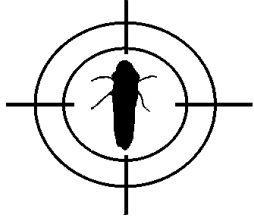


Kern-Tulare

GWSS Update



A project of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Task Force of Kern and Tulare Counties. Participants: Agricultural Commissioner Offices of Kern and Tulare Counties, California Department of Food and Agriculture, University of California-Cooperative Extension, U.S. Department of Agriculture (APHIS and ARS Divisions).

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Web sites: www.kernag.com/kpp.htm and www.co.kern.ca.us/farm/luvisi.htm

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GWSS experts assert efficiency of yellow sticky traps

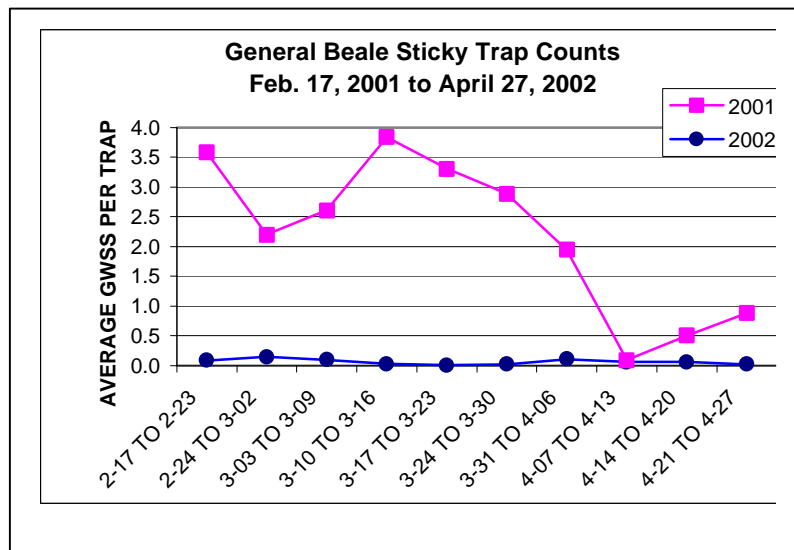
Representatives from the Kern County Agricultural Commissioner's office, California Department of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, University of California-Cooperative Extension, and farm managers and growers from the Highway 65 corridor met May 7 to discuss the measures necessary to abate the GWSS populations between Seventh Standard Road and the Tulare County line.

The meeting covered a brief history of the spread of GWSS, the effective management tools identified and implemented in the General Beale Road Pilot Project, and compliance agreements

necessary for reimbursement if a GWSS application is needed along the Highway 65 corridor. Treatment thresholds, size of area to be treated, and post-treatment trap densities were discussed but not finalized.

An industry representative attending the meeting questioned the effectiveness of the yellow sticky panel traps. In response, the color yellow has

been scientifically proven to be, by far, the most effective color attractant for GWSS.



Research has also shown that the yellow sticky panel trap is more effective than a simple blunder trap. With no known pheromone to attract GWSS at this time, color remains the strongest attractant available. Research on trap improvements continues.

After the severe spread of Pierce's Disease in the Temecula area, counties throughout California began surveying for GWSS with yellow sticky panel traps. With most counties having limited resources, the panel traps have been an effective tool. They have successfully detected infested areas in Butte, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Tulare and Kern counties.

The General Beale Road Pilot Project has exhibited the importance of using all available tools. Yellow sticky panel traps, visual and beat sheet surveys, foliar and systemic pesticides, repellants and bio-control are all important aspects of a successful IPM program.

The yellow sticky panel trap will continue to be a mechanism used to detect GWSS, trigger an initial response to an area, add data to treatment protocols, and maintain GWSS population data over time.

— *David Elms, CDFA Associate Biologist*

Kern's GWSS management program collects trap data

Sticky trap data during the first week of May continue to show very low trap captures. Of the approximately 4,000 traps in Kern County's GWSS management zones, only 143 adult GWSS were found.

One hundred sixteen of these adults were located in the project's north area, which is the only region that continues to demonstrate very light sharpshooter activity. This region had 49 traps that showed the presence of adult sharpshooters within the 661 traps in the trapping area.

Sunny days and warmer temperatures continue throughout Kern County. Our survey crews will be on the lookout for possible increasing nymph and adult GWSS activity as these warmer days continue.

— *Kern County Department of Agriculture*

Kern-Tulare GWSS Task Force to meet June 5

The GWSS Task Force of Kern and Tulare Counties will meet at 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 5 at the Kern County Agricultural Commissioner's Office in Bakersfield.

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