Florida Citrus Advanced Technology Program

QUARTERLY & FINAL REPORTS: Control of Citrus Greening, Canker & Emerging Diseases of Citrus

Instructions Complete the fields based on your project specs. When finished, save the form to your local disk using a unique name. Then, go to **http://research.fcprac.com**, and log in with your user name and password using Researcher Login in the lower left. Find this project title and click on **Submit a Report**. Update your profile information if needed, then upload this report as directed.

2009-2010 REPORT	CATEGORY (drop-down)	TODAY'S DATE (m/d/yr)
◉ *Quarterly Report* ○ *Annual Report* ○ *Final*	Psyllid	10/15/09

WHAT IS THE "HEADLINE" FOR THIS REPORT (e.g. a one-sentence "newspaper headline" describing what you accomplished)

TITLE and CONTACT INFORMATION

Proposal Title Direct Grower Assistance: Development and Evaluation of Citrus Grower Psyllid Management Programs

Principal Investigator Michael E Rogers	*PI Last Name* Rogers
Email mrgrs@ufl.edu	*FDACS Contract Number* 00073016
Phone 863-956-1151	*Project Duration (years)* 2 *Year of Project* 1
Organization UF/IFAS/CREC	*Total Direct Funds (current year)* 107,723

REPORT UPDATE (650 words; provide details about your headline)

Activities (2009) of Pasco B. Avery, postdoctoral associate who is supported by these funds to provide assistance to citrus growers on the east coast.

1) Packers of Indian River, Ltd. - Ft. Pierce : Continue monitoring psyllids along the border using yellow sticky cards. Data collected is being used to produce a distribution graphic for assessing the psyllid population dynamics throughout the year for the grower. Populations peaked in March and August.

2) IMG Citrus – Fellsmere: Assessing and comparing the abundance of psyllids in orange and grapefruit trees managed by the same chemical spray program in two 10 acre blocks (1 block for each fruit tree type) using the following techniques: monitoring inside the block with yellow sticky traps, tap sampling, flush sampling, and assessing flush density. Results thus far indicate that there appear to be more psyllids found on orange than grapefruit trees with similar flushing patterns; but have only assessed for 2 months since August.

3) Pine Ranch, Inc. – Lorida: Continue assessing the effectiveness of various chemical sprays for managing psyllids using yellow sticky traps, tap and flush samples. Generally the population is low, but the numbers of psyllids may be influenced by the abandoned grove near the monitoring site.

4) River Country Citrus, Inc. – Okeechobee: Continue assessing the effectiveness of various chemical sprays for managing psyllids using yellow sticky traps, tap and flush samples on young trees. Very low numbers present on young (2 yrs old) trees using imidacloprid. Also assessing and comparing the abundance of psyllids in orange and grapefruit trees managed by the same oil spray program in two 10 acre blocks (1 block for each fruit tree type) using the following techniques: monitoring inside the block with yellow sticky traps, tap sampling, flush sampling, and assessing flush density. In general, results indicate that there appear to be more psyllids found on orange than grapefruit trees with similar flushing patterns; but have only assessed for 2 months since August.

5) Lindsey Groves – Vero Beach: Assessing and comparing the abundance of psyllids in orange and grapefruit trees managed by the same organic approved program in two 10 acre blocks (1 block for each fruit tree type) using the following techniques: monitoring inside the block with yellow sticky traps, tap sampling, flush sampling, and assessing flush density. In general, results indicate that there appear to be more psyllids found on oranges than grapefruit with similar flushing patterns; but have only assessed for 2 months since August.

6) Premier Citrus – Vero Beach: Assessing and comparing the abundance of psyllids in orange and grapefruit trees managed by the same chemical spray program in two 10 acre blocks (1 block for each fruit tree type) using the following techniques: monitoring inside the block with yellow sticky traps, tap sampling, flush sampling, and assessing flush density. In general, results indicate that there appear to be no differences in psyllid abundance between orange and grapefruit trees with similar flushing patterns; but have only assessed for 2 months since August.