

Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Program
2008



Homalodisca vitripennis

**Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Sonoma County**

The California Department of Food and Agriculture's Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter (GWSS) / Pierce's Disease Control Program (PD) has five areas of focused activity: detection, nursery shipments, commodities, delimitation, and outreach.

One Senior Agricultural Program Assistant and one Agricultural Program Assistant worked full time March through October in the GWSS/PD program. Four Agricultural Program Assistants worked at various staffing levels throughout the GWSS program season of March through October. They performed a variety of duties including visual surveys, urban trapping, and incoming plant shipment inspections. They were responsible for inspecting the paperwork and plants of GWSS shipments when they arrived in Sonoma County. Verification of compliance was necessary prior to all regulated plant shipments being sold or otherwise distributed throughout Sonoma County. Agricultural Program Assistants also joined staff Biologists during outreach efforts. Staff Biologists assisted with incoming plant shipment inspections, outreach efforts, and nursery trapping.

GWSS Activity Summary: 2008

Shipment Inspections:

Jan	99	Apr	361	July	195	Oct	145
Feb	168	May	269	Aug	151	Nov	89
Mar	315	June	223	Sep	131	Dec	48

Total Shipments Inspected: 2194

Total Shipment Inspections Hours: 3522

Nurseries:

Visually inspected: 163 nurseries, 234 hours

Trapping: 82 nurseries, 150 traps, 3480 servicings, 675 hours

Urban:

Trapping: 475 traps; 6994 servicings, 1527 hours

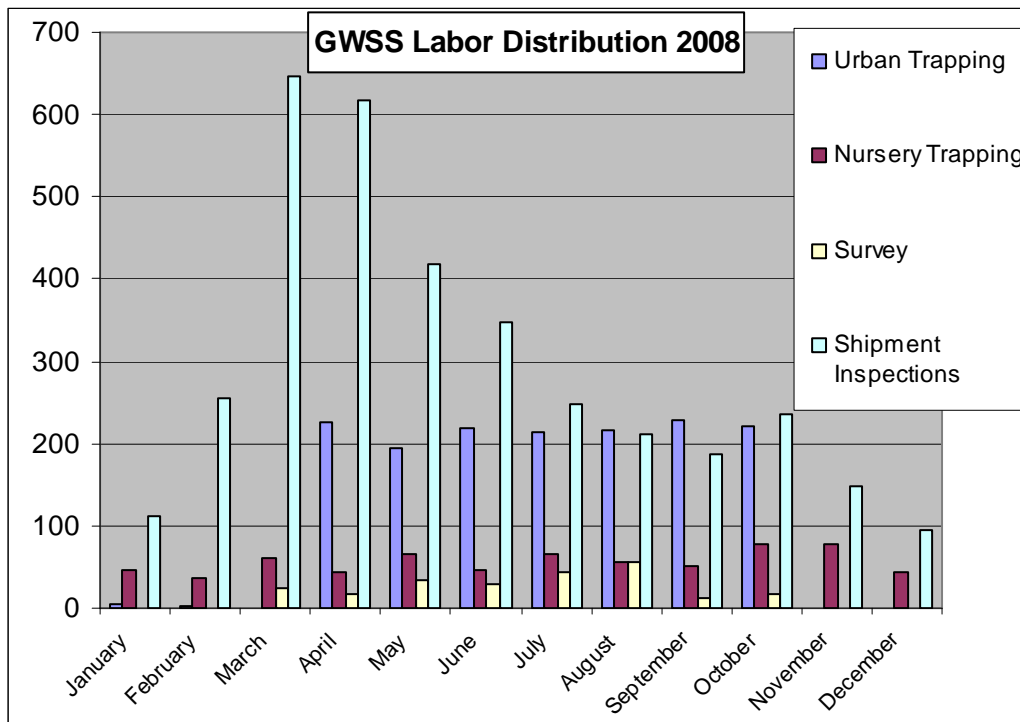
Summary:

Total traps in service: 625

Total number of trap servicings: 10,474

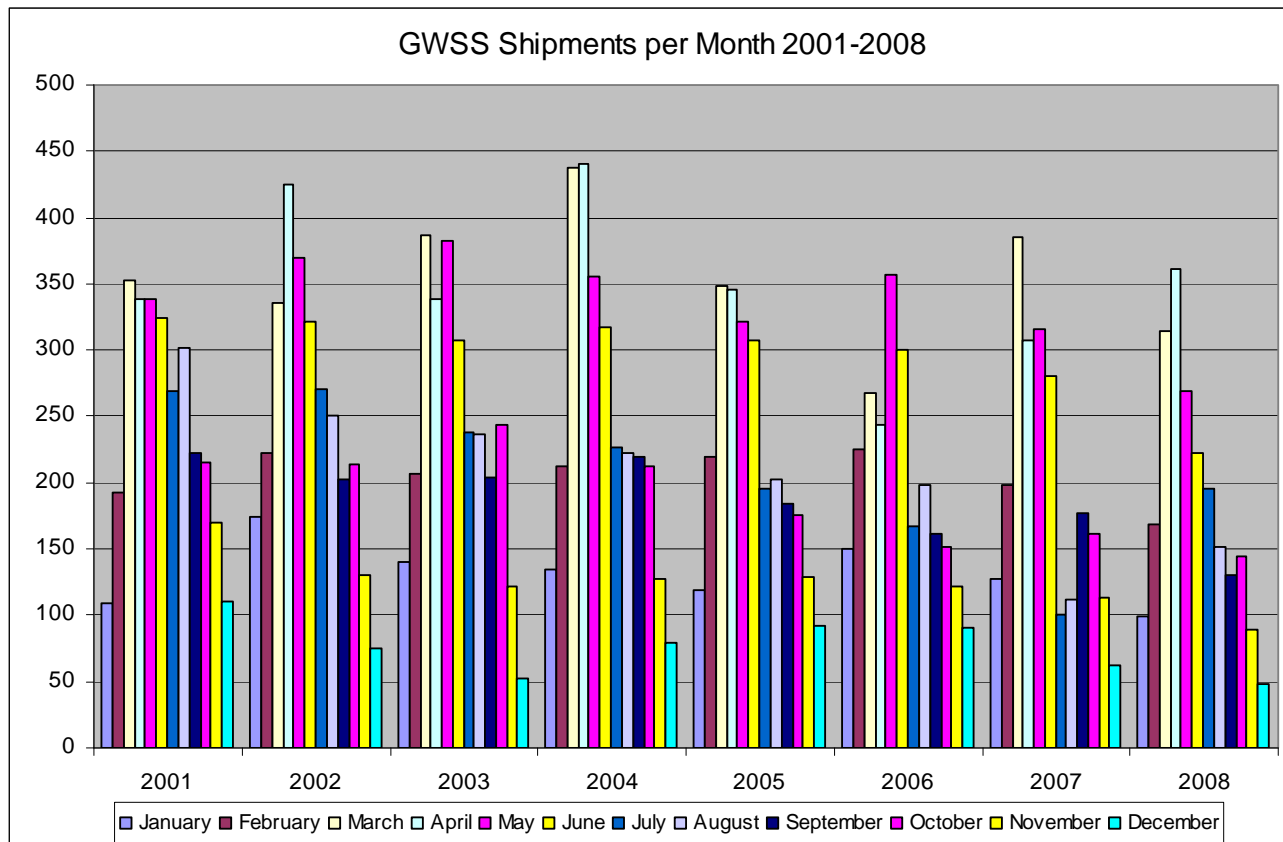
In addition, growers trapped vineyards and reported to the Sonoma County Wine Grape Commission on a monthly basis. There were no detections made for 2008.

GWSS Labor Distribution Hours 2008					
Month	Urban Trapping	Survey	Nursery Trapping	Shipment Inspections	Total
January	4	0	46	111	161
February	2	0	36	254	292
March	1	25	60	646	732
April	226	17	43	618	904
May	195	34	65	419	713
June	218	28	47	347	640
July	213	44	65	247	569
August	217	57	57	212	543
September	228	11	52	188	479
October	221	17	78	236	552
November	0	0	78	149	227
December	0	0	43	95	138
Total	1525	233	670	3522	5950
Percent	26%	4%	11%	59%	100%



GWSS Monthly Shipment Summary

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Avg
January	109	174	140	134	119	150	127	99	132
February	192	223	207	213	219	225	199	168	206
March	353	335	387	437	349	267	385	315	354
April	338	425	338	440	345	243	308	361	350
May	339	369	382	356	322	357	316	269	339
June	325	321	308	317	307	300	281	223	298
July	269	270	238	226	195	167	101	195	208
August	301	251	237	222	202	199	112	151	209
September	222	203	204	220	184	161	177	131	188
October	216	214	243	212	176	152	161	145	190
November	170	130	122	128	129	122	114	89	126
December	111	75	53	79	92	91	63	48	77
<i>Total</i>	<i>2945</i>	<i>2990</i>	<i>2859</i>	<i>2984</i>	<i>2639</i>	<i>2434</i>	<i>2344</i>	<i>2194</i>	<i>2674</i>



Shipment Inspections

We inspected a total of 2194 shipments of plant material originating from nurseries within a GWSS infested county. This constituted a decrease of 150 shipments from the previous year.

