

Información Sobre Reunión Pública

Programa de control del Psílido Asiático
de los Cítricos



Línea de Plagas:
1800.491.1899



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

Ciclo de vida del Psílido Asiático de los Cítricos (ACP)

- 10 generaciones por año
- Huevecillos puestos individualmente
- 5 etapas de ninfas
- El ciclo de vida dura 15 a 47 días
- De huevecillo a adulto toma 2 semanas

Etapas de vida



Huevecillos



Ninfas con cera exudada



Adulto



Adulto y ninfas alimentándose

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Huanglongbing (HLB)



Fruta mal formada



Moteado asimétrico de las hojas



Moteado con manchas



Venas amarillas y tapadas

- HLB es una enfermedad bacteriana de los cítricos y especies relacionadas, causada por la bacteria *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*.
- HLB se transmite cuando el ACP se alimenta de los cítricos o por injerto con yemas infectadas. El ACP ingiere la bacteria cuando se alimenta y puede propagarla a otros árboles.
- Síntomas incluyen brotes amarillos, hojas moteadas asimétricas, hojas gruesas o con nervios leñosos, y frutas mal formadas e incomedibles.
- No existe una cura conocida para el HLB. Un árbol infectado con HLB, morirá.
- Si sospecha que tiene plantas cítricas con HLB, por favor comuníquese con el Departamento de Alimentación y Agricultura de California al número 1-800-491-1899.

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Inspección

El personal de CDFA inspeccionará el área por ACP y síntomas de la enfermedad de HLB.



- Si se encuentra ACP en su propiedad, un inspector de el CDFA recogerá muestras de hojas y cualquier etapa de vida de ACP.
- Las plantas huésped incluyen todas las variedades de cítricos y híbridos (kumquat, mandarina, toronja, naranja, limón y lima) y plantas relacionadas como la hoja de curry y naranja-jasmín ornamental.
- Todas las muestras se envían al Centro de Diagnósticos de Plantas y Plagas de CDFA en Sacramento, California para análisis.
- Si se confirma que una muestra es positiva para ACP o la enfermedad HLB, los residentes serán notificados.

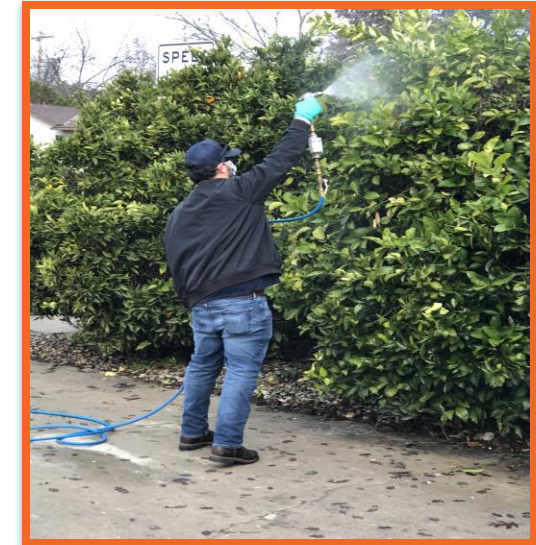
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Tratamiento

- **CDFA estará realizando tratamientos a los árboles cítricos para erradicar el ACP.**
- **El tratamiento será realizado por un aplicador profesional o personal de CDFA.**

