

Current industry LW survey update and control strategy

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Aerial survey October 2013 – April 2014

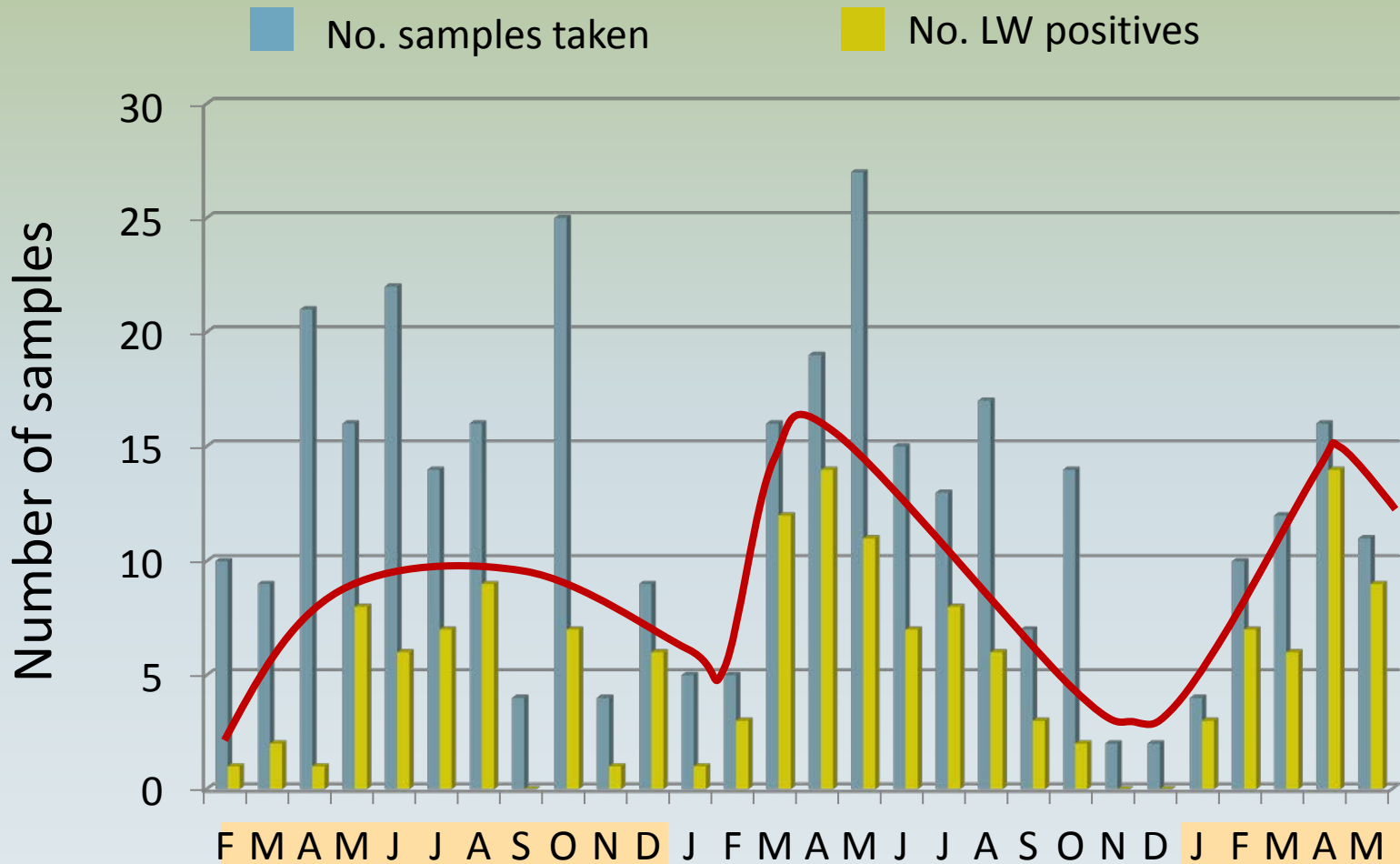
| Date | Quadrant | No. suspect trees |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Oct. 7 | NE* | 64 |
| Oct. 8 | SW* | 5 |
| Oct. 10 | NW | 5 |
| Oct. 11 | SE | 3 |
| Nov. 19 | NE | 37 |
| Nov. 20 | NW | 15 |
| Nov. 21 | SW | 6 |
| Dec. 5 | SE | 2 |
| *, Spectral survey | | |

| Date | Quadrant | No. suspect trees |
|---------|----------|-------------------|
| Feb. 17 | NE* | 3 |
| Feb. 18 | NE/SE | 5 |
| Feb. 20 | NW | 23 |
| Feb. 21 | SW | 4 |
| Apr. 7 | NE | 20 |
| Apr. 8 | NW | 23 |
| Apr. 10 | SW | 2 |
| Apr. 11 | SE* | 4 |

