



Huanglongbing- Current Status and Management in Florida

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Outline

- Spread in Florida
- Management of the disease
- Concerns in other areas
- A few recommendations of things we learned the hard way.....

Is HLB “THE REAL DEAL”?

April 19, 2007



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**SOUTHERN
GARDENS**
CITRUS

Is HLB “THE REAL DEAL”?

December 16, 2008



Initial Discovery

- CAPS Survey - The Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program is a combined effort by state and federal agricultural agencies to conduct surveillance, detection, and monitoring of exotic plant pests of agricultural and natural plant resources and biological control agents. Survey targets include plant diseases, insects, weeds, nematodes, and other invertebrate organisms.

CAPS Survey

- August 2005 Homestead area of South Florida
- Initially found in two locations
 - Asian family farm (Citrus maxima, pumelo)
 - Dooryard tree (Citrus hystrix)



*Many times
symptoms will not
be “perfect” or
the trees will be
in poor condition*

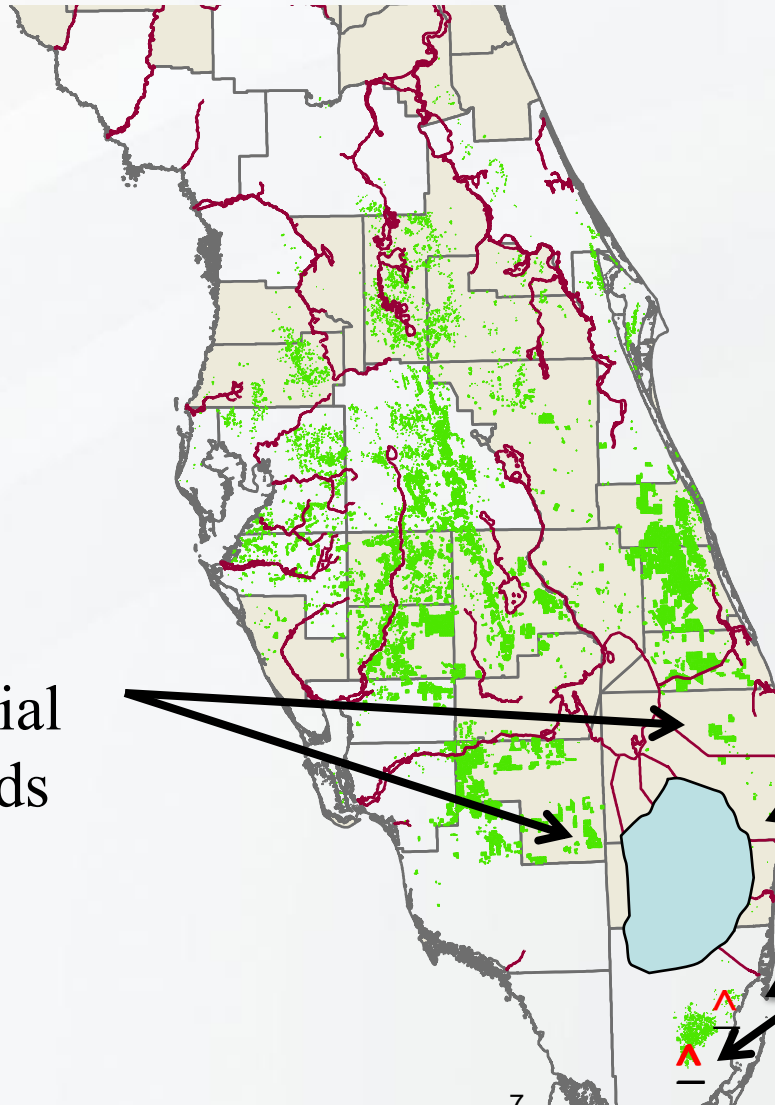
Initial discovery and Spread



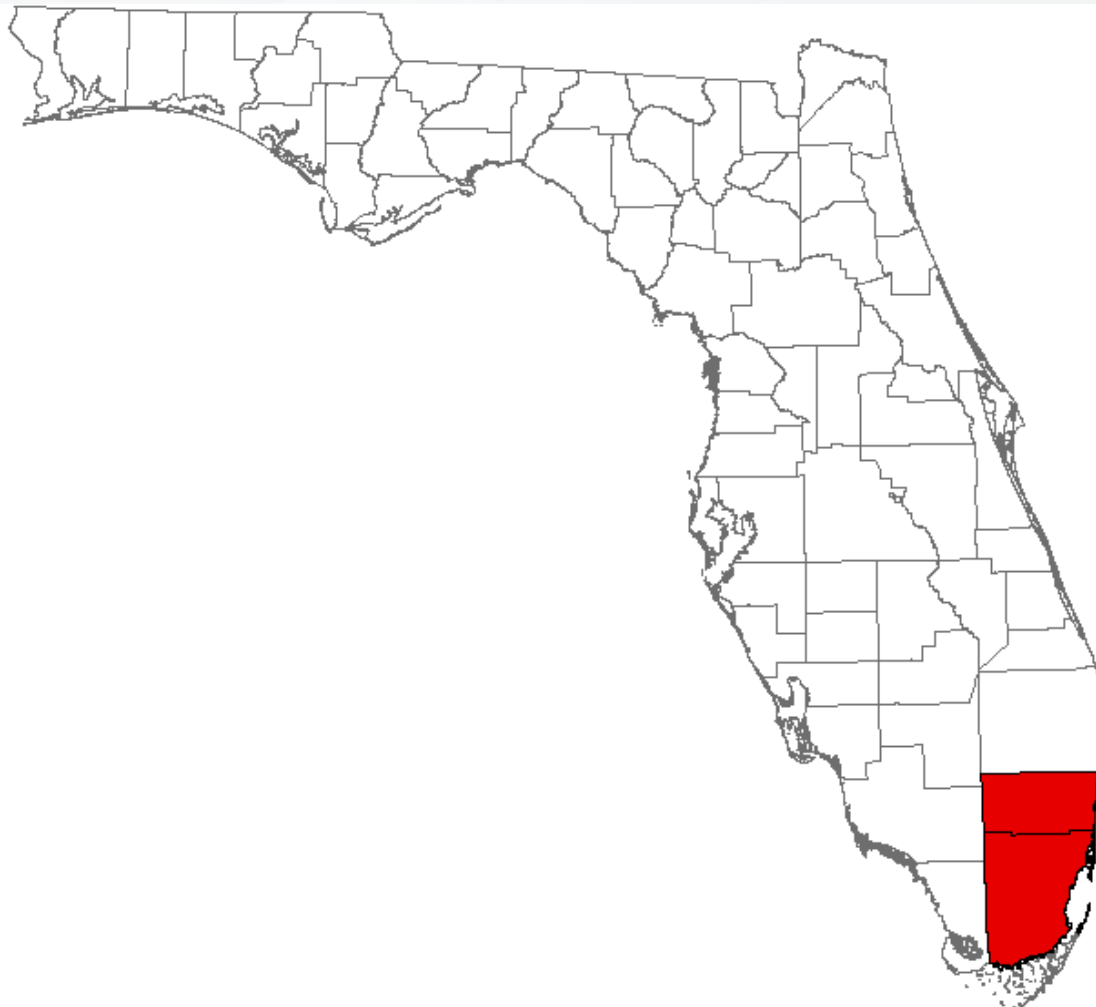
First
commercial
grove finds

30 miles of swamp

Initial finds

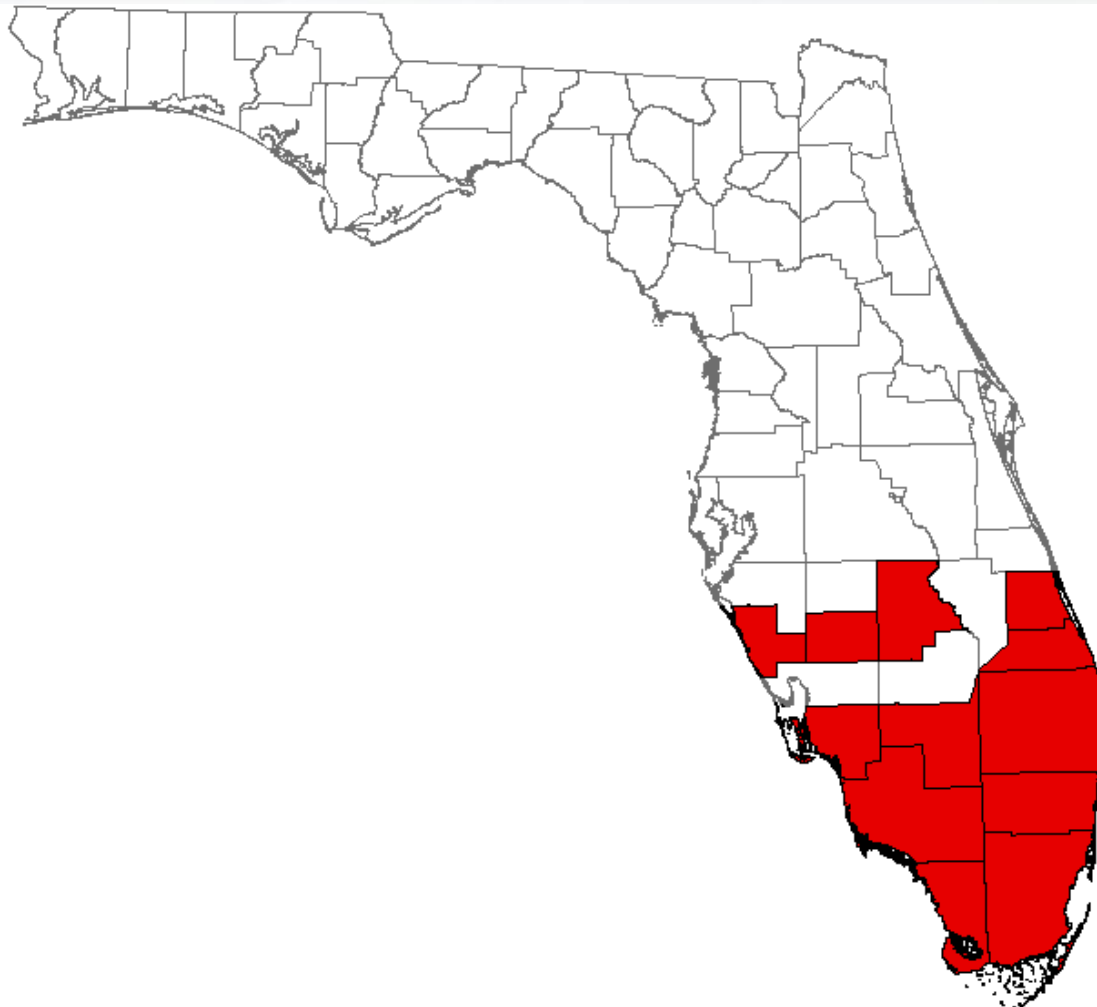


HLB - October, 2005



