

CHMA UPDATE

Results from the 'CHMA ACP Monitoring' program

By Michael E. Rogers, Greg Carlton and Timothy D. Riley

Since the start of the Citrus Health Management Area (CHMA) program in the fall of 2010, interest and participation in the CHMA program by Florida citrus growers has increased tremendously. During this period, the number of CHMAs has grown from as few as seven or eight in 2010 to 38 CHMAs at present.

Statewide psyllid populations are considerably lower in 2012 compared to one year ago.

The current 38 CHMAs encompass a total of 486,079 acres of commercial citrus groves. While not all groves that are located within the boundaries of these CHMAs are participating in the program, results from ongoing psyllid scouting efforts suggest that the collective efforts of the large number of

participating growers who are coordinating their psyllid sprays is paying off in terms of lower psyllid populations in many parts of the state. The results-to-date of the psyllid scouting program are provided below.

In August 2011, the "CHMA ACP (Asian citrus psyllid) Monitoring" program was officially begun by scouts from the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) APHIS-PPQ-Citrus Health Response Program and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' (FDACS) Division of Plant Industry. On a three-week cycle, these scouts monitor psyllid populations in approximately 6,000 blocks of citrus in CHMAs throughout the state.

This scouting effort serves three purposes: 1) validates the CHMA concept – growers working together to coordinate their psyllid sprays will result in overall lower psyllid populations; 2) provides growers information on



FOUR GENERATIONS of FLORIDA CITRUS NURSERIES
Now accepting orders for
2012 - 2013 delivery
EXCLUSIVE LIFETIME REPLACEMENT POLICY.
Every tree is hand nurtured and inspected. Swingle, Kuharske, Carrizo, Cleo and Sour rootstocks available. Other varieties are also available.
Call Chris at (407) 404-0355 or Paul at (407) 832-1010
Visit our exciting new website TODAY!
www.blue-heron-nurseries.com
WINTER GARDEN, FLORIDA www.blue-heron-nurseries.com Reg. # 48006420

Mix. Apply. Repeat.

For optimum results on citrus, we recommend three applications of SOAR® throughout the growing cycle.

1. At bud break, apply *SOAR Bloom Spray*
2. During fruit set apply *SOAR Citrus Mix*
3. As the fruit matures apply one more application of *SOAR Citrus Mix*.

Applying SOAR is easy because it's compatible with most other spray materials*. Proper micronutrient levels can improve marketable yields and quality while providing nutrition to support disease resistance. Make SOAR Micronutrients part of your nutritional program ... Just mix, apply and repeat. Order SOAR today.



CHEMICAL DYNAMICS

"Our Business Is To Help You Grow"

4206 Business Lane • Plant City Industrial Park • Plant City, Florida 33566 • Toll-free 800-277-4950 • Fax 813-752-8639 • ChemicalDynamics.com
*Always test the compatibility of untried chemical mixtures

©SOAR is a Registered Trademark of Chemical Dynamics, Inc.

current psyllid population levels for decision-making purposes; and 3) demonstrates the value of coordinated psyllid control efforts to increase participation in the CHMA program.

While the official “CHMA ACP Monitoring” program didn’t begin until Aug. 1, 2011, scouts from both the USDA and FDACS were already conducting statewide psyllid surveys on a six-week cycle. Thus, using the data collected from both of these efforts, we are able to begin making comparisons of statewide psyllid populations before widespread participation in the CHMA program (early 2011) and after the tremendous increase in CHMA participation (beginning in fall 2011).