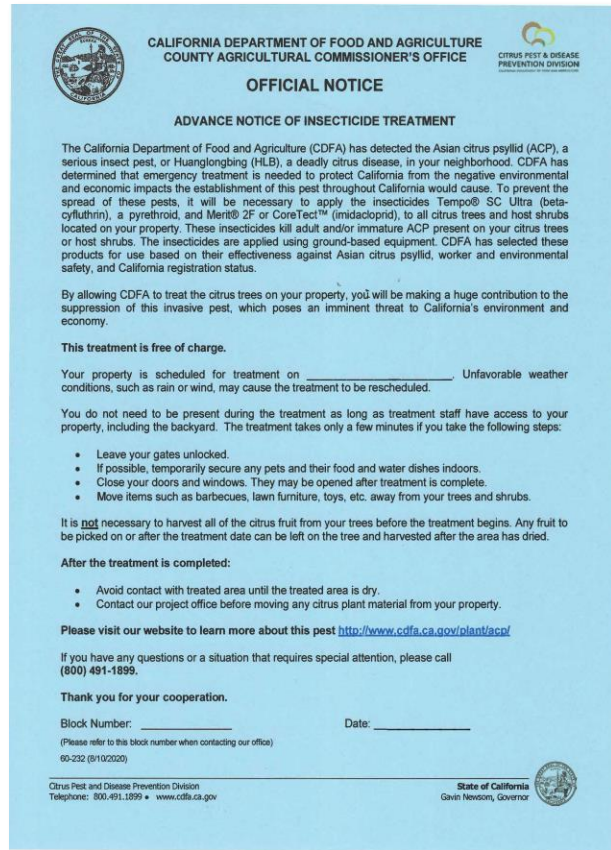


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Notificaciones



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

OFFICIAL NOTICE

ADVANCE NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE TREATMENT

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has detected the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), a serious insect pest, or Huanglongbing (HLB), a deadly citrus disease, in your neighborhood. CDFA has determined that emergency treatment is needed to protect California from the negative environmental and economic impacts the establishment of this pest throughout California would cause. To prevent the spread of these pests, it will be necessary to apply the insecticides Tempo® SC Ultra (beta-cyfluthrin), a pyrethroid, and Merit® 2F or CoreTect™ (imidacloprid), 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. CDFA has selected these products for use based on their effectiveness against Asian citrus psyllid, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

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, which poses an imminent threat to California's environment and economy.

This treatment is free of charge.

Your property is scheduled for treatment on _____. 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 following steps:

- 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 shrubs.

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 has dried.

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.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/acp/>

If you have any questions or a situation that requires special attention, please call **(800) 491-1899**.

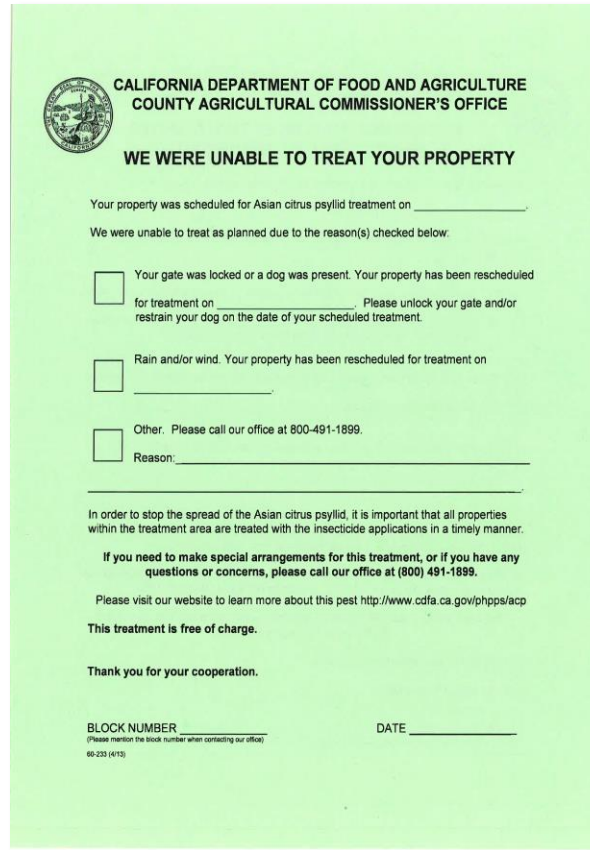
Thank you for your cooperation.

Block Number: _____ Date: _____
(Please refer to this block number when contacting our office)
60-232 (9/10/2020)

Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division
Telephone: 800.491.1899 • www.cdffa.ca.gov

State of California
Gavin Newsom, Governor

Aviso de 48-horas



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

WE WERE UNABLE TO TREAT YOUR PROPERTY

Your property was scheduled for Asian 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 _____. Please unlock your gate and/or restrain your dog on the date of your scheduled treatment.

Rain and/or wind. Your property has been rescheduled for treatment on _____.

