

A look at EIPD Strategic Initiative projects

UC ANR's five strategic initiatives seek new ways of partnering within and outside the university to tackle emerging issues in California. As part of this strategic vision, the Division annually funds research and extension projects in and across all initiatives. Four recent and ongoing studies in the Endemic and Invasive Pests and Diseases Strategic Initiative are profiled here.

Thousand cankers disease

Thousand cankers disease "is a rapidly emerging invasive threat to walnut orchards in California," says Richard Bostock, plant pathologist at UC Davis and a lead researcher on a 3-year study of the disease. "Only in a few places in the state have English walnut trees died due solely to this disease," he says, "but it's on its way to becoming endemic in all the walnut-growing areas, and we are still not sure where this is going to go."

The fungal pathogen, *Geosmithia morbida*, was new to science when it was found in California in 2008 in Northern California black walnut trees growing in Davis. Its vector, the walnut twig beetle (WTB), has been known in California since 1959. The male beetles attack a tree first, releasing a pheromone that attracts thousands of beetles to the phloem

tissue of the tree's trunk and large branches, where they tunnel, feed and produce offspring. Spores of the pathogen are carried on the vector's body and infect the host tissue; the cankers produced by the pathogen coalesce and can girdle a trunk or branch, and in severe cases can cause decline and death of the tree.

The study, reaching completion now and co-directed by Steven Seybold, a USDA Forest Service entomologist, has assessed the distribution of thousand cankers disease in the state's walnut-growing areas, differences among walnut (*Juglans*) species in their reaction to the pathogen and attractiveness to

the beetle, the genetic diversity of the fungus and the biology of the beetle. The disease appears to be present in all areas; in some orchards, there is a very low incidence of the disease, while in others, as many as 90% of the trees have WTB attacks and cankers.

Thousand cankers disease has decimated eastern black walnut, *Juglans nigra*, in landscape and urban plantings in some Western states and parts of Colorado, where, in 2008, the association of the beetle and fungal pathogen in the disease was first discovered and reported by researchers at Colorado State University. In 2010, the disease was reported on eastern black walnut in Tennessee and subsequently in other Eastern states within the native range of this species. In California, the research team has documented the disease in the Southern California black walnut, *Juglans californica*, in English walnut, *Juglans regia*, which is the commercial orchard species, and in Northern California black walnut, *Juglans hindsii*, which is used as a rootstock for *J. regia*, and also in Paradox rootstocks. "About 70% of commercial trees are on Paradox," says Bostock, and the study has discovered that "Paradox is highly susceptible and is very attractive to the beetles." Investigating the population structure of the fungus in different geographic regions in the United States, other researchers have reported "a great deal of diversity in the fungal population in Arizona, California and New Mexico," says Bostock, "and their findings suggest that these states could be the source of the thousand cankers disease epidemic."

The susceptibility of Paradox and the destruction the disease has caused in eastern black walnut are cause for concern, but "we are not raising a lot of

Stacy Hishinuma



Above, a heavily infected Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) showing sap-staining of the bark and dieback. Inset, a canker underneath the outer bark of a Paradox hybrid walnut showing necrosis around walnut twig beetle tunnels.

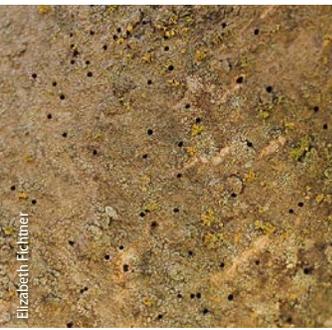


Richard Bostock



Steve Seybold and Stacy Hishinuma
Tatiana Roubtsova

Top, culture of *Geosmithia morbida*, the fungal pathogen that causes thousand cankers disease. Middle, close-up of walnut twig beetles tunneling in the bark of an infected tree. Bottom, actual size of the beetle in relation to a penny.



Characteristic entry and exit holes of the walnut twig beetle in the trunk of an English walnut tree in Tulare County. The holes are less than 1 millimeter in diameter.

alarm bells at this point," says Bostock. Researchers suspect thousand cankers disease may be contributing to the complex of diseases, including Phytophthora root and crown rot, lethal Paradox canker and crown gall, that cause decline in walnut trees. Thousand cankers disease has been found in the stems of even very young vigorous English walnut trees, and yet it seems the trees can grow out of it. However, when it begins in the crowns of older trees and progresses downward, it is often fatal.

