

Información Sobre Reunión Pública

Programa de control del Psílido Asiático
de los Cítricos



Línea de Plagas:
1800.491.1899



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PREVENTION DIVISION
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

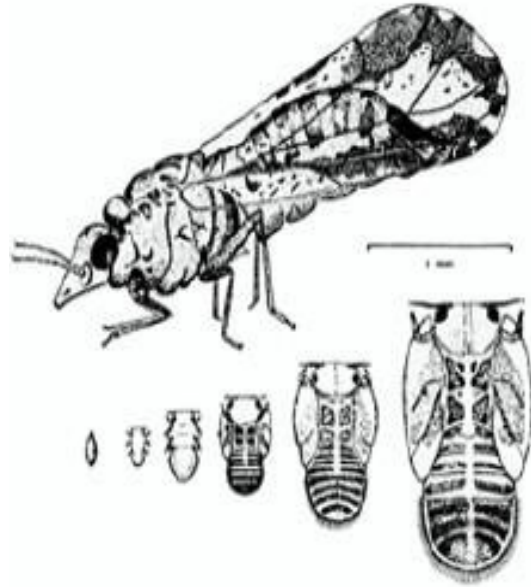
ACP Ciclo De Vida



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Ciclo de vida del psílido asiático de los cítricos

- Huevecillos son ovipositados individualmente
- Las ninfas pasan por 5 etapas
- 10 generaciones /año
- El ciclo de vida del huevecillo a adulto toma de 15 a 47 días a una temperatura entre 75-80°F



Etapas de vida del psílido asiático de los cítricos



Huevecillos



Ninfas con cera exudada



Adulto



Adulto y ninfas alimentándose

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www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/reportapest



Huanglongbing-Enverdecimiento De Los Cítricos



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Fruta mal formada con semillas abortadas



Moteado de hojas asimétricas



Hojas Manchadas



Venas Amarillas



Huanglongbing (HLB) es conocido también como “citrus greening” o la enfermedad del amarillamiento de las ramas. Que es una enfermedad bacteriana devastadora de los cítricos y sus especies relacionadas. Se disemina principalmente por insectos vectores como el psílido y por injertos a través de yemas infectadas. HLB representa una seria amenaza para la citricultura mundial y especialmente para California. Se han descubierto e identificado tres diferentes tipos de bacteria como son: El Asiático, Africana (Sur África) y Americana (Brasil)

Los síntomas incluyen amarillamiento de las ramas, moteado de las hojas, además de hojas pequeñas con orientación vertical, frutos mal formados y con sabor amargo. Después las plantas son infectadas y no hay medidas de control o cura. Los árboles infectados no son productivos, tienen corta vida y deben ser eliminados para prevenir la diseminación de la enfermedad.

Esta enfermedad es diseminada rápidamente por el psílido asiático de los cítricos (*Diaphorina citri*) el cual está establecido en Florida, Texas, Hawái, Sur de California y México. El vector (ambos adultos y ninfas) se alimentan en los brotes tiernos. La planta ornamental azahar de la india (*Murraya paniculate*), emparentada con los cítricos, es el hospedero preferido por el psílido, aunque todas las especies de cítricos son hospederos. La cepa asiática de HLB fue detectada por primera vez en agosto 2005, en Texas en febrero 2012 y en el sur de California en marzo de 2012. El árbol infectado con HLB en California (un pomelo injertado en un limón) fue encontrado en la área de Hacienda Heights en el condado de Los Ángeles.

Si usted sospecha que tiene plantas de cítricos infectadas con HLB (basado en la presencia de los síntomas descritos o del vector) por favor contacte el Departamento de Alimentación y Agricultura de California a 1-800-491-1899.



Monitoreo Ambiental



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Para garantizar la protección de la salud humana y el medio ambiente, el CDFA ha contratado al departamento de regulación de pesticidas (DPR) para supervisar el monitoreo ambiental de los proyectos de tratamiento.

