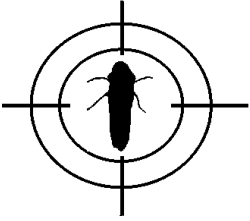


**Kern-Tulare**

# **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).*

**Contact:** Don Luvisi, project coordinator, (661) 868-6226 / [daluvisi@ucdavis.edu](mailto:daluvisi@ucdavis.edu)  
**Web sites:** [www.kernag.com/kpp.kpp.htm](http://www.kernag.com/kpp.kpp.htm) and [www.co.kern.ca.us/farm/farm.htm](http://www.co.kern.ca.us/farm/farm.htm)

**August 4, 2001**

## **Bulk grape shipments must follow GWSS protocol**

Harvesting of bulk grapes — grapes that have not been commercially packed, juiced, canned, crushed or dried — is underway.

In an effort to prevent the artificial spread of the Pierce's Disease bacterium and its vectors, growers must assure that a compliance certificate tag will accompany all bulk grape shipments from counties with an infested area. The certificate tag certifies that the load is free from any viable life stages of the GWSS.

Green-punched compliance certification tags must be issued for bulk grape shipments originating from vineyards located in the non-infested area of a county with an infestation. Loads from the non-infested area would be expected to be free of GWSS by virtue of its location.

However, growers should always be watchful for any signs of GWSS. Care should be taken when crews are moving from the infested area to the non-infested area. Adopt any necessary procedures that would eliminate transporting GWSS with harvest crews and equipment.

Yellow-punched compliance certification tags will be issued for bulk grape shipments originating from vineyards located in the infested area of the county. Loads originating from infested area must be free of GWSS.

To meet the performance standard of zero live life stages of GWSS, growers must either apply a pre-harvest treatment or have their vineyard(s) declared "free-from" the GWSS based upon trapping and visual surveys by the Agricultural Commissioner's office.

Kern County Agricultural biologists are actively enforcing California regulations and the conditions of each compliance agreement signed by growers. Biologists are currently surveying and trapping grape vineyards, monitoring harvesters, inspecting loads, trapping wineries, enforcing treatment protocols, checking manifests, and watching for any signs of GWSS in all grape harvesting activities.

*—Kern County Agricultural Commissioner's Office*

## **Treatments completed in Bena Road citrus**

Treatments for GWSS in the Bena Road area were completed this past week. In addition, the windbreaks were treated over the weekend. This should wrap up GWSS treatments in the area at this time.

USDA-APHIS personnel are completing their post-treatment sampling as soon as the re-entry interval on the insecticide expires. A full analysis of the insecticide efficacy for all treated groves should be available for next week's *GWSS Update*.

We will continue to monitor GWSS populations in the area with both sticky traps and direct observations. Since there were many eggs being laid at this time, it is likely that we will see another increase in the adult population as the nymphs hatch and mature into adults. The insecticides used for these foliar applications will likely have had little affect on the eggs.

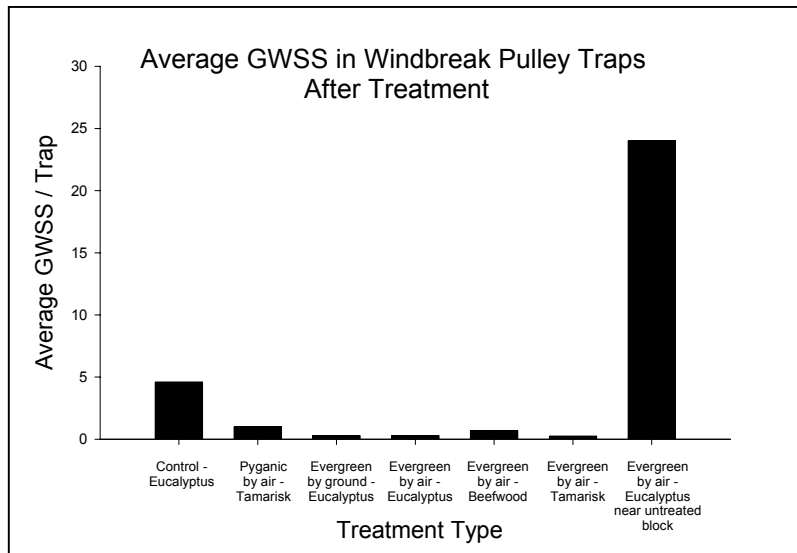
Results of pre- and post-treatment sampling are on file at our field laboratory. Growers are encouraged either to stop by and get a copy or give us a call and we will fax you that data. We can be reached at (661) 363-7025.

— USDA-APHIS scientists

## General Beale windbreak treatments revisited

The windbreak areas in the General Beale Road Pilot Project were treated for GWSS Sunday, July 1 with a combination of Evergreen and Pyganic (registered for organic growers).

These treatments were made by both ground and air depending on the location of the windbreak. The graph at right shows the results from the different windbreak types and application methods. One line of eucalyptus trees remained untreated due to its proximity to a major road and served as our “control” block. Traps in this area averaged 4.6 GWSS adults after the treatment, while traps in other treated windbreaks were below one GWSS adult.



The one exception was two sets of pulley traps located in eucalyptus adjacent to a small, untreated block of citrus. This citrus appears to have been missed during the Admire applications earlier this spring. GWSS have been detected in this grove and been treated with an additional foliar application. However, the adults appear to be migrating back and forth between the citrus and eucalyptus. Another foliar application is planned to treat both the citrus and windbreak at the same time.

The high levels of GWSS adults in these two sets of pulley traps raised the overall average of GWSS when looking at all pulley traps combined, as shown in last week's *GWSS Update*. The overall effect of the July 1 windbreak treatment was a decrease in GWSS numbers in most of the windbreaks.

— *USDA-APHIS scientists*

### **Fax changes? E-mail?**

For changes in your fax number, or if you'd prefer to receive *GWSS Update* by e-mail, contact Catherine Merlo at (661) 664-1988 or at [cmm55@aol.com](mailto:cmm55@aol.com).

###