The current suggested treatment for severely diseased trees is removal and burning on site, if burning is allowed. Study team members Elizabeth Fichtner (UCCE Tulare County) and Seybold have found that the majority of WTBs begin to emerge from infested wood by late spring, suggesting that tree removal and sanitation should be conducted by March, or April at the latest. The beetles fly nearly year-round in California, but the primary flights are in May/June and September/October.

Entirely unknown is why thousand cankers disease apparently emerged recently in California and spread so fast. The beetle has been reported in the state for decades but has not been considered a significant pest; however, this insect-pathogen association presents a new challenge for growers, whose 2013 crop was valued at nearly \$1.8 billion according to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Something has changed with these beetles and their association with this pathogen that has led to the widespread occurrence of the disease we are now seeing in the state," says Bostock.

The research team also included Mohammad Yaghmour (Plant Pathology, UC Davis), Stacy Hishinuma (Entomology, UC Davis), Tiwonne Nguyen (Plant Pathology, UC Davis), Tatiana Roubtsova (Plant Pathology, UC Davis), Carolyn DeBuse (USDA-ARS), Mary Louise Flint (UC IPM), Janine Hasey (UCCE Sutter-Yuba counties) and Richard Hoenisch (Plant Pathology, UC Davis).

Asian citrus psyllid and huanglongbing disease

The bacterial pathogen that causes the citrus disease huanglongbing (HLB) is on its way to California; it is vectored by the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), which is established in Southern California and has moved into citrus orchards in the Central Valley. "There is currently no cure for this disease," explains Beth Grafton-Cardwell, UCCE specialist and research entomologist at UC Riverside and lead researcher on a 5-year project to alert and prepare growers and the public. "HLB kills citrus trees, and it's spreading northward from Mexico fast," she says.

The symptoms of HLB are progressive mottling of leaves, deformed and off-flavor fruit, plant stunting and eventual plant death. HLB was first identified in Florida in 2005, and citrus acreage and fruit yields in that state have dropped precipitously since then, according to Grafton-Cardwell.

ACP spreads the disease quickly; the nymphs of the insect can feed on infected tissue after they hatch and carry the disease to other trees when they emerge as adults. "ACP is a very efficient vector, so not many psyllids are needed to spread the disease," says Grafton-Cardwell. And yet, the disease symptoms don't show up in the trees for 1 to 2 years after infection, by which time infection has already spread. In some areas of Texas, she says, "hot psyllids"

infected with the pathogen have been found, "but the trees are not showing infection yet."

The project team's goals have been to create and keep up to date a "one-stop" online information hub that provides California growers and homeowners with what they need to know to help delay the arrival of HLB. In the first year of the project, 2012, the team set up the ACP/HLB Distribution and Management website, ucanr.edu/sites/acp/. This site provides users with a Google map to locate their property in relation to the reported findings of ACP, HLB and releases of the biological control wasp *Tamarixia*. They are also provided guidelines on how to protect their trees.

The map currently shows a single red circle in Los Angeles, which signifies the only documented instance to date of HLB in California. It was recorded in 2012 in an urban backyard citrus tree. That incidence of the disease "was eliminated," says Grafton-Cardwell, "but we are afraid HLB will turn up somewhere again soon."

Most of the California catches of ACP, plotted by square mile on the website map, are in urban backyard trees in Southern California. It's estimated that 60% of Californians have a citrus tree. Statewide, the number of citrus trees in residential gardens exceeds the number in commercial orchards. The website gives homeowners information on identifying the psyllid,



Symptoms of huanglongbing disease, also known as citrus greening, include mottling of leaves and greening of fruit.



Adult Asian citrus psyllids (actual size).

and directions on what to do if an ACP is found: Act fast! Call the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) hotline, 1-800-491-1899, to report the finding; if it's a finding in a new area, CDFA provides eradication treatment, but if ACP is already established in the area, the homeowner is directed to manage the psyllids on their own.

Economist Karen Jetter (Agricultural Issues Center, UC Davis) has created tables on the website showing the costs of various treatments for both homeowners and growers. A cost calculator helps conventional and organic growers compare the cost per acre of various chemical options. "We are in the process of surveying growers in various regions of the state to determine what chemical choices they have made over the last 4 years, so that we can provide an analysis of costs by region," says Grafton-Cardwell.

