

California Red Scale – Third Generation

	1st male flight	1st gen. crawlers	2nd male flight	2nd gen. crawlers	3rd male flight	3rd gen. crawlers	4th male flight
Degree Days	biofix	550 DD	1100 DD	1650 DD	2200 DD	2750 DD	3300 DD
Kern	Mar 1	May 9	June 13	July 3	July 24	Aug 7	Aug 28
Tulare	Mar 1	May 16	June 20	July 3	July 24	Aug 14	Sept 6
Fresno	Mar 8	May 16	June 20	July 10	July 31	Aug 14	Sept 10

Current DD (as of September 26) – 3815 Kern, 3604 Tulare, 3536 Fresno

Moderate temperatures have been the norm for much of September, with the degree-day accumulation slowing to an average of 15 heat units per day, as opposed to 25 per day throughout the month of August. The fourth generation flight would have occurred during the first two weeks of September for the majority of the Central Valley citrus growing region, and growers measuring fourth flight scale populations needed to have pheromone cards out before then. At this time, all stages of red scale are present in heavily infested orchards. CRS Degree-day calculations for various regions of the San Joaquin Valley are maintained on our website: <http://citrusent.uckac.edu/DegreeDay.htm>.

California Red Scale Resistance Survey

We are looking for orchards with heavy red scale densities to test for **organophosphate resistance** and **Esteem resistance**. We need about 80 scale-infested fruit per site. The fruit can be delivered to Lindcove (22963 Carson Ave., Exeter) or the Kearney Ag Center (9240 S. Riverbend Ave.), or you can fax us a map (559-646-6593) and we will collect it ourselves. For more information, please contact Greg Montez at (559) 646-6597.

Wolbachia Survey

We are looking for sites with heavy *Aphytis* wasp parasitism to send to the UC Riverside Entomology Department, where they will be tested for *Wolbachia*. *Wolbachia* is a bacteria that is sometimes found inside the *Aphytis* parasite. If a *Wolbachia* infected male mates with an uninfected female, they don't produce live offspring. If the mating pair are both infected or both uninfected, then there is no problem. The researchers (R. Stouthamer, R. Luck) at UCR want to know whether populations of *Aphytis* in the San Joaquin Valley are *Wolbachia* infected or uninfected. If you can provide us with 40+ pieces of scale-infested fruit, please deliver them to Lindcove Field Station. For more information, please contact Greg Montez at (559) 646-6597.

Diaprepes Root Weevil infestation in California- Exotic Pest Invasion

Diaprepes root weevil is a pest of citrus and many other crops in the Caribbean and Florida. The larval stage feeds on roots and can girdle citrus trees and make them more susceptible to Phytophthora. In September, a dead adult weevil was found in a gypsy moth trap in an urban area of Newport Beach CA. Surveys were conducted by CDFA using beating sheets and a number of other adults were found within a ½ mile radius of the initial find. A Scientific Advisory Panel will be meeting within the next few weeks, to discuss an eradication program for this pest.

For more information on the biology and damage potential of this pest for citrus, print out the free, downloadable pdf file brochure 8131: Diaprepes Root Weevil

<http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu/pdf/8131.pdf>

Citrus Greening Found in Florida – Exotic Disease Invasion

The Asian citrus psyllid arrived in Florida in 1998 and has distributed itself on citrus throughout the state. It is an efficient vector of the bacterial disease called citrus greening or Huanglongbing. This is one of the most devastating diseases of citrus. In August 2005, Florida officials, surveying for canker disease, discovered trees with symptoms of citrus greening. The molecular technique, PCR, has now confirmed over 100 infected trees in Dade and Broward Counties. For the most part, the infected trees are backyard citrus plantings. Surveying is continuing to find the full range of the infected trees. A Scientific Advisory Panel is meeting to develop a plan for eradication of this disease. The presence of the disease in Florida heightens the need for vigilance and prevention of Asian citrus psyllid establishing in California and the importance of disease-free budwood. The disease can be spread by grafting infested budwood, by the psyllid, and possibly by seed.

For more information see our web site with a downloadable brochure:

<http://citrusent.uckac.edu/psyllid/psyllidbrochureAug05.pdf>

Bean Thrips

Fruit shipped to Australia must be free of bean thrips. This pest can burrow in and hide as an adult in the navel end of oranges. Protocols have been established for sampling for adult bean thrips on yellow or white sticky cards hung in the four borders of the orchard and for cutting the fruit to check for infestation. Please see our web site for information on the protocols for detecting bean thrips in your orchard and sources of sticky cards.

http://citrusent.uckac.edu/bean_thrips.htm

The Citrus IPM Newsletter is published by the University of California Citrus Entomology Laboratory at the Kearney Agricultural Research Center by Dr. Beth Grafton-Cardwell. For information or to subscribe or unsubscribe please send an email to gregm@uckac.edu or call (559)646-6597