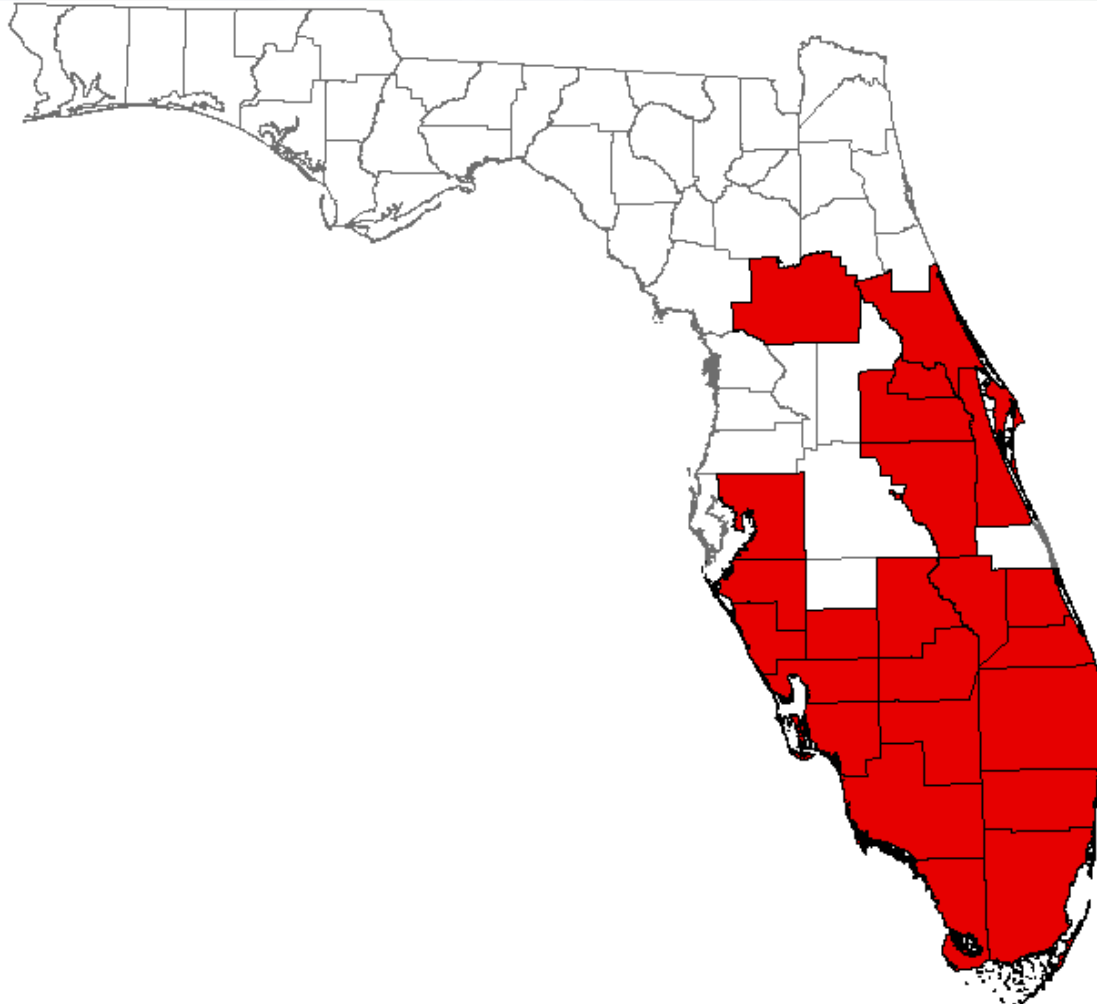
2 counties

HLB – April, 2006



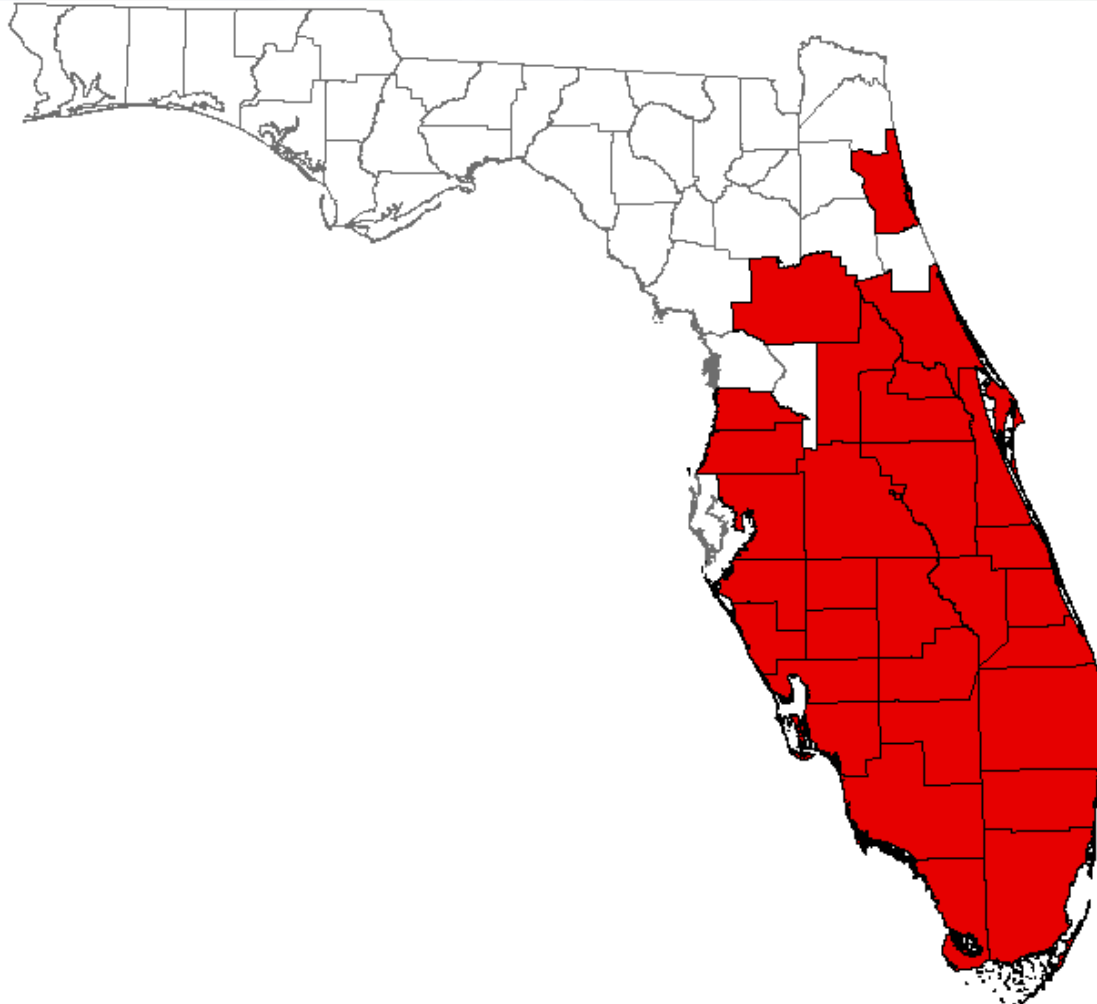
12 counties

HLB - June, 2007



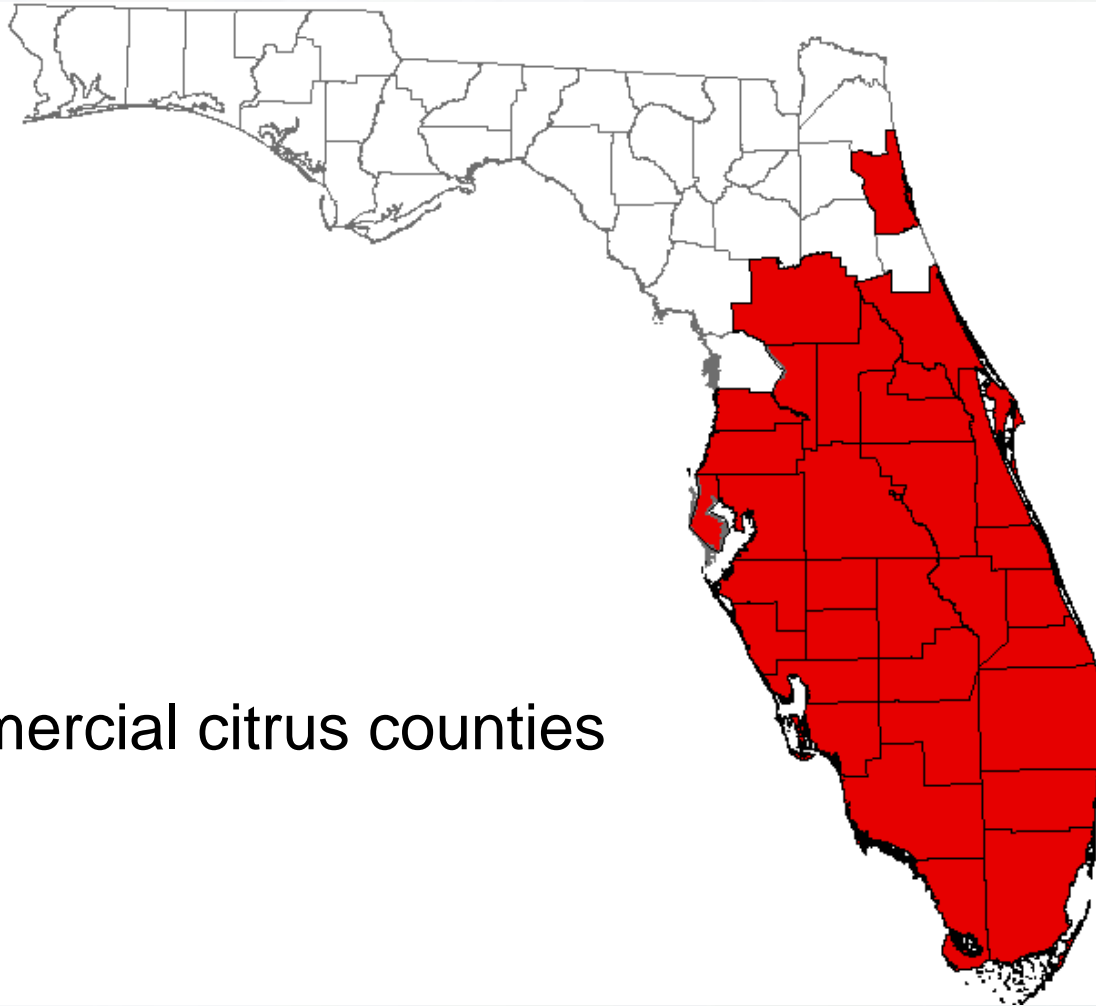
24 counties

HLB – February, 2008



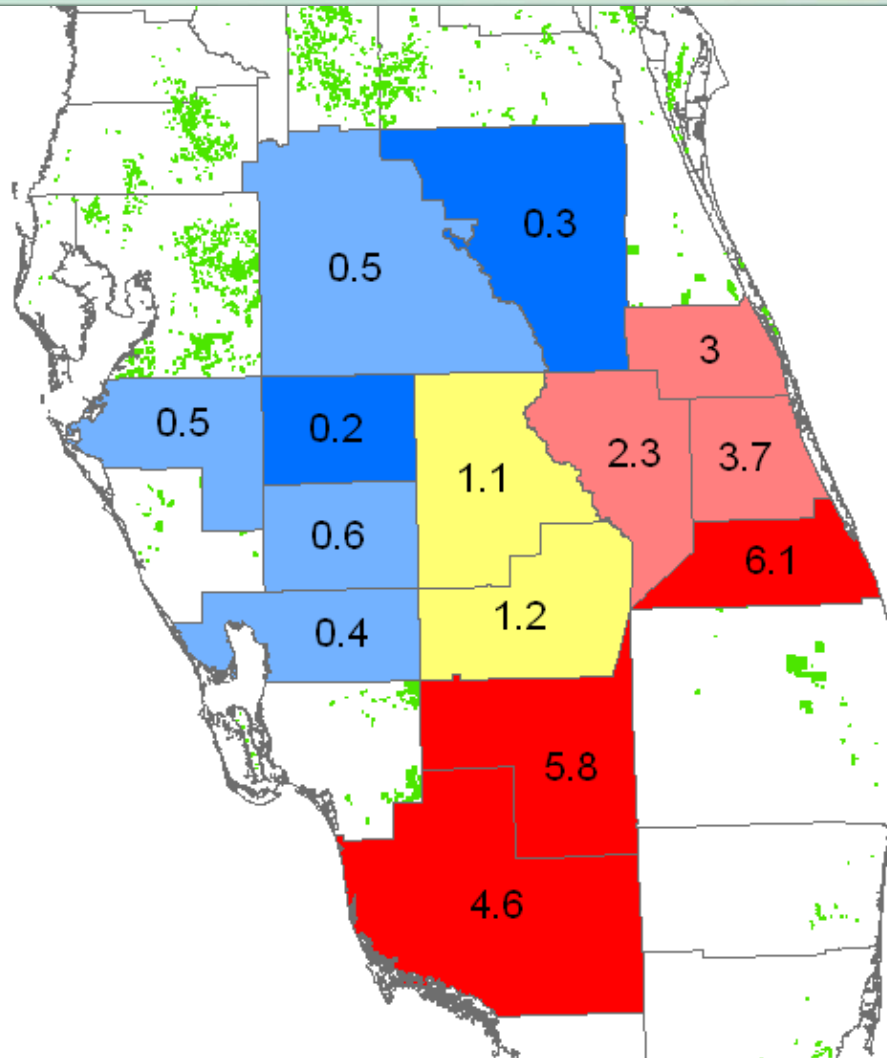
30 counties

HLB - August, 2008



All commercial citrus counties

% Infected Trees (in blocks w/HLB) – 2008 Scouting



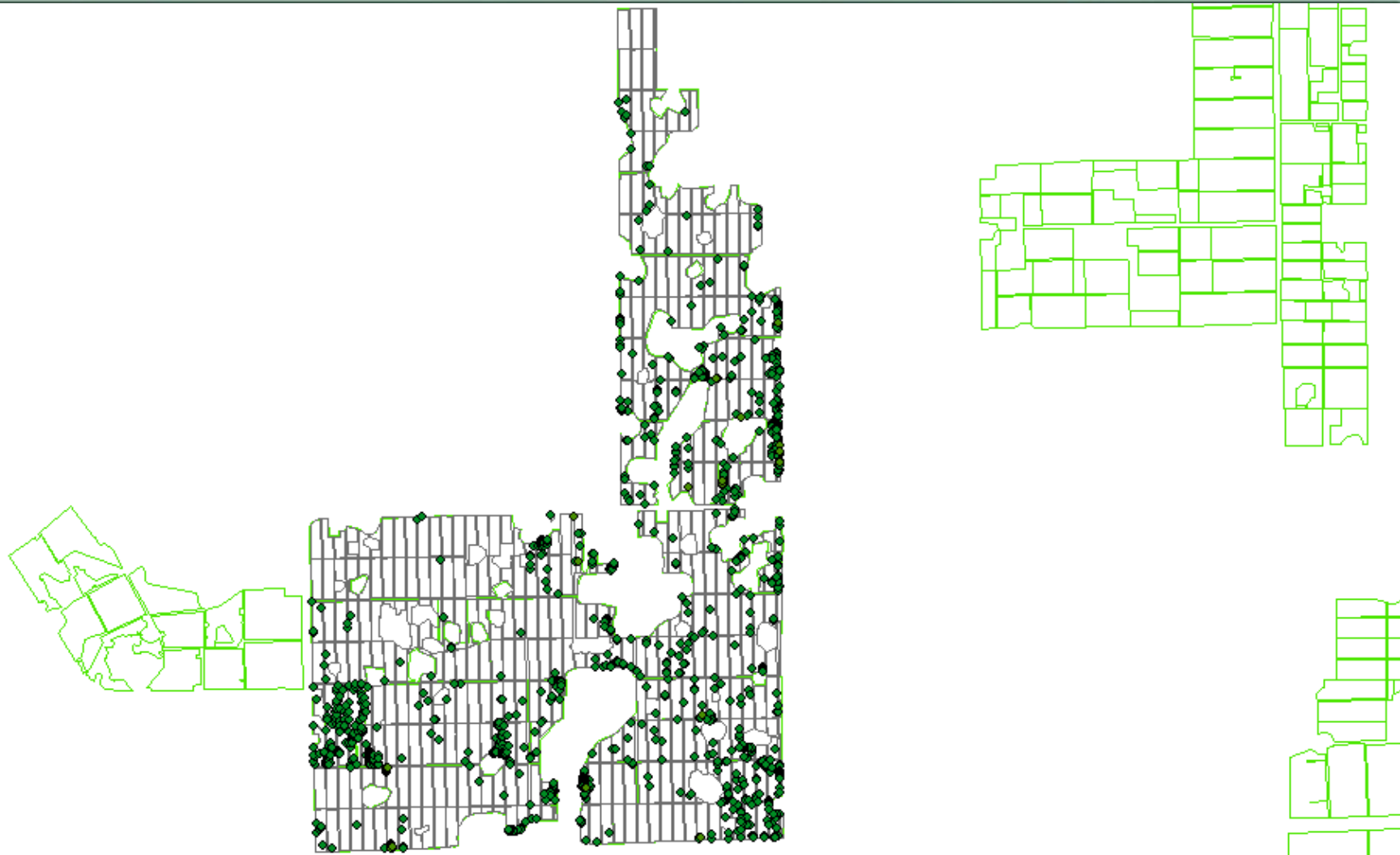
Within Grove Spread



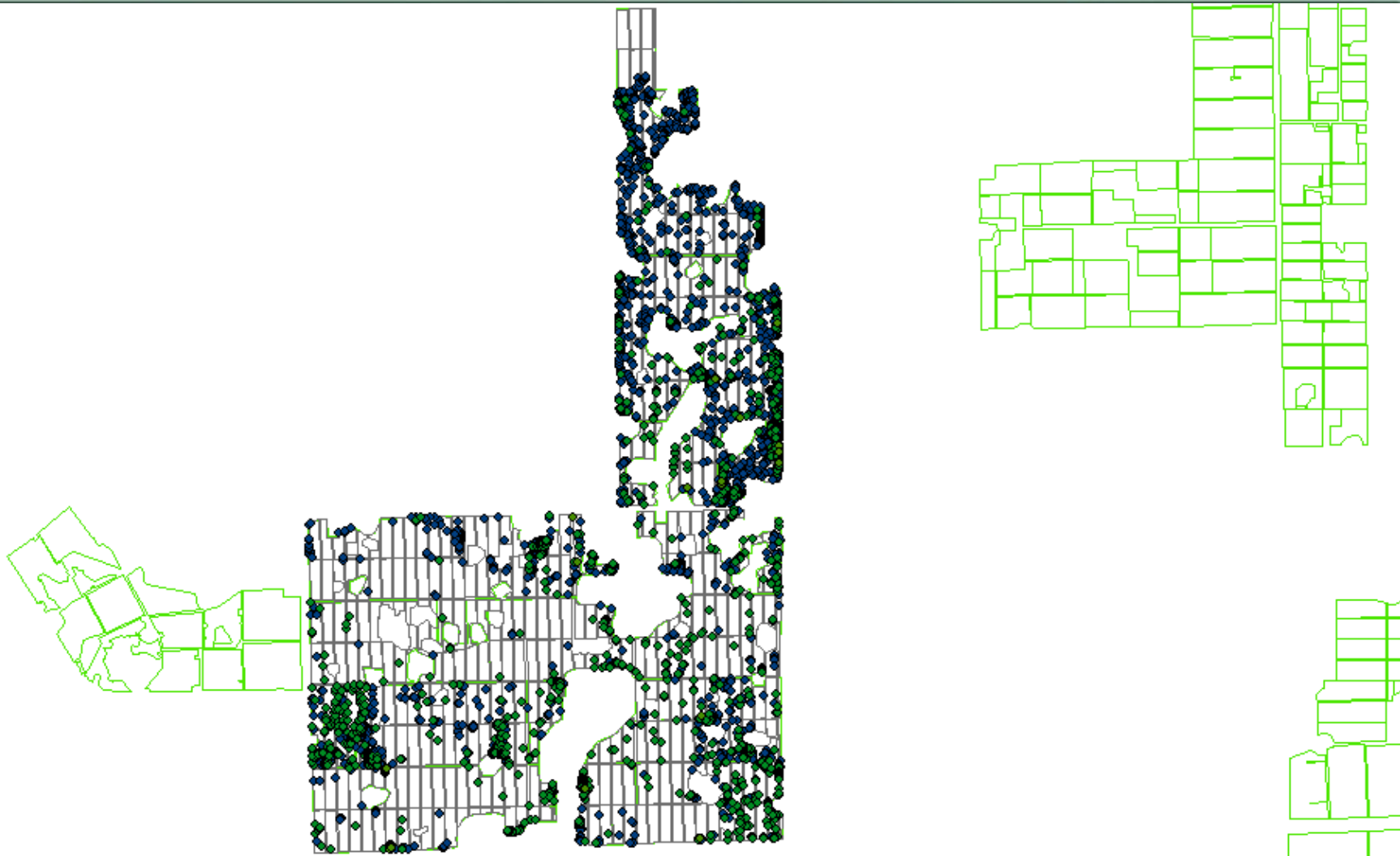
Within Grove Spread



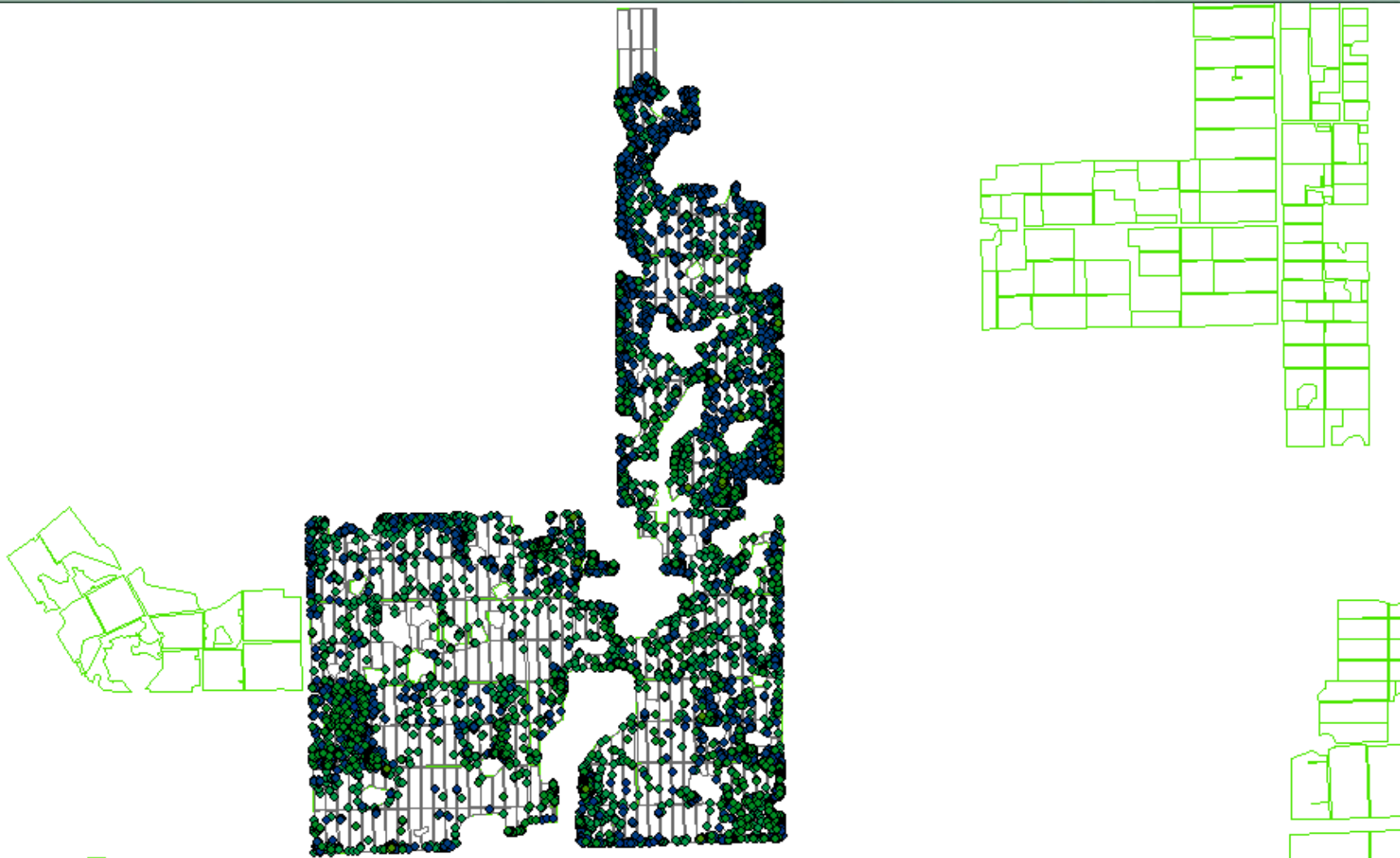
Within Grove Spread



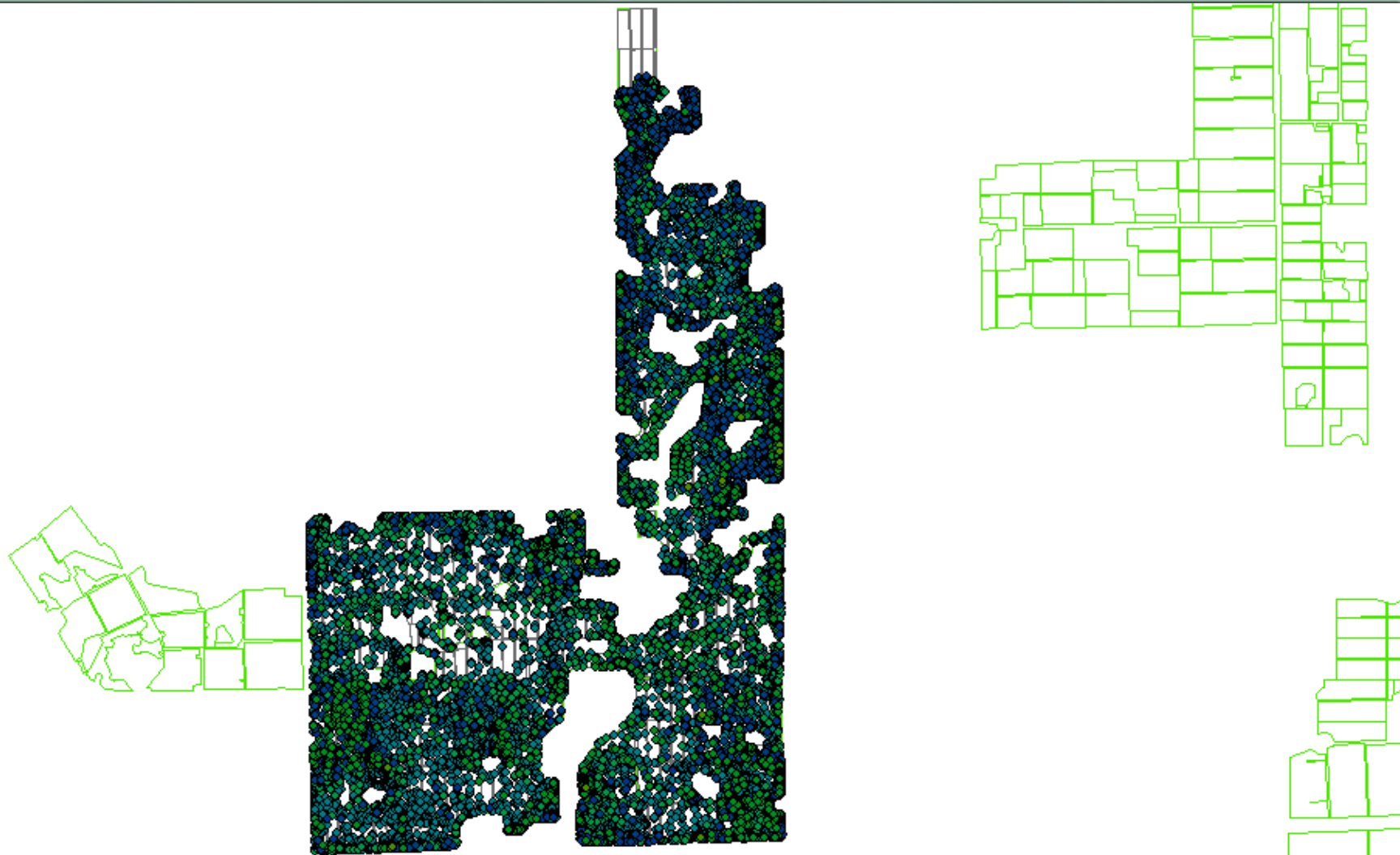
Within Grove Spread



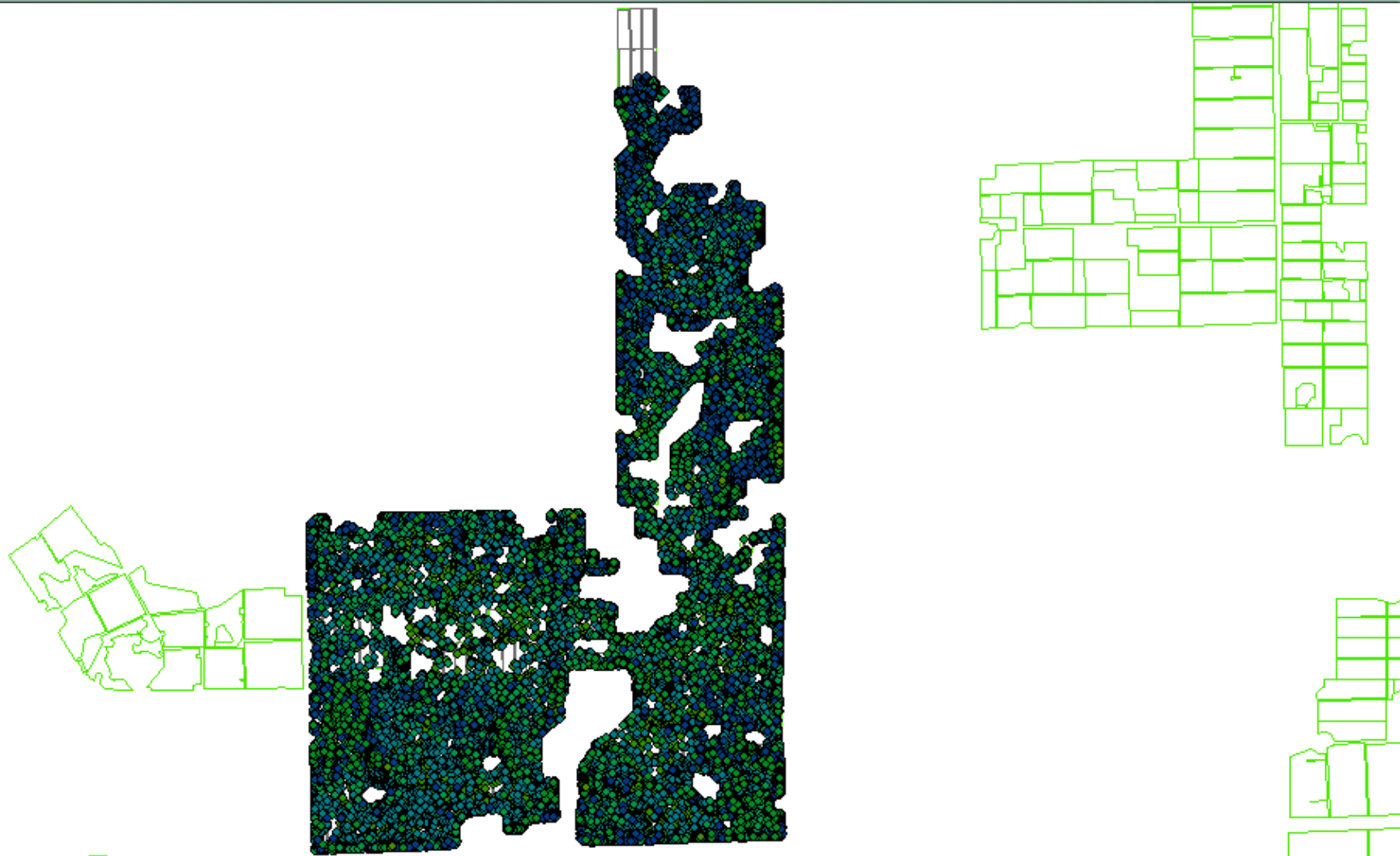
