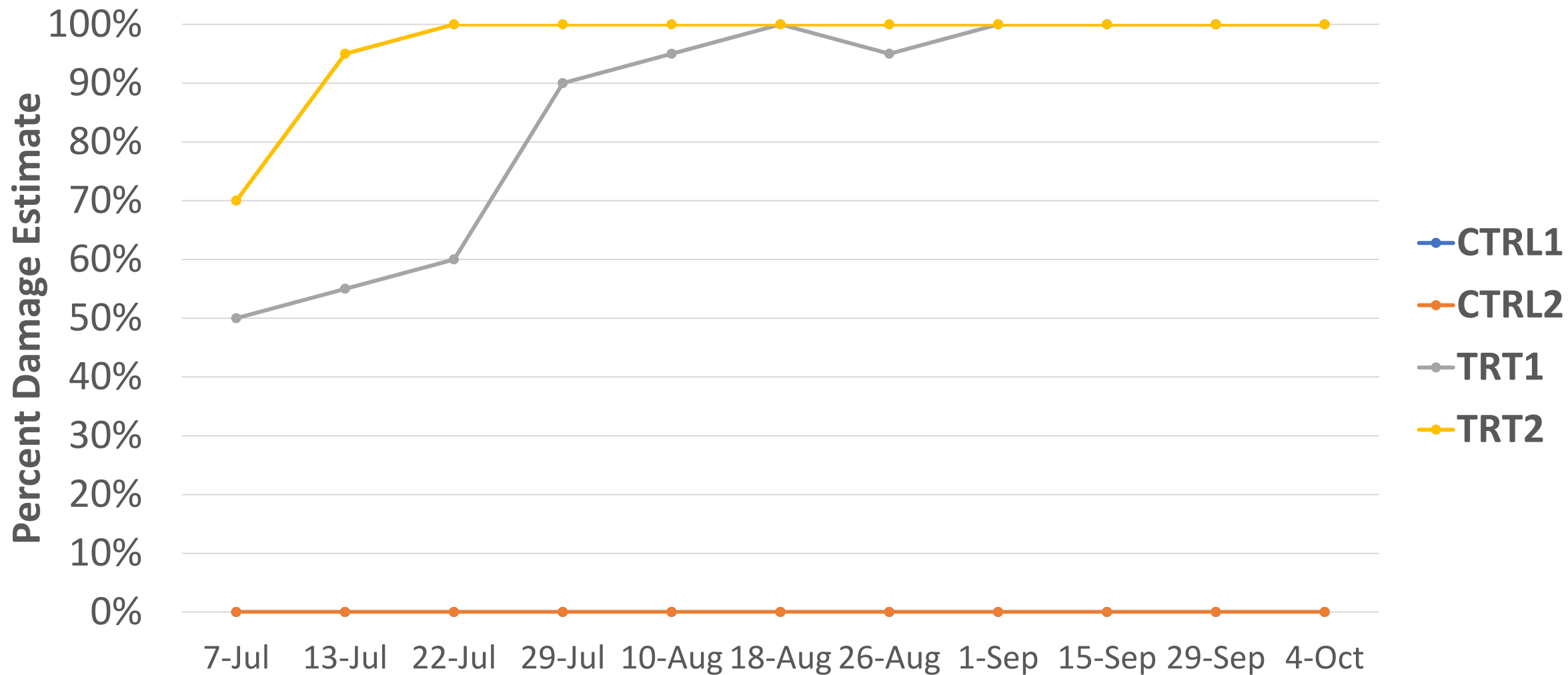


Average of temperature (Celsius) at Time of Day

Time of Day	12 AM	6 AM	12 PM	6 PM
Control 1	16.6	16.5	27.8	24.7
Control 2	15.5	14.7	23.3	21.9
Treatment 1	15.4	14.8	20.5	17.4
Treatment 2	16.0	14.8	20.2	20.8

