



UC Kearney Agricultural Research Center
<http://citrusent.uckac.edu>

Asian Citrus Psyllid Found in San Diego

On August 27, 2008, Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) was trapped for the first time in California. It was found on a yellow sticky trap placed in a lemon tree in a backyard in San Diego.

Due to ACP finds in Tijuana, the San Diego County Agricultural Commissioners Office and CDFA have been deploying panel traps at existing fruit fly trap sites in the county. This ACP detection was on one of these panel traps.

In response to this find, CDFA increased the panel traps to 100 in the core square mile around the find and 50 traps per square mile in the surrounding eight square miles and conducted a visual survey of hosts within 800 meters of the first find. Since August 27, 2008, thirteen ACP have been trapped at six properties in San Diego.

A single detection of this pest triggers a quarantine status, and CDFA will restrict movement of host plants at wholesale and retail nurseries within five miles of the find sites.



The pest is of grave concern because it can carry the disease huanglongbing (HLB). All citrus and closely related species are susceptible hosts for the insect and most are hosts for the disease (see page 2). There is no cure once a tree becomes infected. The diseased tree will decline in health until it dies.

The state of Florida first detected the pest in 1998 and the disease in 2005. Both the pest and disease are now found in all 30 citrus producing counties in that state. The pest and the disease are also present in Louisiana and Mexico. The states of Hawaii, Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama have detected the pest but not the disease.

There is no indication that the Asian citrus psyllids detected in San Diego carried HLB. But they will be tested to make sure. A population of the pest just south of the international border at Tijuana is not carrying the disease.

Exotic Pest Status

Asian Citrus Psyllid

Threat: Very efficient vector of the bacterial citrus greening disease (Huanglongbing) that is one of the most devastating diseases of citrus. The fruit from infected trees are small, bitter, and inedible and the tree must be destroyed.

Huanglongbing Disease Range in North America: Florida and LS (confirmed) and Mexico (unconfirmed)

Action: CDFA and the Citrus Research Board formed an HLB Task Force that has developed an action plan to deal with the psyllid.

Link to more information: http://citrusent.uckac.edu/asian_citrus_psyllid_main.htm

Or www.CaliforniaCitrusThreat.com

Asian Citrus Psyllid Monitoring:

When plants are not flushing, the adult psyllids will be attracted to yellow sticky cards. Place yellow sticky cards near plants that are potential hosts (Rutaceae). This includes all citrus varieties, citrange, calamondin, clausena, desert lime, Kumquat, finger lime, mock orange, cape chestnut, curry leaf and others (See the list on the next page).



Yellow sticky trap in a citrus nursery



A psyllid on a yellow sticky trap



A tiny psyllid on the tip of a finger

If you think you have found an Asian citrus psyllid adult, please put it in 70% alcohol and for other stages, put them in a plastic bag in a cooler and take it to your County Agricultural Commissioners Office.

When plants are flushing, search the leaf tips for eggs, nymphs and adults.



Psyllid eggs tucked in among the tiniest flush



Psyllid nymphs producing white tubules.

Host Plants of Asian Citrus Psyllid

The following are declared to be hosts and possible carriers of *Diaphorina citri*.

All nursery stock, plants, plant parts, including green waste, and plant products capable of propagation, except seed extracted from fruit of:

Aegle marmelos (bael, Bengal quince, golden apple, bela, milva)

Aeglopsis chevalieri (Chevalier's aeglopsis)

Afraegle gabonensis (Gabon powder-flask)

Afraegle paniculata (Nigerian powder-flask)

Atalantia missionis (= *Pamburus missionis*)

Atalantia monophylla (Indian atalantia)

Atalantia spp.

Balsamocitrus dawei (Uganda powder-flask)

Bergia (= *Murraya*) *koenigii* (curry leaf)

Calodendrum capense (Cape chestnut)

X *Citrocirus webberi*

Citropsis articulata (Katimboro, Muboro, West African cherry orange)

Citropsis gilletiana (cherry-orange)

Citropsis schweinfurthii (African cherry-orange)

Citrus aurantiifolia (lime, Key lime, Persian lime, lima, limón agrio, limón ceutí, lima mejicana, limero)

Citrus aurantium (sour orange, Seville orange, bigarde, marmalade orange, naranja agria, naranja amarga)

Citrus hystrix (Mauritius papeda, Kaffir lime)

Citrus jambhiri (rough lemon, jambhiri-orange, limón rugoso, rugoso)

Citrus limon (lemon, limón, limonero)

Citrus madurensis (= X *Citrofortunella microcarpa*)

Citrus maxima (pummelo, pomelo, shaddock, pompelmous, toronja)

Citrus medica (citron, cidra, cidro, toronja)

Citrus meyeri (Meyer lemon, dwarf lemon)

Citrus × *nobilis* (king mandarin, tangor, Florida orange, King-of-Siam)

Citrus × *paradisi* (grapefruit, pomelo, toronja)

Citrus reticulata (mandarin, tangerine, mandarina)

Citrus sinensis (sweet orange, orange, naranja, naranja dulce)

Citrus spp.

Clausena anisum-olens (anis)

Clausena excavata (clausena)

Clausena indica (clausena)

Clausena lansium (wampi, wampee)

Clymenia polyandra (a-mulis)

Eremocitrus glauca (Australian desert lime)

Eremocitrus hybrid

Fortunella crassifolia (Meiwa kumquat)

Fortunella margarita (Nagami kumquat, oval kumquat)

Fortunella polyandra (Malayan kumquat)

Fortunella spp.

Limonia acidissima (Indian wood apple)

Merrillia caloxylon (flowering merrillia)

Microcitrus australasica (finger-lime)

Microcitrus australis (Australian round-lime)

Microcitrus papuana (desert-lime)

X *Microcitronella* spp.

Murraya spp. (curry leaf, orange-jasmine, Chinese-box, naranjo jazmín)

Naringi crenulata (naringi)

Pamburus missionis (pamburus, = *Atalantia missionis*)

Poncirus trifoliata (trifoliolate orange, naranjo trébol)

Severinia buxifolia (Chinese box-orange)

Swinglea glutinosa (tabog)

Tetradium ruticarpum (evodia, wu zhu yu)

Toddalia asiatica (orange climber)

Triphasia trifolia (trifoliolate limeberry, triphasia)

Vepris (= *Toddalia*) *lanceolata* (white ironwood)

Zanthoxylum fagara (wild lime, lime prickly-ash)

Citrus Leafminer Field Day

Dr. Beth Grafton-Cardwell

Dept. of Entomology, UC Riverside
stationed at the Kearney Ag Center
559-646-6591

Thursday, October 2, 2008

10:00 am

LOCATION: LINDCOVE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER

22963 Carson Ave., Exeter CA 93221

559-592-2408

Please watch for signs indicating parking

This field day will teach you to how to 1) use pheromone traps to monitor for citrus leafminer moths, 2) recognize leafminer life stages, parasitism and leaf damage, and 3) provide a discussion of biological control and effective insecticides. Please join us.

We have requested 1 hour of Continuing Education Units for this Event

The Citrus IPM Newsletter is published by the University of California Citrus Entomology Laboratory at the Kearney Agricultural Research Center.

For information or to subscribe or unsubscribe please send an email to gregm@uckac.edu or call (559)646-6597

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