IPCs. New data on tree performance and lessons learned



Young vs Mature Citrus Trees Different biology, different requirements

Mature trees

- Already infected with HLB
- Declining production

Young trees

- Planted healthy, HLB-free
- They are not producing yet



Young vs Mature Citrus Trees DESIRED GOALS

Maintain trees productive and improve tree health

Young trees

Keep trees free from disease until they enter production age or longer

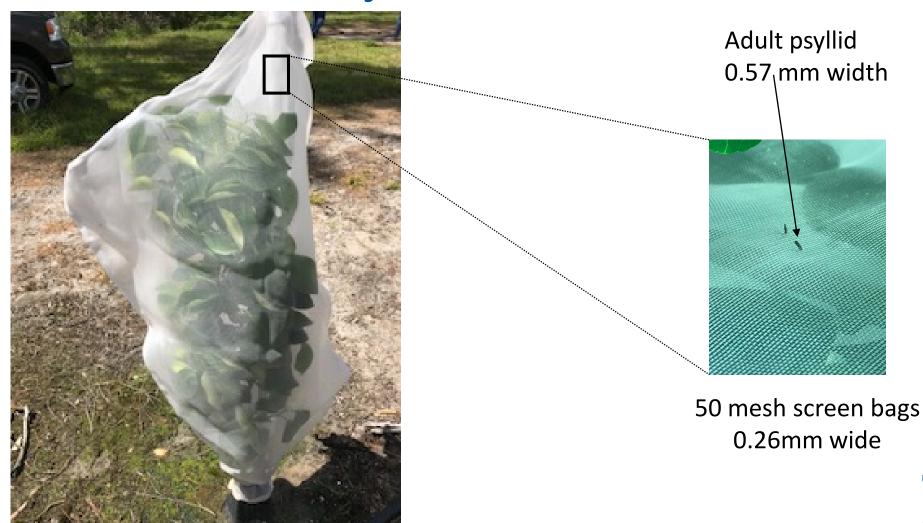


Individual Protective Covers for Young Trees





Psyllid exclusion









Full newly planted grove



Resets in an older grove

Versatile system





Southern Citrus Nurseries and The Tree Defender Inc







Questions

- Are IPCs effective to prevent infection with CLas?
- Other pests/diseases?
- Does IPC affect physiology and productivity of the trees? How?
- For how long can an IPC cover a tree?
- Can trees set fruit? Are all varieties equal?



Field trial at SWFREC Planted January 2018 Valencia on Cleopatra



Six combinations of treatments

- 1 IPCs/ no insecticides
- 2 IPCs/ half dose insecticides
- 3 IPCs/ full dose insecticides
- 4 without IPCs/ no insecticides
- 5 without IPCs/ half dose insecticides
- 6 without IPCs/ full dose insecticides

Insecticides	No	Half	Full	
Thiamethoxan	0	0.0065	0.0131	
Imidacloprid	0	0.0125	0.025	
Clothianidin	0	0.01	0.02	

Dosages unit: FL oz per tree





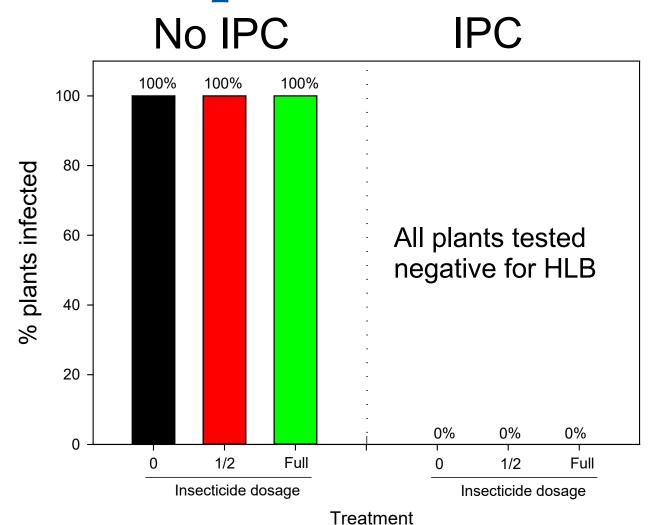
- Sugarbelle
- Tango
- Early Pride
- On Sour and US942 rootstocks







IPCs prevent HLB infection.....