Based on the psyllid scouting data generated thus far, statewide psyllid populations are considerably lower in 2012 compared to one year ago. As shown in Figure 1, overall psyllid populations in February 2012 and May 2012 were 67 percent and 68 percent lower, respectively, compared to psyllid levels at the same time in 2011. There was still a trend

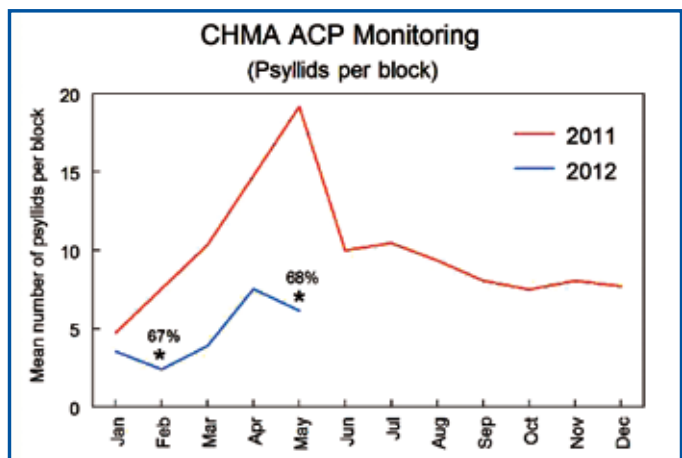
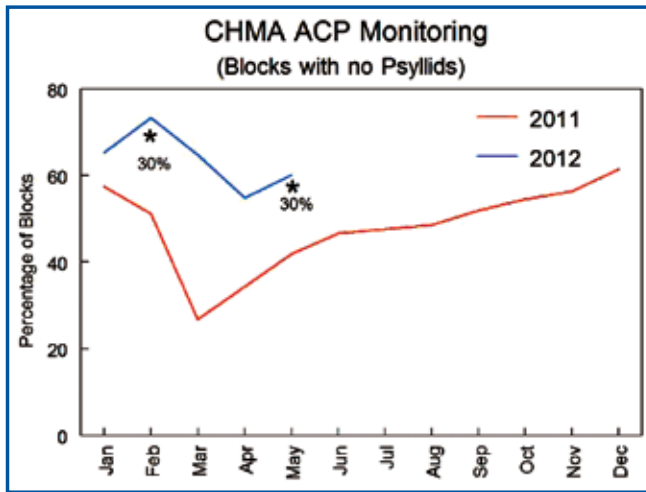


Figure 1. Statewide, the average number of adult Asian citrus psyllids found per block. The asterisks indicate the percentage reduction in psyllid numbers from 2011 to 2012.

Table 1. Mean number of adult Asian citrus psyllids found per block for each CHMA by “CHMA ACP Monitoring” scouts during the period of August 1, 2011 through May 18, 2012

