Dear All,

This is the ZC/ Potato Psyllid Survey Report for July 15, 2011.

Sloderbeck and Goolsby visited fields this week in Garden City, Lakin and Hugoton, KS. Adult psyllid populations are high in southwestern Kansas, but egg and nymphs are below detectable levels in the commercial potato fields and Garden City UTC. Growers in KS, NE and CO should be particularly vigilant for migrating psyllids, especially with potatoes in their early stages of growth.

The data set below describes the raw data from the field counts. The data is comma delimited as follows; location-field, adults, eggs, small nymphs, large nymphs, total nymphs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LRGV</th>
<th>Dalhart</th>
<th>Scottsbluff, NE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pearsall</td>
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<td>Pre-season trapline,</td>
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<td>Olton</td>
<td>BF2, 1, 0, 0, 0</td>
<td>YC4, 15, 0, 0, 0</td>
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<td>Mc2, 5, 25, 0, 0, 0</td>
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<td>CSS16</td>
<td>La82-b, 13</td>
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<td>DaUTC, 0, 0, 0, 0</td>
<td>PSSUTC, -, 0, 0, 0, 0</td>
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<td>HwUTC,</td>
<td>Minden, NE</td>
<td>ScUTC, -, 0, 0, 0, 0</td>
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<td>Garden City</td>
<td>HwUTC,</td>
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<td>SLVUTC, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The surveys are reported here are conducted by,

John Goolsby, USDA-ARS, Weslaco;
Texas Agrilife Extension collaborators;
Noel Troxclair, Pearsall/Uvalde; Pat Porter, Halfway/Olton; Ed Bynum, Dalhart; Phil Sloderbeck, K-State, Garden City; Jeff Bradshaw, Univ. of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE; Ben Zeichmann, CSS Farms, Minden, NE; and Jeannine Willett, Agro Engineering, Alamosa, CO. The molecular pathology work is being done by Jim Crosslin and Joe Munyaneza (USDA-ARS Prosser & Wapato, WA).

Please note that fields at the USDA-ARS Farm in Weslaco, TX (UTC) are untreated controls. Three untreated controls will be planted, each separate from the other, at 4 planting dates: Dec 15, Jan 5, & Jan 19. An experimental field (MAB) has been planted at Moore Airbase in the LRGV and the untreated controls will also be planted in Uvalde, Halfway, Dalhart, Garden City, Minden, Scottsbluff and Alamosa. The commercial potato fields utilize intensive IPM programs to control potato psyllids to minimize the impact of ZC.

Methods: The pre-season survey consists of 100 traps placed 200 feet apart in a transect across the commercial growing area. The pre-season survey is installed at planting or generally 4 weeks prior to emergence and runs for 6 weeks. The potato psyllid adults in each field are monitored and dates will be listed for each growing area by field. Adult potato psyllids are removed from the traps and tested for the presence of the putative ZC pathogen, Candidatus Liberibacter psyllaurous. The percentage of psyllids that test positive for this pathogen are noted by date.

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