

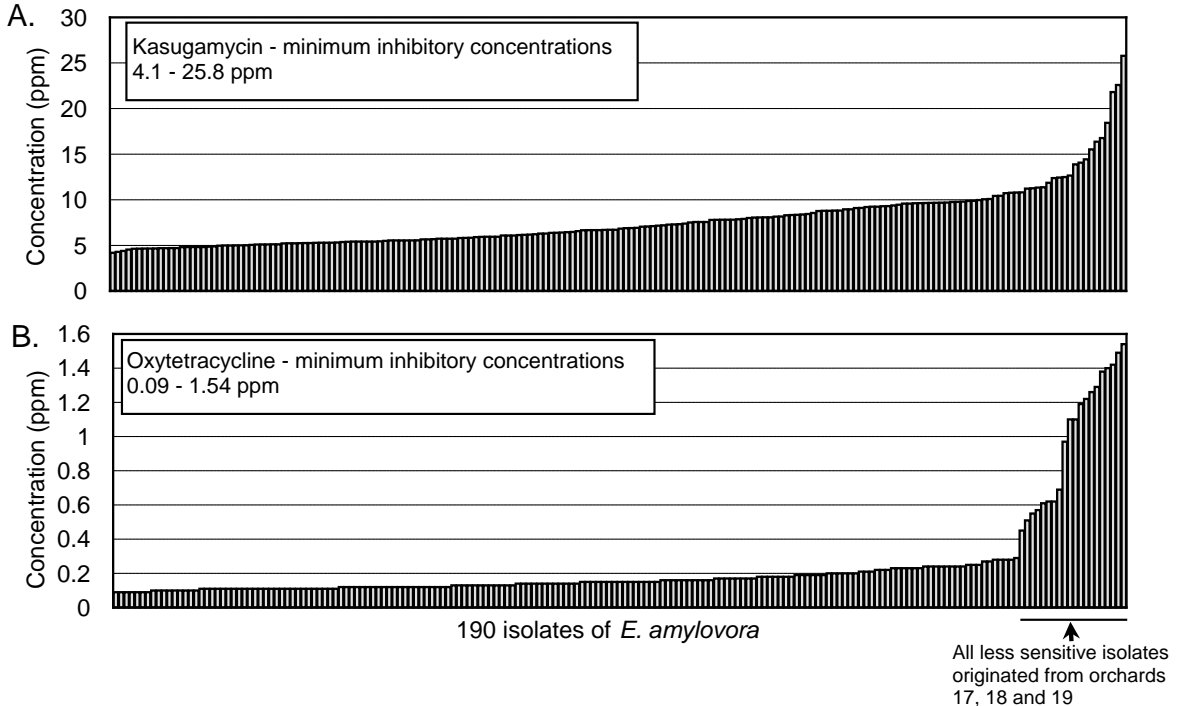
Table 1. Distribution of streptomycin-sensitive and -resistant isolates of *Erwinia amylovora* among 19 California pear orchards in a survey in 2007

| Orchard | Total No. of Isolates | No. Strep.-S | No. Strep.-R | % 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* sensitivity of isolates of *Erwinia amylovora* to oxytetracycline 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 -

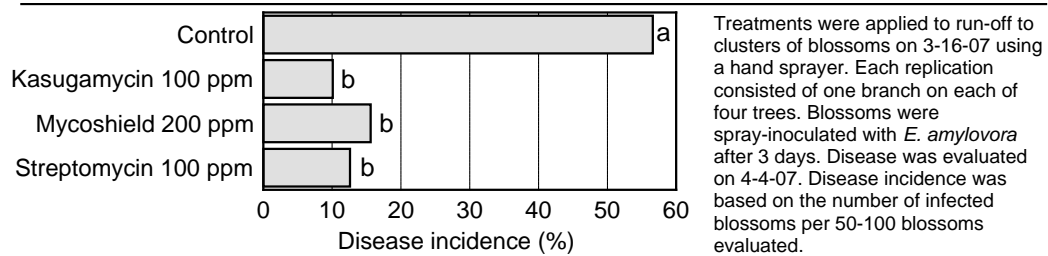
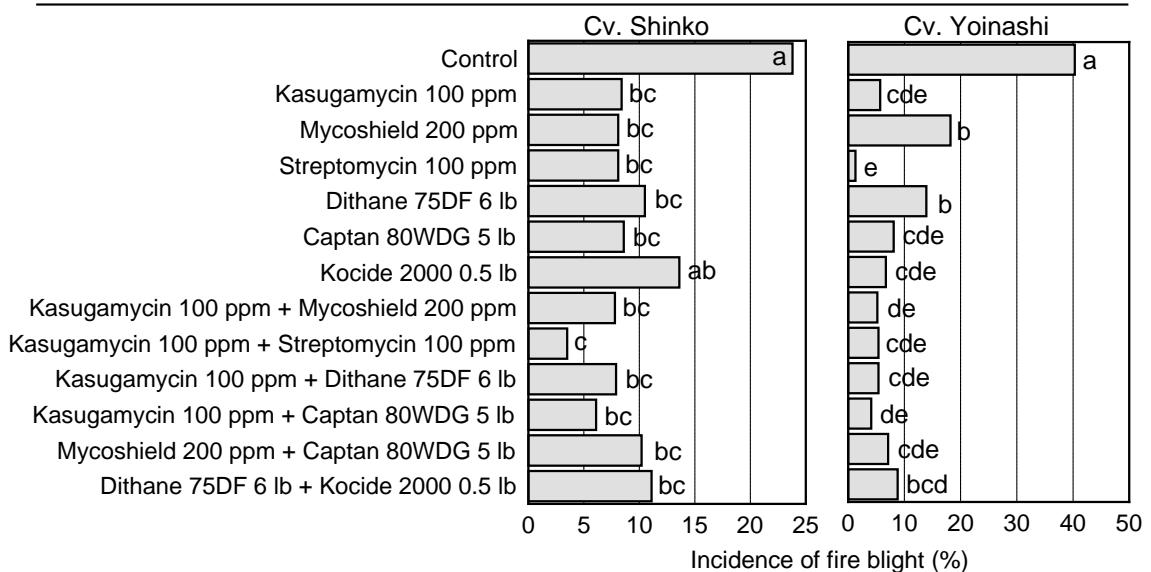