Within Grove Spread



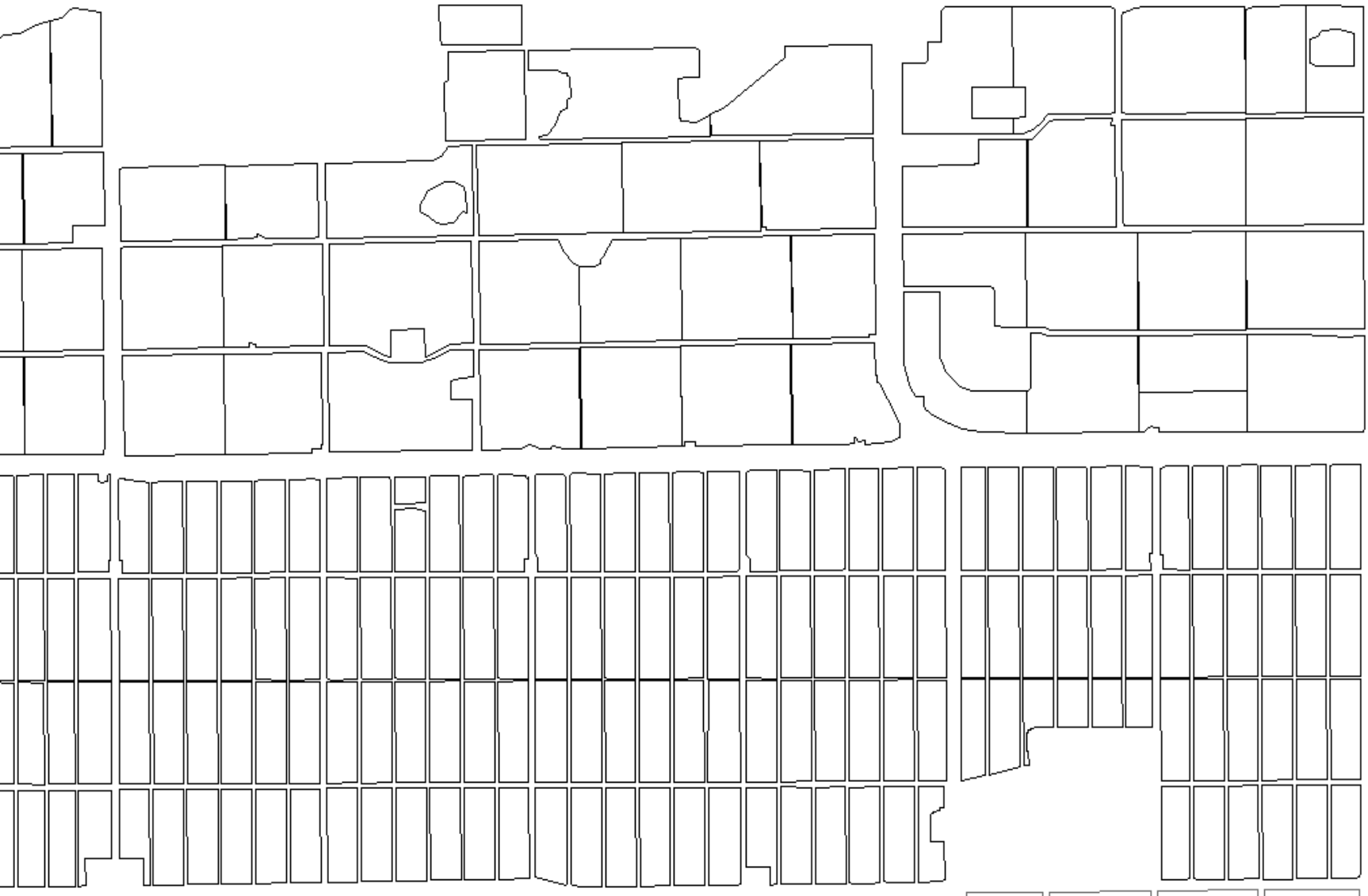
Within Grove Spread



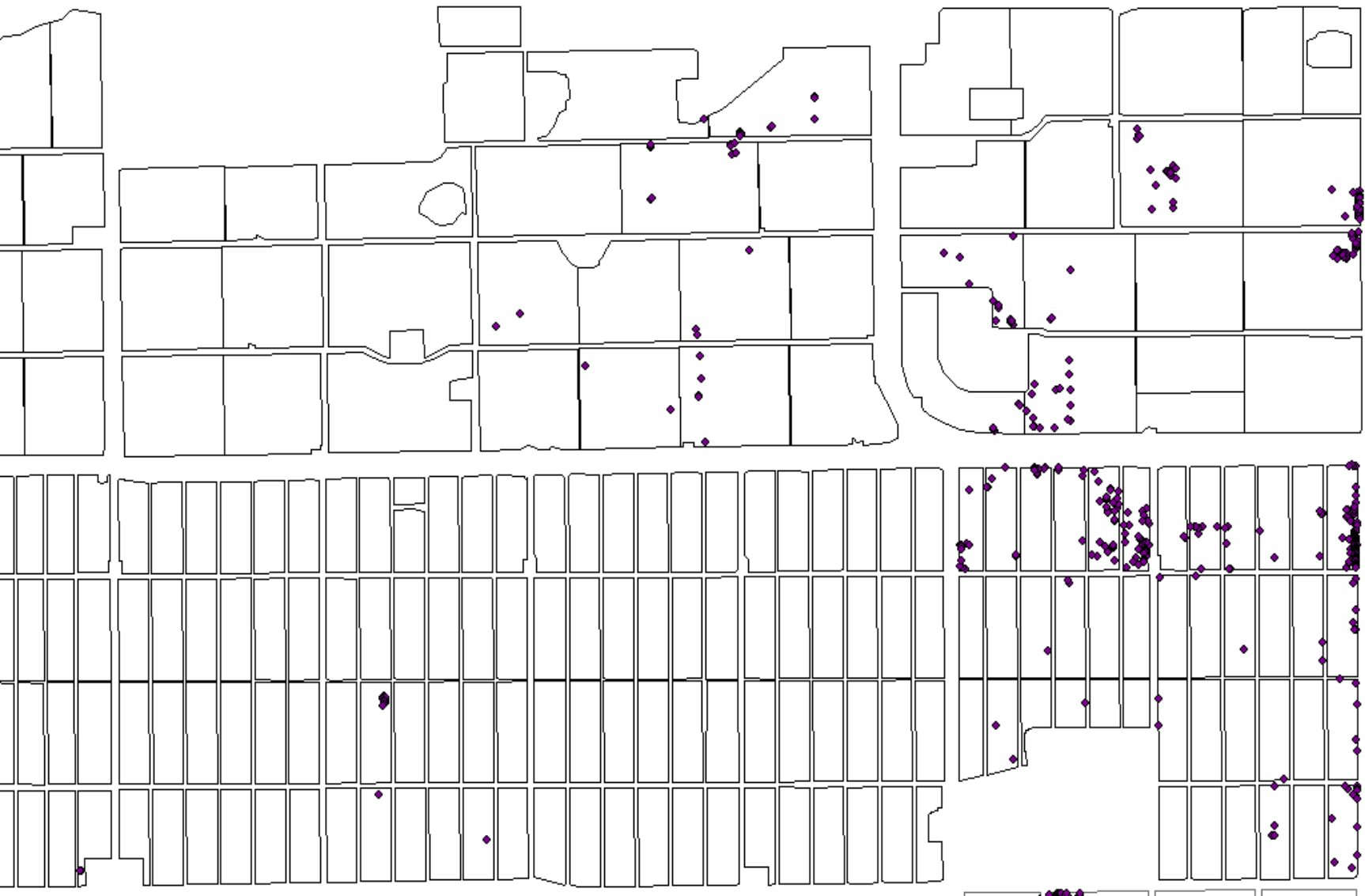
Within Grove Spread



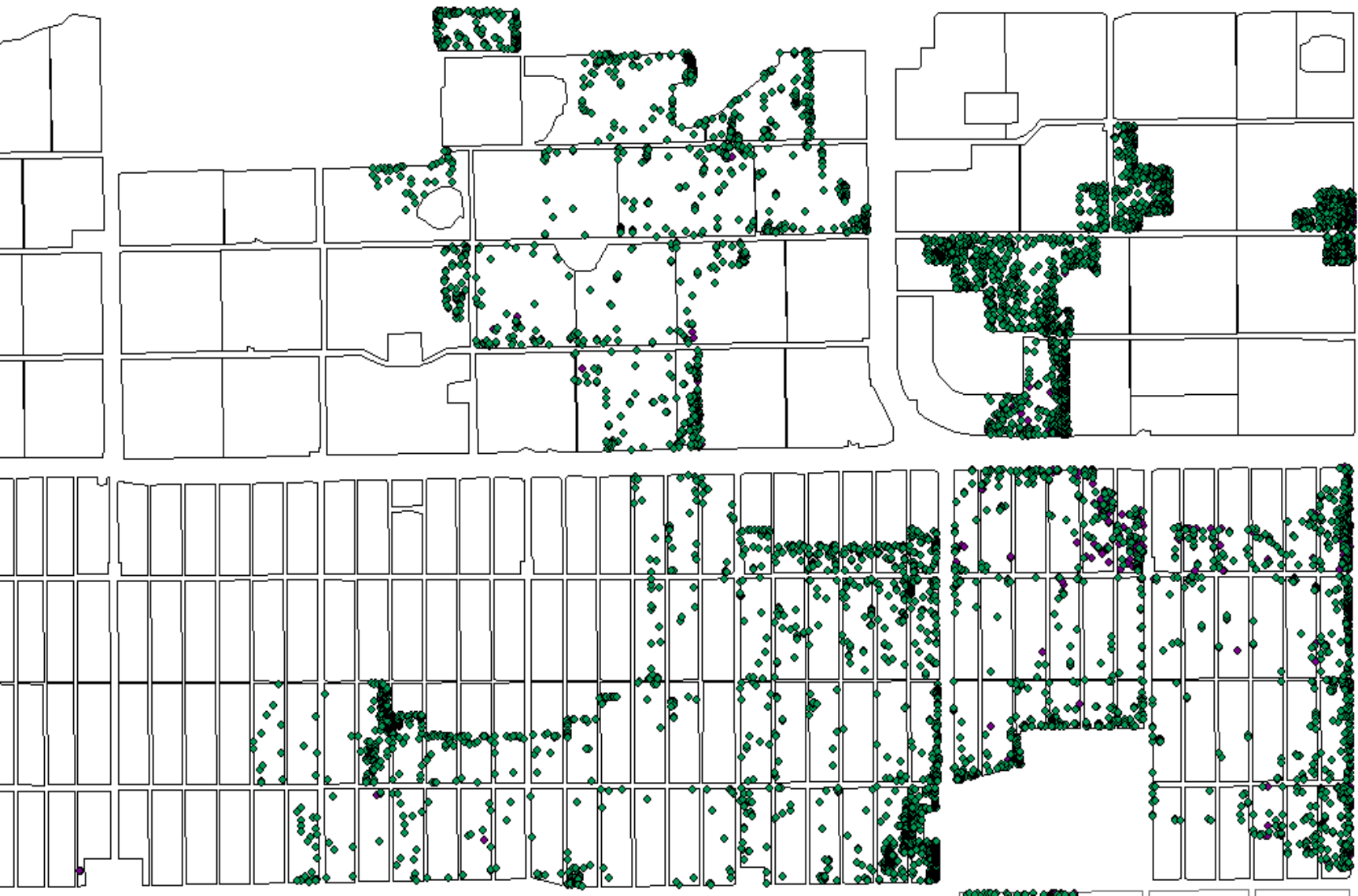
Within Block Spread



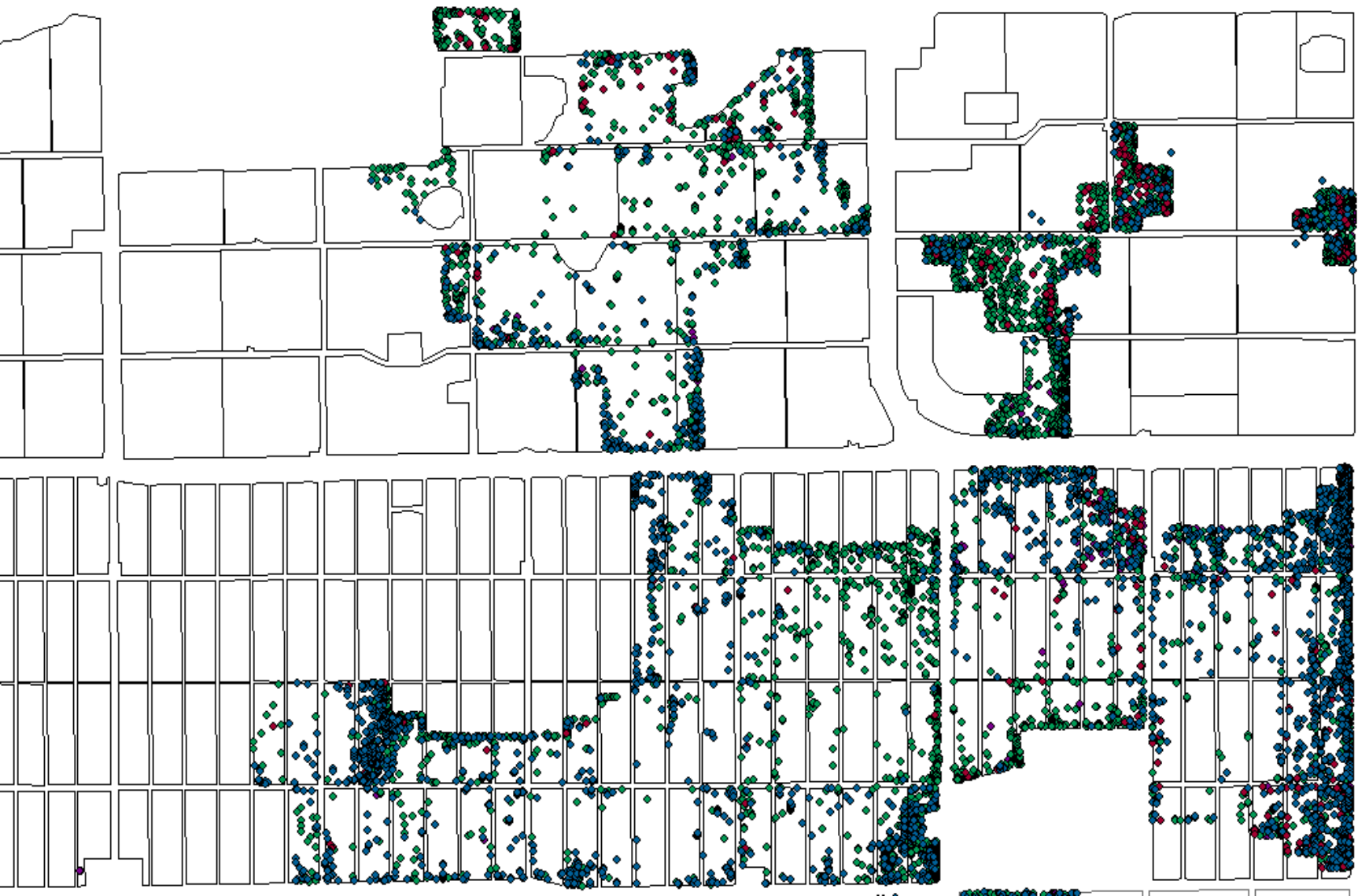
Within Block Spread



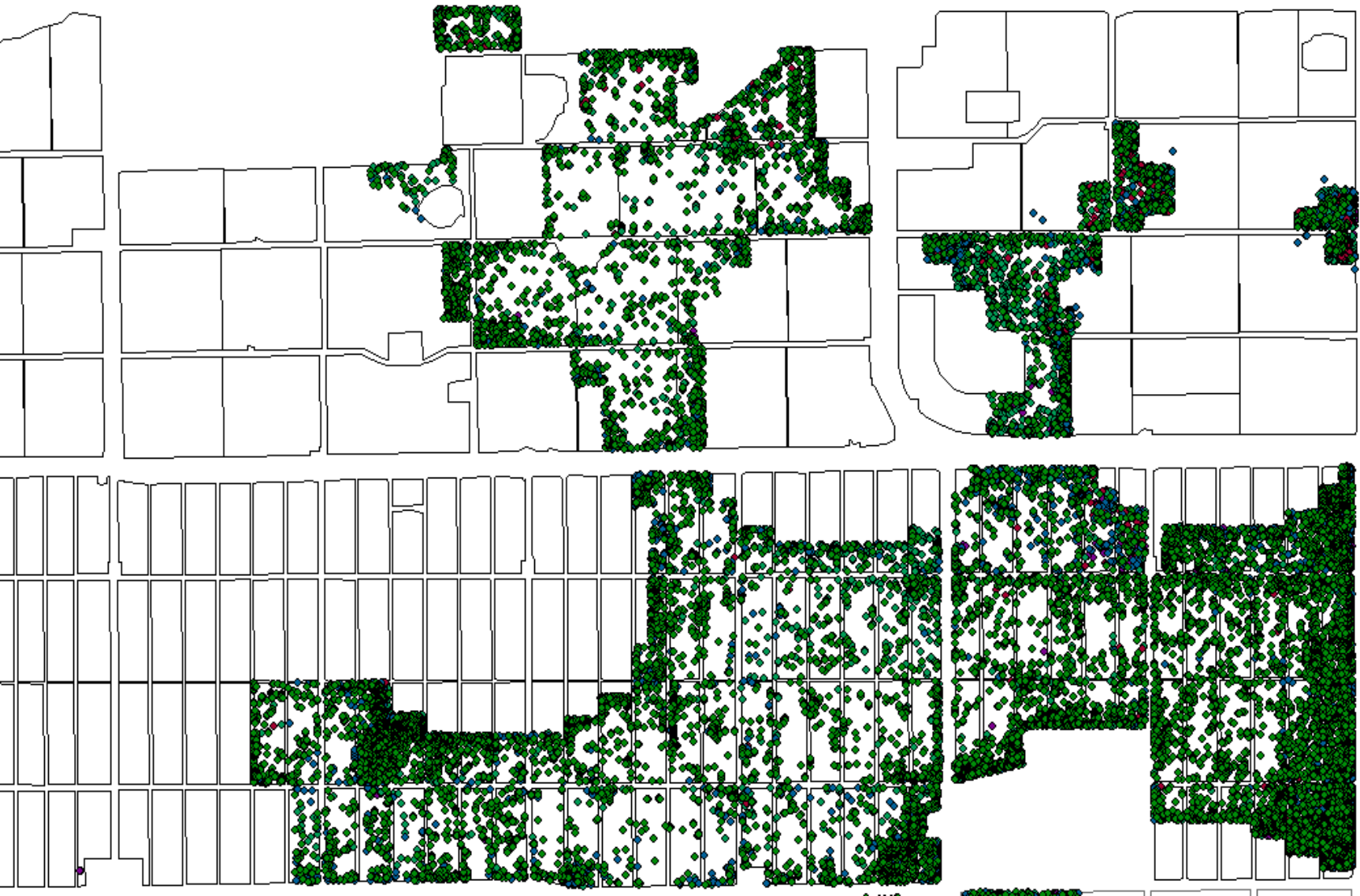
Within Block Spread – Edge Effect



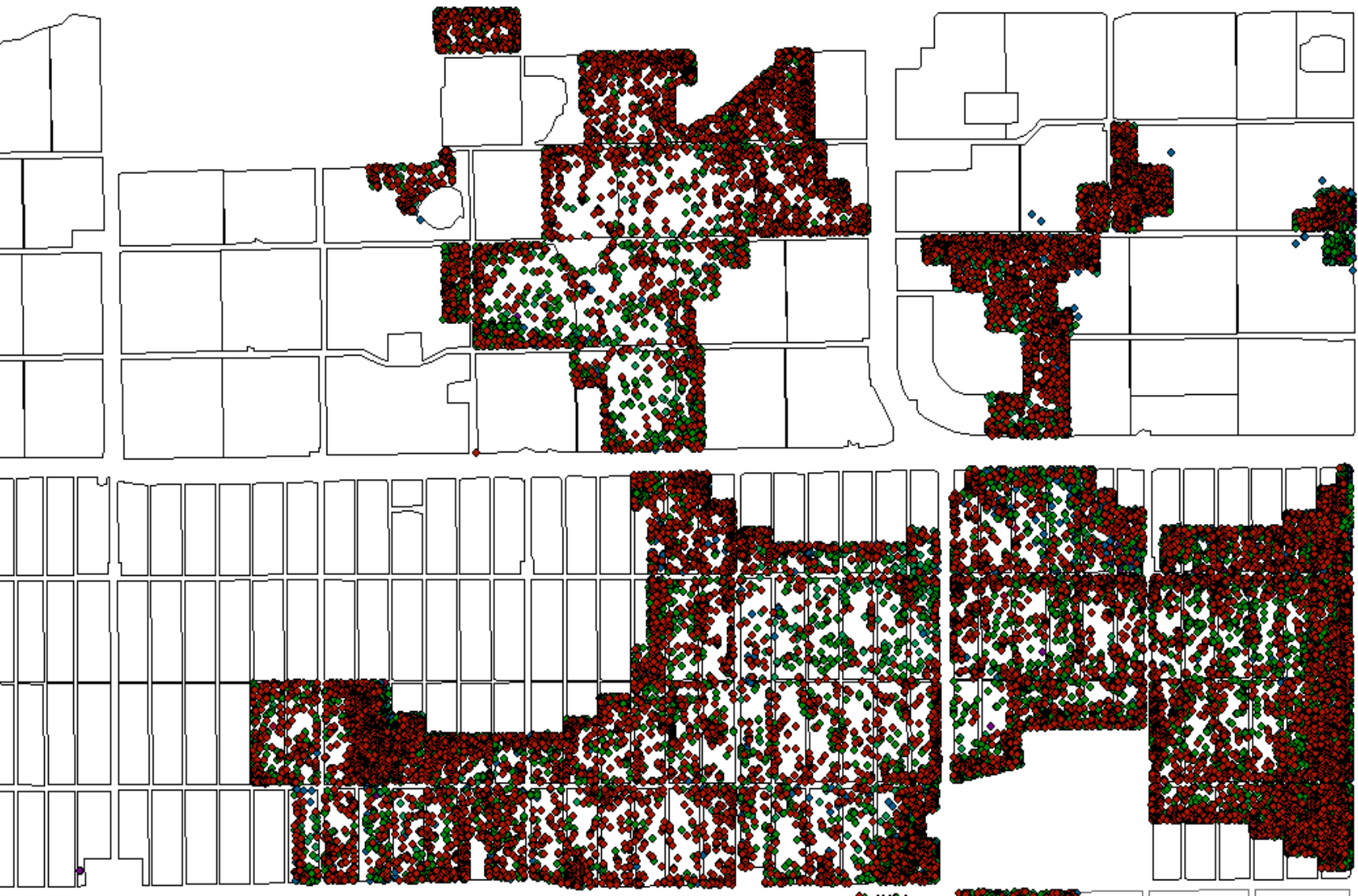
Within Block Spread – Edge Effect



Within Block Spread – Edge Effect

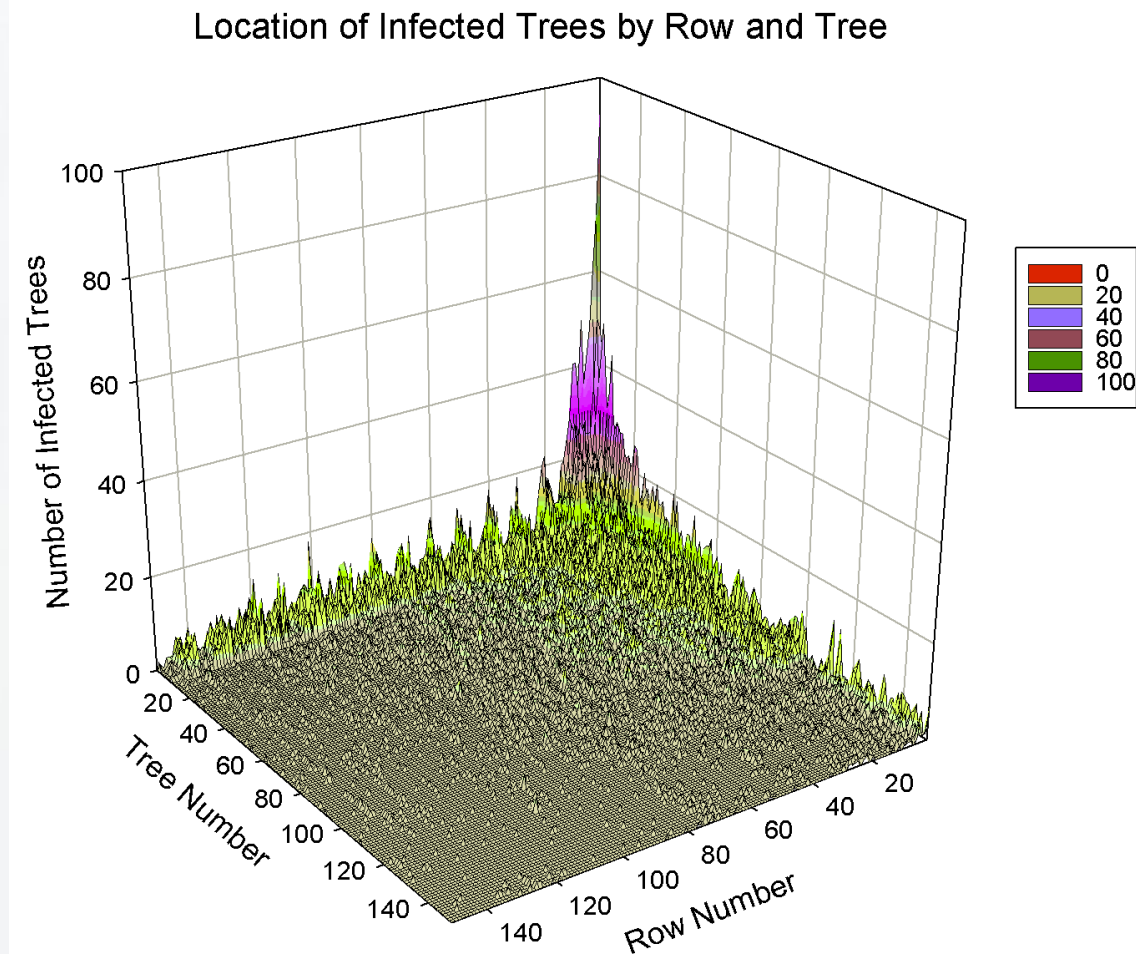


Within Block Spread – Edge Effect



Edge Effect

- Edge effect has been seen in many countries
- Possibly can exploit this when making country-wide surveys.....



