Public Meeting Information

Asian Citrus Psyllid and Huanglongbing Response Program



Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)
Life Cycle

- Up to 10 generations per year
- 5 nymph stages
- Life cycle is 15 47 days
- Eggs can reach the adult stage in
 2 weeks

Life Stages



Eggs



Nymphs with waxy tubules



Adult

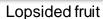
Picture Credits: UCANR

Adult feeding with nymphs



Huanglongbing (HLB)







Asymmetric leaf mottling



Blotchy mottling



Yellow, corked veins

- HLB is a bacterial disease of citrus and citrus relatives, caused by the bacteria Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus.
- HLB can be spread by ACP feeding or grafting with infected budwood.
 ACP ingest the bacteria when feeding and can spread it to other trees.
- Symptoms include yellow shoots, asymmetric leaf mottle, thick or woody leaf veins, and lopsided, inedible fruit.
- There is no known cure for HLB. Once a tree is infected with HLB, it will die.
- If you suspect you have a citrus tree with HLB, please contact the California Department of Food and Agriculture at 1-800-491-1899.



Survey

CDFA staff will survey the area for all host plants and look for ACP and HLB disease symptoms.







- CDFA surveyors will collect leaf samples and any ACP life stages from all host plants.
- Host plants include all citrus varieties and hybrids (kumquat, mandarin, grapefruit, orange, lemon, and lime) and closely related plants like curry leaf and ornamental orange-jasmine.
- All plant samples are shipped to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Center laboratory in Sacramento and ACP samples are shipped to the Citrus Research Board laboratory in Riverside for analysis.
- If a sample is confirmed positive for ACP or the HLB disease, the resident will be notified.



Treatment

- CDFA will be treating citrus trees to eradicate possibly infected ACP in the area.
- Treatment will be applied by a professional applicator or CDFA staff.









Active Ingredients

- The ACP treatment program uses products containing the active ingredients imidacloprid and beta-cyfluthrin.
- Imidacloprid is an insecticide that provides lasting protection to trees. It is available in a variety of home garden products and flea treatments for dogs and cats.
- Beta-cyfluthrin is an insecticide used for the control of ACP adults and nymphs. It is similar
 to a natural compound found in chrysanthemum flowers. Beta-cyfluthrin products are used
 in homes, restaurants, hospitals, food processing plants and gardens.



Tempo SC Ultra Beta-cyfluthrin product



Merit 2F Imidacloprid product



CoreTect Imidacloprid product

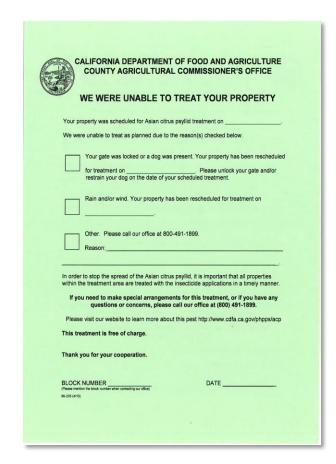




Notifications



48-hour Pre-treatment notification



Reschedule notification

	CALIFORNIA DEPARTME COUNTY AGRICULTU	ENT OF FOOD AND AGE RAL COMMISSIONER'S	
	NOTICE OF INS	ECTICIDE TREATME	ENT
The Californi serious insec	a Department of Food and Agricul et pest, or Huanglongbing (HLB), a	ture (CDFA) has detected to deadly citrus disease, in yo	ne Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), a ur neighborhood.
citrus trees o which poses	at approxim with the insecticide(s) checked bel n your property, you have made a an imminent threat to California's e Project Office at (800) 491-189	ow. By allowing CDFA to pe huge contribution to the su s environment and econom	opression of this invasive pest.
		he ACP and HLB, please v	
	Tempo® SC Ultra (beta-cy insecticide for controlling Asiat applied a minimum of one time properties.	n citrus psyllid adults and	nymphs. This material will be
	Merit® 2F (imidacloprid, a syst designated residential propertie system and provides approxima on the soil conditions.	s. The material is taken u	up into the plant via the root
	CoreTect™ (imidacloprid, a soil surface of host plants at de into the plant via the root syste against the pest, depending on the	esignated residential proper em and provides approxima	ties. The material is taken up
CDFA has se environmenta	elected the insecticide products about safety, and California registration	ove based on their effective status.	ness against ACP, worker and
•	Once the area has dried, you ma	y use your property as you	normally would.
•	To prevent the spread of this pes property without contacting our p	t, please do not move plant roject office.	material off your
	For best results, please irrigate the	ne plants that were treated	vithin 24 hours of treatment.
	are experiencing health problems e at (800) 222-1222(voice), or con		e California Poison Control
Thank you	for your cooperation.		
BLOCK NUN (Please menson the to 80-234 (3/14/18)	MBER_ elock number when contacting our office)	DATE:	
Pest Detection/Emerg	ency Projects 1899 • www.cdfa.ca.gov		State of California Gavin Newsom, Governor

