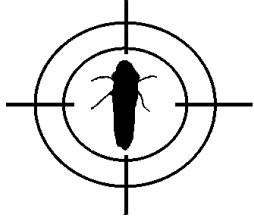


Kern-Tulare GWSS Update



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).

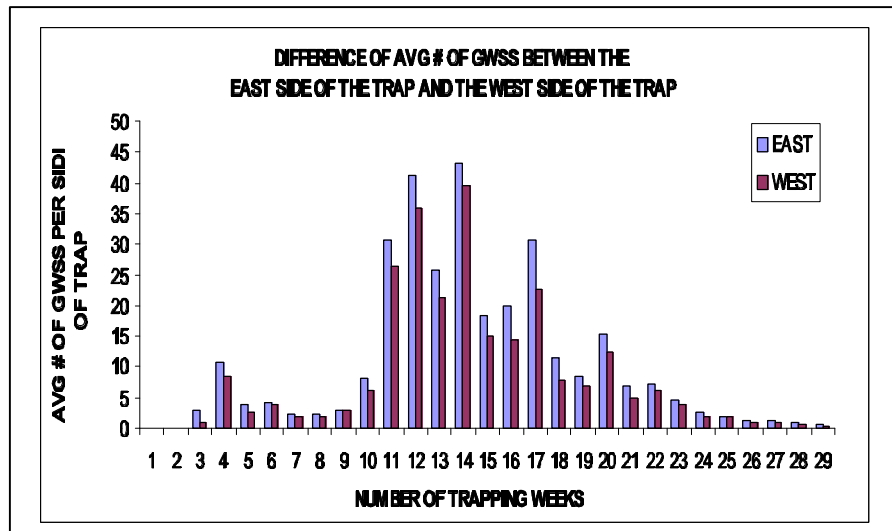
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October 27, 2001

Higher GWSS counts found on Bena Road's east side traps

Starting the week of April 8, CDFA trappers started setting traps in the Bena Road area facing east and west. Trappers monitored how many GWSS were found on either side.

The adult counts on the east side of the traps are consistently greater than that of the counts on



the west. It is unknown why this is occurring. However, CDFA is researching possible conclusions, such as shade vs. sunlight, wind direction and flight habits.

CDFA will continue to monitor the amount of GWSS found on the traps that face east and west. The chart at right shows the counts for each side of the trap per seven-day exposure. Please note that the numbers on the x-axis represent the number of trapping weeks starting from April 8 to April 14 for week No. 1 through October 21 to October 27.

— CDFA

Tulare County focuses on urban areas, citrus shipments

The survey of the fall Porterville/Terra Bella quarantined areas identified 798 properties that showed recent or active infested urban properties.

All of these infested properties are within the existing quarantine boundaries and do not represent spread of GWSS populations. All of these positive properties are being treated, along with adjacent ones, to again try and maintain the program goals of containing the spread of GWSS in Tulare County.

The fall survey of commercial groves around the Magnolia Packinghouse have not turned up any viable egg masses or live insects.

On another front, we have started to receive bulk navel shipments out of southern Kern County. On Oct. 24, six loads of fruit infested with adult GWSS were received by two packinghouses in Tulare County. All six loads are being held in sealed sweat, and the fruit will not be released for further processing until no live insects are found.

All six loads of fruit arrived under “yellow tag,” signifying that while they were from the infested area, the fruit was from groves with no trap finds, or had been cleared as “free from” by Kern County inspectors through visual inspections. The shipper is now in the process of reevaluating where they will ship their product in the future.

— *Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office*

Counts reveal low numbers of egg-laying GWSS, nymphs

Data from field sampling and observations indicate that GWSS adults are laying very few eggs right now.

In addition, very few nymphs are still being found and most of them are in the late fourth or fifth instar.

The current population of adults will be those that over-winter and begin laying eggs again next spring. This suggests that GWSS adults undergo some type of reproductive diapause, and this facet of the insect’s biology may potentially be exploited in various management strategies.

— *USDA*

Find GWSS and PD photos online

For numerous links to PD sites and photos, visit UC Riverside’s site at:

- www.ucr.edu/news/gwss

Excellent photos of PD symptoms can be found at the UC-IPM Web site at:

- <http://axp.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r302101211.html>. Click on “symptoms.”