Other. Please call our office at 800-491-1899.
Reason: _____

In order to stop the spread of the Asian citrus psyllid, it is important that all properties within the treatment area are treated with the insecticide applications in a timely manner.

If you need to make special arrangements for this treatment, or if you have any questions or concerns, please call our office at (800) 491-1899.

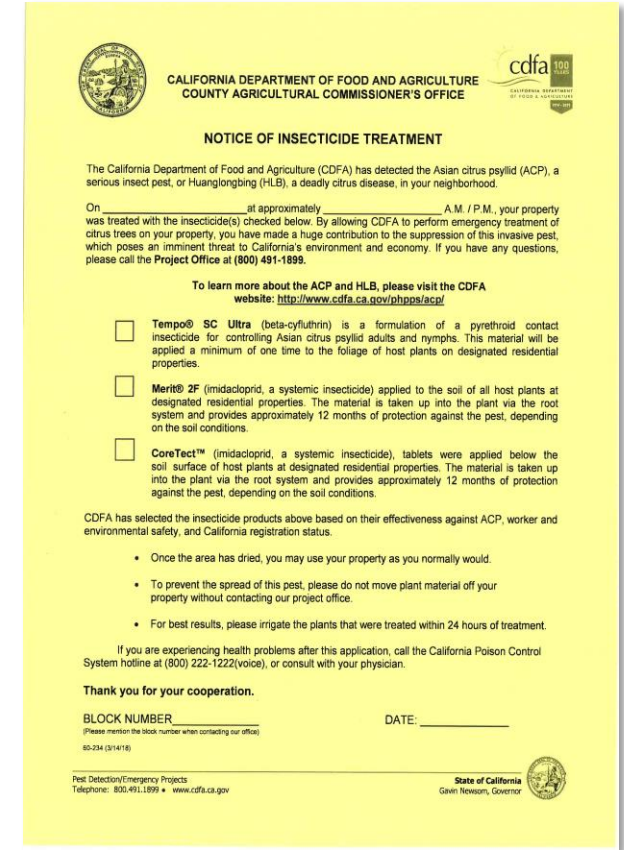
Please visit our website to learn more about this pest <http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/phpps/acp/>

This treatment is free of charge.

Thank you for your cooperation.

BLOCK NUMBER _____ DATE _____
(Please mention the block number when contacting our office)
60-233 (4/13)

Notificación de reprogramación



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

NOTICE OF INSECTICIDE TREATMENT

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has detected the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), a serious insect pest, or Huanglongbing (HLB), a deadly citrus disease, in your neighborhood.

On _____ at approximately _____ A.M. / P.M., your property was treated with the insecticide(s) checked below. By allowing CDFA to perform emergency treatment of citrus trees on your property, you have made a huge contribution to the suppression of this invasive pest, which poses an imminent threat to California's environment and economy. If you have any questions, please call the Project Office at **(800) 491-1899**.

To learn more about the ACP and HLB, please visit the CDFA website: <http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/phpps/acp/>

Tempo® SC Ultra (beta-cyfluthrin) is a formulation of a pyrethroid contact insecticide for controlling Asian citrus psyllid adults and nymphs. This material will be applied a minimum of one time to the foliage of host plants on designated residential properties.

Merit® 2F (imidacloprid, a systemic insecticide) applied to the soil of all host plants at designated residential properties. The material is taken up into the plant via the root system and provides approximately 12 months of protection against the pest, depending on the soil conditions.

CoreTect™ (imidacloprid, a systemic insecticide), tablets were applied below the soil surface of host plants at designated residential properties. The material is taken up into the plant via the root system and provides approximately 12 months of protection against the pest, depending on the soil conditions.

CDFA has selected the insecticide products above based on their effectiveness against ACP, worker and environmental safety, and California registration status.

- Once the area has dried, you may use your property as you normally would.
- To prevent the spread of this pest, please do not move plant material off your property without contacting our project office.
- For best results, please irrigate the plants that were treated within 24 hours of treatment.

If you are experiencing health problems after this application, call the California Poison Control System hotline at **(800) 222-1222**(voice), or consult with your physician.