CHMA	Cycle 1 8/1 - 8/19	Cycle 2 8/22 - 9/9	Cycle 3 9/12 - 9/30	Cycle 4 10/3 - 10/21	Cycle 5 10/24 - 11/11	Cycle 6 11/14 - 12/2	Cycle 7 12/5 - 12/23	Cycle 8 12/26 - 1/13	Cycle 9 1/16 - 2/3	Cycle 10 2/6 - 2/24	Cycle 11 2/27 - 3/16	Cycle 12 3/19 - 4/6	Cycle 13 4/9 - 4/27	Cycle 14 4/30 - 5/18
Auburndale/Lake Alfred	49.5	11.5	25.2	17.6	11.3	5.3	8.4	3.9	9.3	6.5	5.3	18.6	12.1	8.7
Avon Park/Lake Letta	7.6	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	4.7	5.0	4.1	1.4
Babson Park	14.3	8.0	10.4	7.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	2.3	1.1	2.0	3.3	4.3	1.9	2.5
Bairs Den	8.9	6.7	6.2	4.5	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.9	1.0	2.0	4.5	5.1	5.2	6.7
Bereah/South Frostproof	1.6	3.4	4.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.8
Brevard	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.7	0.7	4.4
Central Highlands 17/27	4.3	8.7	7.4	5.4	10.2	6.3	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.4	12.2	8.3	10.5	15.0
Central Lake/North Orange	9.2	10.2	6.7	7.5	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.0	12.3	7.9	6.2	14.7	15.5	15.0
East 70 Flatwoods	33.4	14.1	40.1	17.8	9.2	5.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	0.6	11.2	12.7	6.2	9.2
East Manatee	5.0	4.1	5.1	5.3	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.5	4.5	3.7	5.8	4.0
East Pasco/Hernando Co.	7.3	6.0	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.8	4.5	6.8	7.2	5.4	4.6	7.0	7.9	3.9
Ft. Meade/Alturas	6.3	13.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	3.1	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.5	5.3	7.0	4.7	6.6
Glades	8.6	10.0	2.2	1.3	6.5	1.7	4.8	No data	5.9	0.1	2.7	4.5	3.0	5.1
Green Swamp	3.2	6.1	3.6	2.8	8.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	5.2	2.0	3.8	11.4	20.7	9.3
Gulf	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.3	3.2
Hesperides	37.2	5.5	14.4	12.2	34.1	7.7	7.7	5.8	4.7	1.5	3.3	4.9	12.6	9.8
Kissimmee River Basin	7.1	4.1	3.1	1.1	4.9	3.5	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.1	5.7
Lake Letta/Sebring	3.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.02	.07	3.1	2.4	1.4
Lakeland Highlands	25.3	51.0	6.0	9.1	5.3	7.0	19.1	8.9	1.0	0.1	9.0	19.7	4.0	0.1
Lorida	5.7	8.5	3.5	2.1	8.3	2.5	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	6.3	3.1	3.5	2.1
Manasota	3.1	3.4	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	6.2	4.8	3.5	1.4
Mountain Lake/Dundee	10.5	10.7	6.2	7.1	5.4	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.9	0.9	3.8	6.7	5.1	1.8
NE DeSoto	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.5
NE Polk	20.7	11.2	14.6	10.5	9.6	8.8	4.1	3.1	6.3	2.5	4.0	8.5	7.8	6.0
North Lake/South Marion	15.3	9.0	8.6	6.1	7.0	5.0	7.8	4.6	6.8	5.9	2.4	10.2	13.3	9.0
NE Hardee	9.6	9.1	10.7	5.8	4.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	6.7	17.8	8.8	16.9
NW Hardee	22.0	12.6	15.7	10.8	7.8	9.6	8.0	7.8	7.9	5.9	11.7	17.8	17.5	10.9
NW DeSoto	2.8	9.2	6.2	7.7	6.2	6.3	4.8	4.3	5.4	2.4	9.0	8.1	4.9	8.9
Osceola	5.5	3.3	4.5	5.7	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	5.0	2.8	2.8
Polk - The Green Swamp	7.3	11.1	10.2	4.8	2.9	1.3	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.9	7.1	4.5	5.0
SE DeSoto	11.9	11.7	4.3	4.7	6.5	7.3	8.9	3.0	4.3	4.1	7.9	5.0	8.5	10.0
Seminole/East Orange	8.3	20.5	27.0	16.8	12.8	4.6	7.6	6.1	12.0	2.3	3.2	7.2	17.1	8.2
South Hillsborough	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.6	7.9	7.5	6.5	17.8	9.0	23.1	2.5
South Lake/West Orange	18.7	25.8	23.7	13.9	18.9	20.1	16.3	15.5	7.9	9.4	14.8	36.4	42.6	30.8
SE Hardee	3.3	3.5	5.8	5.2	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.6	4.8	8.9	5.9	3.6
SW Hardee	4.1	7.0	4.4	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.1	3.3	1.5	5.6	8.4	2.0	5.0
Volusia	3.9	2.9	2.6	5.6	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	0.4	3.6	2.4	2.0
West Manatee	8.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	5.5	5.1	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.0	4.2	8.2	7.2	5.7

Figure 2. Statewide, the percentage of citrus blocks where no psyllids were found. The asterisks indicate the percentage increase in “psyllid free” blocks from 2011 to 2012.



for an increase in psyllid populations associated with spring flush, but the overall magnitude of psyllid increase was much lower in 2012. A summary of the scouting data for each CHMA beginning with the initiation of the three-week scouting cycle is provided in Table 1 (page 13).

