

## Section IX

### Extension and Consulting: Notes from the Field

#### **INSECT IDENTIFICATION SERVICES**

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Accurate identification allows for the most effective means of pest control either in the field or close at home. The Oregon State University Extension Service provides identification services for the public and agricultural sectors to help protect and manage their resources. Entomology Extension agents are trained to identify many common insects and their close relatives, spiders, ticks, mites, and centipedes, which are collectively known as arthropods. An Extension agent trained in entomology possesses background knowledge on control methods and general biology, which allows the specialist to suggest information and resources for selection of efficient control measures for common pests. Identification services are available through the Oregon State University Insect ID Clinic and also through some county Extension Service offices that have Master Gardener programs.

#### **Where to send your samples?**

Fill out an insect identification submission form with as much pertinent information as possible. The form is available in some Extension centers/offices and is obtainable online:

[http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/bpp/Plant\\_Clinic/Insect%20ID%20Form.pdf](http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/bpp/Plant_Clinic/Insect%20ID%20Form.pdf)

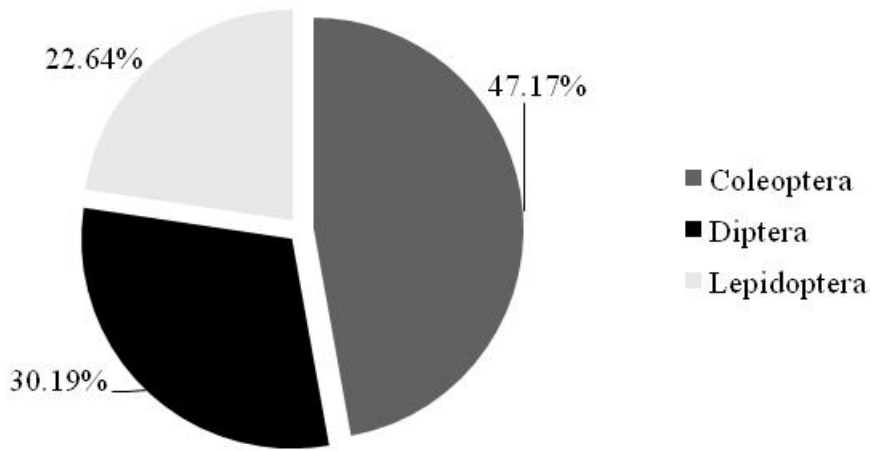
In eastern Oregon, excluding Arachnida (spiders), the top three groups that arrived for identification are Coleoptera, Diptera and Lepidoptera (Figure 1). Within Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Scarabeidae, Chrysomelidae and Tenebrionidae take the top four spots; while within Diptera, Chironomidae and Tipulidae (Table 1). Noctuidae represent more than 50% of the samples within Lepidoptera (Table 1). Close to 65.2% of the samples came from home owners, while 34.8%, are brought by growers or field men.

More information

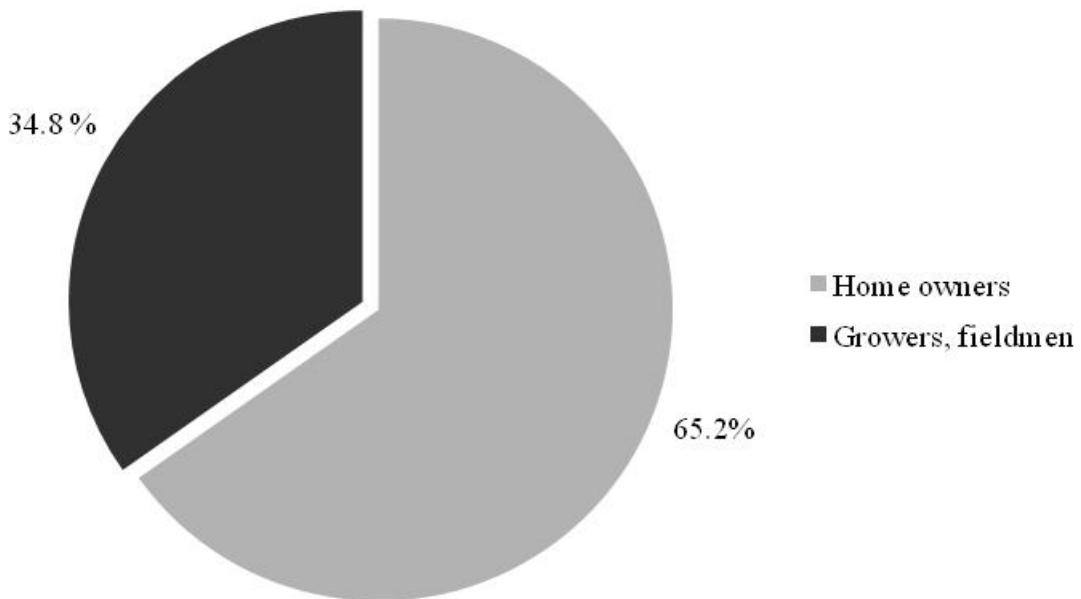
Hollis, B.C., S.I. Rondon, and J. Young. 2009. Identifying insects and arthropods in Oregon. Oregon State University Extension Service Publication. June. EC 1630-E

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pdf/pnw/EC1630E.pdf>

**Fig. 1.** Distribution of samples received for identification by Order excluding Arachnida (spiders), Hermiston, OR 2006-2008



**Fig. 2.** Origin of samples, Hermiston, OR 2006-2008



**Table 1.** Distribution (%) of samples brought for identification by Order and by Family ,  
Hermiston, OR 2005-2008

| <b>Coleoptera</b> | %  | <b>Diptera</b>  | %  | <b>Lepidoptera</b> | %  |
|-------------------|----|-----------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Cerambycidae      | 20 | Chironomidae    | 19 | Noctuidae          | 50 |
| Scarabaeidae      | 16 | Tipulidae       | 13 | Pyralidae          | 17 |
| Chrysomelidae     | 12 | Rhaphidiidae    | 6  | Tortricidae        | 8  |
| Tenebrionidae     | 12 | Scianidae       | 6  | Arctiidae          | 8  |
| Carabidae         | 8  | Eumerus         | 6  | Pieridae           | 8  |
| Dermestidae       | 8  | Anthomyidae     | 6  | Lymantridae        | 8  |
| Nitidulidae       | 8  | Dolichopodidae  | 6  |                    |    |
| Curculionidae     | 8  | Heleomyzidae    | 6  |                    |    |
| Elateridae        | 4  | Culicidae       | 6  |                    |    |
| Bruchidae         | 4  | Nematocera      | 6  |                    |    |
|                   |    | Anthomyiidae    | 6  |                    |    |
|                   |    | Syrphidae       | 6  |                    |    |
|                   |    | Ceratopogonidae | 6  |                    |    |