



Public Meeting Information

Asian Citrus Psyllid Control Program



CDFA REPORT A PEST HOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899

www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/reportapest



Area-Wide Treatment

- Conducted within a Generally Infested Area with Commercial Citrus Production
- CDFA treats citrus host plants within a 250-meter buffer surrounding commercial citrus groves if the growers are conducting coordinated treatments in 90 percent of the designated Psyllid Management Area (PMA)
- The treatments occur twice a year
 - Summer/Fall: July to October
 - Winter: December to February
- Treatments are free of charge

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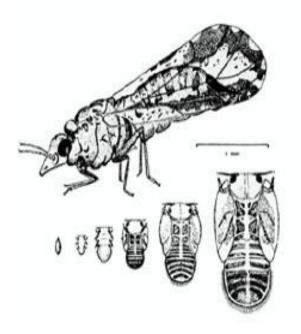


ACP Lifecycle



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

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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 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 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, CDFA contracted with the Department of Pesticide Regulation to conduct environmental monitoring of treatment projects.

 Monitoring is complete in these areas and sampling media include air, leaf, soil, tank, and water.

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Treatment

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

- Treatments will be made by a professional applicator and/or CDFA staff
- Only treat citrus plants and its relatives, such as murraya, curry or wampi
- Tempo: foliar treatment
- Merit: ground treatment









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Active Ingredients

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

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

Beta-cyfluthrin is a foliar applied synthetic pyrethroid insecticide, similar to the compound 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.







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 was identified as an ideal biocontrol agent for Asian citrus psyllid.
- Biocontrol is part of the Integrated Pest Management plan for Asian citrus psyllid.







Biocontrol Rearing



Biocontrol Rearing Facilities

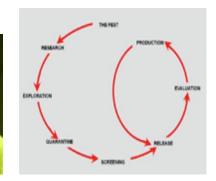


Asian Citrus Psyllid





Biocontrol Releases







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.







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



Notifications

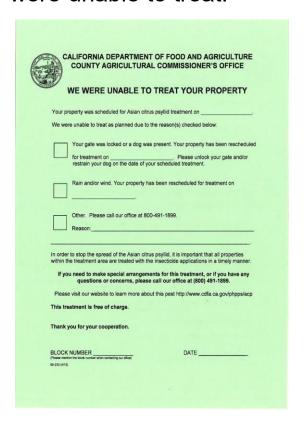
PEST HOTLINE: 1.800.491.1899



Properties will be notified at least 48 hours in advance with a blue notification.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE OFFICIAL NOTICE ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF INSECTICIDE TREATMENT An infestation of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) has been detected in your neighborhood. To prevent the spread of this pest, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has implemented a voluntary treatment program whereby treatments are applied to host plants within The insecticide Tempo® SC Ultra (cyfluthrin), a pyrethroid, and Merit® 2F or CoreTect™ (imidacloprid) will be applied to all citrus trees and host shrubs located on your property. These insecticides kill adult and/or immature ACP present on your citrus trees or host shrubs. The insecticides are applied using ground-based equipment. By allowing CDFA to treat the citrus trees on your property, you will be making a huge contribution to the suppression of this invasive pest. The treatment is free of charge Your property is scheduled for treatment on Exotic Pest Hotline at (800) 491-1899. Additionally, please call the Exotic Pest Hotline if you have any questions or a situation that requires special attention. Unfavorable weather conditions, such as rain or wind, may cause the treatment to be rescheduled. You do not need to be present during the treatment as long as treatment staff have access to your property, including the backyard. The treatment takes only a few minutes if you take the Leave your gates unlocked. . If possible, temporarily secure any pets and their food and water dishes indoors. Close your doors and windows. They may be opened after treatment is complete. . Move items such as barbecues, lawn furniture, toys, etc. away from your trees and It is not necessary to harvest all of the citrus fruit from your trees before the treatment begins. Any fruit to be picked on or after the treatment date can be left on the tree and harvested after the area After the treatment is completed: Avoid contact with treated area until the treated area is dry. . Contact our project office before moving any citrus plant material from your property. Please visit our website to learn more about this pest http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/acp/ Thank you for your cooperation Block Number: (Please refer to this block number when contacting our office) 60-232 (3/2/16)

Properties will receive a green reschedule notification if staff were unable to treat.



Properties will receive a yellow notification upon completion of treatment activities.

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	CALIFORNIA DEPARTM	ENT OF FOOD AND	CDICIII TUDE	cdfa
	COUNTY AGRICULTU			CALIFORNIA DOS DI FERD À AUNT
	NOTICE OF INS	SECTICIDE TREAT	MENT	
The Californ serious inse	ia Department of Food and Agricu ct pest, or Huanglongbing (HLB), a	lture (CDFA) has detected deadly citrus disease, in	ed the Asian citrus p	syllid (ACP),
On	at approxin	nately	A.M. / P.M.	your proper
citrus trees of which poses	with the insecticide(s) checked be on your property, you have made a an imminent threat to California's e Project Office at (800) 491-189	low. By allowing CDFA to huge contribution to the 's environment and eco	o perform emergence suppression of this	y treatment of
		the ACP and HLB, plea :://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ph		
	Tempo® SC Ultra (beta-cy insecticide for controlling Asia applied a minimum of one timproperties.	in citrus psyllid adults a	and nymphs. This m	aterial will b
	Merit® 2F (imidacloprid, a syst designated residential propertie system and provides approxima on the soil conditions.	es. The material is take	en up into the plan	t via the roo
	CoreTect™ (imidacloprid, a soil surface of host plants at d into the plant via the root systragainst the pest, depending on t	esignated residential pro em and provides appro	operties. The materi	al is taken u
	elected the insecticide products ab al safety, and California registration		tiveness against AC	P, worker an
	Once the area has dried, you ma	ay use your property as	you normally would.	
•	To prevent the spread of this per property without contacting our p		lant material off you	
	For best results, please irrigate t	he plants that were treat	ed within 24 hours o	f treatment.
	are experiencing health problems ne at (800) 222-1222(voice), or con-			on Control
Thank you	for your cooperation.			
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est Detection/Emerg	enry Projects		State of Ca	Stania (6)



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).

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 be moved 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 poses a threat to spreading ACP.

SWAP MEETS AND FARMERS MARKETS

Fruit free from stems and leaves may be sold at swap meets and farmers markets by vendors with a compliance agreement.



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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

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Questions?



To ask a question:

- 1. Raise your hand you will be unmuted and can ask verbally.
- 2. Type your question into the question box.





