

FINDINGS REGARDING AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID AND HUANGLONGBING

Mentone and Redlands, San Bernardino County Program RS-7363

Between June 1, 2022 and June 3, 2022, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of the insect, Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, which feed on citrus plants and spread the disease huanglongbing (HLB), a devastating disease of citrus. ACP were collected in the cities and communities of Mentone and Redlands in San Bernardino County. Unless emergency action is taken to disrupt the ACP life cycle, there is high potential for sudden future detections in and around commercial citrus agriculture in San Bernardino County and other areas.

ACP is an insect pest native to Asia. It has appeared in Central and South America. In the United States, ACP has been detected in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In California, ACP has been detected in twenty-nine counties.

ACP feeds on members of the plant family Rutaceae, primarily on *Citrus* and *Murraya* species, but is also known to attack several other genera, including over forty species of plant that act as hosts and possible carriers. The most serious damage to the environment and property caused by ACP – the death and loss in value of host plants – is due to its vectoring HLB. In addition, ACP also cause injury to their host plants via the withdrawal of large amounts of sap as they feed and via the production of large amounts of honeydew, which coats the leaves of the tree and encourages the growth of sooty mold. Sooty mold blocks sunlight from reaching the leaves.

Due to the rapid reproductive rate of ACP, there is a high potential for ACP to establish and spread, resulting in sudden future detections of ACP/HLB in the cities and communities listed above.

If unabated, the establishment of HLB in California would harm the natural environment as commercial and residential citrus growers would be forced to increase pesticide use. It could lead to enforcement of quarantine restrictions by the USDA and California's international trading partners. Such restrictions would jeopardize California's citrus exports, which are valued at over \$7 billion in economic revenue.

ACP is the vector for the bacteria that causes HLB and HLB is considered one of the most devastating diseases of citrus in the world. There is no cure for HLB. Symptoms of HLB include yellow shoots with mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, misshapen fruit, fruit that does not fully color, and fruit that has a very bitter taste, which makes it inedible for human consumption. These symptoms often do not appear until two years after infection, making this disease particularly difficult to contain and suppress. These undesirable symptoms of HLB-infected trees result in the trees' loss of commercial and aesthetic value while at the same time such trees are hosts for spreading HLB.

CLas was first detected in Los Angeles in 2012. It has subsequently been detected in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.

Infected trees are destroyed as soon as they are discovered. However, due to the length of time it takes for symptoms to appear on infected trees, new infestations continue to be discovered. If the current infestation is not abated immediately, ACP will likely become established in neighboring counties and could pave the way for a statewide HLB infestation.

CDFA evaluated possible treatment methods in accordance with integrated pest management (IPM) principles. As part of these principles, I have considered the following treatments for control of ACP: 1) physical controls; 2) cultural controls; 3) biological controls; and 4) chemical controls. Upon careful evaluation of each these options, I have determined that it is necessary to address the imminent threat posed by ACP using currently available technology in a manner that is recommended by the HLB Task Force.

Based upon input from the HLB Task Force, the Primary State Entomologist, the Primary State Plant Pathologist, USDA experts on HLB and ACP, and county agricultural commissioner representatives who are knowledgeable on ACP and HLB, I find there are no cultural, physical, or biological control methods that are adequately effective against ACP and allow CDFA to meet its statutory obligations, and therefore it is necessary to conduct chemical treatments to abate this threat. As a result, I am ordering insecticide treatments for ACP using ground-based equipment within a 250 to 800-meter radius around each ACP detection site and any subsequent sites.

Sensitive Areas

CDFA has consulted with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database for threatened or endangered species, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife when rare and endangered species are located within the treatment area. Mitigation measures for rare and endangered species will be implemented. CDFA shall not apply pesticides to bodies of water or undeveloped areas of native vegetation. All treatment shall be applied to residential properties, common areas within residential development, non-agricultural commercial properties, and rights-of-way.