GROWER EFFORTS MOSTLY RESPONSIBLE

While variation in weather patterns between 2011 and 2012 could be responsible for some of the difference in psyllid populations between the two years, a closer look at the psyllid scouting data collected suggests that the lower populations are most likely a result of the increased effort by growers to control psyllids. Thus far in 2012, there were more blocks where psyllids were not found

Table 2. Percentage of blocks within each CHMA where no psyllids were found by “CHMA ACP Monitoring” scouts during the period of August 1, 2011 through May 18, 2012

CHMA	Cycle 1 8/1 - 8/19	Cycle 2 8/22 - 9/9	Cycle 3 9/12 - 9/30	Cycle 4 10/3 - 10/21	Cycle 5 10/24 - 11/11	Cycle 6 11/14 - 12/2	Cycle 7 12/5 - 12/23	Cycle 8 12/26 - 1/13	Cycle 9 1/16 - 2/3	Cycle 10 2/6 - 2/24	Cycle 11 2/27 - 3/16	Cycle 12 3/19 - 4/6	Cycle 13 4/9 - 4/27	Cycle 14 4/30 - 5/18
Auburndale/Lake Alfred	16.0	48.6	25.0	41.7	44.4	37.5	38.7	65.7	22.2	44.4	52.8	14.3	25.0	47.2
Avon Park/Lake Letta	49.5	67.6	68.3	66.4	59.8	81.1	80.4	77.1	82.2	84.4	66.7	51.4	71.6	74.0
Babson Park	44.4	47.8	21.3	15.2	21.2	19.5	19.6	46.7	52.6	73.1	66.7	50.8	59.7	63.9
Bairs Den	37.6	47.4	61.2	69.9	68.8	69.5	72.3	68.1	86.5	88.2	58.7	50.0	53.3	65.2
Bereah/South Frostproof	71.2	47.1	49.3	62.3	61.1	52.1	70.8	79.4	86.4	90.1	89.0	70.8	92.9	83.3
Brevard	74.4	69.5	73.2	61.0	63.0	76.5	75.3	82.8	79.4	81.4	78.9	68.8	75.0	75.3
Central Highlands 17/27	57.1	47.9	54.4	63.1	57.7	60.5	73.5	71.4	76.7	86.1	51.9	39.0	47.0	55.0
Central Lake/North Orange	41.6	39.9	51.2	41.3	38.2	43.2	30.9	45.2	34.2	50.0	61.9	33.7	35.9	37.2
East 70 Flatwoods	30.0	55.0	40.0	20.0	0	60.0	58.8	62.5	55.0	94.7	35.0	13.6	37.5	40.9
East Manatee	43.0	53.2	44.8	48.8	55.7	51.3	46.3	62.0	62.0	69.9	59.7	51.8	62.7	71.8
East Pasco/Hernando Co.	44.4	46.4	38.6	33.9	40.4	36.9	35.1	36.9	34.7	45.4	49.6	47.7	52.9	51.3
Ft. Meade/Alturas	38.7	19.0	34.9	41.8	36.3	59.7	51.6	43.2	42.7	54.1	37.5	39.1	41.5	36.3
Glades	35.7	12.5	52.2	70.8	54.5	50.0	51.7	No data	71.4	93.8	65.4	72.4	64.3	76.7