Source: Don Pybas, Laurel Wilt Coordinator in collaboration with Alan Flinn, Administrator for the Avocado Administrative Committee



Number of LW detections by month (based on LW molecular sample results)



2012



2013



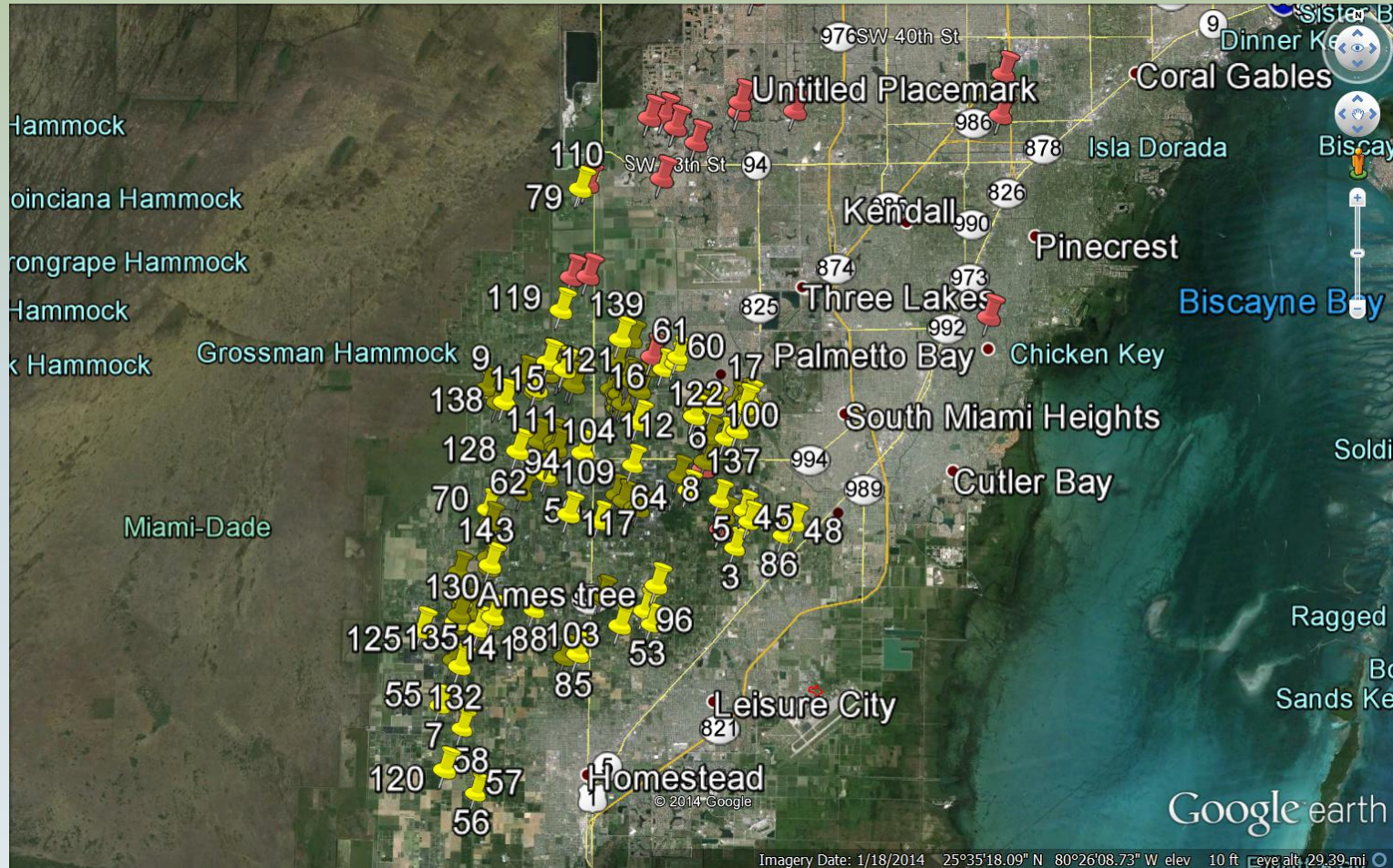
Update: number of avocado tree samples taken and number of LW positives (based on molecular testing)