For outreach, the project team is providing training to the general public through Master Gardeners

and retail nurseries. The team works with local grower task forces in citrus areas infested with ACP, such as the Imperial Valley, Ventura County and the San Joaquin Valley, helping them to develop ACP management strategies. The website is used as an educational tool during these meetings. Grafton-Cardwell communicates a clear message that insecticide spraying to slow the spread of ACP and keep numbers low is critical for preventing psyllids from finding diseased trees and helps to buy time for researchers to develop a cure for the disease.

Other members of the project team are Matthew Daugherty (Entomology, UC Riverside) and Robert Johnson (UC ANR Informatics and GIS Program).



Top, Asian citrus psyllid adult and nymphs. Middle, adult psyllid on finger at actual size. Bottom, nymphs tucked down in new leaves.



Elizabeth Grafton-Cardwell: Above and fingertip

Bovine respiratory disease

Bovine respiratory disease is one of the leading causes of death in preweaned dairy heifers in the United States. To help dairy farmers diagnose and control the disease, a new scoring system to assess the respiratory health of preweaned dairy calves has been developed in research led by Sharif Aly at the Veterinary Medicine Teaching and Research Center, UC Davis. Called the California Bovine Respiratory Disease Scoring System, it is composed of six questions requiring only yes/no answers and can be easily used on-farm by owners, veterinarians and farmworkers.

The 4-year study began in 2012. The goals of the research were to collect data on current management practices and to develop a simple, low-cost clinical diagnostic scoring system that could be used on farms to identify clinical signs early, avoid unnecessary animal deaths and misuse of antimicrobials, and track the health of calves over time.

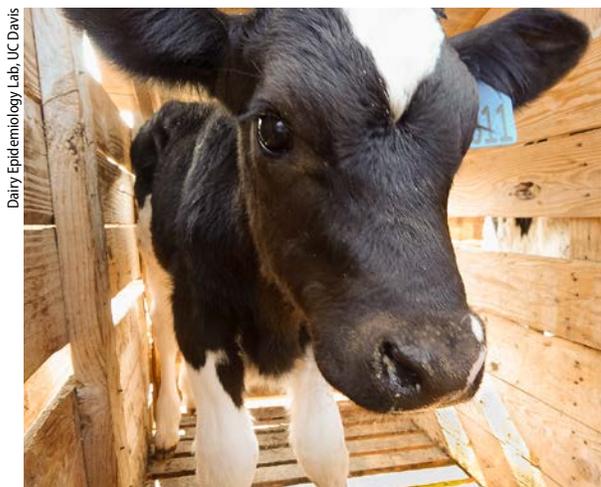
A survey questionnaire was sent to 1,450 dairies in 2012 with questions on calf management practices. The data was statistically analyzed to identify the most important factors that may be related to the risk of bovine respiratory disease. Then, a model-based scoring system was developed for six clinical signs: eye discharge (2), nasal discharge (4), ear droop or head tilt (5), spontaneous cough (2), rapid or difficult breathing compared to other calves (2) and temperature at or above 102.5°F (2). A score of 5 or higher suggests a calf may have respiratory disease.

The scoring system has been validated in a study of 500 calves on three dairy farms and two calf ranches in California; results are expected to be published in 2015. One of the advantages of the California scoring system compared to the Wisconsin scoring system, developed in 2008, is that it requires less calf handling and allows easier assessment of clinical signs. A recent study compared the diagnoses of both systems and showed excellent agreement beyond chance.

Aly stresses how easy it is to use the California scoring system. "We've had very good feedback from dairies," he says. "Assessing each clinical sign as present or absent takes the guesswork out of diagnosis. In addition, the scores and cut-off for case status are

UC DAVIS VETERINARY MEDICAL CENTER		UC CE University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources		Cooperative Extension		UC DAVIS ANIMAL SCIENCE	
Bovine respiratory disease scoring system for pre-weaned dairy calves^{1,2}							
Clinical sign	Score if normal	Score if abnormal (any severity) ³					
Eye discharge	0		2				
Nasal discharge	0		4				
Ear droop or Head tilt	0		5				
Cough	0	No cough	2	Spontaneous cough			
Breathing	0	Normal	2	Rapid or difficult breathing			
Temperature	0	< 102.5° F	2	≥ 102.5° F			
Add scores for all clinical signs. If total score is ≥ 5, calf may be positive for bovine respiratory disease							
<small>¹ Luke J. Lenz, DVM, MS, DACVIM, DACVIM (Small Animal), UC Davis; ² Sharif Aly, DVM, MS, DACVIM, DACVIM (Small Animal), UC Davis; ³ Luke J. Lenz, DVM, MS, DACVIM, DACVIM (Small Animal), UC Davis; ⁴ Sharif Aly, DVM, MS, DACVIM, DACVIM (Small Animal), UC Davis; ⁵ Any abnormality, including, but not limited to, the examples shown in the above pictures.</small>							

The California Bovine Respiratory Disease Scoring System allows owners, vets and farmworkers to easily diagnose respiratory disease in preweaned calves.