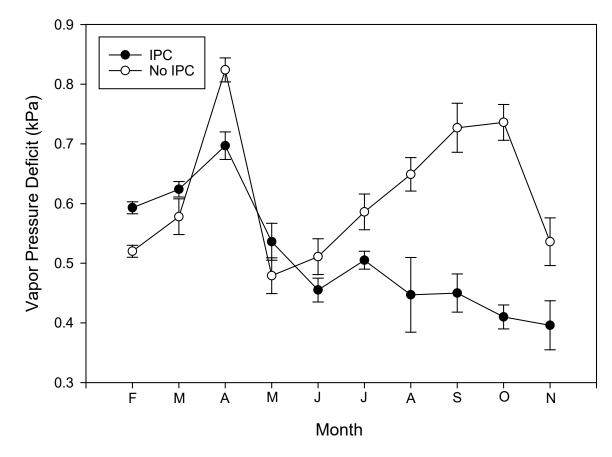


32 months after planting



..... changes tree's environment.....







....and improves tree growth

Vapor Pressure Deficit

Increased photosynthesis
Increased vegetative growth



20 months



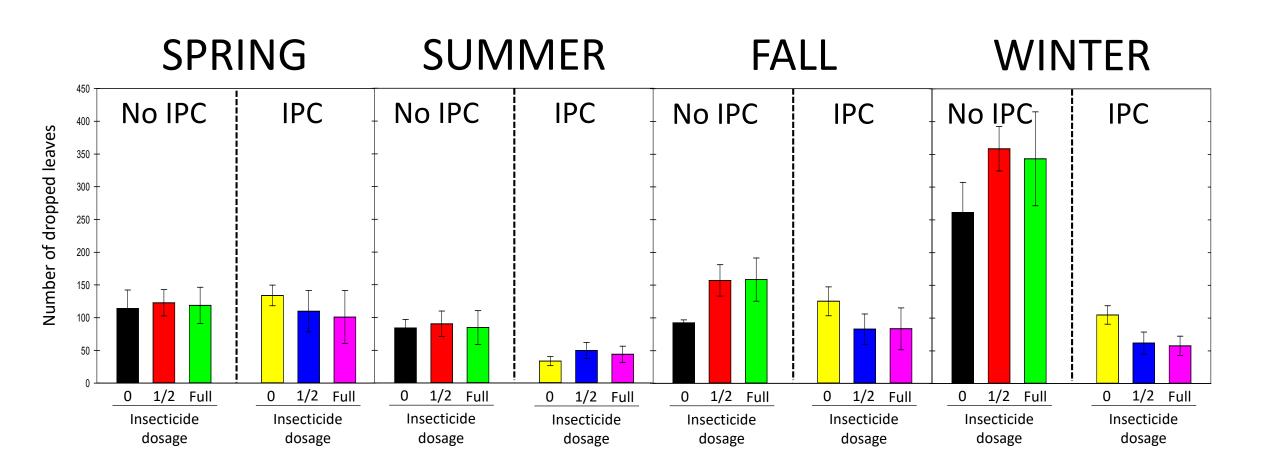


IPC removed after 18 months





Cumulative leaf drop



Seasonal leaf drop seems to be alleviated by the IPCs





- If trees are not infected by HLB and hence, stress is low, we may want to assay some deficit irrigation to induce blooming.
- Some varieties can be managed to set fruit in the absence of pollination.
- We are assaying these strategies in cultivars for fresh fruit production, including Sugarbelle, Bingo, Early Pride, and Tango in our CUPS facility.
- Our experience in CUPS can be translated to our IPC setting.