Thank you for your cooperation.

BLOCK NUMBER _____ DATE: _____
(Please mention the block number when contacting our office)
60-234 (3/14/18)

Pest Detection/Emergency Projects
Telephone: 800.491.1899 • www.cdffa.ca.gov

State of California
Gavin Newsom, Governor

Notificación posterior de tratamiento

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Ingredientes Activos

- El programa de tratamiento para ACP utiliza productos que contienen los ingredientes activos imidacloprid y beta-ciflutrina.
- Imidacloprid es un insecticida sistémico. Está disponible en una variedad de productos para el jardín doméstico y también para tratamientos de pulgas para perros y gatos.
- La beta-ciflutrina es un piretroide de aplicación foliar, similar a un compuesto que se encuentra en flores de crisantemo. Los productos de beta-ciflutrina se usan en hogares, restaurantes, hospitales, plantas de procesamiento de alimentos y jardines.



Tempo SC Ultra
Producto Beta-Ciflutrina



Merit 2F
Producto de Imidacloprid



CoreTect
Producto de Imidacloprid

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Removimiento de Árboles Infectados

- No hay cura para el HLB; una vez que un árbol está infectado no hay cura y se morirá.
- Si se encuentra un árbol positivo por HLB, el árbol será removido para prevenir la propagación de la enfermedad a otros árboles sanos.



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Consulta y Monitoreo Ambiental

- Se realizan consultas con otras agencias del gobierno estatal y federal antes de iniciar cualquier actividad.
- El monitoreo ambiental se lleva a cabo cuando las actividades se trasladan a nuevos condados.
 - Muestras de aire, tierra, y hojas son colectadas y analizadas antes y después de las aplicaciones.

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Protegiendo a los Polinizadores

- La protección de las abejas nativas y los enjambres controlados son esenciales para mantener nuestro suministro de comida y medio ambiente.
- El personal de CDFA activamente busca abejas forrajeras y toma precauciones para prevenir la difusión de pesticidas.
- El programa sigue todas las etiquetas e instrucciones de pesticidas para la seguridad de las abejas.
- **CDFA no realizará tratamientos si hay abejas forrajeras.**



Mas información: www.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/pollinators

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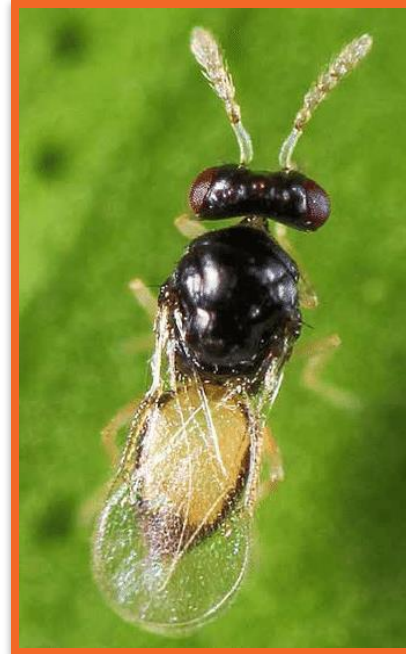
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Control Biológico

- *Tamarixia radiata* es un insecto de control biológico ideal y enemigo natural de ACP.
- Este método por sí no solo es suficiente para detener la propagación de ACP.
- Los lanzamientos estratégicos, junto con aplicaciones de tratamiento, ayudan a reducir poblaciones de ACP.
- *Tamarixia* no son una amenaza para humanos o mascotas.



Ninfa que fue parasitada



Tamarixia radiata



Tamarixia y ACP



Tamarixia poniendo huevillos en una ninfa de ACP

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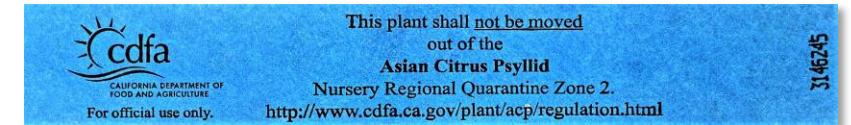
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Cuarentena

- Cuarentenas de ACP y HLB ayudan a prevenir la propagación de plagas de cítricos y protegen los cítricos de California.
- Fruta de cosecha propia para el consumo personal (menos de 25 libras) sin tallos y hojas pueden ser movidas dentro de la cuarentena.
- No se aconseja compartir fruta.