Situation in Florida at the Time of Discovery

- Initial delimiting survey indicated that HLB was too widespread to attempt eradication
- At the end of the citrus canker eradication program
 - Mandatory tree eradication would be a tough sell
- Nurseries and budwood sources were not protected (was in process)

No Mandatory Tree Elimination

Plan of Attack

- Nursery regulations
 - All trees must be produced under screen/plastic
- Grower education
- Establish disease management programs
 - Scouting
 - Tree removal
 - Psyllid control
 - Use of healthy replant material
 - Others
- HLB laboratories made available to the growers
- Increase in research funding

September 21, 2006

Search Statutes:

2006

citrus nursery

Search

Select Year:

2006

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The 2006 Florida Statutes

[Title XXXV](#)
 AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ANIMAL
 INDUSTRY

[Chapter 581](#)
 PLANT
 INDUSTRY

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Chapter](#)

581.1843 Citrus nursery stock propagation and production and the establishment of regulated areas around citrus nurseries.--

(1) As used in this section, the term "commercial citrus grove" means a solid set planting of 40 or more citrus trees.

(2) Effective January 1, 2007, it is unlawful for any person to propagate for sale or movement any citrus nursery stock that was not propagated or grown on a site and within a protective structure approved by the department and that is not at least 1 mile away from commercial citrus groves. A citrus nursery registered with the department prior to April 1, 2006, shall not be required to comply with the 1-mile setback from commercial citrus groves while continuously operating at the same location for which it was registered. However, the nursery shall be required to propagate citrus within a protective structure approved by the department. Effective January 1, 2008, it shall be unlawful to distribute any citrus nursery stock that was not produced in a protective structure approved by the department.



Grower Education

- Grower meetings throughout the state
- Opened up our groves for hands-on training of scouts and managers
- On-farm grower training
- HLB symposiums



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Reaction by Florida Growers

- Varied reaction by growers and covers entire gamut of positions – from denial to matching the SGC program
- Major concerns:
 - Growers who choose to do nothing
 - Abandoned groves
- Many growers are looking for the “Silver Bullet” solution
- Experience in Brazil supports the fact that “no action” will create a situation that is ultimately too late in the future



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Disease Management Programs

- In the beginning, we realized that we would have to make many decisions with very little data
- Conventional disease management programs
 - Disease-free trees
 - Psyllid control
 - Scouting and roguing
- Alternative treatments
 - Nutritional programs
 - SAR
- Very little or no data for either approach....

HLB Laboratories

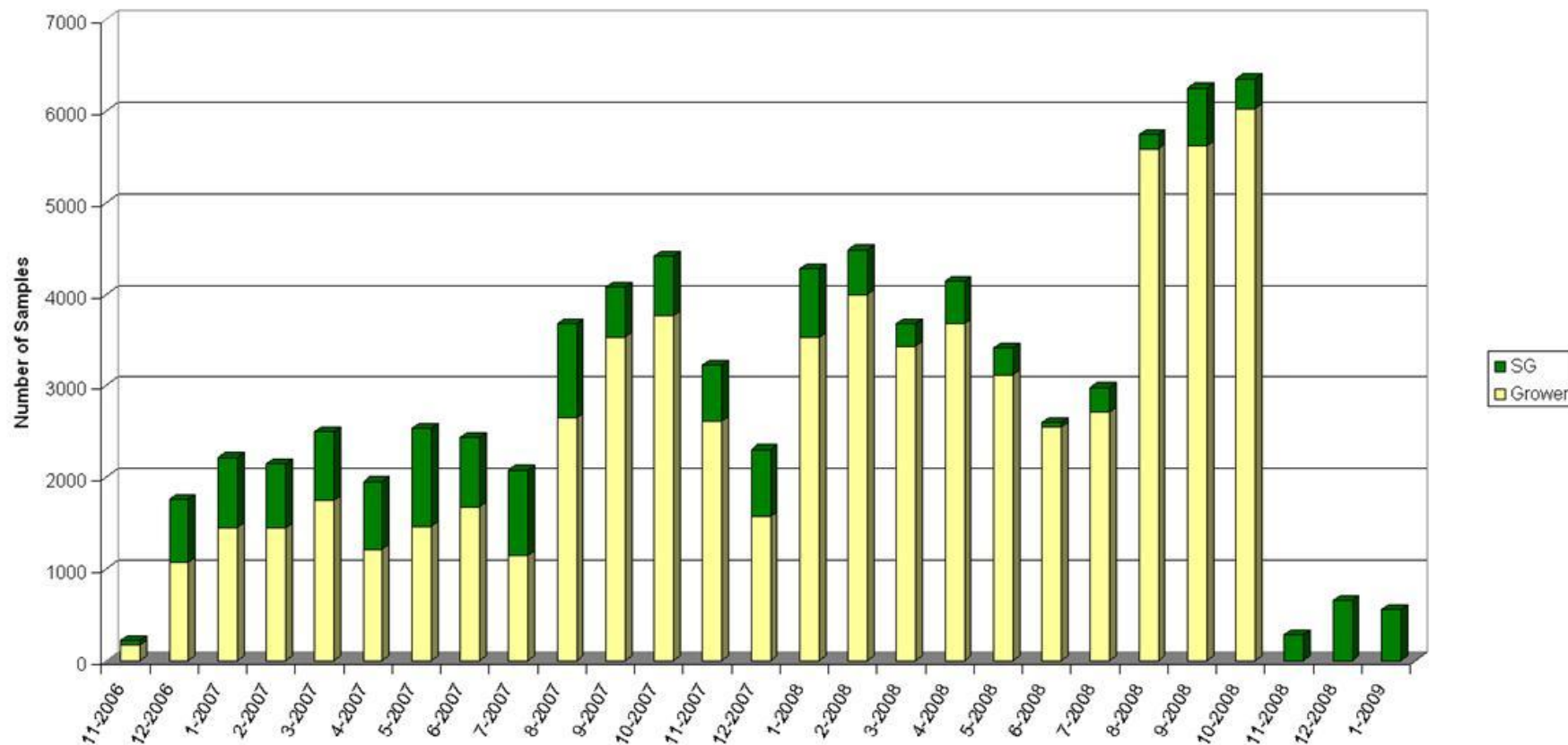
- When HLB was first found in Florida there were no laboratories available to handle routine grower samples
 - The existing labs were mainly set up to handle regulatory samples
- The availability of a lab to run grower samples was considered “critical” to the establishment of disease management programs
 - Early detection
 - Delimiting surveys
 - Scout training

HLB Laboratories

- Southern Gardens opened lab to the industry in October 2006. UF SWFREC opened lab in Feb 2008.
 - High throughput
 - Free to the grower
 - “Make the right thing easy”
 - Get growers “on a program”
- Not regulatory labs, more geared to the grower
 - “Only the grower knows what his grove should look like...”
- Good source of data

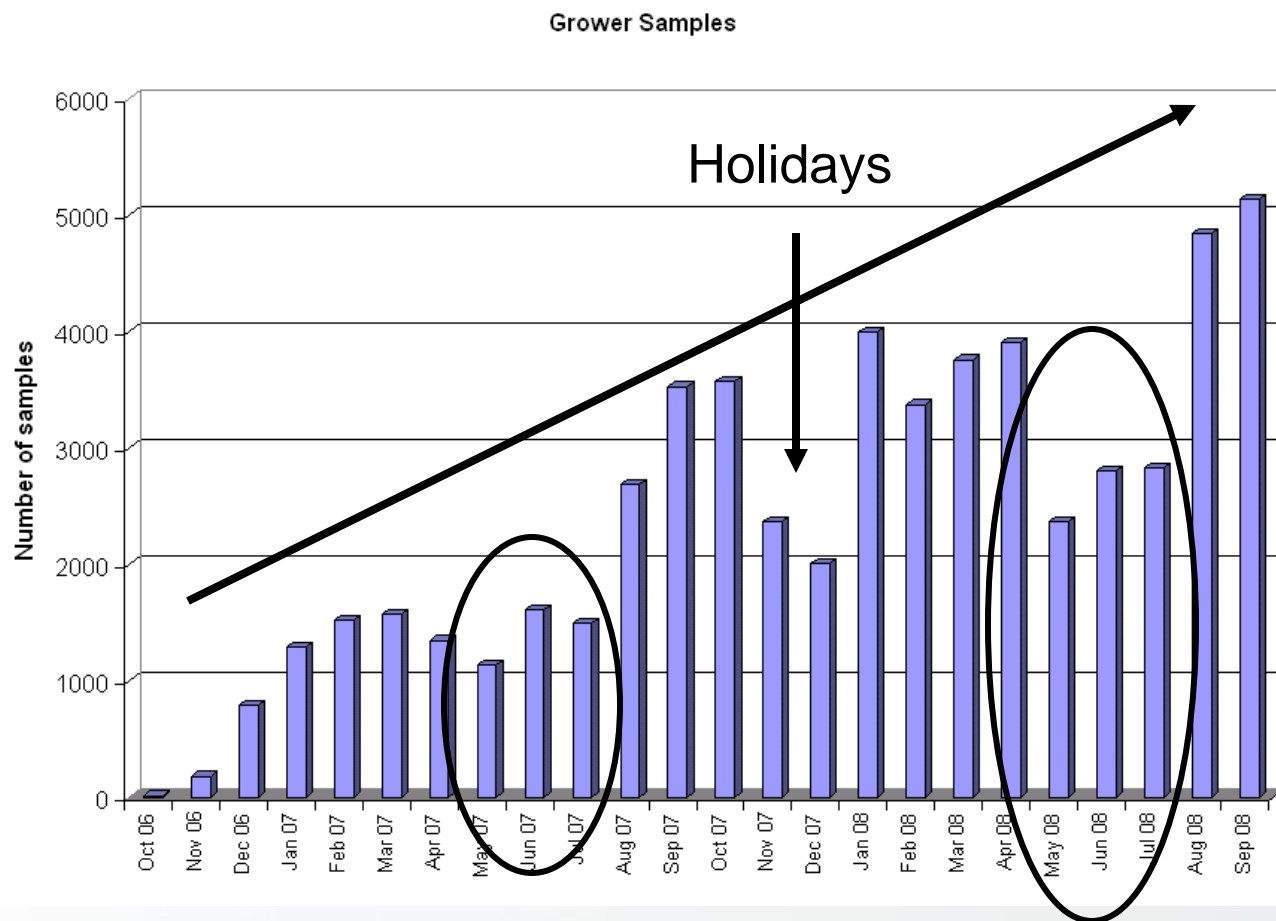
HLB Laboratory Data

Number of Samples Received Per Month at SGDL



Over 110,000 samples run to date

Grower Samples by Month



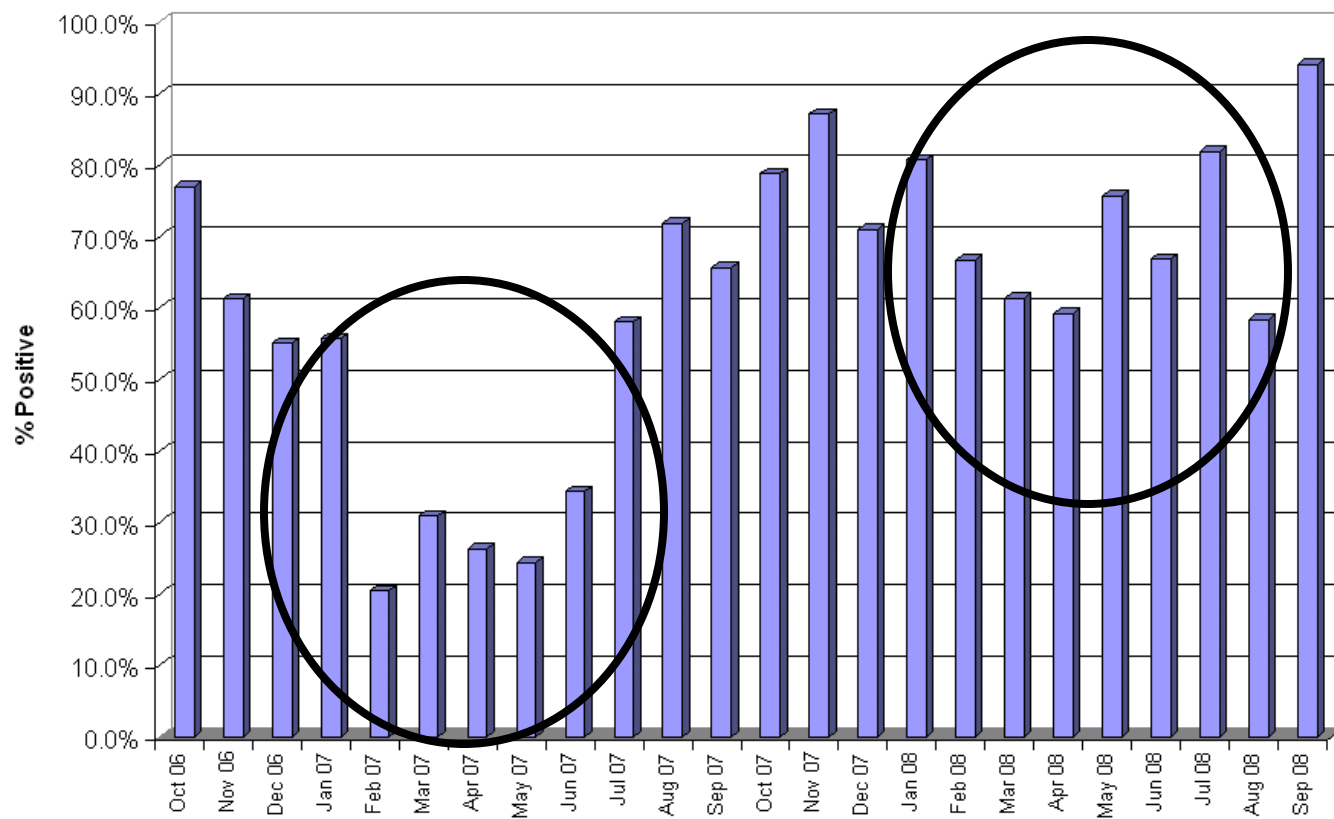
- Increasing sample volume (disease incidence increasing)

- Periodicity of samples (symptom expression vs time of year)

N=58,158

Percent of Samples Positive by Month

Grower Samples



- Periodicity of detection (vs symptoms)