UC Berkeley’s College of Natural Resources has created a PD photo site. Go to:

- www.cnr.berkeley.edu/xylella and click on “Control guidelines for Pierce’s Disease in California.” Under “PD Symptoms,” you can find early spring, summer and fall photos.

Fewer groves in Bena Road to receive second treatment

USDA field crews have completed sampling all citrus groves within the Bena Road area. The results indicate that 26 of the 43 groves there remain above the action threshold of one adult GWSS per sample unit (Tree).

The numbers of groves that will require treatment are down considerably over those that were treated with foliar applications at the end of July. Seven of the 33 groves that were previously treated fall below the action threshold and will not be treated for GWSS adults.

Growers are currently being contacted and asked to treat again if

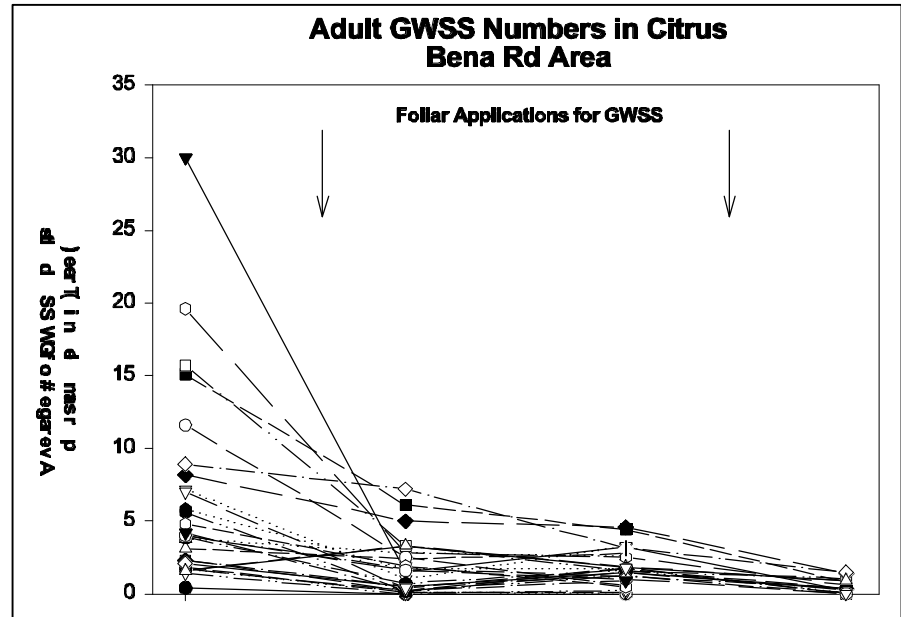
adult GWSS exceed the action threshold. As before, growers will have several choices of insecticides to choose from.

The graph shows significant reductions in GWSS numbers in citrus groves in the Bena Road area since the organized treatment effort began. Each symbol on the graph represents a single grove. The average, considering only groves that still have treatable levels of GWSS, is about 2.25 adults per tree, with a range from a low of 1.0 to a high of 7.25.

Overall, the number of GWSS adults and nymphs is low in that area compared to numbers seen in July. However, the goal of the second foliar application is to reduce the standing adult portion of the population that will over-winter.

With the combined effects of this fall foliar application and over-wintering mortality, the numbers of adults that survive until spring should be much lower. Comparison of the methods used in General Beale Road area and those used in the Bena Road area should provide valuable information in developing area wide GWSS management strategies.

Finally, we ask growers to let Russel Carlson know when they have made the application, and when the re-entry interval will expire so that we can collect post-treatment efficacy data. This helps us minimize the potential for GWSS movement between treated and non-treated areas, which affects the accuracy of the data we are collecting.



— USDA

Stop PD early

All growers and vineyard managers need to remove any yellow or weak-growing vines. In fact, tests have indicated some of these vines *are* infected with Pierce's Disease. It's better to remove two or three suspect vines, especially in areas infested with GWSS. The alternative is the removal of many more vines if PD spreads.

— *Don Luvisi*

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