- Solo compre cítricos de viveros de buena reputación dentro de su zona de cuarentena de ACP.
- Comuníquese con el CDFA antes de mover plantas cítricas o fruta de su zona de cuarentena.



Para mas información sobre la cuarentena:
www.cdffa.ca.gov/citrus/pests_diseases/acp/regulation

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<https://californiacitrusthreat.org>



A Threat to California Citrus

A plant disease that kills citrus trees has been found in California. The disease, called Huanglongbing or citrus greening disease, isn't harmful to humans, but it is fatal for citrus trees and has no cure. The disease is spread by a pest called the Asian citrus psyllid as it feeds on citrus tree leaves. Until researchers find a solution, California homeowners who enjoy growing fresh citrus fruit in their yards, and



Public Meetings

In addition to being available on [CDFA's website](https://www.cdфа.gov), presentations for recent public meetings are available on [CaliforniaCitrusThreat.org](https://californiacitrusthreat.org). Presentations include information on the pest and disease, upcoming agricultural officials in specific communities and regulations in place to limit the spread of the ps



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« June

August »

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28 CDFA Ventura County Public Meeting	29 CDFA Orange County Public Meeting	30	31	1	2

« June

August »

Webinar Public Meeting on Treatment Plans in Your Neighborhood

A tiny insect called the Asian citrus psyllid has been found nearby and can spread a deadly citrus tree disease called Huanglongbing as it feeds on citrus tree leaves. Emergency treatment and quarantine action is needed to protect California from the negative economic and environmental impacts the establishment of this pest and disease would cause.

The best way to protect citrus trees from Huanglongbing is to stop the spread of the Asian citrus psyllid (ACP). The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has consulted with scientists and pest experts about methods to prevent the spread of the ACP through treatments. Treatments are ONLY for citrus and are free of cost. All residents of properties scheduled for treatment for ACP will be notified at least 48 hours prior to the application. A webinar meeting for your area has been organized by CDFA to address planned treatment activities.

Documents

[Meeting Presentation \(English\)](#)

[Presentación de la reunión \(Español\)](#)

[Ventura County Notice of Treatment](#)

[Map: Camarillo East \(Ventura County\)](#)

[Map: Camarillo, El Rio \(Ventura County\)](#)

[Map: Camarillo West \(Ventura County\)](#)

[Map: Moorpark \(Ventura County\)](#)

[Map: Santa Paula \(Ventura County\)](#)

[Tempo Insecticidal Products Q&A](#)

[Merit Insecticidal Products Q&A](#)

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<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/>

Enter Search Terms

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UC IPM

Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program

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Solve your pest problems with UC's best science

What's New

- Green Bulletin: Fall 2021
- Retail Nursery & Garden Center IPM Newsletter: Summer 2021
- Ag Pest Management: Floriculture and Ornamental Nurseries was revised
- Pest Notes: Poison Oak, Giant Whitefly and Bats revised, Wild Turkeys, Pokeweed added
- Agriculture: New online course on Managing ground squirrels and pocket gophers now available.
- More...

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Home, Garden, Turf & Landscape Pests



Agricultural Pests



Natural Environment Pests



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“HLB” o “ACP”




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[Agriculture](#) / [Citrus](#) / Huanglongbing

Agriculture: Citrus Pest Management Guidelines

Huanglongbing

Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus

Symptoms and Signs


Huanglongbing (HLB) is a major disease of citrus that has caused catastrophic damage to citrus trees worldwide. The disease causes reduced fruit quality and yield, tree decline, and eventual tree death.

Symptoms are variable and can resemble several disorders of citrus. Typical symptoms include:


- yellow shoots with pale green and yellow flushes;
- non-symmetrical mottled leaves (shades of yellow and green on either side of the mid-rib);
- thickened, leathery leaves;
- enlarged, corky mid-ribs of leaves; and
- leaves with zinc deficiency symptoms that include upright leaves in relation to the shoot (acute shoot-leaf angles).