- Frequency of detection declines beginning in Feb and increases in July

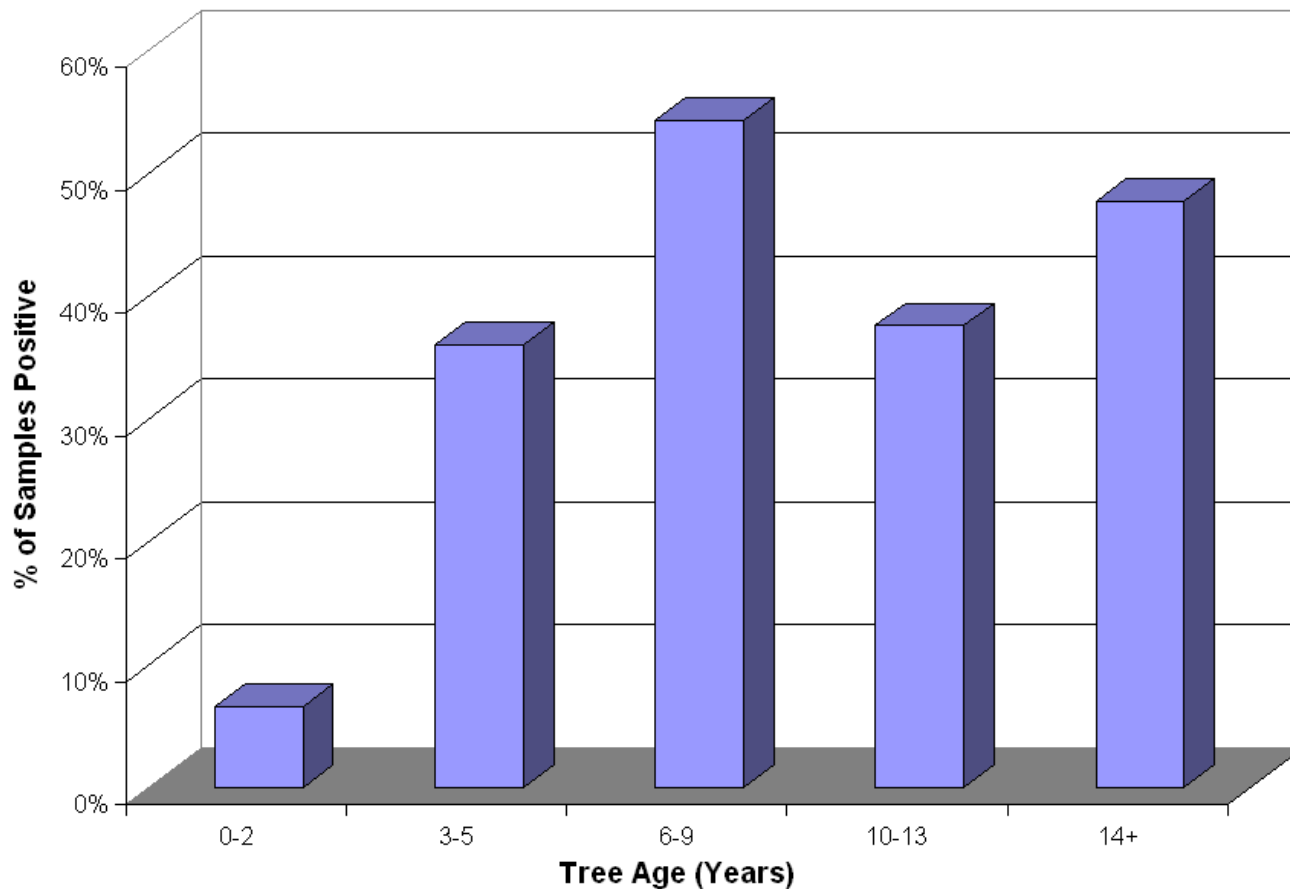
N=58,158



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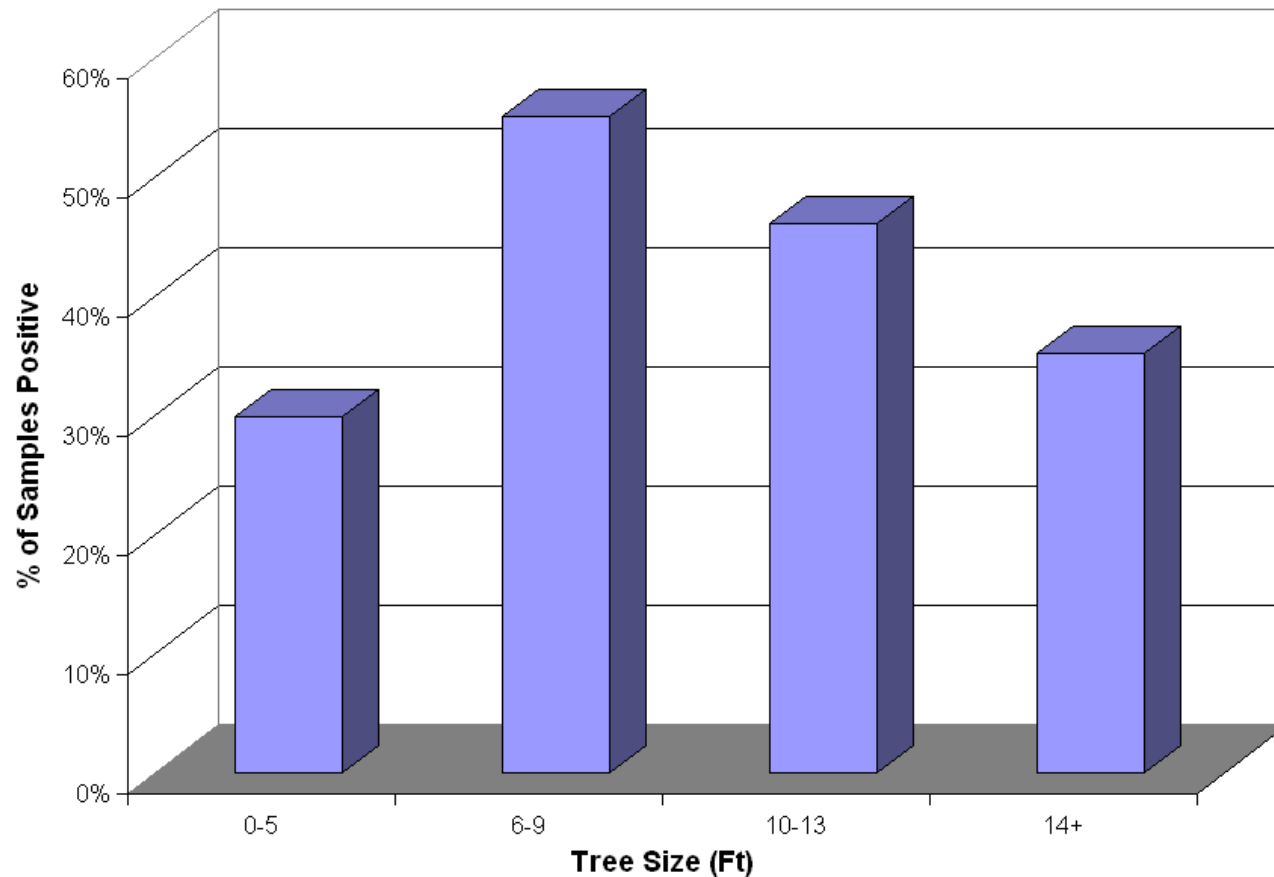
% of Positive Samples by Tree Age



- Highest infection level in trees 6-9 years old

N=9,705

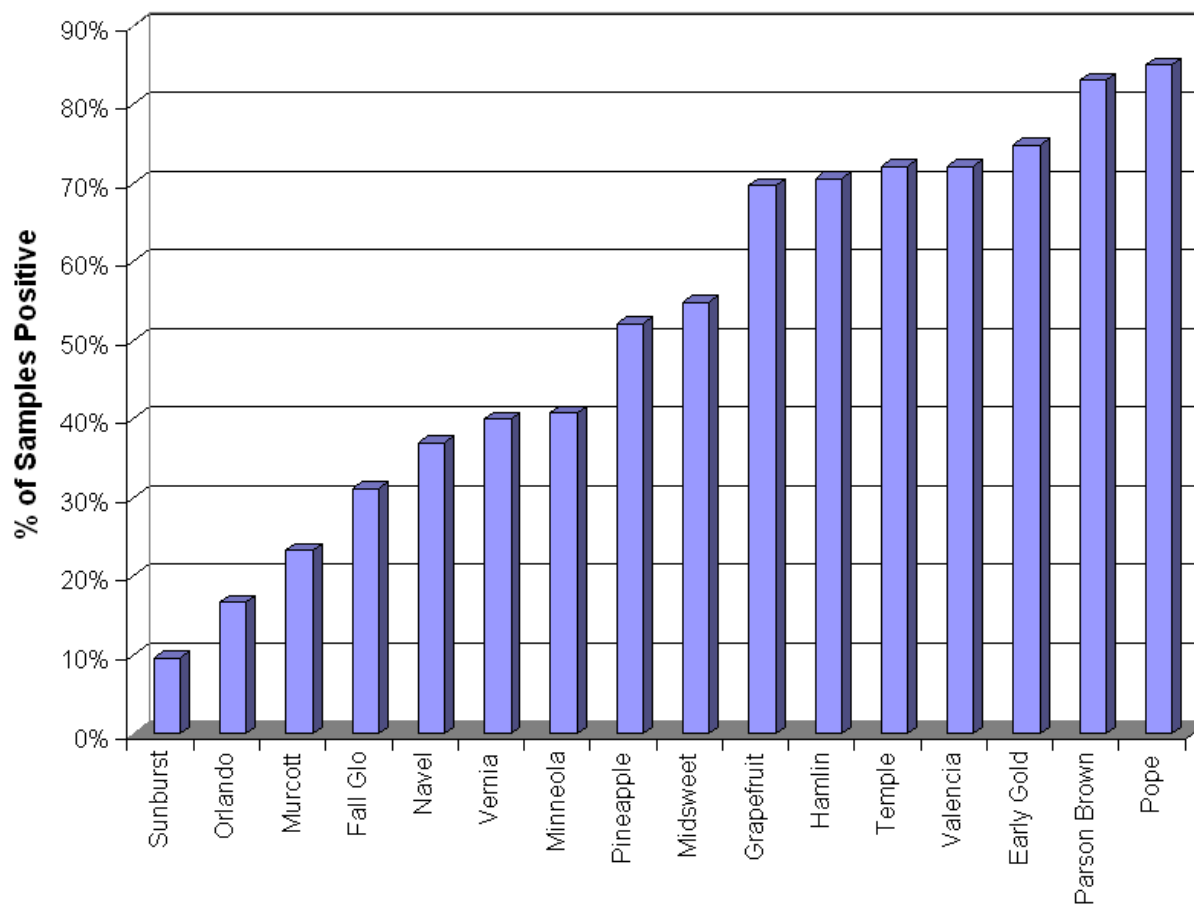
% Positive by Tree Size



- Highest infection level in trees 6-9 ft tall

N=8,597

% Positive by Scion



- Oranges and grapefruit most susceptible

- Tangerines and tangelos more resistant

N=36,903



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Research Funding

- Pre HLB: University of Florida and USDA – in-house budgets, some grants
 - Some HLB research but limited
 - Mostly done elsewhere
- Pre HLB – Grower funding, about \$1,500,000US per year
- Post HLB – Grower, Federal, and State funding up considerably.
 - First round of funding about \$16,800,000, seeking continuing funding at the same level

Research Funding

- FCPRAC – Florida Citrus Production Research Advisory Council oversees the process
 - Competitive bids
 - National Academy of Sciences hired to make recommendations
- Projects cover a wide range of research areas
 - Chemical control, detection, pathogen genetics, transgenics, economics, transmission, psyllid population studies, etc.
 - Reports are available at:

<http://www.fcprac.com/reports.html>

Management of HLB

A case study

United States Sugar Corporation / Southern Gardens Citrus

- 181,000 acres
 - 151,000 acres sugar
 - 30,000 acres citrus
- North America's most efficient sugar milling operation
 - 42,000 ton per day mill (design capacity, commissioned 2008-09 season)
 - Built in 3 phases over 3-year period while original mill was operating
- 1 integrated refinery with packaging: 15 million cwt capacity
- Railroad operations
 - 278 miles of track
 - 28 locomotives
 - 1138 railcars
- 1 citrus factory: 21 million box capacity
 - 120 million gallons per season
- NFC aseptic storage: 56 million gallons
- Total 1800 employees



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PRODUCTION

- 151,000 total sugar acres
- 140,000 acres harvested annually
- 6.5 million tons sugarcane produced
- 700,000 tons of sugar produced
- 1.95 million tons bagasse produced
- 30-35 million gallons molasses produced
- Three million boxes of oranges
- 120 million gallons of 100% pure, premium Florida orange juice

Basic Control Strategy

- Maintain Low Incidence of HLB

Basic Control Strategies

- Inoculum management – intensive survey and tree removal
- Control of the insect vector
- Use of disease-free planting material
- Regional approach

Inspection and Tree Removal

Inspection for HLB at Southern Gardens

- 36 Scouts (Inspectors) on ~16,500 acres
- Scouts work in pairs, walking both sides of a tree row
- HLB/greening suspect trees are flagged, including small flag on symptomatic branch
- Final confirmation of suspect trees is performed by three experienced, well-trained “Senior Scouts”

Inspection – Walking Survey



Frequency of Inspection



Try to inspect grove 4 times per year

Scouting for the Asian Citrus Psyllid



4 Scouts
for ACP



Data Collection



Infected trees are GPS referenced for documentation, analysis and future reference.



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Trees confirmed as HLB-infected by Senior Scouts are painted on trunk...



Tree Removal – Clipped not Pulled



Tree Removal – Clipped not Pulled



Tree Removal – Herbicide to Kill Stump



Scouting – Others

- Many companies have hired a “Disease Manager” – qualifications vary from tractor driver to Dr. Plant Medicine (DPM)
 - Internal scouting crews (size ranges from 1 to 60)
 - Contract crews
- Contract scouting crews
 - No set number of times per year
 - Some do it once and that is it, and others are on a program
 - Others not scouting at all for fear of possible effects on contracts
- Very little quality control on the scouting crews
 - Some send samples in the to SGC diagnostic lab, others don't
 - I have seen some very erratic results indicating that some crews may be tagging trees with other maladies (may make the grower decide to do nothing)

Control Strategies - 2

Psyllid Control

Psyllid Control

- Pre – HLB
 - No specific control measures for ACP
 - Spray program was essentially a copper and oil program with miticides applied on an as needed basis
- Post – HLB
 - Intensive ACP management program
 - Insecticides applied in every grove spraying operation
 - Emergency applications applied by air as needed

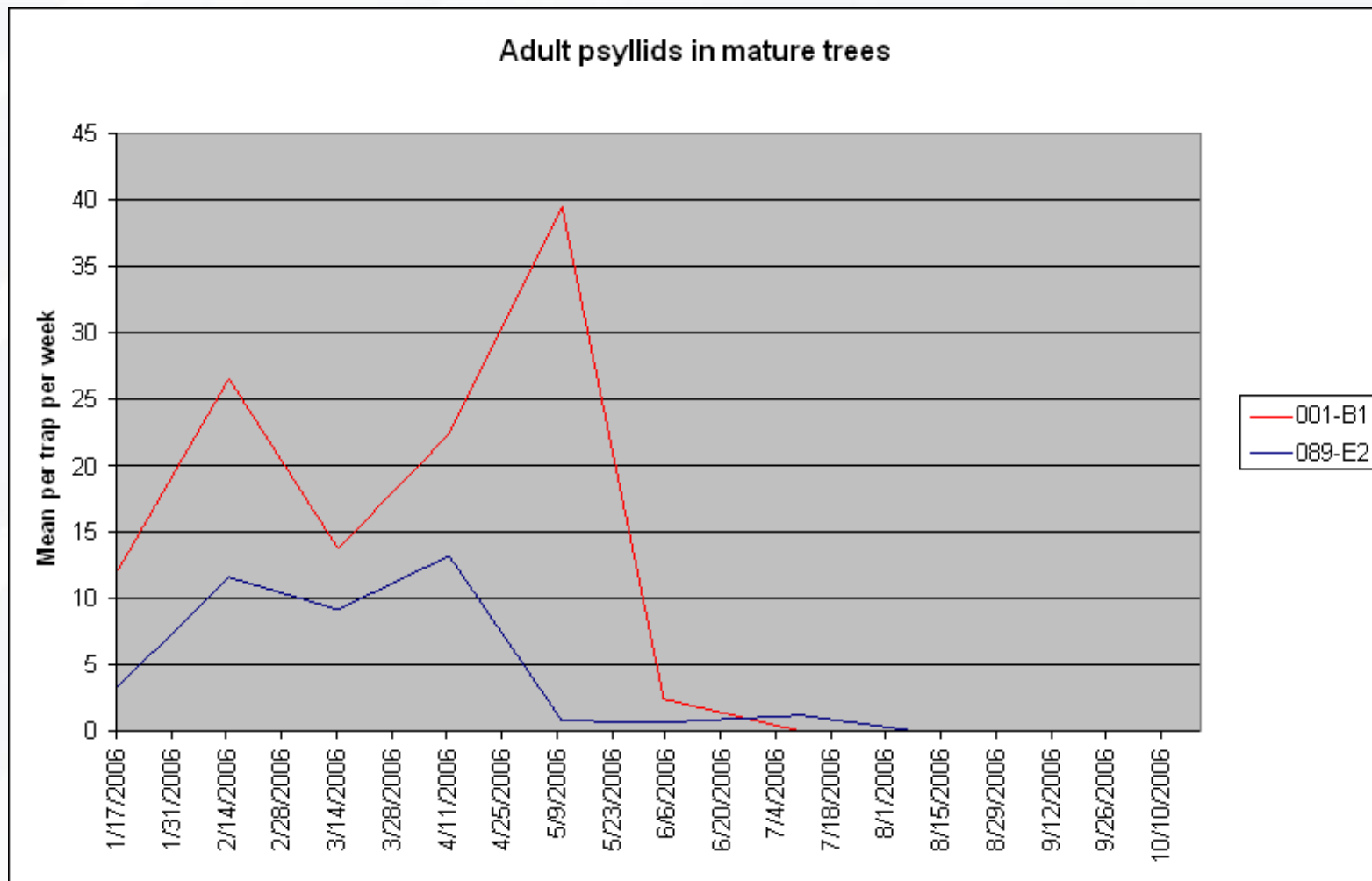
Spray Program – Pre Canker and HLB

- **Dormant Spray**-December/January: Urea & Nutriphite
- **Post Bloom Spray**- March/April: Oil, Nutriphite, Potassium Nitrate, Nutritional
- **1st Summer Oil**- May/June: Oil, Copper, Potassium Nitrate, Nutritional
- **2nd Summer Oil**- July/August: Oil, Copper, Nutriphite, Nutritional, and miticide (if needed)
- **3rd Summer Oil**- September/October: Oil, Copper, Nutritional, and miticide (if needed)
- **Young Trees Only**- March/April and August: Admire trunk/soil drench applications

Spray Program – Post HLB

- **Dormant Spray**-December/January: Urea, Nutriphite, **Danitol 2.4 EC**
- **Systemic Control**- December/January: **Temik**
- **Post Bloom Spray**- March/April: Oil, Copper, Nutriphite, Potassium Nitrate, Nutritional, **Dimethoate 5 Pound (Aqueous Formulation)**
- **1st Summer Oil**- May/June: Oil, Copper, Potassium Nitrate, Nutritional, **Provado 1.6 F**
- **2nd Summer Oil**- July/August: Oil, Copper, Nutriphite, Nutritional, **Lorsban 4EC** and miticide (if needed)
- **3rd Summer Oil**- September/October: Oil, Copper, Nutritional, **Provado 1.6 F** and miticide (if needed)
- **Young Trees Only**- March/April and August: Admire trunk/soil drench applications

