STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE PLANT PEST REPORT FOR CALIFORNIA

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Week Ending September 26, 1980

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HIGHLIGHTS

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY - Ceratitis capitata - Thirty-six field collections (traps) and seven laboratory specimens were submitted for identification. All 40 requests are from Santa Clara County. Determinations were made by Karen Corwin, CDFA.

Nadel Traps - 34 collections: Campbell, 1 male; Los Gatos, 1 female; Milpitas, 2 males; Mountain View, 1 male; Santa Clara, 24 males of which 4 specimens testes appear normal, and one unmated female, 36 eggs developed; San Jose, 10 males and 1 female; Sunnyvale, 9 males and 1 female; Saratoga, 2 males.

Jackson Traps - 2 collections: one each from Cayote and Santa Clara, each with a single male.

Specimens reared in the laboratory: on peaches, 6 larvae; on oranges, 1 larva.

BEAN ANTHRACNOSE - Colletotrichum lindemuthianum - NEW STATE RECORD ON COMMERCIAL CROPS - Southern Coast District, Santa Barbara County: Lompoc. Previously observed in several locations in the State; introduced into back yard gardens through importing seed beans from the eastern states. First found on commercial bean field on August 25, 1980, (by Bendixen, W.D. Gillette and A.F. Keefe) and estimating some 10 acres are involved; only 6 plants found affected, however. **The host in this case was a bean variety called** "Coco de Prague". On September 10, 1980, two other collections were made (collectors mentioned on the County ID request as JC, JA, JB) by the County Agricultural Commission, involving two fields of 12 and 27 acres (det. by T. Tidwell, CDFA).

A special note on this disease was prepared by Tim Tidwell, which we are publishing in this issue.

FIELD NOTES

WESTERN GRAPELEAF SKELETONIZER - Harrisina brillians - Previously, we reported the mass-appearance of this important grape pest from Riverside County (see No. 36, p. 175). On September 10, 1980, in Homeland (coordinates T55, R2W, S17) Eldon Reeves, Gary Bender and Errol Storm from the Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner's Office observed in two home backyard gardens larvae feeding on roses (mature plant, in bloom), and they are reporting 2-20 larvae of different instars per leaf. **It is also noted that the** feeding pattern was the same as on grape leaves. Grapes in this and nearby yards are also infested. This is the first record on roses from Riverside County.

DEVILS CLAW or UNICORN PLANT - Proboscidea louisianica - D.G. Kontaxis, U.C. Cooperative Extension, Pittsburgh, received on September 19, 1980, a specimen of this plant with a spectacular seed pod from a horse owner, collected at Lafayette, Contra Costa County. Apparently, only a single plant was found. **This species was reported from wide spread** localities throughout the state -- Thank you for the reports.

COMSTOCK MEALYBUG - Pseudococcus comstocki - Collected on Morus sp. (a mulberry on a commercial property) on September 16, 1980, (by Mr. Cass) in Lemon Cove, Tulare County. This is the northern most point in this township where this mealybug is recorded (det. by R. Gill, CDFA).

WEEDS

LENS POD HOARYCRESS - Cardaria chalepensis - NEW TOWNSHIP RECORD - Central Mountains and Foothill District, Placer County: Emigrant Gap. On August 28, 1980, K. Stark from the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office observed an estimated 50 acres covered by this weed. This location is not far from a nearby collection site in Nevada County (det. by D. Barbe, CDFA).

BIDDY BIDDY - Acaena anserinifolia - Central Coast and Delta District, Marin County: Stinson Beach. Heavy infestation found on September 17, 1980, by Kaufman on an empty lot (det. by D. Barbe, CDFA).

DUTCH ELM DISEASE IDENTIFICATION

Positive for DED fungus, Ceratocystis ulmi - Wood samples and specimens of the smaller European bark beetle, Scolytus multistriatus. All identifications were made by T.E. Tidwell, CDFA.

MARIN COUNTY - English elm from Ross.
NAPA COUNTY - Beetle specimens from traps No. 26-28.
SAN MATEO COUNTY - European elm, 2 collections: Atherton and Burlingame. American elm, 3 collections: all from Hillsborough. Beetle specimens: 5 collections in the following county traps: No. 41-1C, -10, -12A, -14A, -37C.
SANTA CLARA COUNTY - European elm, all 4 collections from Palo Alto.
SONOMA COUNTY - American elm, one collection in Kenwood. European elm, one collection in Sonoma. Beetle specimens from county trap No. 49-61.

BORDER STATION INTERCEPTIONS

A WEEVIL - Conotrachelus sp. - One larva in apple was found by M. Tracy at the Yermo Station in an Oregon registered automobile enroute from Tennessee to Los Angeles on August 31, 1980 (det. by T. Seeno, CDFA).

GYPSY MOTH - Lymantria dispar - Three interceptions, all at the Truckee Station, egg masses. On September 4, 1980 (by S. Wilt) on a utility trailer enroute from Massachusetts to Redwood City; on September 14, 1980, (by C. Lee), egg mass attached to bicycle enroute from Massachusetts to Lakeport; on September 15, 1980, (by M. Miller) egg masses attached to travel trailer from New Jersey, destined to Paraside (all det. by T. Eichlin, CDFA).