Post-treatment notification



Pest Hotline: 1.800.491.1899

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

Tree Removal

- There is no cure for HLB; once a tree is infected it will die.
- If an HLB positive tree is confirmed, the tree will be removed to prevent spread of the HLB disease to other citrus trees.







Quarantine

- ACP and HLB quarantines help prevent the spread of citrus pests.
- Avoid sharing fruit, if possible.
 - Homegrown fruit without stems and leaves maybe moved within the quarantine (25 pounds or less).
- Do not move potted citrus plants, budwood, cuttings, and other host plants from your property.
- Only graft using plant parts received from an approved source.
- Only nurseries with a CDFA approved structure may sell citrus plants with a red HLB quarantine tag.
- Contact CDFA for questions about moving citrus plants or fruit.





www.cdfa.ca.gov/citrus/pests_diseases /hlb/regulation



Biological Control

- Tamarixia radiata is an effective biocontrol agent and a natural enemy of ACP.
- This method alone is not enough to stop the spread of ACP.
- Strategic releases, along with treatment applications, help suppress ACP.
- Tamarixia are not a threat to humans or pets.



ACP Mummy



Tamarixia radiata



Tamarixia and ACP



Tamarixia laying eggs on an ACP nymph



Protecting Pollinators

- Protecting native bees and managed hives is essential to maintaining our food supply and the environment.
- CDFA staff actively look for foraging bees and take precautions to prevent pesticide drift.
- The program follows all pesticide labels and instructions for bee safety.
- CDFA will not treat if bees are present.





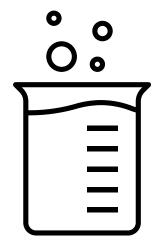


More info online at www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/pollinators



Environmental Consultation and Monitoring

- Consultations are conducted with other State agencies prior to beginning any activity.
- Monitoring is conducted when activities move into new counties.
 - Air, soil, leaf and fruit samples are collected and tested for pesticide levels before and after applications.

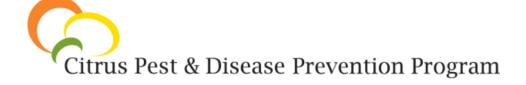




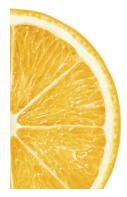




https://californiacitrusthreat.org

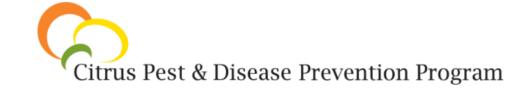






A Threat to California Citrus

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



PEST & DISEASE PROTECT YOUR CITRUS CALIFORNIA CITRUS NEWS RESOURCES

Public Meetings

In addition to being available on <u>CDFA's website</u>, presentations for recent public meetings are av CaliforniaCitrusThreat.org. Presentations include information the pest and disease, upcoming ac agricultural officials in specific communities and regulations in place to limit the spread of the ps

Learn More





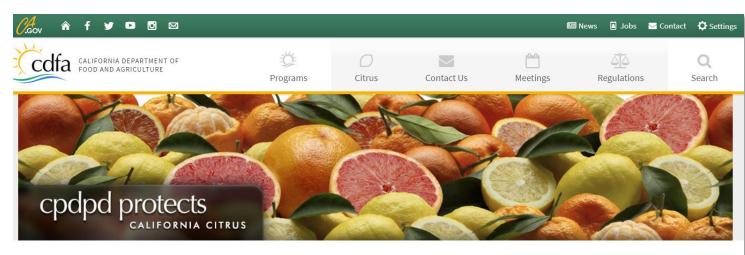
http://ipm.ucanr.edu/







https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/citrus/



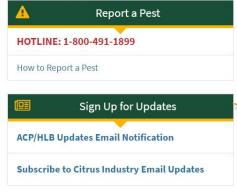
CDFA Home | Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division

Citrus Pest and Disease Prevention Division

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

A 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 (CPDPD) was established in July 2019. CPDPP activities previously carried out by the CDFA Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services Division have been transitioned



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





Thank you for attending!

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