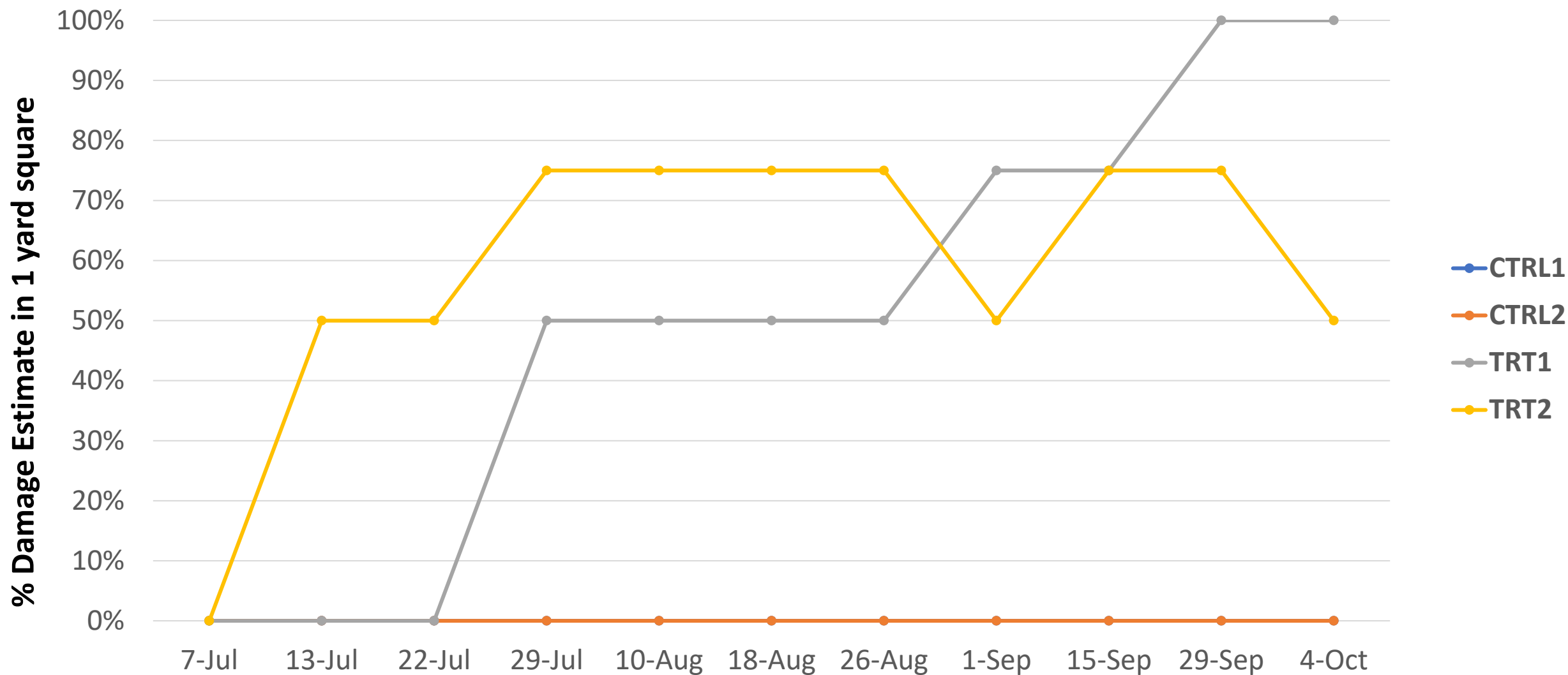
Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Damage of Swallowwort Leaves in Cages Over Time



Establish new location of *H. opulenta* Populations in Harpswell, Maine

Damage of Swallowwort Leaves Outside Cages Over Time



Conclusions

1

Investigate if populations of *H. opulenta* **established** in Ogunquit from 2017 & 2021 releases.



No evidence seen for establishment, however, mechanical control yielding decreased swallowwort

2

Release *H. opulenta* in **new locations** and determine which environmental factors relate to success in establishment



Pupal rearing and adult release into shaded cages led to second generation.
Need to revisit to determine establishment.