Green Swamp	55.8	58.5	53.0	61.5	46.3	63.3	64.3	65.4	61.1	69.1	63.6	26.6	28.3	41.0
Gulf	63.9	74.0	76.4	77.2	77.7	81.5	82.7	86.8	89.0	89.1	80.9	78.3	69.1	76.2
Hesperides	32.8	51.9	25.0	19.0	0	34.5	37.7	45.5	62.2	69.0	57.1	48.4	32.8	34.6
Kissimmee River Basin	16.9	37.5	45.0	73.3	58.7	47.7	63.4	54.5	63.6	72.9	54.3	41.0	27.5	19.7
Lake Letta/Sebring	57.6	69.7	75.8	75.4	76.9	86.4	92.5	84.4	90.9	98.5	85.5	59.7	71.6	60.0
Lakeland Highlands	14.3	0	71.4	57.1	42.9	33.3	14.3	28.6	66.7	85.7	14.3	0	42.9	85.7
Lorida	43.1	31.9	43.4	65.1	52.5	66.1	61.0	83.3	85.4	75.0	41.4	50.8	74.0	52.7
Manasota	51.9	74.1	72.7	59.4	62.1	66.7	40.0	55.6	71.9	55.6	40.0	47.6	65.4	84.6
Mountain Lake/Dundee	42.3	50.0	48.9	56.1	52.2	66.2	68.0	68.6	72.5	74.4	62.9	48.9	58.1	64.6
NE DeSoto	85.6	81.7	78.8	94.7	94.0	96.8	96.0	94.3	95.8	98.8	87.3	86.4	84.5	92.5
NE Polk	35.5	46.8	35.5	41.9	39.1	40.2	57.6	57.4	53.3	71.6	58.0	37.1	38.3	46.9
North Lake/South Marion	17.8	31.5	29.8	36.3	36.3	40.2	44.4	45.9	37.4	40.7	71.3	36.0	29.3	39.6
NE Hardee	57.9	50.8	51.7	59.6	65.0	73.5	57.7	76.7	70.6	85.1	57.7	44.2	52.1	60.5
NW Hardee	40.9	53.2	36.1	51.8	42.4	40.7	48.4	50.0	40.9	61.3	50.8	32.8	38.8	49.5
NW DeSoto	40.4	34.4	24.0	21.5	30.2	38.2	27.7	33.3	32.4	63.4	46.2	47.5	45.9	47.5
Osceola	52.0	63.2	57.4	40.0	74.0	58.6	65.7	61.8	72.3	74.2	71.4	48.4	64.8	60.4
Polk - The Green Swamp	34.8	40.3	36.0	60.0	61.0	61.0	68.0	88.9	55.3	82.4	80.3	60.8	61.8	76.8
SE DeSoto	21.4	50.7	43.3	52.2	42.5	47.1	29.1	51.7	52.6	53.8	39.3	35.0	44.4	43.2
Seminole/East Orange	45.8	29.4	23.3	55.9	46.5	58.5	59.5	63.4	32.3	73.2	68.0	54.1	12.1	54.5
South Hillsborough	54.7	62.7	60.0	57.3	69.9	68.2	69.4	66.2	76.9	73.6	69.6	55.8	67.7	64.0
South Lake/West Orange	37.9	29.2	13.2	13.7	28.3	43.9	42.0	54.6	57.3	53.3	37.5	18.3	17.3	25.0
SE Hardee	65.8	53.8	52.6	71.1	68.6	71.4	71.7	61.2	75.8	78.9	53.3	41.2	48.2	58.4
SW Hardee	66.2	63.2	72.5	53.9	55.2	62.8	57.8	61.5	59.6	73.9	51.5	50.9	68.4	64.0
Volusia	61.2	55.1	53.1	51.0	80.8	76.9	60.7	72.5	71.4	64.3	83.6	58.9	62.5	58.9
West Manatee	29.7	55.2	67.2	56.1	44.3	66.7	57.8	65.1	49.1	63.6	58.0	37.5	52.6	62.2

