

Contain the Spread

The contain the spread element of the program is designed to prevent the artificial spread of the glassy-winged sharpshooter on those commodities that present a risk of carrying the insect. The activities of this element focus on commodities moving from infested areas to non-infested areas within California as well as on commodities entering from other states.

Regulations and standards were adopted on July 25, 2000 to control the movement of nursery stock and bulk grapes. On November 8, subsequent regulations for the movement of citrus were adopted. The regulations are intended to prevent the artificial spread of the glassy-winged sharpshooter and to enable certification that shipments of plant material are pest-free.

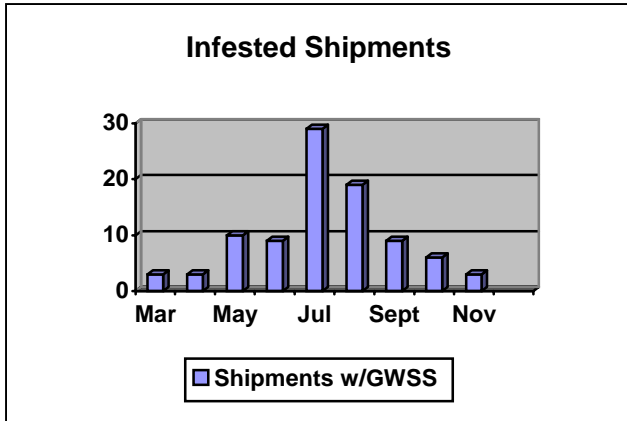
Nursery Stock Inspections

California has almost 9,000 licensed nurseries. Approximately 60% of the state's nurseries are located in counties that have infestations and many ship to uninfested areas. Because nursery stock has been confirmed as a high risk commodity for transporting the sharpshooter, activities to mitigate the risk include: 1) the inspection of nursery stock from nurseries in infested areas prior to shipping to non-infested areas; 2) treatment of nursery stock when necessary; 3) certification of shipments; and 4) notification of counties receiving nursery stock to hold the commodities for inspection prior to sale.

Destination counties may allow shipments from an infested area if the shipping nursery is operating under a written compliance agreement. Compliance agreements require nurseries to monitor their facilities continuously and the local office of the agricultural commissioner is responsible for monitoring compliance. The additional expense incurred by the nursery industry to comply with program requirements is currently unknown. However, the nursery industry in Orange County estimates additional costs of \$700 per acre annually. The California Association of Nurserymen is currently in the process of identifying the costs associated with program compliance on a statewide basis. This economic survey is intended to assess loss of sales, additional labor costs and treatment costs for California nurseries.

Inspection Results

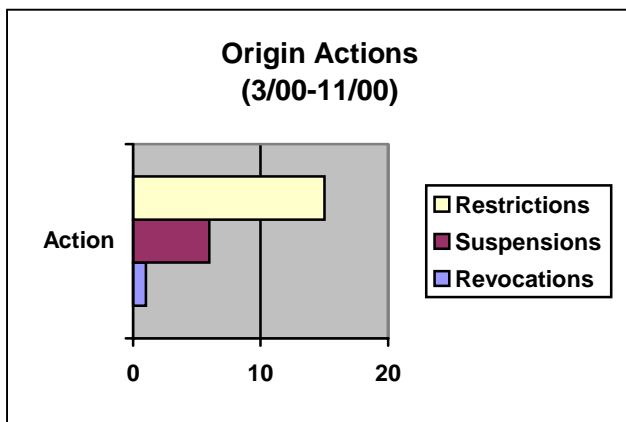
As of the end of November 2000, there have been over 52,000 shipments of nursery stock from infested areas. Of these, viable life stages of glassy-winged sharpshooter have been discovered in less than 1%. Egg masses are the most frequently discovered life form of the sharpshooter in nursery stock and efforts are underway to develop a chemical treatment (ovicide) that will kill egg masses. An effective ovicide could significantly reduce the activity level of the current inspection program.



Compliance Actions

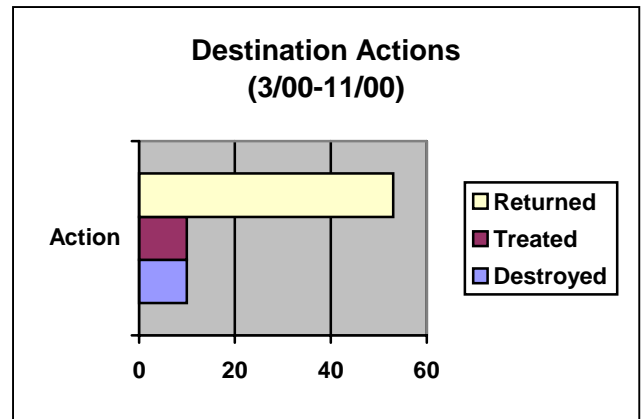
A number of regulatory actions have been taken to ensure nursery compliance with the shipping protocols at both origin and destination. Actions that may be invoked at the origin of nursery shipments include the following:

- ◆ **Suspension.** The nursery is suspended from shipping out of the infested area until the risk is mitigated.
- ◆ **Restriction.** The nursery is restricted from shipping certain host material species out of the infested area for a period of time.
- ◆ **Revocation.** The nursery's compliance agreement is revoked for an established period of time because of repeated violations.



Actions that may be invoked at the final destination of nursery shipments include the following:

- ◆ **Treatment.** The county may allow the treatment of a nursery shipment upon the discovery of glassy-winged sharpshooter life stages.
- ◆ **Returned.** The county may reject all or part of a nursery shipment upon the discovery of glassy-winged sharpshooter.
- ◆ **Destroyed.** The county may reject all or part of a nursery shipment and elect to have it destroyed.



Bulk Grapes

Many of the state's grape growers sell their two million ton annual harvest to grape processors (i.e., wineries, juice manufacturers) located considerable distances from the production vineyard.

To determine whether the glassy-winged sharpshooter was being transported with these harvests, close to 115,000 shipments were inspected and certified this season.

Since inspections failed to uncover the sharpshooter in these shipments, the Science Advisory Panel and the Bulk Grape Movement Subcommittee will be evaluating this element of the program.



crews. However, once the weather turns cold, the glassy-winged sharpshooter is relatively inactive. It is believed that the insects are pulled into picking bags when the fruit is harvested and ultimately end up at processing facilities in other parts of the state.

As a result of this discovery, the CDFA adopted emergency regulations to establish standards for the movement of citrus fruit from infested areas to noninfested areas. These standards are intended to provide flexibility for the citrus industry with adequate controls to prevent the spread of the glassy-winged sharpshooter through this movement.

Citrus

On October 28, 2000, significant numbers of sharpshooters were found in orange shipments arriving at packing facilities in Tulare County. This discovery led to the immediate examination of the harvesting and processing practices associated with citrus.

Citrus plants have been identified as a primary feeding plant for the glassy-winged sharpshooter. Although citrus is harvested throughout the year, the insects are active when the weather is warm and generally avoid the disturbance created by harvest