APPLE MAGGOT - Rhagoletis pomonella - One find at the Long Valley Station on September 4, by D. Fox, larvae (3) in apple from Ohio. Two interceptions at the Redwood Hwy Station: September 3 (by M. Versteeg), in apples from Oregon; on September 10 (by V. Lambirth) in apples from Washington. Eleven interceptions at the Mt. Shasta Station (all from Oregon origin), all larvae, 10 in apples: September 4 (by D. Sage); September 6, 11 and 12 (all by R.C. Barbour); September 13 (by E. Tracy, H.E. Loving and Barbour); September 19 and 20 (by Barbour); larvae found on September 18 (by Birdwell) in pears (all det. by K. Corwin, CDFA).

CODLING MOTH - Laspeyresia pomonella - A C-rated pest in California, 44 interceptions, larvae found in apples: 4 collections at Long Valley, 1 at Meyers, 12 at Mt. Shasta, 3 at Redwood Hwy, 9 at Smith River, 4 at Truckee, and 11 collections at the Yermo Inspection Station during the past two weeks (det. by R. Somerby and T. Eichlin, CDFA).

HALOGETON - Halogeton glomeratus - Three interceptions. In an automobile as part of floral arrangement on September 13 (by S.J. Free) from Nevada at the Truckee Station (det. by J. Chesi); in a weed bouquet from Nevada on September 10 (by D. Cameron) at the Yermo Station and found in an automobile on September 12 (by L. Huffaker) from Nevada (det. by D. Barbe, CDFA).

SPOTTED KNAPWEED - Centaurea maculosa - One collection on September 10 (by D. Hattem) at the Redwood Hwy. Station in an automobile as floral arrangement, viable seeds present (det. by D. Barbe, CDFA).

DIFFUSE KNAPWEED - Centaurea diffusa - Found in an automobile from Washington on September 13 (by R.A. Smith) traveling on Timothy Hwy., submitted by the Mt. Shasta Station (det. by J. Chesi, CDFA).

TRAPPING NOTES

Pseudococcus comstocki - Comstock mealybug - Seven collections in Pheromone Traps mailed in for identification from Tulare County (coordinates M8, 9, 12, 14, 19, 20, and from Richgrove) with collection dates of September 9 and 12, by Mr. Winter (det. by R. Gill, CDFA).

Rhagoletis fausta - Black cherry fruit fly - Three collections in Frick Traps from Plumas County, Lake Amador on September 10 by M. Morris (det. by M. Wasbauer/K. Corwin, CDFA).

SIGNIFICANT AGRICULTURAL PEST FINDS

For the week ending September 26, 1980

Scientific Name	Common Name & Rating	Origin	Locality	Collector	Date	I.D. by
Asterolecanium pustulans	Oleander pit scale Q	Florida	Los Angeles Co., Cudahy	Moore & Wisman	IX.22.	Gill
Lymantria dispar	Gypsy moth A	New Jersey	San Diego Co., San Diego	Pickett	IX.16.	Eichlin
		New Jersey	Butte Co., Paradise	Riley	IX.16.	Eichlin
		Pennsylvania	Sonoma Co., Rohnert Park	Foerster	IX.16.	Eichlin
Noctuidae sp.	A moth Q	New York	San Bernardino Co., Barstow	Nash	IX.15.	Eichlin
Phyllophaga sp.	A May beetle Q	Kansas	San Bernardino Co. Sunnymead	Nash	IX.15.	Andrews
Tibicen sp.	A cicada Q	(*)	Los Angeles Co., Los Angeles	Zolfeghari	IX.9.	Gill

(*) An airport find. Flight supposedly originated in San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA BLACK LIGHT TRAP REPORT

For the week ending Sept. 26, 1980

DATE	9-21-80	9-21-80	9-21-80		
LOCATION	Bellota	Robert's Island	Manteca		
TEMPERATURE			85° - 54°		
ALFALFA LOOPER *Autographa californica*					
ARMYWORM *Pseudaletia unipuncta*	2				
BEET ARMYWORM *Spodoptera exigua*	68	571	192		
BLACK CUTWORM *Argrotis ipsilon*	2	6			
CABBAGE LOOPER *Trichoplusia ni*	2	1			
CLOVER CUTWORM *Scotogramma trifolii*	2	2	18		
CODLING MOTH *Laspeyresia pomonella*					
CORN EARWORM, (ETC.) *Heliothis zea*		4	5		
FALSE CELERY LEAFTIER *Udea profundalis*		13	1		
GRANULATE CUTWORM *Feltia subterranea*	2	5	5		
SALTMARSH CATERPILLAR *Estigmene acrea*					
SPOTTED CUTWORM *Amathes c-nigrum*					
SUGARBEET WEBWORM *Loxostege sticticalis*					
TOBACCO BUDWORM *Heliothis virescens*			1		
W. YELLOWSTRIPED ARMYWORM *Spodoptera praefica*					
ROUGHSKINNED CUTWORM Proxenus mindara		30			
OMNIVOROUS LEAFROLLER Platynota stultana		1			
NAVEL ORANGEWORM Amyelois transitella			32		
PEACH TWIGBORER Anarsia lineatella			95		

61-033 (Est. 5-77)

BEAN ANTHRACNOSE

Anthracnose is a seed-borne disease of beans caused by the fungus Colletotrichum lindemuthianum. The common bean, Phaseolus vulgaris L. is the most important host of the anthracnose fungus (1), although cowpea, Vigna unguiculata (L.) walp. sub-sp. unguiculata have also been reported to be very susceptable hosts (5). Scarlet Runner Beans (Phaseolus coccineus L.) and Mung beans (Phaseolus aureus Roxb.) are reported to be considerably less susceptable (2).