Dairy Epidemiology Lab, UC Davis

model based.” Because it is so simple, the scoring system can be used daily, for example, on sick calves to confirm respiratory disease status prior to treatment.

The team’s current research is focused on developing a risk assessment tool that incorporates the new scoring system and also a questionnaire, based on the statewide survey, that points to risk mitigation strategies. The questionnaire can be completed by a calf raiser and the herd veterinarian to form a disease control plan. The scoring system can be used to monitor the prevalence of respiratory disease in calves once control measures are implemented. The risk assessment tool will be used to monitor 5,000 calves on

different dairies for the risk of bovine respiratory disease in collaboration with dairy farm advisors and UC Cooperative Extension specialists.

The research team also includes Terry Lehenbauer and Alison Van Eenennaam (Animal Science, UC Davis), Randall Anderson (CDEA), Alejandro Castillo (UCCE Merced County), Carol Collar (UCCE Kings County), Christiana Drake (Statistics, UC Davis), Jennifer Heguy (UCCE Stanislaus County), Lindsey Hulbert (Animal Science, UC Davis), Betsy Karle (UCCE Glenn County), Frank Mitloehner (Animal Science, UC Davis), Nyles Peterson (UCCE San Bernadino County) and Noelia Silva-del-Rio (UCCE Tulare County).

Pest and disease risks in compostable wastes

California municipal waste plans and air quality regulations are shifting green waste processing from composting operations, where materials must be heated to at least 122°F, at which few pathogens survive, to chip and grind operations, where pile temperatures may not exceed 122°F. “The question,” says David Crohn, associate professor of environmental science, UC Riverside, “is whether there’s a potential for pests and diseases, such as the Asian citrus psyllid, to survive chipping and grinding and be spread to disparate locations.”

The preliminary results of a recent research project suggest there is that risk.

Assembly Bill 341, passed in 2012, required state government to plan for 75% of municipal waste to be diverted from landfills by 2020. This will be possible only if millions of tons of green waste are recycled. As stricter environmental regulations increase the cost of opening and operating compost operations, more green waste will be going to chip and grind operations; and the resulting material can be moved out of the facilities within a few days, transported over sometimes long distances and applied in diverse locations: orchards, parks, gardens, farms, commercial landscapes and roadsides. It is usually applied as a surface

mulch, which can allow a pest or disease to be easily spread by wind, water or wildlife.

Crohn, who is a waste management specialist, and a team of other UC specialists, farm advisors and graduate students set up simulated composting and chip and grind environments and compared the survival rates of Asian citrus psyllid, citrus leafminer larvae, tobacco mosaic virus, fusarium in palms, bermudagrass, nutsedge, and clover and tomato seeds. In each environment, pest and disease samples were either placed in mesh bags or in envelopes in the green waste material, and either the material was heated to 122°F (i.e., composted) or kept at 77°F, ambient temperature, for 3 days.

“The results were a mix,” says Crohn. “Citrus leafminer was controlled by chipping and grinding; Asian citrus psyllid, though, had some survival in chipping and grinding but was controlled by composting.” In terms of the weeds, chipping and grinding “was effective at inactivating nutsedge, but clover and tomato seed survived it just fine.”

Crohn stresses this was a small study, and it is impossible to simulate the variety of conditions in commercial green waste operations. But in terms of the risks of invasive pests and diseases being spread more easily and rapidly through chipping and grinding, the preliminary results, he says, “suggest there’s reason for concern.”

The next step of the research is to analyze the economic impact of the state regulatory policies on composting and chip and grind operations. Chip and grind operations are exempt from costly new rules to protect air and water quality; composting facilities are not exempt.

The project team also includes Matthew Daugherty (Entomology, UC Riverside), James Downer and Ben Faber (UCCE Ventura County), Deborah Matthews (Plant Pathology, UC Riverside) and Steven Swain (UCCE Marin County). [CA](#)

—Hazel White



David Crohn

A UC study found that some insects and weeds survived grinding (left) and chipping (right) operations.



Cassandra Cannon, CDEA



Elizabeth Grafton-Cardwell

Asian citrus psyllid nymphs (left) and citrus leafminer damage (right).