Defoliation, fruit drop, and shoot dieback occurs in more advanced stages. Young trees may die soon after infection; whereas older trees may die in seven to nine years after infection.

Fruit symptoms include small, misshaped fruit that are loipsided or asymmetrical and exhibit



UC IPM



[Agriculture](#) / [Citrus](#) / Asian Citrus Psyllid

Agriculture: Citrus Pest Management Guidelines

Asian Citrus Psyllid

Diaphorina citri

Description of the Pest


The Asian citrus psyllid (ACP; Hemiptera: Psyllidae) is a tiny (0.125 inch, 3 mm, in length) mottled brown insect that is about the size of an aphid. The adult psyllid feeds with its head down, almost touching the leaf, and the rest of its body is raised from the surface at an almost 45-degree angle with its tail end in the air. No other insect pest of citrus positions its body this way while feeding.

Adults typically live one to two months. Females lay tiny yellow-orange, almond-shaped eggs in the folds of the newly developing "feather flush" leaves of citrus. Each female can lay several hundred eggs during her lifespan.

Damage

Asian citrus psyllid attacks all varieties of citrus and very closely related ornamental plants in the family Rutaceae (mock orange, Indian curry leaf, orange jasmine and other *Murraya* species). This pest attacks new citrus leaf growth and, because of the salivary toxin that it injects, causes the new leaf tips to **burn back**.

However, the more serious damage that it causes is due to the psyllid vectoring the bacterium



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<https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/citrus/>

The screenshot shows the website's navigation bar with the CDFA logo and various menu items like News, Jobs, Contact, and Settings. Below the navigation is a banner for the CPDPP (Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Program) with the text "cpdpp protects CALIFORNIA CITRUS". The main content area features a "Report a Pest" section with a hotline number (1-800-491-1899) and a "Sign Up for Updates" section with options for "ACP/HLB Updates Email Notification" and "Subscribe to Citrus Industry Email Updates".