- Los medios de muestreo incluyen aire, hojas, tierra, tanque y agua.
- Se colectan muestras antes y después del tratamiento para analizar la cantidad de residuo del producto.



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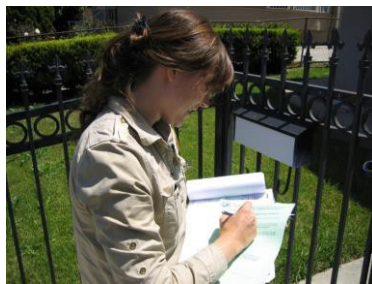


Inspección de Árboles Cítricos



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El personal de CDFA examinará el área en busca de psíldos asiáticos de los cítricos y de la enfermedad de Huanglongbing



- El inspector recolectará muestras de hojas de cada planta huésped en la propiedad y cualquier etapa de vida del ACP.
- Las variedades de cítricos incluyen: kumquat, mandarina, toronja, naranja, limón y lima; También incluye plantas relacionadas como la hoja de curry y la murraya.
- Todas las muestras de plantas se meten dentro de bolsas y se envían al Laboratorio de CDFA en Sacramento, California, para su análisis.
- Si la muestra es confirmada positiva para la enfermedad de HLB, se le notificará al residente.

Tratamiento



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- Los tratamientos serán realizados por un aplicador profesional y / o personal de CDFA
- Solo plantas de cítricos y sus parientes, como murraya, curry o wampi
- Tempo: tratamiento foliar
- Merit: tratamiento del suelo



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Removimiento de Árboles Infectados

- Un árbol confirmado positivo por CDFA con la bacteria que causa Huanglongbing disminuirá en salud y morirá.
 - Puede parecer saludable ahora, pero la enfermedad puede llevar años para mostrar síntomas.
 - El árbol enfermo se considera una amenaza, para los cítricos en la comunidad circundante.
- CDFA tendrá mucho cuidado con la propiedad residencial mientras realiza la eliminación del árbol.

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Ingredientes Activos

En el programa de tratamiento del psílido asiático de los cítricos se usan productos que contienen Imidacloprid y Ciflutrina como ingredientes activos.

Imidacloprid es un insecticida sistémico que es parte de un grupo de químicos que se llaman neonicotinoides. Este insecticida se utiliza en productos domésticos en el jardín. También se usa en los tratamientos contra las pulgas para los perros y gatos.

Beta-ciflutrina es un insecticida piretroide sintético similar a las piretrinas naturales producidas por las flores de crisantemo. Piretroides son unos de los productos domésticos más comunes. Estos productos se usan en lugares como restaurantes, casas, hospitales, plantas de procesamiento de alimentos y jardines.

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Foto de una Tienda de Artículos del Hogar

Producto de Beta-Ciflutrina , Producto de Imidacloprid,
Producto de Piretroides

Control Biológico

MÉTODO DE CONTROL BIOLÓGICO

- El uso de enemigos naturales para controlar la población de las plagas invasivas
- Se identificó *Tamarixia radiata* como el enemigo natural para controlar el psílido
- El programa de control biológico forma parte de un plan de manejo integrado de plagas para el psílido asiático de los cítricos



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Proceso de producción de Tamarixia



Lanzamientos de control biológico



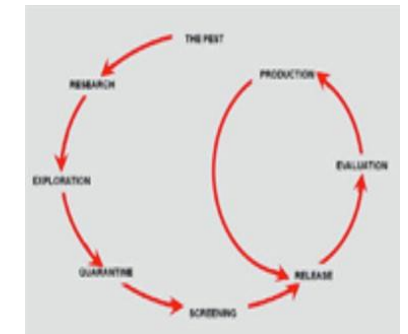
Tamarixia radiata



Laboratorio de control biológico para producción de Tamarixia



Psílido Asiático de los Cítricos



Departamento de Alimentación y Agricultura de California (CDFA) | Programa de control del Psílido Asiático de los Cítricos

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Protección De Los Polinizadores

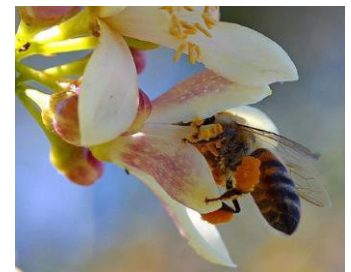
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Proteger las abejas nativas y las colmenas es una consideración importante en los esfuerzos de los productores agrícolas para proteger nuestro suministro de alimentos y el medio ambiente.

