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Detection of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* in *Diaphorina citri* caught on yellow sticky traps during the winter and summer of Sao Paulo State Brazil*

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The assessment of bacterialiferous Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) frequency is important in epidemiological and management studies because it can be related with the abundance of inoculum sources and with putative new HLB infections. For that, ACP can be collected directly or on yellow sticky traps (YST) commonly used by Brazilian growers to monitor psyllid population. The YST are usually left in the field for 2 weeks after which time YST are visually evaluated for the ACP presence, and if present, the psyllids are removed from the YST and tested by real-time PCR (qPCR) for liberibacter presence. Previous studies in Florida showed that the incidence of Las-positive ACP declined with increasing time on the YST (Irey et al., 2011). Thus, the objective of this work was to determine if time ACP is keep on YST affects qPCR results for Las and if it was related to weather conditions during winter and summer of Araraquara-SP (Brazil). ACP adults from nymphs reared on Las infected trees were placed on YST (BUG-Agentes Biológicos) in the field and 20 samples with 3 individuals were tested after 0, 1, 3, 9, 12 and 15 days. The results were compared with samples directly collected without trap glue. Experiments were done in June, July and August (winter) and in January, February and March (summer). In contrast with previous report in Florida, no difference on the incidence of Las-positive ACP samples was observed up to 15 days on the YST in both seasons.

*Part of first author's dissertation in the Fundecitrus Professional Master on Control of Citrus Diseases and Pests.