We did not reject any shipments of plant material originating from nurseries within a GWSS infested county.

According to Stacie Oswalt, with the State Pierce's Disease Control Program, there were approximately 62,597 certified loads shipped from infested areas to non-infested areas of the state. Viable life stages of glassy-winged sharpshooter were found on 38 of these shipments. This illustrates that 99.94% of nursery stock shipments that arrive at destination are free from GWSS. Since 2001, the total number of shipments from infested areas of the state to non-infested areas has increased an average of 17%, while the number of problem shipments has decreased by an average of 63%.

Statewide Nursery Shipment Statistics

Year	Number of Shipments	Number of Rejections	Percent of Clean Shipments
2001	57,600	151	99.74
2002	65,800	77	99.88
2003	64,932	39	99.94
2004	76,700	64	99.92
2005	72,631	81	99.88
2006	69,027	47	99.93
2007	73,000	46	99.94
2008	62,597	38	99.94

Rapid Response/Delimitation

There were no potentially viable GWSS egg mass finds on incoming nursery stock shipments in Sonoma County. When potentially viable egg masses are found, our response is to conduct proper specimen collection and evaluation to allow the egg mass samples to arrive at the CDFA laboratory intact for identification. We ensure the nursery stock shipments are secured at the receiver's location and a written "Notice of Rejection", for reasonable cause will be issued. Origin shippers, involved Agricultural Commissioner's, and the CDFA Pierce's Diseases Control Program would be notified of the possible GWSS finds. Upon receipt of confirmation from the CDFA laboratory that the GWSS egg mass specimens were viable, the plant material shipments would be returned to origin.

Bulk Commodities

Regulations remain in place for the movement of bulk grapes from Glassy-winged Sharpshooter infested areas to destinations in California that are non-infested. Starting with the 2005 shipping season, County Agricultural Commissioner's retained or established compliance agreements with bulk grape shippers. Shippers must meet the requirements of the regulations by transporting bulk containers of grapes, which are free of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter.

During 2008, Sonoma County did not receive any bulk grape shipments from Glassy-winged Sharpshooter infested areas.

Outreach

The Bug Spot Program and Bug Spot web site continued with funding and support provided by growers. The web site funneled questions and possible finds from the public to our office. The Agricultural Commissioner's staff responded to all Bug Spot inquiries. Our office contacted retail and production nurseries, as well as landscapers providing posters, brochures, and informational updates on the program. Our office gave informational interviews to the press and grower associations. We continue to update the community on the status of GWSS, through our grower workshop, the crop report, and continuing education classes.

Detection

The detection program consisted of a combination of trapping and visual surveys in nurseries.

Urban/Residential

The state trapping protocol called for the placement of 1-5 yellow panel traps per square mile. The trapping season was April 1 through October 31. During the trapping season we placed a total of 475 traps which were serviced a total of 6994 times. Following state protocol we serviced the traps every two weeks and relocated each trap every six weeks.

We performed an initial inspection of all plant shipments to newly landscaped commercial and residential developments. Urban traps were located at newly landscaped sites.

Nurseries

The state trapping protocol called for the placement of 2-5 yellow panel traps per acre in all “high-risk” nurseries. A “high-risk” nursery is one that received shipments from an infested county in the previous year. The traps should be serviced every one to two weeks. Nurseries are trapped year round.

We placed a total of 150 traps and serviced them a total of 3480 times. We trapped a total of 82 nurseries.

Visual survey protocol called for the inspection of all nurseries that received shipments from an infested county in the previous year. The survey should be conducted in June, July or August. We surveyed 163 nurseries during the GWSS season. This is an increase of 34 visual inspections from the previous year due to multiple inspections of high risk nurseries that receive frequent GWSS nursery stock shipments throughout the year.

Cropland

The state protocol called for the survey of all citrus plantings that are adjacent to packinghouses. Other crop plantings may be designated for survey based on the degree of risk as assessed by the local agricultural commissioner in collaboration with the Pierce’s Disease Control Program. The surveys should be done visually or by a combination of visual survey and trapping. Traps should be serviced every two to three weeks. In partnership with the growers, vineyards were trapped using yellow panel traps. The trapping season was April through October. There were no GWSS finds in Sonoma County vineyards.

Natural/Riparian Habitats

Surveys of natural /riparian habitats which border new developments are conducted at the discretion of the local agricultural commissioner. We placed and serviced urban traps in all new developments.