- September of 2011 to May 2014, TREC Diagnostic Clinic – 461 samples submitted; 216 LW positive (47%)
- However, >3,600 trees (~36 acres) have been destroyed and attributed to LW (includes LW positives and symptomatic adjacent trees) (~0.51% of an estimated 700,000 trees)

*, Dr. A. Palmateer, Assoc. Prof., Plant Pathology, TREC Plant Diagnostic Clinic, personal communication



Commercial area laurel wilt positive site map as of May 2014



~143 sites, not all active



Cultivars susceptible (positive) for LW

| Brevard/Martin Counties | Homestead | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Brogdon (complex hybrid) | Beta (GxWI) | Nadir (GxWI) |
| Choquette (GxWI) | Booth 8 (GxWI) | Nesbitt (GxWI) |
| Day (GxWI) | Brooks Late (GxWI) | Pollock (WI) |
| Hall (GxWI) | Choquette (GxWI) | Simmonds (WI) |
| Jim Lappeck (GxWI) | Donnie (WI) | Tonnage (G) |
| Lula (GxWI) | Hall (GxWI) | Tower 2 (WI) |
| Marcus Pumpkin (GxWI) | Hardee(WI) | Waldin (WI) |
| Monroe (GxWI) | Loretta (GxWI) | |
| Pollock (WI) | Lula (GxWI) | |
| Russell (WI) | Miguel (GxWI) | |
| Winter Mexican (GxM) | Monroe (GxWI) | |



Current strategy and recommendations



Current strategy for control of RAB-LW

- Visual aerial survey
- Ground truth
 - Molecular testing
- Take action to remove infested/infected trees
 - Removing tree
 - Chipping
 - Burning
- Intensify ground scouting
- RAB control
 - Chip infested wood
 - Spray chips with insecticide + Vaporgard or NuFilm
 - Air-blast insecticide + adjuvant
 - ❖ Insecticides Malathion or Danitol



Current strategy for control of RAB-LW

- LW control
 - Sanitation: complete removal (all above ground and as much of below ground wood as possible) and destruction of infested/infected trees
 - Spray the infested area for ambrosia beetles
 - Infuse/inject propiconazole in trees adjacent to LW positive trees^{yz}

y, some producers have implemented injection of trees
z, under current testing and continued development



Some key issues

1. Non-RAB ambrosia beetles transmitting LW
 - a. Non-RAB are attracted to stressed trees (e.g., lightning, Phytophthora, etc.)
2. In LW positive groves (sites)
 - a. Killing ambrosia beetles inside trees and wood
 - b. Killing ambrosia beetles trying to bore into trees and wood
 - c. Killing ambrosia beetles in the LW positive area
3. Root transmission of LW among avocado trees
4. Rapid identification of LW positive trees
5. Trees not being removed and destroyed promptly
6. Funding avenues to continue the tree removal/mitigation and research



Industry needs/future research

- Ambrosia beetle grove trapping (trap/kill system) and surveying
- More rapid identification of trees infested with the LW pathogen and/or RAB
- Continued RAB repellent research
- To what extent non-RAB are infecting avocado with LW
- Continued investigations on entomopathogens
- On-going testing new fungicide formulations for efficacy and cost
- On-going infusion/injection methodology testing
 - Spot treatments
 - Whole grove treatment



Extension-Outreach

*Jonathan H. Crane,
UF/IFAS Tropical Research
and Education Center*

*Denise Feiber, Public
Information Director,
FDACS, DPI*



| Event | Sponsors | Title | No. participants |
|----------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| Field demonstration | Dr. DeEtta Mills, FIU Dr. Jonathan Crane, UF | Potential of UA vehicles for agriculture (e.g., LW, scouting) | 53 |
| Workshop | Dr. Jonathan Crane, UF Mr. Jeff Wasielweski, MD Coop. Ext. | Stop LW from spreading with infusion | 30 |
| Workshop | Dr. Jonathan Crane, UF Mr. Jeff Wasielweski, MD Coop. Ext. | Update and recommendations for control of AB and LW | 23 |
| Workshop | Mr. Jeff Wasielweski, MD. Coop. Ext. | Avocado Pests | 65 |
| Infusion hands-on training | Dr. Jonathan Crane, UF | Two commercial growers | 5 |

Post workshop survey response: After this presentation are you more likely to use infusion to control the spread of LW? Yes, 79%-93%



Registration of Tilt[®]

- Worked with FDACS, Syngenta, FFVA, and IR-4 to submit and obtain new Section 18.
- Finished first half of 2014 Tilt residue trial (first trial completed 2013).
- Assisted California and Puerto Rico conduct their Tilt residue trials.

