

MANDATORY PROTOCOL FOR A HLB-POSITIVE CITRUS TREE IN A COMMERCIAL GROVE

THE GROWER WILL BE NOTIFIED BY CDFA AND ASKED TO:

1. Treat the HLB-positive tree with an ACP-effective foliar insecticide within 72 hours of notification.
2. Remove and destroy the diseased tree following proper removal procedures and within 48 hours after the end of the re-entry interval for the chosen foliar insecticide.
 - CDFA will verify treatment and removal. If the grower did not properly follow these procedures, CDFA will treat and remove the tree, and charge the grower for the cost of these activities.

CDFA WILL ASK ALL GROWERS WITHIN 250 METERS TO:

3. Treat all HLB host plants within 250 meters of the diseased tree (which is now removed). If the grower does not conduct the first foliar treatment within seven days of notification, then CDFA will apply the insecticide and charge the cost of these activities to the grower.
 - One foliar treatment is required if the grower has been participating in an areawide treatment program.
 - Two treatments are required if the grower has not been participating in an areawide treatment program. The first treatment must be foliar. The grower can choose their preferred type of treatment for the second. If the second treatment is a foliar, then it should be applied 30-60 days after the first treatment. If the second treatment is systemic, then it should be applied within two weeks of the first treatment.

IN ADDITION, CDFA WILL:

- ▶ Survey and collect samples from all citrus trees on the perimeter of the affected grove and groves within 250 meters. The samples will be sent to a NPPLAP-accredited lab for testing.
- ▶ Place all citrus trees on the property on hold while pending the establishment of a quarantine area.
- ▶ Collect trace-back information on the source of the diseased plant if it was a new planting.
- ▶ Resample the perimeter of all groves within 250 meters of the detection once a year and test samples for CLAs.
- ▶ Establish an HLB quarantine in the 5-mile radius surrounding the detection if it was not previously in an HLB quarantine area.

REGULATORY RESPONSE FOR A CLAS-POSITIVE ACP IN A COMMERCIAL GROVE

CDFA WILL NOTIFY THE GROWER AND:

1. If the CLAs-positive ACP is a nymph, CDFA will ask the grower to treat and remove the tree following the same procedures for an HLB-positive tree. Under Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) Section 5762, if the tree is not treated and removed voluntarily, CDFA may treat and remove the tree and charge the grower for the cost of removal activities.
2. For either a CLAs-positive ACP adult or nymph, growers who are within 250 meters of the detection will be asked to apply one or two insecticides to all host plants within 250 meters of a CLAs positive ACP. The first treatment should be a foliar insecticide.
 - One foliar treatment is suggested if the grower has been participating in an areawide treatment program.
 - Two treatments are suggested if the grower has not been participating in an areawide treatment program. If the second treatment is a foliar, then it should be applied 30-60 days after the first treatment. If the second treatment is a systemic insecticide, then it should be applied within two weeks of the first treatment.

CDFA WILL:

- ▶ Survey and collect samples from all citrus trees on the perimeter of the affected grove and groves within 250 meters. The samples will be sent to an accredited lab for testing.
- ▶ Resample the perimeter of all groves within the 250 meters of the detection once a year and test samples for CLAs.
- ▶ Not establish an HLB quarantine in response to a CLAs positive ACP.

Important Definitions:

Asian citrus psyllid or ACP is a small pest that can spread CLAs as it feeds on the leaves and stems of citrus trees.

Huanglongbing or HLB is an incurable plant disease that results from CLAs infecting a citrus tree. It will eventually kill the tree and make fruit inedible.

CLAs or *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* is the bacteria associated with HLB.

A grove is defined as contiguous citrus with edges defined as spacing between plantings no larger than a wind machine row.

Proper abatement procedures include cutting the tree down and removing the stump or pushing the infected tree completely out of the ground and allowing the tree to completely dry. The stump must be completely removed. Growers should monitor for suckers or re-sprouts, as they are very attractive to ACP. If suckers or re-sprouts are found, the grower will be directed to remove them.

If any portion of a site ID is intersected by the 250-meter radius, the entire grove associated with the site ID will be included in the treatment area.

CITRUSINSIDER.ORG

CDFA.CA.GOV/PLANT/ACP

Read the complete regulatory plan at cdfa.ca.gov/citruscommittee



Citrus Pest & Disease
Prevention Program

CP-130-0919