The anthracnose disease of Lima beans (Phaseolus lunatus L.) is caused by a different species of Colletotrichum, C. truncatum, (3) although P. lunatus f. macrocarpus is also susceptable to C. lindemuthianum (4). The most conspicuous symptoms of the disease include the crater-like lesions on the pods which are dark brown with purplish-red borders. When mature, these lesions may occur on the veins of the undersides of leaves. If lesions develop on stems, they may eventually predispose the plant to wind breakage or actual collapse (1).

Hot, dry weather usually keeps the disease in check since the fungus is favored by cool, wet weather (ca. 60-75°F with at least 90% humidity) (1,3). Infection may occur on any above-ground parts of the plant--including the seed if pods become infected (6). Spread of the disease in the field occurs via water-splashing of the spores to other plant parts and other plants. The sticky spores can also be spread on the bodies of insects, by field workers, and farm implements, particularly when the plants are wet (2).

In addition to the fungus surviving in seed, it can also survive in plant debris in the soil for at least two years (1,6). Practical controls include long crop rotations with non-susceptable hosts, avoiding traffic in wet fields by people and farm equipment when fields are wet, avoiding overhead watering, and, of course, using only clean seed (1,2,6).

References

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3. Holdeman, Q.L. 1973. Bean Seed Field Phytosanitary Certificiation Training Aid. CDFA. Exclusion and Detection, Sacramento. 13 pp.

4. Mordue, J.E.M. 1971. Colletotrichum lindemuthianum. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 316. England.

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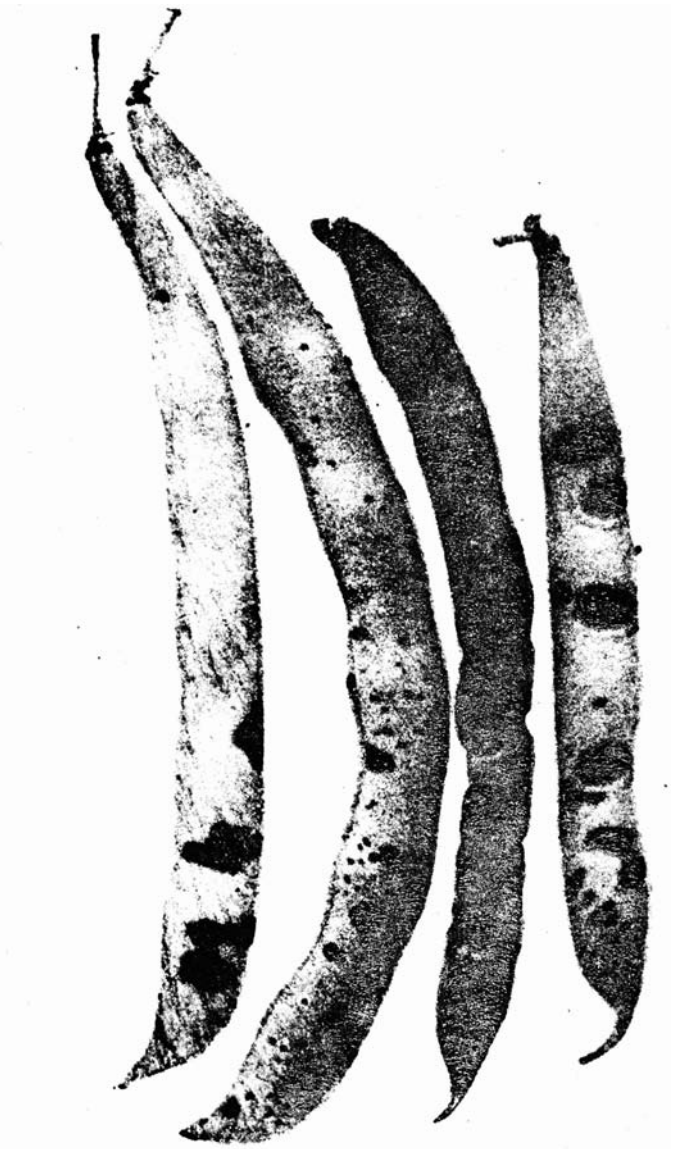
6. Zaumeyer, W.J. and H.R. Thomas. 1949. Bean Diseases and Their Control. Farmer's Bulletin No. 1692. USDA, Washington, D.C. 38 pp.



Anthracnose on pods of wax and green-pod beans.