- El programa sigue todas las instrucciones de aplicación de pesticidas y además de la protección de las abejas.
- El personal del programa busca activamente abejas polinizadoras .
- Las actividades de tratamiento no se llevan a cabo si las abejas están polinizando activamente en las plantas que están en estado de floración.
- Cuando las abejas están presentes, el tratamiento será reprogramado para un hora en el que las abejas no están activas, como temprano en la mañana.



**Para más información:
www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/pollinators**

Notificaciones

Las propiedades serán notificadas con al menos 48 horas de anticipación, con una notificación rosa.

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/phpps/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 (3/14/18)

Pest Detection/Emergency Projects
Telephone: 800-491-1899 • www.cdffa.ca.gov

State of California
Gavin Newsom, Governor

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Si no se puede tratar, dejaremos una notificación verde.

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)

60-232 (4/18)



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Una vez completado el tratamiento, recibirá una notificación amarilla.

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



Cuarentena

Qué plantas están reguladas?

Las plantas huéspedes del psílido asiático de los cítricos (ACP) y Huanglongbing (HLB) son miembros de la familia *Rutaceae* que incluye todos los cítricos, así como algunas plantas ornamentales y hojas cultivadas como condimento: makrut lima y hoja de curry.

Se ha establecido una cuarentena que incluye todas las áreas dentro de 5 millas de cada árbol positivo HLB. Con la excepción de los cítricos envasados comercialmente, así como la fruta para consumo personal que se ha limpiado. Además de regular las plantas huésped de ACP y HLB. El movimiento de las plantas es regulado dentro y fuera de un área de cuarentena está prohibido a menos que cumpla con los requisitos reglamentarios.

Qué puedo hacer para prevenir la propagación de HLB?

No mueva árboles cítricos en macetas u otras plantas huéspedes de su propiedad.

La fruta cosechada para consumo personal (menos de 25 libras) puede moverse dentro del área de cuarentena siempre y cuando se retire todos los tallos y hojas. Se aconseja no compartir fruta debido a la posibilidad de propagar ACP a otras áreas.

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Qué establecimientos están regulados?

Viveros

Las existencias de viveros de cítricos mantenidos en el exterior dentro de la cuarentena de HLB son una amenaza para la propagación de HLB. Sólo los viveros con una estructura aprobada por el CDFA pueden vender árboles cítricos con una etiqueta roja de cuarentena.



Residuos Verdes

Los residuos verdes deben colocarse en contenedores de patios residenciales o llevarse a centros de reciclaje de residuos verdes dentro del área de cuarentena de HLB. Los residuos verdes solo pueden trasladarse fuera del área de cuarentena si cumplen con los requisitos de la misma.



Mercado de Agricultores

La fruta libre de tallos y hojas puede ser vendida en los mercados de agricultores por los vendedores, de acuerdo con las regulaciones específicas. La fruta de mandarina con hojas y tallo en la cuarentena de HLB, requiere un permiso especial para venderse. No se pueden vender árboles cítricos en los mercados que se encuentran dentro del área de cuarentena de HLB.



¿Más Información de Cuarentena?