Fig. 4. Evaluation of bactericides for fireblight management on Shinko and Yoinashi Asian pear  
- Small-scale field test at UC Davis 2007 -



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

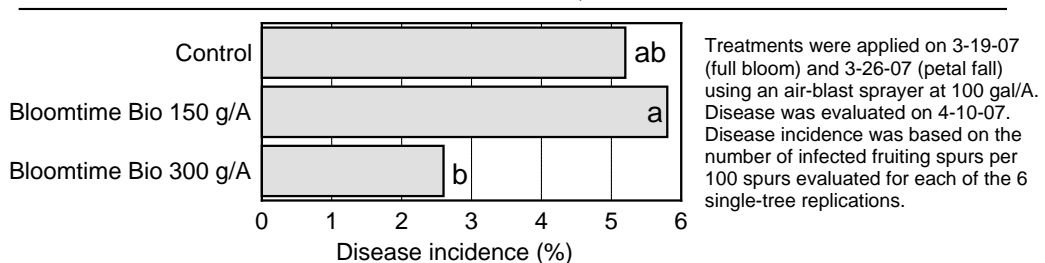
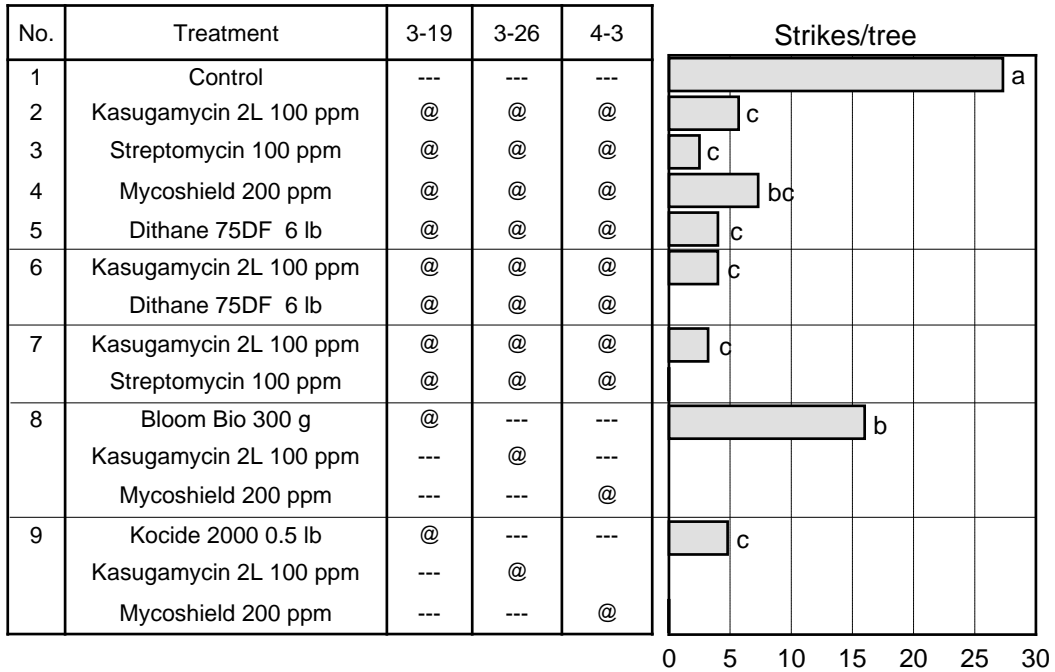


Fig. 6. Evaluation of new bactericides and a biocontrol for fireblight management on Bartlett pears in a field trial in Live Oak CA - 2007



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.