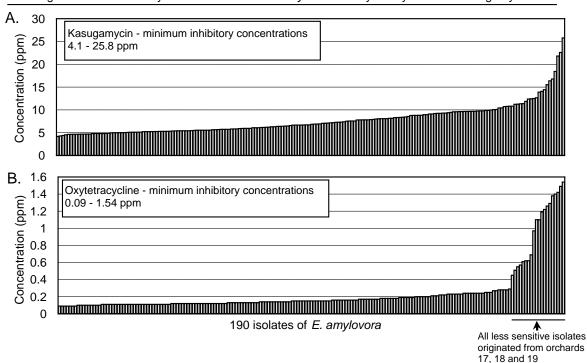
Table 1. Distribution of streptomycin-sensitive and -resistant isolates of *Erwinia amylovora* among 19 California pear orchards in a survey in 2007

Orchard	Total No. of Isolates	No. StrepS	No. StrepR	% Resistance
1	4	0	4	100
2	11	1	10	90.9
3	11	4	7	63.6
4	11	0	11	100
5	9	4	5	55.6
6	3	0	3	100
7	6	0	6	100
8	6	6	0	0
9	8	3	5	62.5
10	10	9	1	10
11	12	0	12	100
12	8	0	8	100
13	9	0	9	100
14	11	6	5	45.5
15	10	7	3	30
16	10	0	10	100
17	1	0	1	100
18	11	0	11	100
19	33	16	17	51.5
Total	184	56	128	

Inhibitory concentrations were determined on nutrient agar using the SGD method.

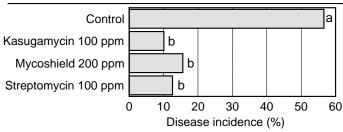
Minimum inhibitory concentrations: Sensitive isolates: 0.24 - 0.53 ppm Resistant isolates: 5.32 - 26.8 ppm. MIC values for isolates from orchards 17 and 18 were all >50 ppm.

Fig. 2. In vitro sensitivty of isolates of Erwinia amylovora to oxytetracycine and kasugamycin



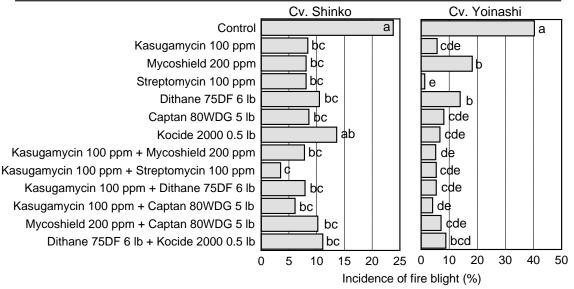
Inhibitory concentrations were determined on nutrient agar using the SGD method. The minimum inhibitory concentration is the lowest concentration of bactericide where a reduction of bacterial growth is observed.

Fig. 3. Evaluation of three antibiotics for fireblight management on Hosu Asian pears
- Small-scale field test at UC Davis 2007 -



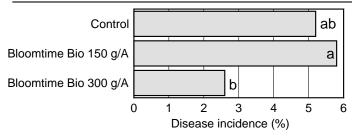
Treatments were applied to run-off to clusters of blossoms on 3-16-07 using a hand sprayer. Each replication consisted of one branch on each of four trees. Blossoms were spray-inoculated with *E. amylovora* after 3 days. Disease was evaluated on 4-4-07. Disease incidence was based on the number of infected blossoms per 50-100 blossoms evaluated.

Fig. 4. Evaluation of bactericides for fireblight management on Shinko and Yoinashi Asian pear - Small-scale field test at UC Davis 2007 -



Treatments were applied to run-off to open blossoms using a hand sprayer on 3-16-07. Each replication consisted of one branch on each of four trees. Blossoms were spray-inoculated with *E. amylovora* after 3 days. Disease was evaluated on 4-4-07. Disease incidence was based on the number of diseased blossoms per 40-80 blossoms evaluated per replication.

Fig. 5. Evaluation of a biocontrol for fireblight management on Bartlett pears Field trial in Live Oak, CA - 2007



Treatments were applied on 3-19-07 (full bloom) and 3-26-07 (petal fall) using an air-blast sprayer at 100 gal/A. Disease was evaluated on 4-10-07. Disease incidence was based on the number of infected fruiting spurs per 100 spurs evaluated for each of the 6 single-tree replications.

Fig. 6. Evaluation of new bactericides and a biocontrol for fireblight management on Bartlett pears in a field trial in Live Oak CA - 2007

No.	Treatment	3-19	3-26	4-3	Strikes/tree
1	Control				а
2	Kasugamycin 2L 100 ppm	@	@	@	С
3	Streptomycin 100 ppm	@	@	@	С
4	Mycoshield 200 ppm	@	@	@	bc
5	Dithane 75DF 6 lb	@	@	@	c
6	Kasugamycin 2L 100 ppm	@	@	@	c
	Dithane 75DF 6 lb	@	@	@	
7	Kasugamycin 2L 100 ppm	@	@	@	C
	Streptomycin 100 ppm	@	@	@	
8	Bloom Bio 300 g	@			b
	Kasugamycin 2L 100 ppm		@		
	Mycoshield 200 ppm			@	
9	Kocide 2000 0.5 lb	@			С
	Kasugamycin 2L 100 ppm		@		
	Mycoshield 200 ppm			@	
		-	-	_	0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Treatments were applied using an air-blast sprayer at 100 gal/A. Disease was evaluated on 4-10-07. Disease severity was based on the number of fireblight strikes for each of the 6-7 single-tree replications.