using bio-based manipulations, so the ES concept is readily applicable. Pollination and biological control are regulatory ESs used in IPM. Trap cropping for stink bugs, a related tactic, will be discussed for its potential use in multifunctional plots that provide a number of ESs.

9:20 [29]
**Crape Myrtles, Lagerstroemia indica and L. faurei Are Important But Unknown Pollen Sources for Many Native and Exotic Pollinator Species in the Southern U.S.** Russell F. Mizell, III and T. Charles Riddle. NFREC-Quincy, UF-IFAS, 155 Research Rd, Quincy, FL 32351-5684. rfmizell@ufl.edu

Crape myrtles are arguably the most widely-planted non-native ornamental plant species in the southern U.S. Previously, we have demonstrated the importance of this plant species in augmentation of predacious insects. Crape myrtles have large flower spikes that occur through the summer months in a range of colors. Flowers exhibit heteroanthericity and attract a wide range of pollinating insects. Results from a field study examining the Hymenopteran pollinators associated with crape myrtle will be discussed.

9:35 [30]
**Thresholds for HLB Vector Control in Infected Commercial Citrus and Compatibility with Biological Control.** Cesar Monzo and Philip A. Stansly. Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, 2685 SR 29 N., Immokalee, Florida 34142-9515. cmonzo@ufl.edu

Three-year field experiments were initiated 2010 in two commercial orange blocks with high HLB incidence. Experimental design is RCB with 4 replicates and 4 treatments: (1) No insecticide, (2) Calendar applications (3) threshold of 0.2 psyllids/tap, and (4) threshold of 0.7 psyllids/tap. Yield loss will be related to the accumulated number of adults/tap as well as the average HLB titer as estimated using Q-PCR. Beneficial arthropods and secondary pests are also being evaluated by various methods.

10:10 [31]
**Augmentative Release of the Parasitic Wasp Tamarixia radiata (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) to Enhance Biological Control of Diaphorina citri (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) in Florida.** Jawwad A. Qureshi and Philip A. Stansly. University of Florida, Southwest Florida Research and Education Center, 2685 SR 29 N, Immokalee, FL 34142. jawwadq@ufl.edu

*Tamarixia radiata*, is a species specific ectoparasitoid of *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, also known as Asian citrus psyllid (ACP). ACP vectors *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus, a bacterium which causes huanglongbing (HLB) or citrus greening disease, now wide spread in Florida. *T. radiata* has been effective in controlling ACP in the islands of Reunion, Guadaloupe and Puerto Rico. Initial releases of *T. radiata* in 1999 were made from a mixed colony imported from Taiwan and South Vietnam. Although a survey in 2006-2007 revealed widespread establishment of *T. radiata* throughout the state, incidence of parasitism was generally low. Therefore, we initiated a mass rearing and release program using the already established