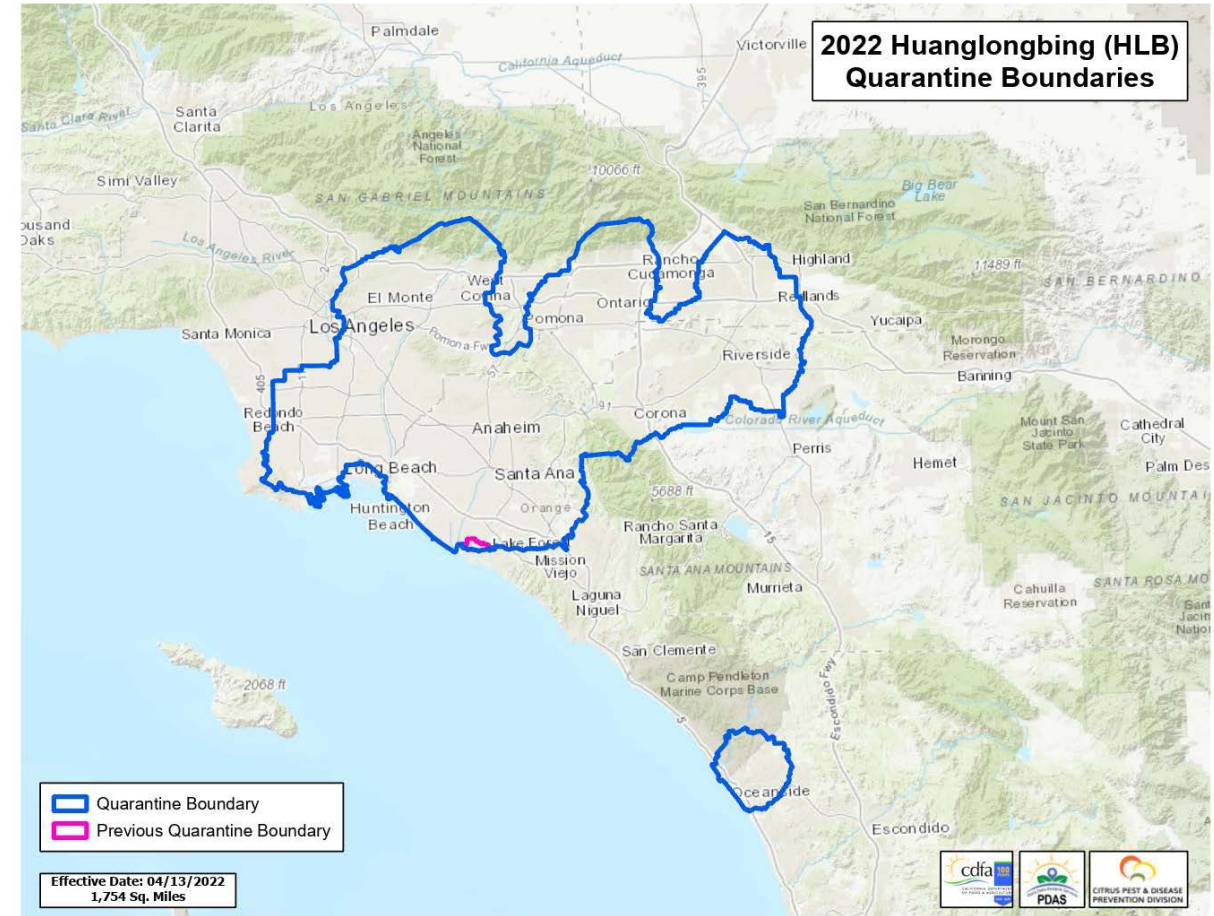
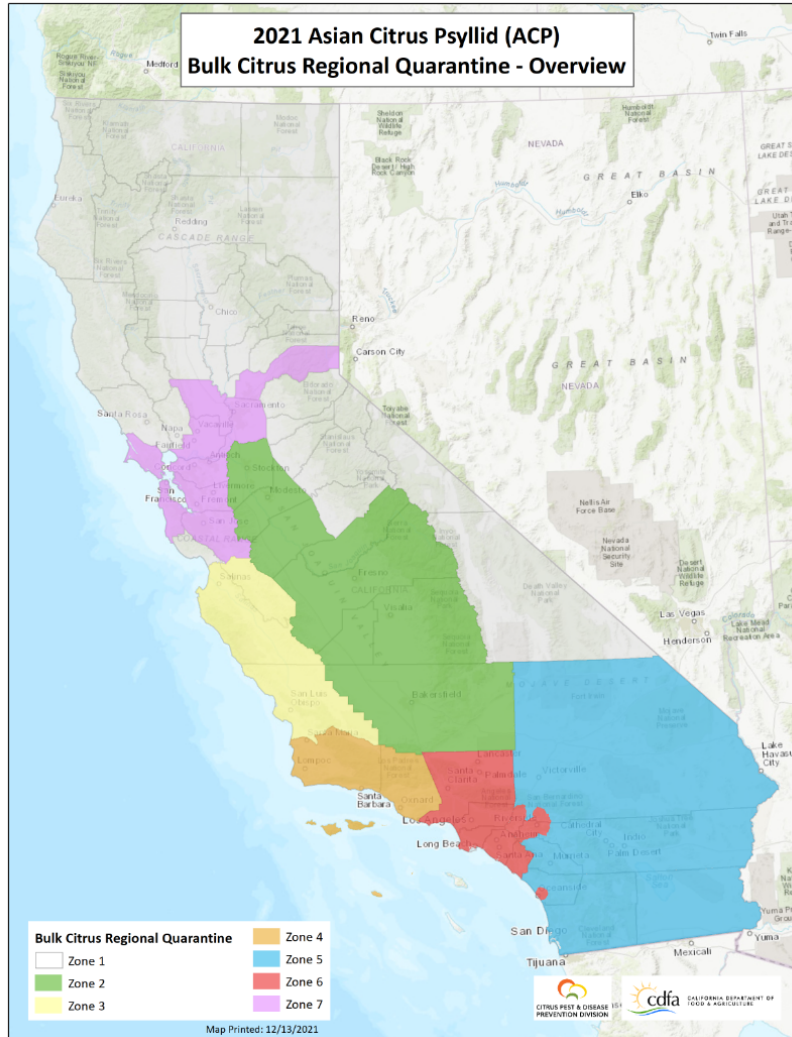
Visite nuestro sitio web para obtener la más información sobre regulaciones: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/Citrus>



