



Public Meeting Information

Asian Citrus Psyllid Control Program

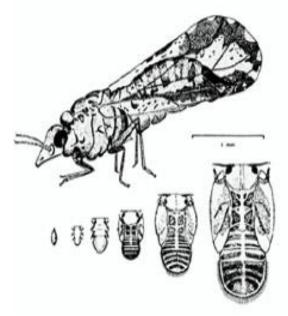


ACP Lifecycle

CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION

Asian Citrus Psyllid Lifecycle

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



Asian Citrus Psyllid Life Stages





Eggs

Nymphs with waxexudate





Adult ACP

Adult feeding with nymphs

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



Huanglongbing or Citrus Greening Disease









Asymmetric leaf mottling



Blotchy mottle





Yellow Veins

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 nonproductive, 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 first 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.

Environmental Monitoring



To ensure protection of human health and the environment, the CDFA has contracted with DPR to oversee environmental monitoring of treatment projects.

- Sampling media include air, leaf, soil, tank, and water.
- Samples are collected before and after treatment in order to analyze the amount of product residue.

CDFA REPORT APEST HOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899 www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/reportapest





Survey

CDFA staff will survey the area for Asian citrus psyllid and Huanglongbing disease symptoms.









- The surveyor will collect leaf samples from each host plant on the property and any life stages of the ACP that they find.
- Host plants include all citrus varieties and hybrids, including kumquat, mandarin, grapefruit, orange, lemon and lime; also including closely related plants like curry leaf and ornamental orange-jasmine.
- All plant samples are bagged and shipped to the CDFA Laboratory in Sacramento, California for analysis.
- If the sample is confirmed positive for the HLB disease, the resident will be notified.



Treatment



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



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



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



Tree Removal

- A tree that is confirmed by CDFA as positive for the bacteria that causes Huanglongbing will decline in health and die.
 - It might appear healthy now, but the disease is damaging the trees vascular system and causing the tree to starve for nutrients.
 - The diseased tree is considered a nuisance as it poses a threat to citrus trees in the surrounding community.
- There is no cure for HLB, and all confirmed positive trees must be removed.
 - CDFA will take great care with the residential property while conducting the tree removal.











Active Ingredients

The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) treatment program uses products containing imidacloprid and beta-cyfluthrin as active ingredients. The products used by CDFA are the same formulation as products that can be purchased at local home and garden centers.

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 similar to a natural chemical produced by chrysanthemum flowers. 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.

PESTHOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899





From a Local Home Improvement Store

Beta-Cyfluthrin Product, Imidacloprid Product,
Pyrethroid Product



Biocontrol

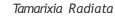
Biological Control Method

- 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.











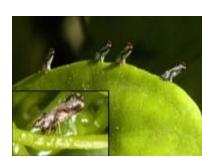
Biocontrol Rearing Process



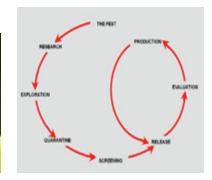
Biocontrol Rearing Facilities



Biocontrol Releases



Asian Citrus Psyllid



CITRUS PEST & DISEASE PREVENTION DIVISION



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.

PEST HOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899









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









Notifications

PESTHOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899



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.

COUNTY AGRICULTUI	INT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE TO TREAT YOUR PROPERTY
Your property was scheduled for Asian of	citrus psyllid treatment on
We were unable to treat as planned due	to the reason(s) checked below:
Your gate was locked or a dog	was present. Your property has been rescheduled
for treatment on restrain your dog on the date of	. Please unlock your gate and/or f your scheduled treatment.
Rain and/or wind. Your property	y has been rescheduled for treatment on
Other. Please call our office at Reason:	
within the treatment area are treated with	citrus psyllid, it is important that all properties the insecticide applications in a timely manner.
	ase call our office at (800) 491-1899.
	about this pest http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/acp
This treatment is free of charge.	
Thank you for your cooperation.	
BLOCK NUMBER [Please need on the block number when contacting our diffice] 60-223 (4/13)	DATE

Upon completion of Treatment you will receive a yellow notification.

