

Huanglongbing



How Can You Help Save Your Community's Citrus?

If you suspect your citrus trees have symptoms of the deadly plant disease Huanglongbing (HLB), please contact the California Department of Food and Agriculture immediately.

800-491-1899

What Will I See in My Neighborhood?



If you live in an area where Huanglongbing (HLB) has been found, you may meet our staff as they go door-to-door inspecting citrus trees, taking samples and providing information about our efforts. Our field staff always carry identification. If a citrus tree in your yard has the disease, we will arrange to remove it so the diseased tree doesn't become a potential host for HLB or the pest that can spread it, the Asian citrus psyllid. It is critical to remove HLB-infected trees to protect other citrus trees on the property, neighbors' trees and the community's citrus from this deadly disease.

Residents are urged to take several steps to help protect citrus trees:

- Cooperate with agricultural officials placing traps, inspecting trees for the disease and treating for the pest.
- Do not move citrus plants, leaves or foliage into or out of the quarantine area or across state or international borders. Keep it local.
- If you no longer wish to care for your citrus tree, consider removing it so it does not become a host to the pest and disease.
- Report HLB symptoms to the California Department of Food and Agriculture: 800-491-1899.



**CITRUS PEST & DISEASE
PREVENTION DIVISION**
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



Huanglongbing

Huanglongbing (HLB) is a very destructive bacterial disease that affects the vascular system of citrus trees and plants. While not harmful to humans, the disease kills citrus trees and has no cure. A small insect called the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) can spread the bacteria as it feeds on citrus tree leaves. Once a tree is infected, there is no cure; as the tree's health declines the tree will produce rancid-tasting fruit and eventually die.

What Does HLB Look Like?

Symptoms include **yellow shoots, yellowing leaves, leaf mottle, small upright leaves** and **lopsided, rancid-tasting fruit**, and **premature and excessive fruit drop**. There is no known control or cure for this disease once a tree becomes infected. Diseased trees are non-productive, have a shortened lifespan and must be removed and destroyed to prevent further spread of HLB.

How Does HLB Spread?

A tiny insect called the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is no bigger than a grain of rice and feeds on citrus leaves and stems, which can cause citrus trees to become infected with a bacteria that causes HLB. ACPs are small, brown pests that feed with their body at a 45-degree angle and can cause a sooty mold to form on citrus tree leaves. Young ACPs, called nymphs, produce a white, waxy substance.

The best way to protect citrus trees from HLB is to stop the ACPs. Once a tree is infected with HLB, it will die. HLB has been found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside counties. CDFA has surveyors throughout the state who are inspecting citrus trees for HLB and are collecting plant samples in residential areas.



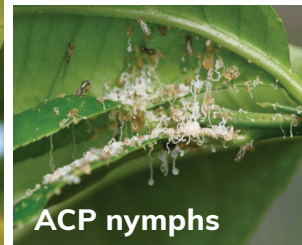
Symptomatic leaves



Lopsided fruit



ACP adults



ACP nymphs

**We all must work together
to protect our community's citrus
from this deadly disease.**



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