by scouts compared to the same period in 2011, indicating that more growers were successful in keeping psyllid populations below detectable levels (Figure 2, page 14). The number of blocks where psyllids were not detected in February 2012 and May 2012 was 30 percent higher in both months compared to the same period in 2011. A breakdown of the percentage of blocks without psyllids (since August 2011) is provided for each CHMA in Table 2 (page 14).

Coincident with an increase in the number of blocks where psyllids are below detectable levels, there has also been a decrease (from 2011 to 2012) in the number of blocks where more than 10 psyllids have been found in each scouting cycle. Such “trouble” blocks are indicative of a lack of psyllid control efforts. As shown in Figure 3, there

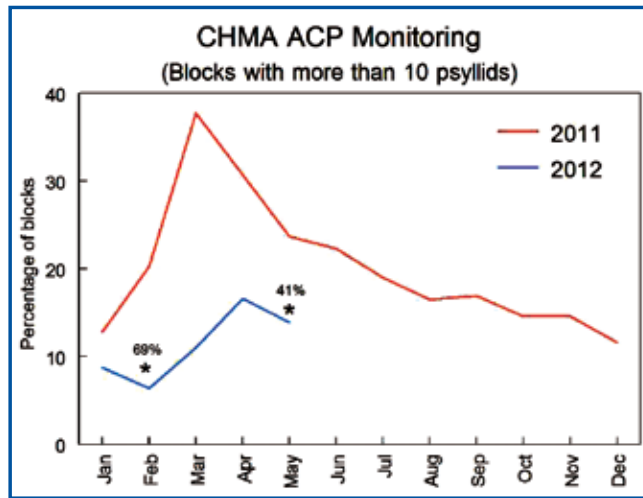


Figure 3. Statewide, the percentage of citrus blocks where more than 10 psyllids were found. The asterisks indicate the percent decrease in such “trouble” blocks from 2011 to 2012.

Table 3. Percentage of blocks within each CHMA where more than 10 psyllids were found by “CHMA ACP Monitoring” scouts during the period of August 1, 2011 through May 18, 2012