Work Plan

The proposed treatment area encompasses those portions of San Bernardino County which fall within a 250-meter radius area around the property on which the ACP has been detected and any subsequent detection sites within the program boundaries. The Proclamation of Emergency Program is valid until June 3, 2023, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

The proposed surveillance and treatment area encompasses those portions of San Bernardino County which fall within a 250-meter radius area around the properties on which ACP were detected in all areas, (except Imperial County where the area is 800-meter radius is due to the sparse distribution of commercial groves and residential properties) and any subsequent detection sites within the proposed surveillance and treatment boundaries. The Proclamation of Emergency Program is valid until June 3, 2023, which is the amount of time necessary to determine that the treatment was successful. Maps of the treatment boundaries are attached. The work plan consists of the following elements:

1. Surveillance

- a. Trapping and visual survey within 250-meters of commercial citrus groves in all areas except Imperial County where the area is 800-meter radius due to distribution of commercial groves and residential properties.

- b. ACP and HLB Visual Survey. All find sites and adjacent properties are visually surveyed for ACP and HLB.
 - c. HLB Disease Testing. All symptomatic host tree tissues, and ACP life stages shall be tested for the presence of CLAs.
2. Treatment. All properties with hosts within a 250 to 800-meter radius of the detection site are treated according to the following protocol to control ACP:
 - a. Tempo® SC Ultra, containing the contact pyrethroid insecticide cyfluthrin, shall be applied by ground-based hydraulic spray equipment to the foliage of host plants for controlling the adults and nymphs of ACP. Treatment may be reapplied up to three times annually if additional ACP are detected.
 - b. Either Merit® 2F or CoreTect™, containing the systemic insecticide imidacloprid, will be applied to the root zone beneath host plants for controlling developing nymphs and providing long term protection against reinfestation. Merit® 2F is applied as a soil drench, while CoreTect™ tablets are inserted two to five inches below the soil surface and watered in to initiate tablet dissolution. CoreTect™ is used in place of Merit® 2F in situations where there are environmental concerns about soil surface runoff of the liquid Merit® 2F formulation, such as host plants growing next to ponds and other environmentally sensitive areas. Treatment may be re-applied once annually if additional ACPs are detected.

Public Information

Residents of affected properties shall be invited to a public meeting or contacted directly by CDFA staff. Consultation with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the county agricultural commissioner's office will be provided at the public meeting or upon request to address residents' questions and concerns.

Residents shall be notified in writing at least 48 hours in advance of any treatment in accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC), sections 5771-5779 and 5421-5436.

After treatment, completion notices are left with the residents detailing precautions to take and post-harvest intervals applicable to the citrus fruit. Treatment information is posted at http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html.

For any questions related to this program, please contact the CDFA toll-free telephone number at 800-491-1899 for assistance. This telephone number is also listed on all treatment notices. Treatment information is posted at http://cdfa.ca.gov/plant/acp/treatment_maps.html.

Press releases, if issued, are prepared by the CDFA information officer and the county agricultural commissioner, in close coordination with the program leader responsible for treatment. Either the county agricultural commissioner or the public information officer serves as the primary contact to the media.

Information concerning the HLB/ACP program will be conveyed directly to local and State political representatives and authorities via letters, emails, and/or faxes.

Findings

HLB and ACP pose a significant, clear, and imminent threat to California's natural environment, agriculture, public and private property, and its economy.

Unless emergency action is taken to disrupt the life cycles of recently detected ACP, then there is high potential for sudden future detections in San Bernardino County.

The work plan involving chemical control of these pests is necessary to prevent loss and damage to California's natural environment, citrus industry, native wildlife, private and public property, and food supplies.

Therefore, I am invoking Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(4) to carry out immediate emergency action to prevent this loss and damage.

My decision to adopt findings and take action is based on FAC sections 24.5, 401.5, 403, 407, 408, 5401-5405, and 5761-5764.

Karen Ross, Secretary

Date