Psyllid Levels After Start of Psyllid Control Program



Courtesy of Dr. David Hall, USDA ARS HRL, Fort Pierce

Psyllid management in CREC groves

Courtesy of Dr. Mike Rogers UF/Lake Alfred

- **January**

Temik 33 lbs / A

- **February**

Danitol (fenpropathrin) 16 oz / A

- **March**

Bloom = no sprays

- **April**

Post bloom spray = carbaryl 4F
2 Qts / A

- **May/June**

1st oil spray + imidacloprid foliar
spray 16 oz / A

- **July/August**

2nd oil spray + chlorpyrifos 4E 5
Pts / A

- **September**

No sprays unless high psyllid
populations observed

- **October**

carbaryl 4F 2 Qts / A

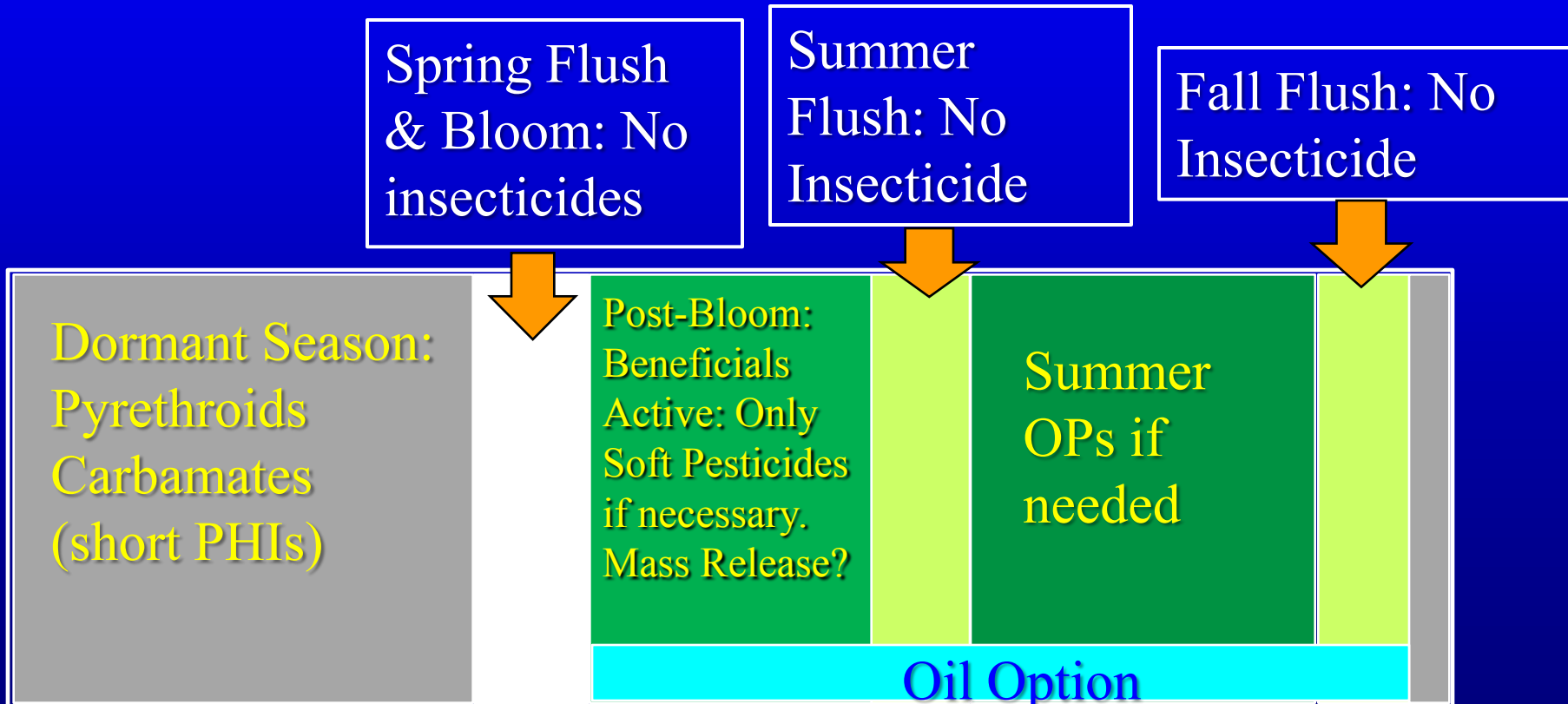
- **November/December**

No sprays unless high psyllid
populations observed


Psyllid Management Plan for Mature Citrus

- Monitor populations year round
- Dormant spray(s) with short PHI adulticide
- No sprays on flushes
- Only soft chemistry post bloom
- Oil program option throughout growing season
- OPs in summer and before fall flush if necessary

*Courtesy of
Dr. P. Stansly
UF/SWFREC*



Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct



The point is that some sort of psyllid control is necessary!

**Most people are controlling the psyllid
(chemical control) even if they are not
removing the trees!**

CLEAN NURSERY STOCK



Canker Control Area
DO NOT ENTER THIS GATE
No Trespassing
Must Have Spray Down





Canker Control Area
DO NOT ENTER THIS GATE
No Trespassing
Must Have Spray Down



SELECT PERSONNEL

WORKS SEQUENCE
SIDE 1 A1 STOP 2 B2
MONITORING SEQUENCE



08 11 515









Cost of Managing HLB

Economics

- Inspection - \$110.00 per acre
- Tree Removal - \$60.00 per acre
- Resets & Planting - \$56.00 per acre
- Psyllid Control - \$250.00 per acre
- **Total HLB Cost - \$476.00 per acre**
- **Total Production Cost - \$1,376.00 per acre**

Economics

- Lost Production
 - Through February 2009, have removed 392,352 trees
 - @6.3lbs solid per box and 2.25 boxes per tree
 - = 1,548,626 loss in boxes or a loss of \$9,756,341 over 3 years

Economics

- 16,500 ac X \$476/ac X 3 Years =
\$23,562,000
- Lost production =
\$9,756,341
- Total \$33,318,341

Recent Trends and Developments

- Importance of dormant spray
- Regional treatments
- Low volume sprays
- New insecticide labels
 - Chemicals
 - Uses
- Alternative treatments – being tested but little data, mostly observational...
 - Nutritional programs
 - SARs

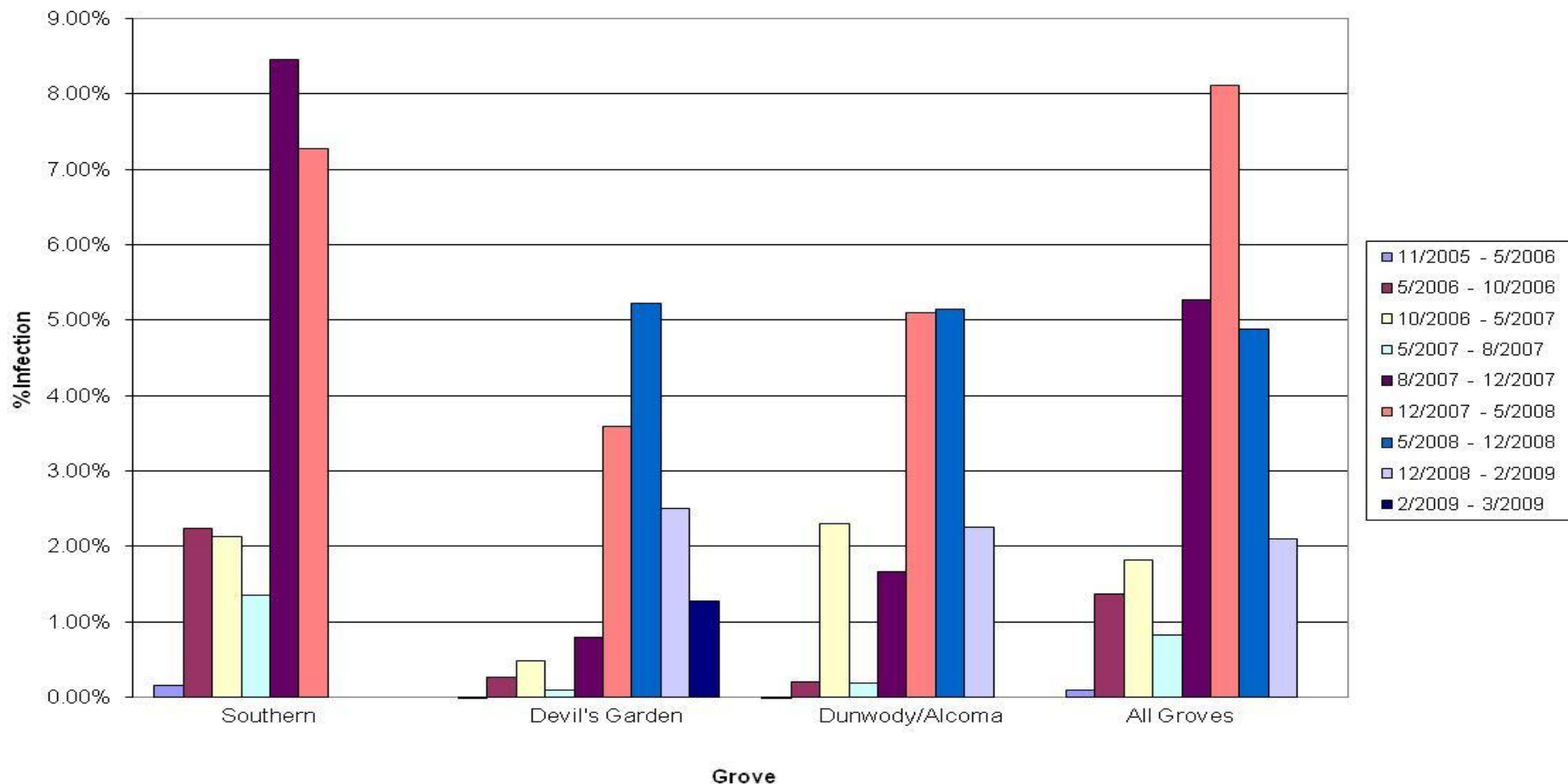
Nutritionals and SARS

- Mostly being used by companies and growers that have decided not to remove trees
 - “If I remove the trees I wont have anything left”
 - “Will farm the land until it is unproductive or I sell it”
- Have had some initial positive responses
- By default it means that you are willing to accept high levels of infection – cant turn back
- Unknown how long they can keep the trees going
- Unknown if it will be possible to replant young trees/groves in the presence of high levels of infection

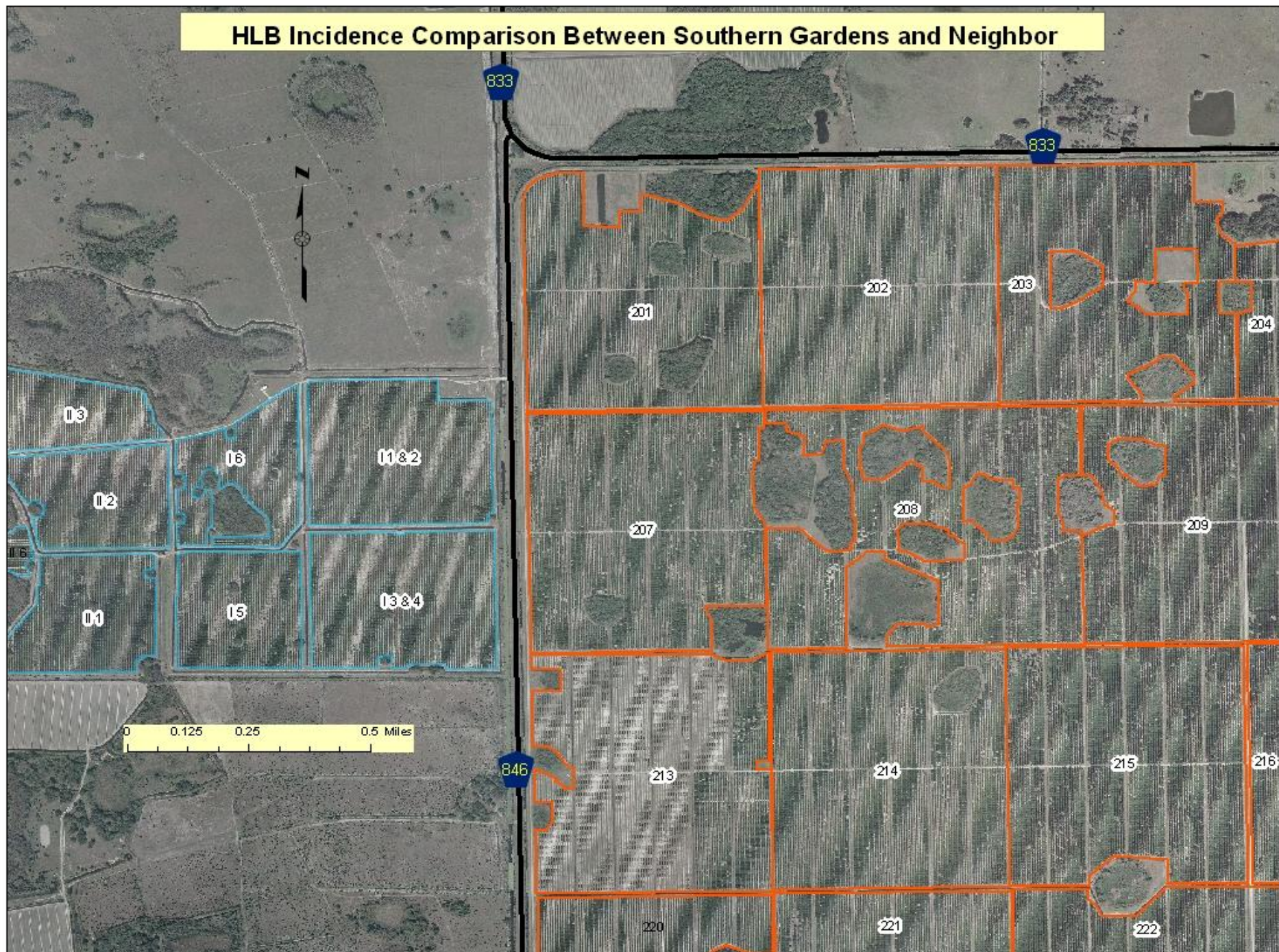
So are we winning?

