Public Meeting Information

Asian Citrus Psyllid Control Program

CDFA REPORT A PEST HOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899
www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/reportapest
ACP Lifecycle

Asian Citrus Psyllid Lifecycle

- Eggs laid singly
- 5 nymphal stages
- 10 generations / year
- Life cycle takes 15-47 days
- Egg to adult in 2 weeks at 75-80° F

Asian Citrus Psyllid Life Stages

- Eggs
- Nymphs with wax exudate
- Adult ACP
- Adult feeding with nymphs
Huanglongbing (HLB), also known as Citrus Greening Disease or Yellow Shoot Disease, is a very destructive bacterial disease of citrus and citrus relatives. It is spread primarily by psyllid insect vectors and through grafting with infected budwood. HLB represents a serious threat to the citrus industry worldwide and especially in California. Three separate strains of HLB have been discovered and identified: Asian, African (South Africa) and South American (Brazil).

Symptoms include yellow shoots, leaf mottle, small upright leaves and lopsided fruits with a bitter flavor. 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.

This disease is spread readily by the Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*), which is widespread in Florida, Texas, Hawaii, Southern California and Mexico. The insect vector (both adults and nymphs) feed on the new growth flush. Orange jasmine (*Murraya paniculata*), an ornamental citrus relative, is the preferred host for the psyllid, although all Citrus species are hosts. The Asian strain of HLB was discovered for the first time in August 2005 in Florida, in Texas in February 2012 and in Southern California in March 2012. The HLB infected citrus tree in California (a pummelo, grafted on lemon) was found in Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County.

If you suspect you have citrus with HLB disease – based on the presence of the symptoms described or of the insect vector – please contact the California Department of Food and Agriculture at 1-800-491-1899.
How to Inspect Your Citrus

What to Look For:

Signs of the Insect & Disease

It can take years for symptoms of the disease to appear, meaning inspection for the psyllid is our best line of defense.

- Use a magnifying glass or hand lens.
- Inspect when watering, pruning or tending trees.
- Pay close attention during times of leaf growth, or “flushing.”

What does the Asian Citrus Psyllid look like?

Due to the small size—even of adult psyllids—inspection is done more easily with a magnifying glass or hand lens.

- **Eggs** are bright yellow-orange and almond shaped, and appear in groups on the newest, most tender, unfolded leaves.
- **Nymphs** are dull orange, have red eyes and produce waxy tubules that direct honeydew away from their bodies. They can be difficult to see because they are small and flatten themselves against twigs and leaves. Nymphs are slow, do not fly or jump, unlike their adult counterparts, and the honeydew they produce causes sooty mold to grow on leaves.
- **Adults** are small (3-4 mm or 1/8-1/6 inch), brownish insects that are similar in size to an aphid. They feed with their heads down, almost touching the surface of the leaf. Because of the shape of their heads, their bodies are lifted to approximately a 45-degree angle.

The Basics of Inspecting for Psyllids

- **When?** Inspection should be done on a regular basis and especially during periods of active plant growth or “flushing.” Eggs and nymphs are only present during flushing and, while adults can be present year-round, they are easier to spot on the tender leaves of spring and fall flush.
- **Where?** The psyllid adults and nymphs are typically found on new shoots, along with eggs, which are often nestled in crevices of unfolded leaves. The adult psyllid also feeds on more mature leaves and will quickly move if disturbed.
- **How Often?** Inspect trees monthly and whenever watering, spraying, pruning or tending trees. It’s especially important to inspect during active growth, or flushing.
Treatment

CDFA will be treating infested areas to eradicate the Asian citrus psyllid.

Treatment will be made by a professional applicator and CDFA staff.

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Active Ingredients

The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) treatment program uses products containing imidacloprid and cyfluthrin as active ingredients.

Imidacloprid is a nicotine-based insecticide, in a group of chemicals called neonicotinoids. It is available in a variety of home garden use products and flea treatments for dogs and cats.