CHMA	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4	Cycle 5	Cycle 6	Cycle 7	Cycle 8	Cycle 9	Cycle 10	Cycle 11	Cycle 12	Cycle 13	Cycle 14
	8/1 - 8/19	8/22 - 9/9	9/12 - 9/30	10/3 - 10/21	10/24 - 11/11	11/14 - 12/2	12/5 - 12/23	12/26 - 1/13	1/16 - 2/3	2/6 - 2/24	2/27 - 3/16	3/19 - 4/6	4/9 - 4/27	4/30 - 5/18
Auburndale/Lake Alfred	52.0	31.4	44.4	27.8	27.8	18.8	22.6	17.1	36.1	25.0	22.2	42.9	19.4	16.7
Avon Park/Lake Letta	14.0	6.5	10.6	13.6	16.1	4.7	6.3	7.3	3.7	0.9	12.6	15.2	7.3	3.0
Babson Park	19.8	18.3	27.0	17.6	15.3	8.1	8.7	5.6	2.6	4.3	11.4	14.8	4.0	3.7
Bairs Den	23.4	14.7	15.8	6.6	8.3	10.9	4.4	6.1	3.2	4.1	13.3	16.1	14.5	12.9
Bereah/South Frostproof	4.1	15.7	20.5	4.3	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	6.9	0	3.3
Brevard	2.4	7.3	13.4	7.3	3.7	2.5	4.1	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	12.5	1.0	10.3
Central Highlands 17/27	10.7	12.3	15.2	15.5	25.6	17.4	4.8	9.1	7.0	7.6	24.1	22.1	25.3	21.3
Central Lake/North Orange	27.7	22.9	19.5	23.3	23.6	22.6	23.7	20.5	22.8	14.4	15.6	33.7	34.0	33.0
East 70 Flatwoods	55.0	25.0	30.0	55.0	25.0	25.0	5.9	12.5	20.0	5.3	30.0	54.5	18.8	36.4
East Manatee	11.6	11.4	13.8	10.5	8.9	10.3	1.2	5.1	10.1	4.8	14.3	12.0	13.3	7.0
East Pasco/Hernando Co.	19.7	23.0	20.0	23.1	27.6	20.6	15.1	27.1	28.4	22.5	15.4	19.9	23.6	11.5
Ft. Meade/Alturas	18.4	39.7	17.1	11.3	14.0	8.9	5.6	9.8	9.8	8.1	21.4	26.3	13.2	23.8
Glades	28.6	45.8	8.7	0	18.2	4.2	13.8	No data	19.0	0	7.7	10.3	14.3	16.7
Green Swamp	8.7	19.3	10.7	8.4	26.8	12.7	8.9	5.8	10.7	5.3	9.1	33.1	39.4	24.8
Gulf	10.2	8.7	6.6	8.7	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.7	3.3	1.8	3.3	4.6	9.1	7.2
Hesperides	22.4	7.7	33.9	37.9	55.6	13.8	7.5	15.9	6.7	3.4	8.2	25.8	25.9	30.8
Kissimmee River Basin	15.5	14.1	10.0	2.2	17.5	9.2	1.4	3.6	1.8	7.1	8.6	13.1	11.6	18.3
Lake Letta/Sebring	10.2	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.5	0	0	0	0	3.2	14.5	9.0	3.6
Lakeland Highlands	57.1	75.0	28.6	42.9	28.6	33.3	28.6	28.6	0	0	14.3	57.1	14.3	0
Lorida	19.0	17.0	13.2	4.7	25.0	7.1	8.5	0	0	0	17.2	13.6	16.0	5.5
Manasota	11.1	11.1	3.0	6.3	6.9	8.3	5.0	3.7	9.4	2.8	24.0	19.0	7.7	7.7
Mountain Lake/Dundee	24.6	22.5	11.7	15.8	20.4	6.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	2.3	15.9	16.8	12.5	3.1
NE DeSoto	0	0	2.7	0	1	0	0	1.1	0.4	0	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.3
NE Polk	31.5	27.4	24.8	24.8	10.9	18.0	13.6	7.9	15.8	6.3	15.3	16.2	21.5	16.2
North Lake/South Marion	42.0	21.2	22.0	17.3	20.2	14.3	16.0	14.1	14.6	15.1	6.9	33.0	33.3	31.3
NE Hardee	17.1	16.9	18.4	16.0	9.7	9.6	5.8	3.5	9.8	8.5	14.4	18.2	20.2	20.9
NW Hardee	34.5	31.5	40.3	26.4	26.3	24.4	22.6	20.4	18.9	17.7	25.8	36.1	34.1	27.8
NW DeSoto	7.7	19.7	18.0	20.0	14.3	16.4	10.8	10.1	16.2	4.3	20.5	22.5	11.5	13.1
Osceola	17.1	13.6	12.5	20.0	8.4	13.5	8.0	7.3	9.6	2.2	7.1	12.9	5.7	9.9
Polk - The Green Swamp	21.7	20.8	21.3	18.6	9.1	1.3	4.0	0	2.1	0	2.6	20.3	13.2	14.5
SE DeSoto	26.2	18.3	11.7	9.8	12.6	17.6	20.0	12.6	9.3	14.2	19.6	18.3	25.4	21.6
Seminole/East Orange	25.0	41.2	44.2	20.6	27.9	14.6	19.0	17.1	32.3	4.9	12.0	10.8	36.4	15.2
South Hillsborough	12.0	10.8	10.6	9.8	10.8	8.0	10.6	11.8	9.9	11.5	9.8	16.8	13.5	12.4
South Lake/West Orange	35.3	36.8	33.9	38.9	25.0	25.4	13.4	9.2	7.8	15.9	26.1	44.3	45.7	31.3
SE Hardee	8.2	10.0	19.7	10.5	8.1	9.5	4.3	4.5	6.6	1.1	14.4	21.2	15.3	10.4
SW Hardee	5.9	15.8	13.8	10.1	9.4	5.3	11.0	7.7	12.8	5.7	16.5	28.6	7.9	12.0
Volusia	10.2	6.1	8.2	20.4	9.6	9.6	5.4	9.8	5.4	3.6	0	12.5	5.4	3.6
West Manatee	25.0	11.9	14.1	15.2	16.4	18.2	7.8	6.3	12.3	9.1	14.0	20.0	28.9	16.2

CRDF research plans for FY 2012-13 are in place



By Harold Browning

July 1 marks the beginning of the new fiscal year for CRDF, and a good time to summarize our plans for the next year. CRDF is entering its fourth year of industry leadership of research to address Huanglongbing (HLB) and citrus canker for the Florida citrus industry.

The 69 research projects approved this spring from 99 proposals received and reviewed by the Scientific Advisory Board and the Research Management Committee are being contracted and most are now under way, with start dates for these projects varying from April 1, 2012 onward. Projects range from one to three years in duration and are spread among priorities to address the psyllid vector, the *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* (CLAs) pathogen, and the citrus plant. Similarly, they represent parallel pursuit of short-, intermediate- and long-term solutions to these diseases.