Mapas Regulatorios del Psílido Asiático de los Cítricos



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Departamento de Alimentación y Agricultura de California (CDFA) | Programa de control del Psílido Asiático de los Cítricos

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<https://californiacitrusthreat.org>



Citrus Pest & Disease Prevention Program

SEASE PROTECT YOUR CITRUS CALIFORNIA CITRUS NEWS RESOURCES CONTACT



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



Citrus Pest & Disease Prevention Program

PEST & DISEASE PROTECT YOUR CITRUS CALIFORNIA CITRUS NEWS RESOURCES

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 pest.

Learn More



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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/>

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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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Exotic & Invasive Pests



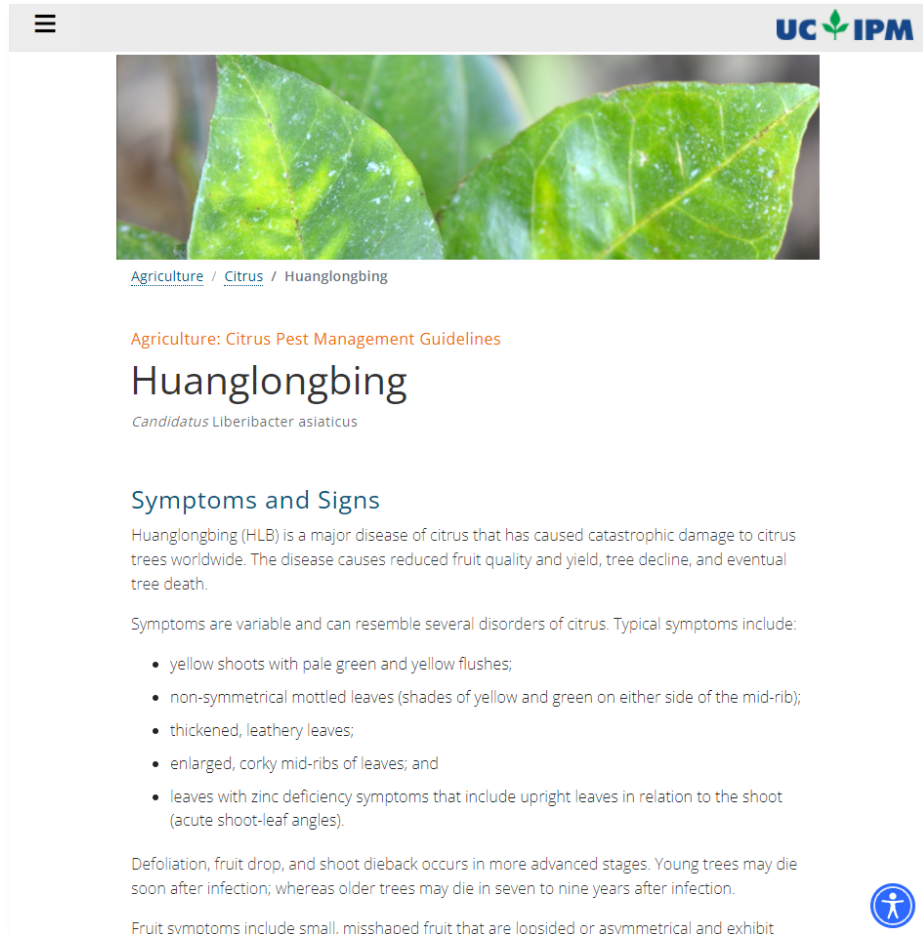
“HLB” o “ACP”



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The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with a hamburger menu icon on the left and the UC IPM logo on the right. Below the navigation bar is a large image of citrus leaves showing yellowing and mottling. Underneath the image is a breadcrumb trail: [Agriculture](#) / [Citrus](#) / Huanglongbing. The main heading is "Agriculture: Citrus Pest Management Guidelines" followed by "Huanglongbing" in a larger font. Below the heading is the scientific name *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*. The section "Symptoms and Signs" contains a paragraph about the disease and a bulleted list of symptoms. At the bottom, there is a paragraph about defoliation and shoot dieback, and another paragraph about fruit symptoms. A blue accessibility icon is in the bottom right corner.