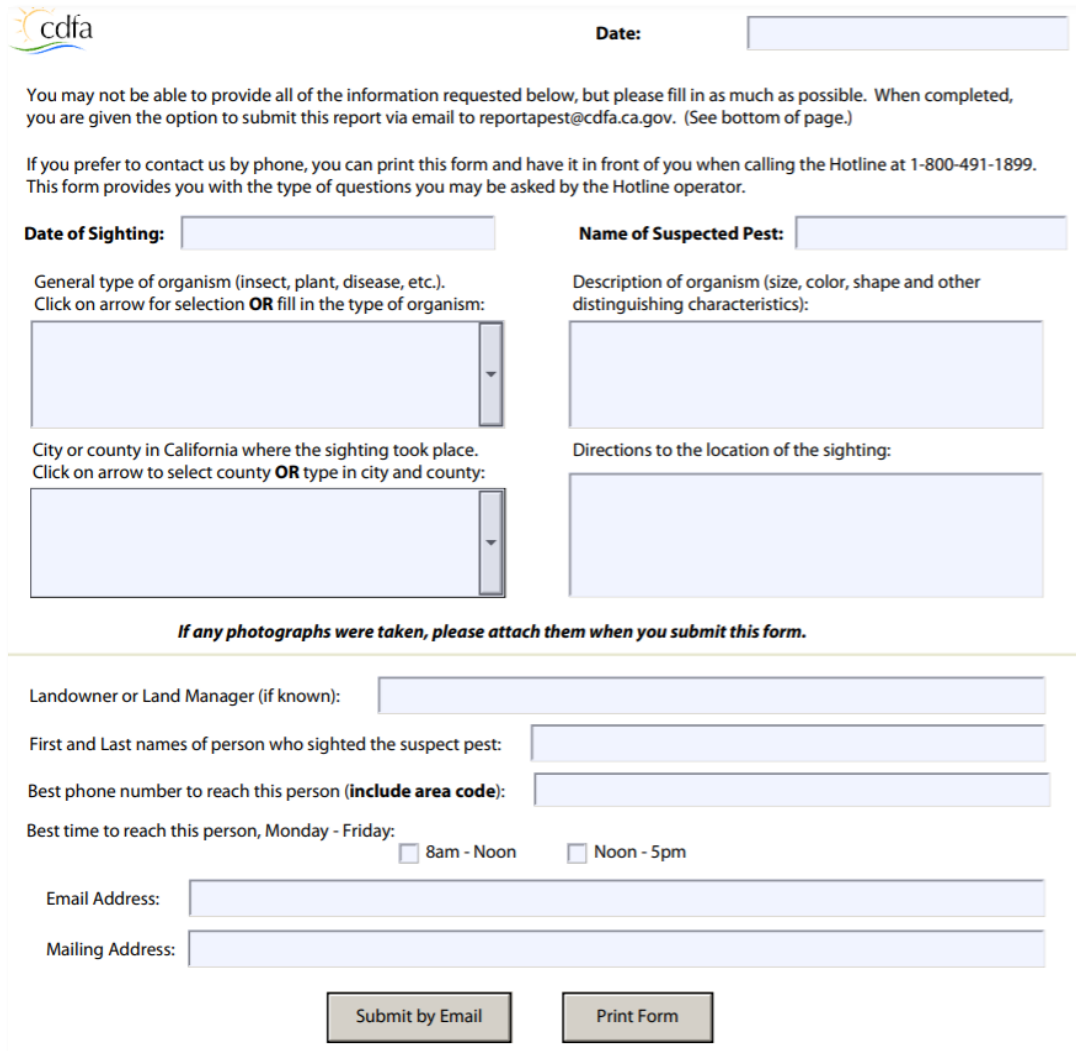
Hot Topics

- ▶ What to Expect when CDFA is Inspecting, Trapping and Treating
- ▶ Health Questions and Answers - CoreTect®
- ▶ Health Questions and Answers - Merit® 2F
- ▶ Health Questions and Answers - Tempo® SC Ultra
- ▶ Analyses regarding the state of ACP and HLB in California

-  Pests and Diseases
-  Quarantines
-  Regulatory Information
-  Treatment

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<https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/reportapest/>



The screenshot shows the 'Report a Pest Sighting' form from the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). The form includes a header with the CDFA logo and a 'Date:' field. Below the header, there is a paragraph of instructions: 'You may not be able to provide all of the information requested below, but please fill in as much as possible. When completed, you are given the option to submit this report via email to reportapest@cdffa.ca.gov. (See bottom of page.)' and another paragraph: 'If you prefer to contact us by phone, you can print this form and have it in front of you when calling the Hotline at 1-800-491-1899. This form provides you with the type of questions you may be asked by the Hotline operator.'

The form is divided into two columns. The left column contains: 'Date of Sighting:' with a text input field; 'General type of organism (insect, plant, disease, etc.). Click on arrow for selection OR fill in the type of organism:' with a dropdown menu; 'City or county in California where the sighting took place. Click on arrow to select county OR type in city and county:' with a dropdown menu. The right column contains: 'Name of Suspected Pest:' with a text input field; 'Description of organism (size, color, shape and other distinguishing characteristics):' with a text input field; 'Directions to the location of the sighting:' with a text input field.

Below the columns, there is a note: 'If any photographs were taken, please attach them when you submit this form.'

The bottom section of the form includes: 'Landowner or Land Manager (if known):' with a text input field; 'First and Last names of person who sighted the suspect pest:' with a text input field; 'Best phone number to reach this person (include area code):' with a text input field; 'Best time to reach this person, Monday - Friday:' with two radio button options: '8am - Noon' and 'Noon - 5pm'; 'Email Address:' with a text input field; and 'Mailing Address:' with a text input field.

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Submit by Email' and 'Print Form'.

Si cree que tiene una plaga, puede reportarlo de las siguientes maneras:

- Completando el formulario de el CDFA "Report a Pest Sighting"
 - Enviar en línea o por correo
 - Incluir fotos si es posible

o también

- Llamando a la línea directa de plagas al 1-800-491-1899

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¡Gracias por atender!

- <https://californiacitrusthreat.org>
- <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/>
- <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/citrus/>
- <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/reportapest/>

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