Deficit irrigation

Deficit (12 trees)

Early Pride

Bingo

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Tango

SugarBelle



Treatment started on January 10.

Deficit irrigation: Water once every 15 days to field capacity for 2 months

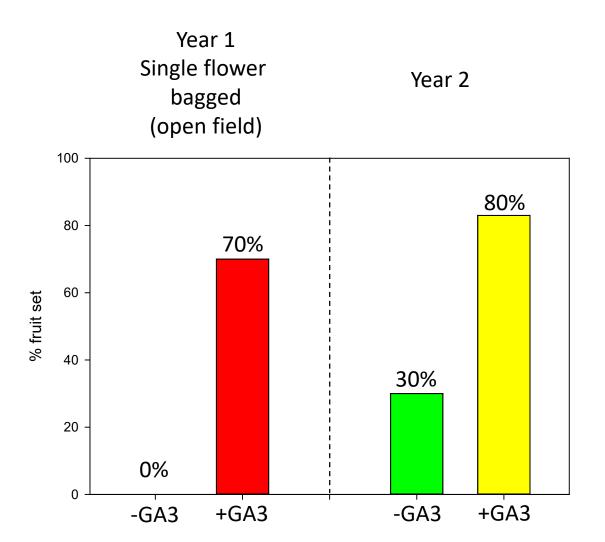
Control irrigation: normal irrigation every other day.

Treatment ended on March 2.

Blooming advanced in deficit-irrigated trees. We will assess yield in the coming months







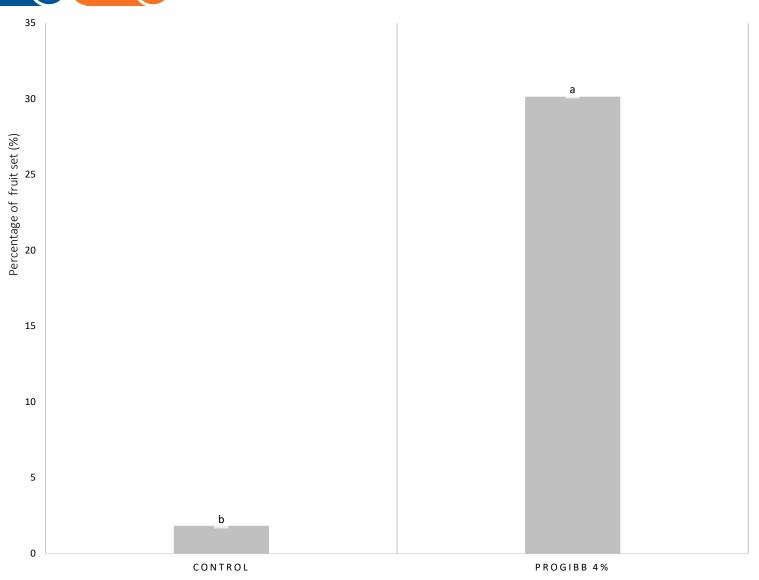
SugarBelle



We eliminated seeds









Things to solve

Other pests
Growth constraints















Other pests

IPC

No IPC

Spodoptera	Psyllids	Snow scale	Black scale	Purple scale	Aphids
Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
N	Y	N	N	N	Υ



Summary

- After 32 months, IPC prevented ACP transmission and HLB infection.
- Insect scouting and pest and disease management are still necessary.
- Seasonal leaf drop seems to be muted by IPCs. This is probably an effect of more stable conditions inside the covers.
- Increasing IPC capacity allows trees to grow better and unfold branches. This process starts within days.
- Some varieties are able to set fruit under the IPCs with adequate horticultural management. We are currently investigating requirements for several varieties.





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- Dr Jawwad Qureshi
- Dr Mongi Zekri
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