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

Agriculture: Citrus Pest Management Guidelines

Huanglongbing

Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus

Symptoms and Signs

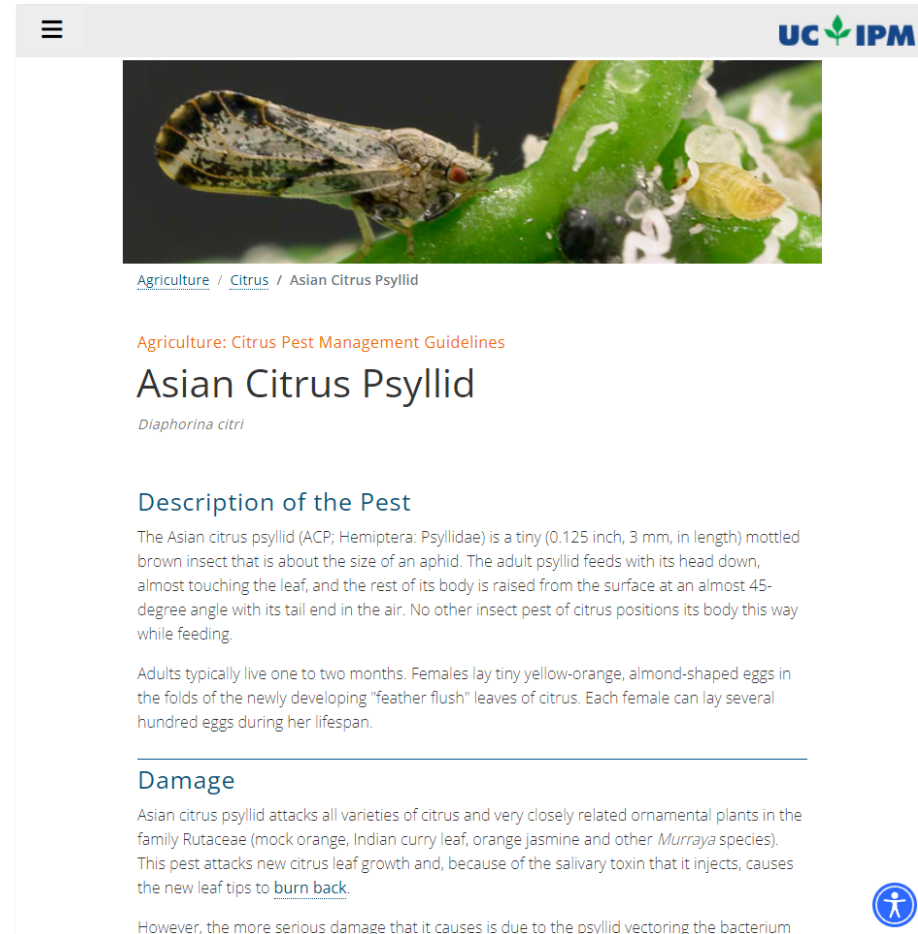
Huanglongbing (HLB) is a major disease of citrus that has caused catastrophic damage to citrus trees worldwide. The disease causes reduced fruit quality and yield, tree decline, and eventual tree death.

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 loosed or asymmetrical and exhibit



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with a hamburger menu icon on the left and the UC IPM logo on the right. Below the navigation bar is a large image of an Asian citrus psyllid on a citrus leaf. Underneath the image is a breadcrumb trail: [Agriculture](#) / [Citrus](#) / Asian Citrus Psyllid. The main heading is "Agriculture: Citrus Pest Management Guidelines" followed by "Asian Citrus Psyllid" in a larger font. Below the heading is the scientific name *Diaphorina citri*. The section "Description of the Pest" contains a paragraph about the insect's appearance and feeding behavior, and another paragraph about its lifespan and egg-laying habits. The section "Damage" contains a paragraph about the pest's host plants and the damage it causes. At the bottom, there is a paragraph about the serious damage caused by the psyllid vectoring the bacterium. A blue accessibility icon is in the bottom right corner.

[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

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

CDFA Home | Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division

Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division

1220 "N" Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 • 916-274-6300 • cdffa.cpdppd@cdffa.ca.gov

▲ Pest Hotline: 1-800-491-1899

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) established the Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Program (CPDPP) in 2009 to sustain and protect California citrus in accordance with the Food and Agriculture Code, section 5911-5940. In response to increasing pest and disease pressure, the Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Committee recommended that CDFA seek dedicated resources to implement the CPDPP. Dedicated resources were secured in the 2019 Budget Act and the Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division (CPDPP) was established in July 2019. CPDPP activities previously carried out by the CDFA Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services Division have been transitioned

Report a Pest

HOTLINE: 1-800-491-1899

[How to Report a Pest](#)





