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*	HLB Pathology	8/12/10

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

Sampling of Asian citrus psyllid and for Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus has begun

TITLE and CONTACT INFORMATION

Proposal Title How the Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus prevalence in groves can affect the acquisition and transmission by the Asian citrus psyllid

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Phone 863-956-1151	*Project Duration (years)* 3 *Year of Project* 1
Organization CREC, University of Florida	*Total Direct Funds (current year)* $84,023

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

The objective of this project was to investigate three questions: 1) what is the seasonal pattern of Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus prevalence in leaf tissue on a grove scale; 2) what are the flushing patterns of citrus and whether these flushing patterns affect the prevalence of Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus in Diaphorina citri or citrus leaves; and 3) what is the prevalence of Diaphorina citri carrying Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus on a grove scale and how does it compare the results from the citrus trees in the same grove.

In 2008 and 2009 Ebert and Rogers demonstrated that the prevalence of Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus in the Asian citrus psyllid varied seasonally but the pattern between seasons was not consistent. It was suggested that perhaps the reason for the differences between the years related to the flushing patterns of citrus and the prevalence of the bacterium in the leaves where psyllids are feeding. This project aims to determine if there is a relationship between the frequency of disease on branches and psyllids

Three locations of low to high disease levels have been selected. Leaves and psyllids are being collected from the sites. Samples are being processed for disease detection via qPCR. The post-doc that will be working on this project has been hired and is expected to begin working at the beginning of September.