Contract of the second		cdfal
The state of	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICUL	TURE CUITA
	COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFI	
	NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE TREATMENT	
	a Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has detected the Asia t pest, or Huanglongbing (HLB), a deadly citrus disease, in your neig	
On	at approximately A	A.M. / P.M., your proper
citrus trees o which poses	with the insecticide(s) checked below. By allowing CDFA to perform your property, you have made a huge contribution to the suppress an imminent threat to California's environment and economy. If y e Project Office at (800) 491-1899.	emergency treatment
	To learn more about the ACP and HLB, please visit th website: http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/acp/	e CDFA
	Tempo® SC Ultra (beta-cyfluthrin) is a formulation of insecticide for controlling Asian citrus psyllid adults and nympt applied a minimum of one time to the foliage of host plants or properties.	hs. This material will b
	Merit® 2F (imidacloprid, a systemic insecticide) applied to the designated residential properties. The material is taken up into system and provides approximately 12 months of protection again on the soil conditions.	the plant via the ro
	CoreTect™ (imidacloprid, a systemic insecticide), tablets w soil surface of host plants at designated residential properties. I into the plant via the root system and provides approximately 1 against the pest, depending on the soil conditions.	The material is taken u
	lected the insecticide products above based on their effectiveness a Il safety, and California registration status.	against ACP, worker an
	Once the area has dried, you may use your property as you normal	ally would.
•	To prevent the spread of this pest, please do not move plant mater property without contacting our project office.	rial off your
	For best results, please irrigate the plants that were treated within	24 hours of treatment.
	are experiencing health problems after this application, call the Calif e at (800) 222-1222(voice), or consult with your physician.	fornia Poison Control
Thank you	for your cooperation.	
BLOCK NUM (Please mention the I	MBERDATE:	
60-234 (3/14/18)		
est Detection/Emerg	ency Projects	State of California



Quarantine

PEST HOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899



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 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.

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. Mandarin fruit for sale with attached leaf & stem in the HLB quarantine requires a special permit. Nursery stock may not be sold at markets within the HLB quarantine area.



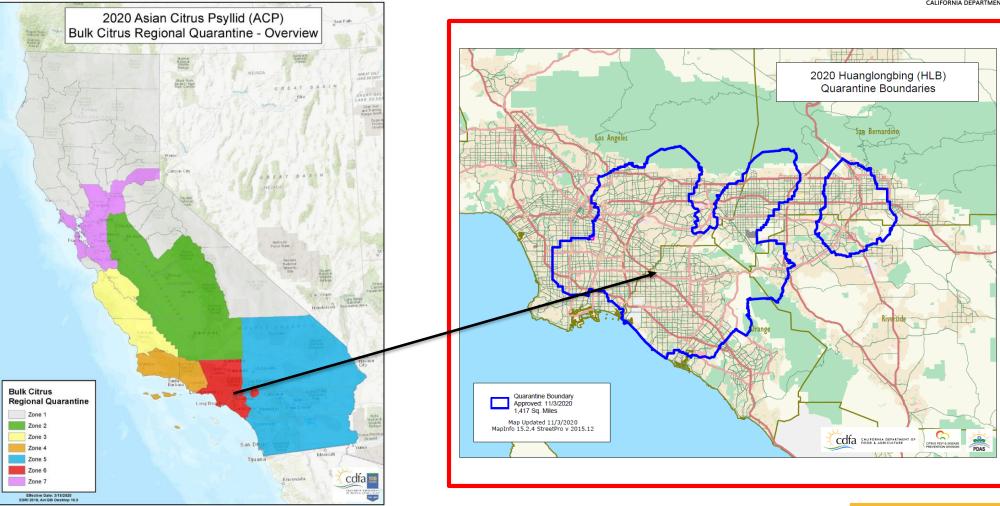
More Quarantine Information?

Visit our website for the latest regulation information www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/regulation www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/hlb/regulation



Quarantine Maps







Questions?





californiacitrusthreat.org