Beta-cyfluthrin is a pyrethroid insecticide analogous to chrysanthemum flower. Pyrethroids are one of the most common household insecticides used today. Beta-cyfluthrin products are used in homes, restaurants, hospitals, food processing plants and gardens.

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From a Local Home Improvement Store
Beta-Cyfluthrin Product, Imidacloprid Product, Pyrethroid Product
Biocontrol

**Biological Control Method**

- Use of natural enemies to suppress and control populations of invasive pests
- *Tamarixia radiata* identified as ideal biocontrol agent for Asian citrus psyllid
- Biocontrol is part of the Integrated Pest Management plan for Asian citrus psyllid

**Tamarixia Radiata**

**Biocontrol Rearing Process**

**Biocontrol Releases**

**Califonia Department of Food & Agriculture**

**PEST HOTLINE:**

1.800.491.1899
Protecting Pollinators

Protecting native bees and managed hives is an important consideration in agricultural officials’ efforts to protect our food supply and environment from invasive pests like the Asian citrus psyllid.

- The Program follows all pesticide labels and bee safe label language.
- Program staff actively look for foraging bees.
- Treatment activities are not conducted if bees are actively foraging on host plants to be treated.
- When bees are present the treatment will be rescheduled for a time when bees are not active, like early morning.

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When bees are present, we reschedule treatment for early morning when bees are dormant.

More info online at www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/pollinators
Notifications

Properties will be notified at least 48 hours in advance, with a pink notification seeking an appointment.

If unable to treat, we will leave a green notification with the reason.

Upon completion of Treatment you will receive a yellow notification.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE | PUBLIC MEETING INFORMATION
Quarantine

What Plants are Regulated?

Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) and Huanglongbing (HLB) host plants are members of the Rutaceae family which includes all citrus as well as some ornamentals and plants grown for their leaves, such as Makrut lime and Murraya spp. (including curry leaf).

A quarantine has been established that includes all areas within 5 miles of each HLB positive tree. With the exception of citrus fruit that has been commercially cleaned and packed, or fruit for personal consumption that has been cleaned of all stems and leaves, ACP and HLB host plants and plant parts are regulated. Movement of regulated host material within and from a quarantine area is prohibited unless it meets regulatory requirements.

What Establishments are Regulated?

NURSERIES
Outdoor grown and maintained citrus nursery stock within the HLB quarantine poses a tremendous threat to spreading HLB and cannot be sold. Only nurseries with a CDFA-approved structure may sell citrus plants with a red HLB quarantine tag.

GREEN WASTE
Green waste should be placed in residential yard waste bins or taken to local landfills or green waste recycling centers within the HLB quarantine area. Green waste may only be moved out of the quarantine area if compliant with quarantine requirements.

SWAP MEETS/FARMERS MARKETS
Fruit free from stems and leaves may be sold at swap meets and farmers markets by vendors with a compliance agreement. Nursery stock may not be sold at markets within the HLB quarantine area.

What Can I Do to Prevent the Spread of HLB?

Do not move potted citrus plants or other host plants from your property.

Homegrown fruit for personal consumption (under 25 pounds) may move within the quarantine area provided all stems and leaves are removed. Sharing fruit is discouraged due of the possibility of ACP hitchhiking to other areas.

More Quarantine Information?
Visit our website for the latest regulation information:
www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/regulation
www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/hlb/regulation
Asian Citrus Psyllid Regulatory Maps

2020 Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) Bulk Citrus Regional Quarantine - Overview

2020 Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) and Huanglongbing (HLB) ACP Nursery Stock Regional Quarantine and HLB Quarantine

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Huanglongbing Regulatory Map

2020 Huanglongbing (HLB) Quarantine Boundaries

Quarantine Boundary Approved 03/16/2020
1,327 Sq. Miles
Map Updated 03/28/2020
Mappin 13.2.4 (StreetPro) x 2015.12

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