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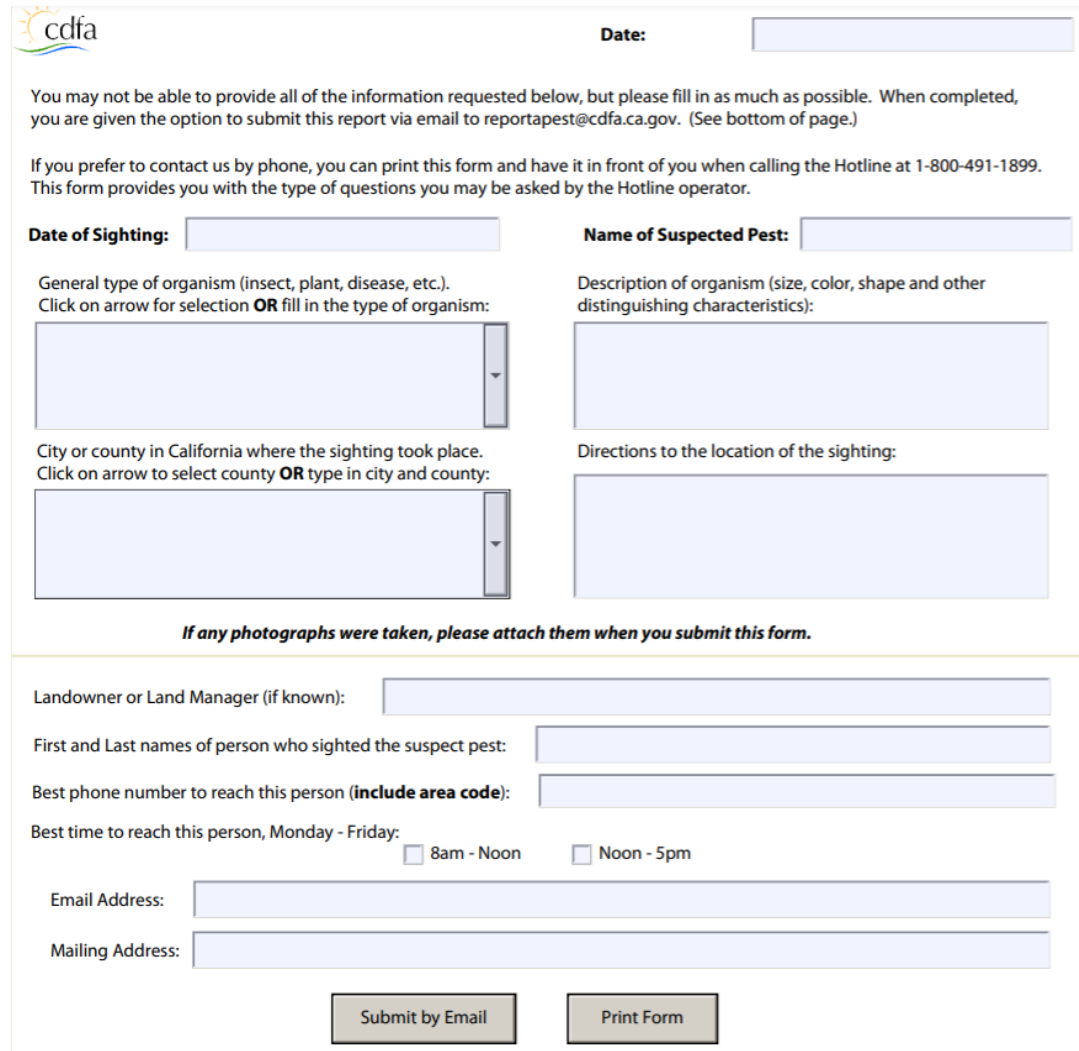
Hot Topics

- ▶ 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**

**Línea de Plagas:
1800.491.1899**

<https://www.cdfa.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@cdfa.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 area; 'Directions to the location of the sighting:' with a text area.

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

Línea de Plagas:
1800.491.1899



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

Línea telefónica
directa de plagas:
1.800.491.1899

SALVEN LOS
ÁRBOLES CÍTRICOS

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



Departamento de Alimentación y Agricultura de California (CDFA) | Programa de control del Psílido Asiático de los Cítricos

¿Preguntas?

Pueden hacer preguntas de
dos formas:

1. Levante la mano y podrá
preguntar verbalmente.
2. Escriba su pregunta en el
cuadro de preguntas.