This new set of projects complements approximately 60 ongoing research projects, and builds on progress in preceding research. The intent is to move steadily from discovery and improved understanding of the HLB disease processes toward testing and delivering solutions. In some cases, research results are allowing CRDF to establish delivery projects, where the research results may require regulatory or commercialization steps for delivery to growers. In these cases, the CRDF Commercial Product Development Committee comes into play, planning and executing the next steps to identify pathways, attract appropriate partners and report on progress with these efforts. An example of these “commercialization projects” is the Committee’s efforts to facilitate expanded labels for soil-applied neonicotinoid pesticides for use in controlling psyllids in young plantings. Recently, steps toward enhanced management of this portion of the CRDF business plan were taken by contracting a product development manager, Dr. James Dukowitz, with Technology Innovation Group, to assist in organizing and reporting on the Commercial Product Development projects. In this way, CRDF is tracking research from exploration and discovery through testing and refinement, to delivery to citrus growers.

In addition to having the research portfolio for the coming year in place, the general contracts that assist CRDF in completing its mission have been updated and renewed. This allows our management team to meet program management, data management, website, and external communication goals that are critical to program success. Keeping the industry informed of progress in finding solutions is a vital component of the establishment of CRDF to work on behalf of the industry, and we remain committed to meeting this important goal.

Importantly, CRDF has worked closely with industry leaders to meet funding requirements which will allow the research plans and projects to continue. Support from state and federal funds is complementing the Production Research and the Promotion and Marketing funds provided directly by citrus growers, and is combined with voluntary contributions from allied partners to secure the funding required. With approval of the CRDF FY 2012-13 Operating Budget at the June board meeting, CRDF is now prepared for the new fiscal year beginning July 1. This budget is just over \$17 million, about \$2.5 million below the FY 2011-12 \$19.5 million budget.

The Florida citrus industry is to be commended for its recurring efforts to address disease challenges through the organization and support of the Citrus Research and Development Foundation.

Harold Browning is Chief Operating Officer of CRDF. The foundation is charged with funding citrus research and getting the results of that research to use in the grove.



Column sponsored by the Citrus Research and Development Foundation

were 69 percent and 41 percent fewer blocks where more than 10 psyllids were found in February 2012 and May 2012, respectively, compared to the same period in 2011. A breakdown of the percentage of blocks where more than 10 psyllids were found (since August 2011) is provided for each CHMA in Table 3 (page 15).

Two things are evident from the CHMA ACP Monitoring results to date: 1) Overall psyllid populations are currently much lower than this time one year ago, but 2) not all CHMAs are achieving the same level of success. While some CHMAs are still going through the process of identifying grower leaders and getting organized, the data presented in Tables 1-3 show that in most CHMAs, there are still areas where psyllid control efforts are either minimal or absent.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN CHMAS

For growers who would like to learn more about participating in their local CHMA, visit the website (www.flchma.org). From there, click on the “Active CHMA Websites” link where a directory of all the individual CHMA webpages can be found. These webpages provide grower contacts for each CHMA, maps, the up-to-date psyllid scouting reports and the latest information regarding CHMA meetings and planned coordinated sprays.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARTICIPANTS

For those growers who are already participating in the CHMA program, we would like to hear from you. A CHMA questionnaire has been posted at the bottom of the main CHMA homepage (www.flchma.org). Five minutes of time filling out the survey will help guide us in making improvements to the services provided as part of the CHMA program.

Michael E. Rogers is a University of Florida associate professor of entomology at the Citrus Research and Education Center; Greg Carlton is chief of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services’ Bureau of Pest Eradication and Control; Timothy D. Riley is the chief plant pathologist for the Citrus Health Response Program, USDA APHIS PPO.

Coming events

The 2012 Citrus Expo will take place Aug. 15-16 at Lee Civic Center in North Fort Myers. Learn all about it at www.CitrusExpo.net