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[17] **Asian citrus psyllid seasonal movement and spatial distribution patterns.** Scott Croxton and Phil Stansly. South West Florida Research and Education Center, University of Florida, 2685 SR 29 N, Immokalee, FL 34142. croxtsd@ufl.edu

Asian citrus psyllid movement was monitored as several scales in Florida citrus groves to determine movement patterns. Movement was monitored from the individual tree level up to between block movement using yellow sticky traps collected at 14 day intervals for 26 months. ACP movements were tracked into and out of citrus blocks for migration patterns using sticky traps. These sticky traps were placed in a perimeter 30 feet outside of citrus blocks and in surrounding unmanaged areas on wooden stakes at heights of 3 and 6 ft. Two-sided sticky traps attached to wooden stakes provide the additional benefit of indicating direction of psyllid movement when captured. In addition within canopy movements were monitored by placing sticky cards in the canopy of individual trees at 4, 8, and 12 ft heights on both the east and west sides of the trees. Finally sticky cards were placed on tomato stakes between areas of high management low ACP populations and low management high ACP populations to determine movement between the two practices of citrus management. These cards were marked so that direction of ACP movement could be monitored. Monitoring ACP movement at these levels allows characterization of distinct patterns to emerge. Groves being monitored were all located in Hendry and Collier County.

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[18] **Morphometric analysis of the Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* in Alachua and Collier counties.** Thomson M. Paris, Scott D. Croxton, Philip A. Stansly and Sandra A. Allan. Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Bldg. 970 Natural Area Drive, Gainesville, FL 32611. thomsonparis@ufl.edu

Several psyllid species such as the pear psyllid have different seasonal form characterized by different wing shape and length. Longer wing length in insects may enhance dispersal capacity, while at the same time decreasing reproductive capacity. Preliminary observations have been made of different seasonal forms, however, they have not been well documented. Asian citrus psyllids were obtained from citrus orchards from monthly aspirator collections in Alachua and Collier Co. and weekly from suction traps in Collier Co. High resolution digital photographs were obtained using a Keyence observation system with a high performance zoom lens. Using computer software, seven measurements from the wings and tibia were obtained. Principal component analysis of the measurement data was conducted to examine the effect of time of year. Additionally, location with respect to groves and height of suction trap were considered.

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[19] **Termite molting: a spatial and temporal assessment.** Garima Kakkar, Thomas Chouvenec and Nan-Yao Su. Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, IFAS, University of Florida, 3205 College Avenue, Davie, FL 33314. garimaiari@ufl.edu