% Infection by Inspection Cycle

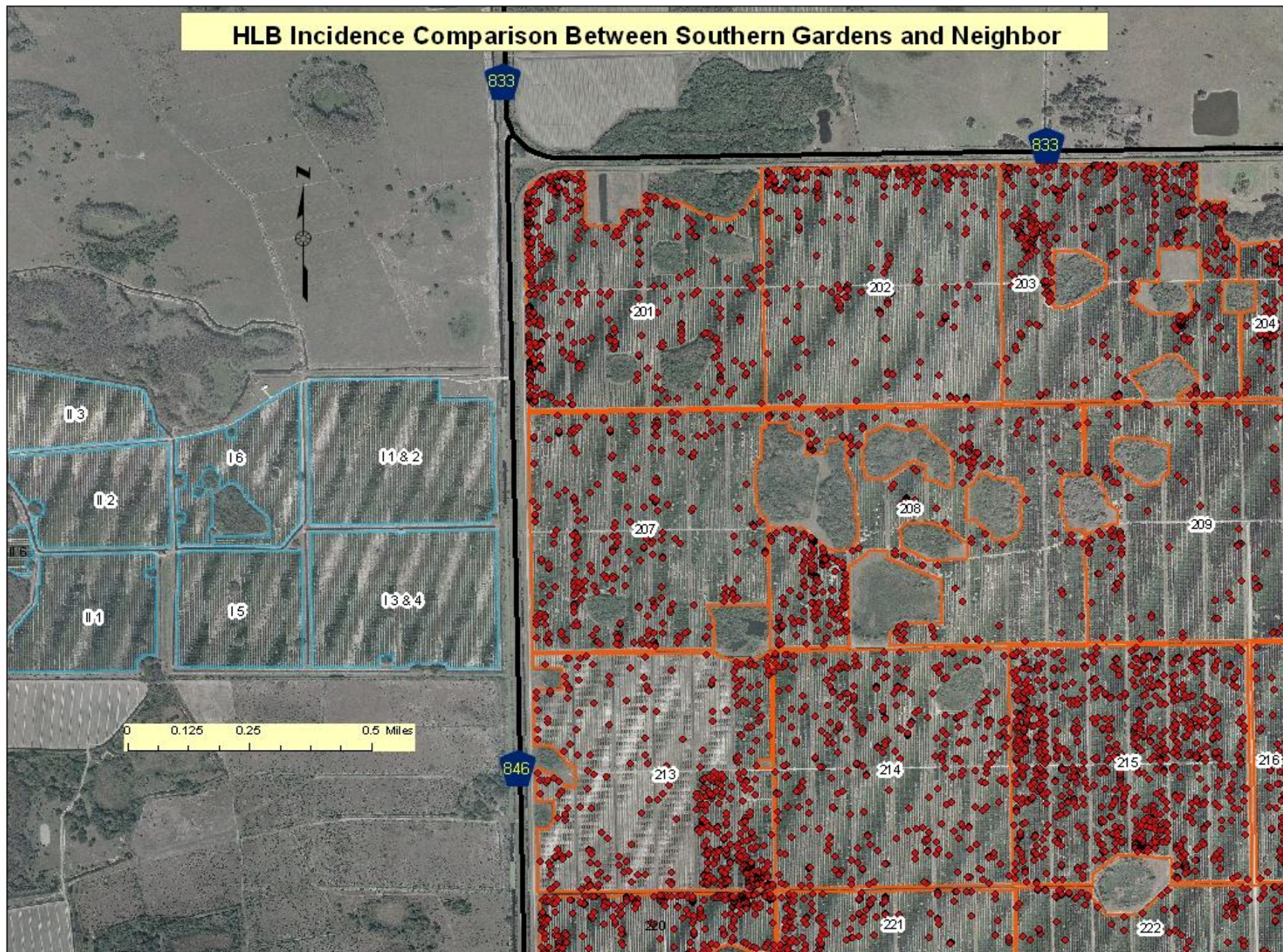
HLB Infection Rate per Inspection



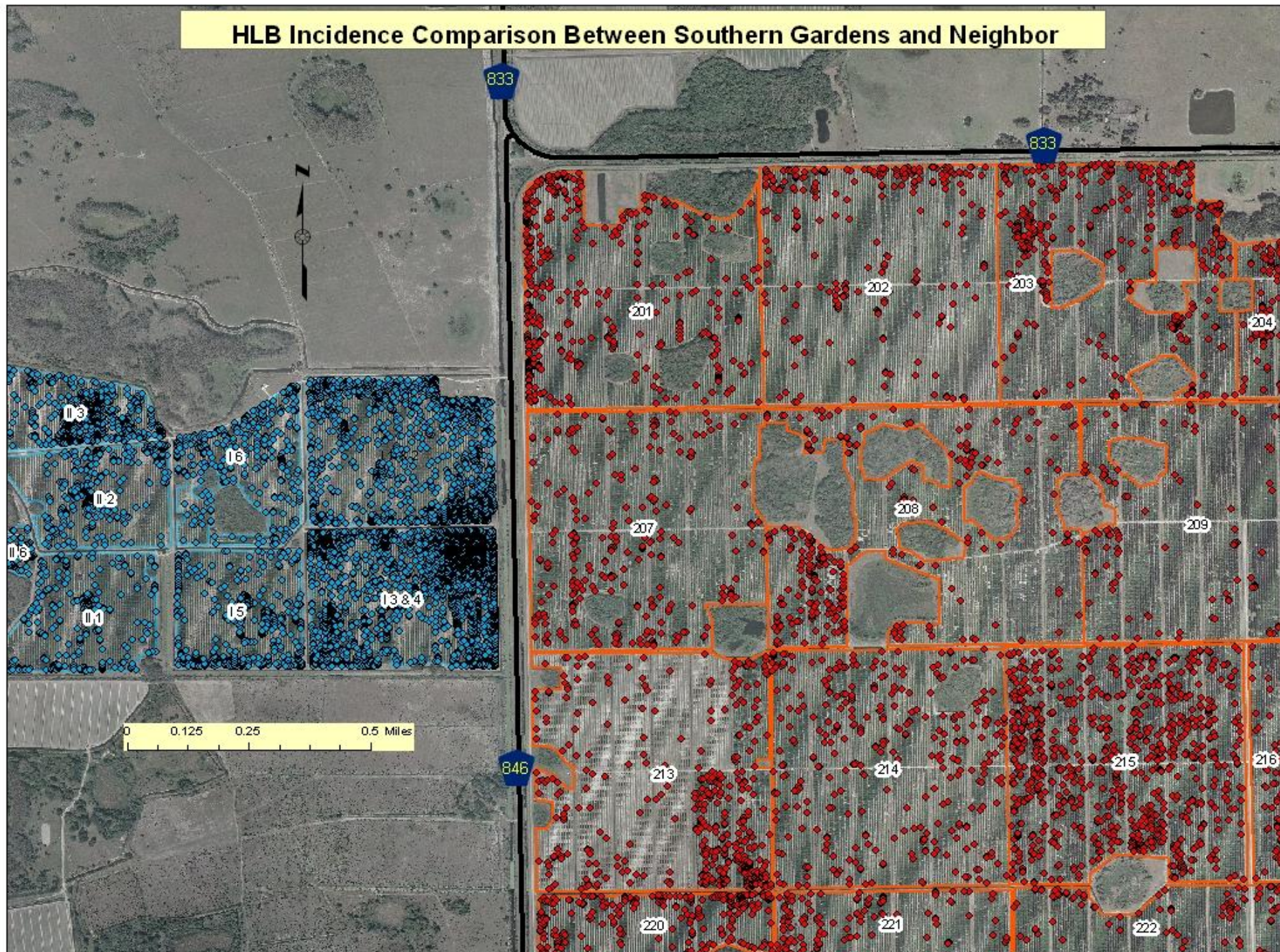
HLB Incidence Comparison Between Southern Gardens and Neighbor



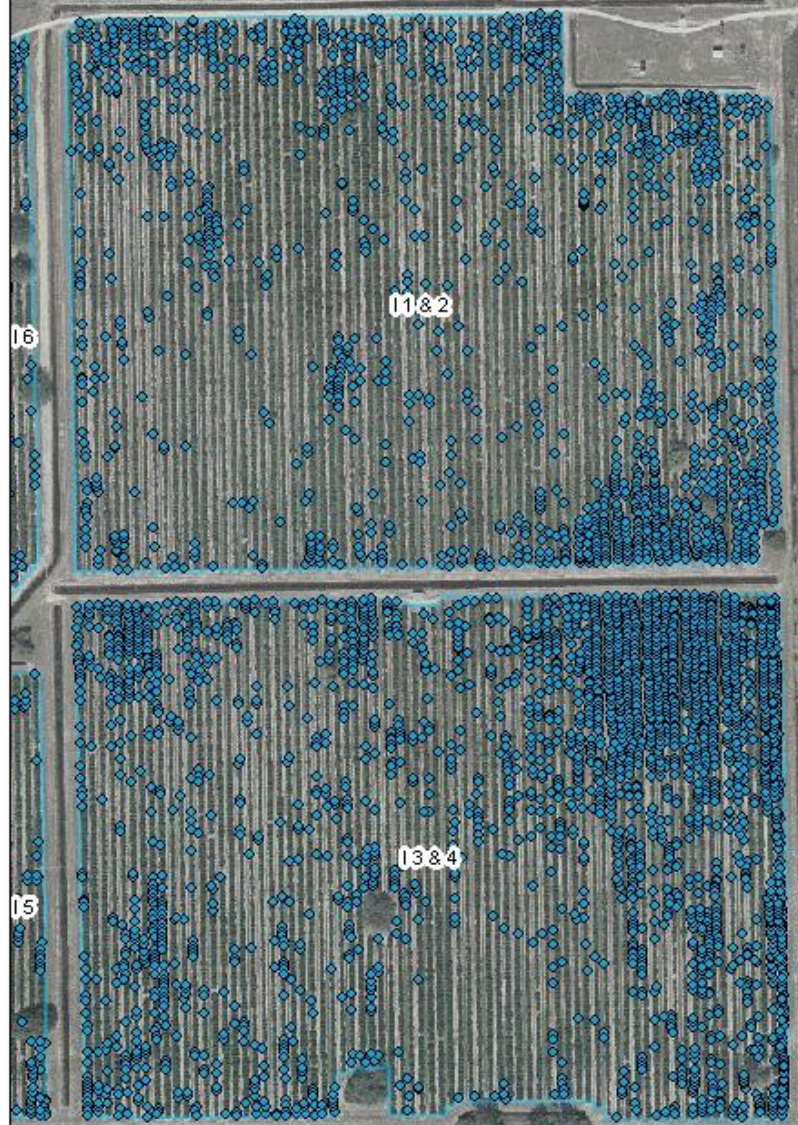
HLB Incidence Comparison Between Southern Gardens and Neighbor



HLB Incidence Comparison Between Southern Gardens and Neighbor



HLB Incidence Comparison Between Southern Gardens and Neighbor



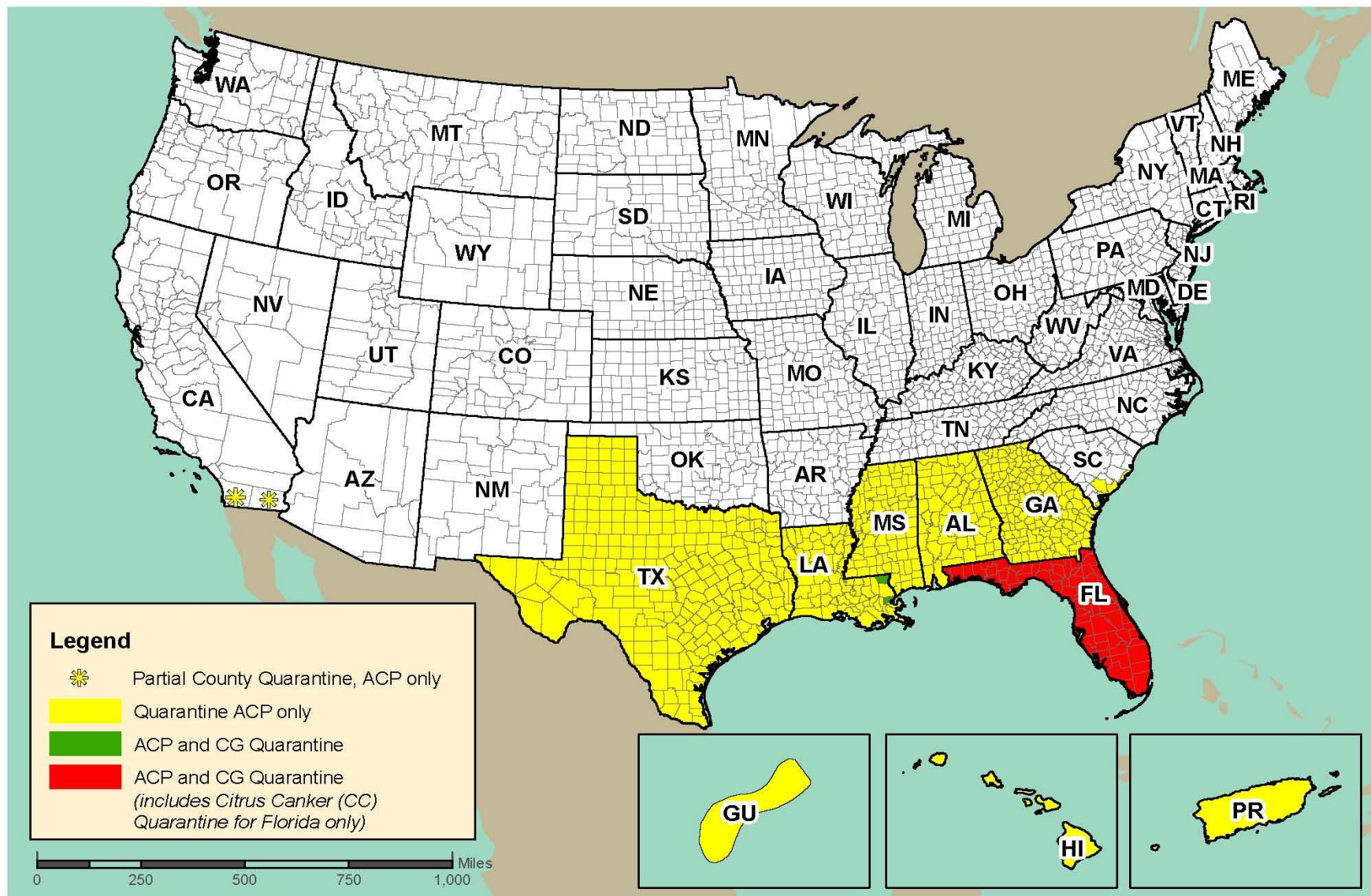
Cautiously optimistic

Other States

Quarantine

- Federal Law – entire state is under quarantine for the ACP and HLB UNLESS the state establishes a parallel within state quarantine equal to the federal quarantine
 - State can decide if they will do this or not
- The result is that for some states the ENTIRE state is under quarantine and for some only part of the state is under quarantine

National Quarantine Citrus Greening (CG) and Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)



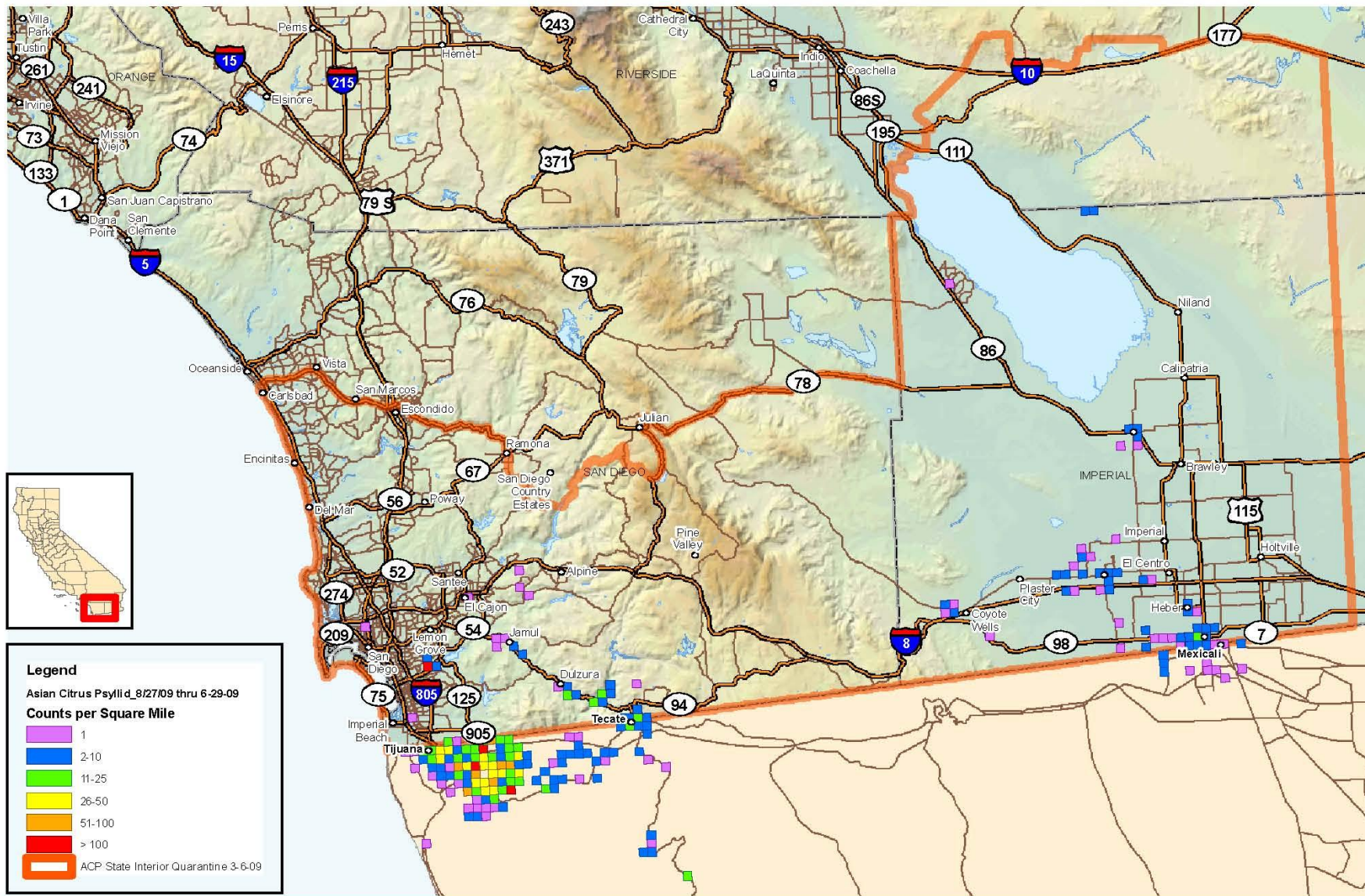
Situation in Other States in the US

- Florida
 - Greening, ACP, canker
- South Carolina
 - Greening (1 county),
ACP (multiple counties)
- Georgia
 - Greening (1 county),
ACP
- Alabama
 - ACP
- Mississippi
 - ACP
- Louisiana
 - Greening (2 counties),
ACP
- Texas
 - ACP
- California
 - ACP
- Arizona - none

What are the Other States Doing?

- Mostly survey and detection
 - Detection would trigger action
 - Action will depend on the state
- Other than Florida – none of the other states have mandatory nursery regulations (production under screen). Detection would trigger rules.
 - Struggling with how to get the rules in place without hardship on nursery owners
- California – survey and detection and eradication/suppression of the ACP
 - Aggressive ACP survey
 - ACP positive sites treated with insecticides

Asian Citrus Psyllid Cooperative Project California and Baja California



Lessons Learned the Hard Way....



Lessons Learned the Hard Way....

- **It will get worse before it gets better!**
- Have to stick with the program!
- We should have been controlling the psyllid before we found the disease!
 - When you find it, it has already been there for years
- PROTECT YOUR BUDWOOD (and nurseries)
- High throughput HLB testing lab
 - Not all samples have to be regulatory samples
 - Early detection and management is a key
- **It will get worse before it gets better!**

A photograph of an orange orchard. In the foreground, a large, dense orange tree is heavily laden with ripe, yellow-orange fruit. Many of these oranges have fallen onto the sandy, light-colored ground in front of the tree. A black irrigation pipe runs diagonally across the lower-left portion of the frame. To the right of the main tree, there is a patch of low-lying green weeds. In the background, several more orange trees are visible, receding into the distance under a clear, bright sky. The overall scene suggests a successful harvest or a moment of abundance in the orchard.

Thank you
Questions?