



- Molinos elenas
- Common name: Windmill Fan Palm. A hybrid palm thought to be a genetic anomaly from rare cross pollination from the Windmill palm and the Mediterrean Fan Palm, thus named by its discoverer P. Elena Byron, the Windmill Fan Palm.
- It derives all its energy from the wind itself and therefore pH, water and nutrients not an issue. It thrives in any temperature and is not affected by lack of light as it does not create photosynthesis. It lives on self-created energy derived from the wind itself. Some believe that the newly discovered palm is what actually gives us our winds in the RGV area due to the “fans”. Scientists have confirmed that it does not create wind.

# CITRUS CLINIC

Hosted by:

Cameron County Master Gardeners

Chuck Malloy, President

Jennifer Herrera, Horticulture Agent

# The Asian Citrus Psyllid and the Citrus Disease Huanglongbing



Psyllid

M. Rogers

Texas Department of  
Agriculture



Huanglongbing



**The psyllid (pronounced síl - lid) is a small insect,  
about the size of an aphid**

**The pest  
insect**



M. Rogers

# Psyllid Life Cycle: 15-47 days



- **9-10 generations per year**
- **psyllids over-winter as adults in TX**

<http://www.valleyag.org/texascitrusgreening/insect.php>

**How does the insect pick up the bacteria?**  
When the insect feeds it takes up the bacteria and passes it on when it feeds on the next citrus tree or 'citrus-like' plant

**The pest insect and the pathogen**



**The psyllid carries the bacteria in its body for the rest of its life (weeks to months).**

As the psyllid feeds, it injects a salivary toxin that causes the tips of new leaves to easily break off. If the leaf survives, then it twists as it grows.

**The  
pest  
insect**



M. Rogers

**Twisted leaves can be a sign that the psyllid has been there.**



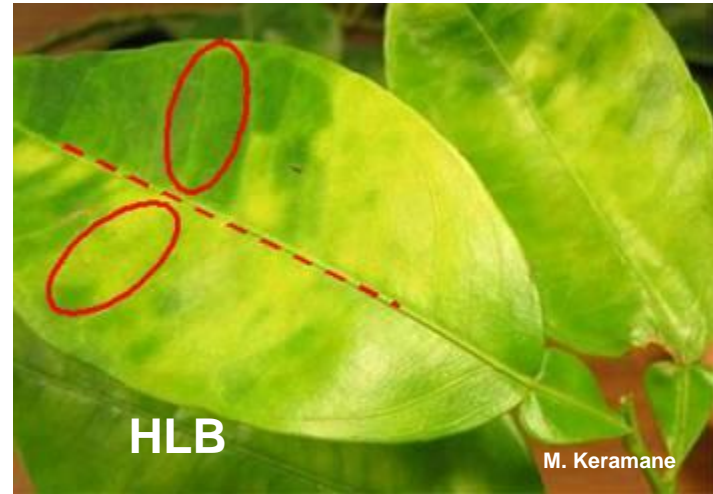
M. Rogers



M. Rogers

**An early sign of the disease is  
yellowing of the leaves**

**Leaves with HLB disease  
have a blotchy yellow  
pattern that is not the  
same on both sides of  
the leaf.**



**The  
bacterial  
disease**

**Leaves with nutrient  
deficiencies (Zinc is an  
example) have the same  
yellow pattern on both  
sides of the leaf.**





**HLB leaf symptoms can range from slight to nearly completely yellow**



**The  
bacterial  
disease**



# HLB in Grapefruit





**HLB in orange**

**Within 3 to 5 years after HLB infection, the tree stops bearing fruit and eventually dies.**

**There is no cure for the disease!**

**The  
bacterial  
disease**

**Notice the fruit  
drop, which is a  
typical symptom  
of HLB.**



OTHER SYMPTOMS of CG: Rabbit Ear Leaves



Photo by H. Gomez- USDA

# HLB disease prevents the fruit from developing the proper color

The lower half of the fruit may remain green, which is why this disease is also called citrus greening.

**The  
bacterial  
disease**



S. Halbert



S. Halbert

Even more devastating, HLB causes the fruit to be small, oddly shaped, with aborted seeds and bitter juice

**The  
bacterial  
disease**

**The fruit grows  
crookedly,  
forming uneven  
segments**



Symptoms may not show up in the tree until  
1 to 2 years after it becomes infected

**The  
bacterial  
disease**





**Within 3 to 5 years after HLB infection, the tree stops bearing fruit and eventually dies.**

**There is no cure for the disease!**

**The  
bacterial  
disease**

**This citrus tree  
in a backyard is  
obviously very  
sick, with few  
leaves and no  
fruit.**



S. Halbert

The HLB leaf and fruit symptoms can look very similar to another citrus disease called citrus stubborn

**Other diseases**



G. vidalakis

**So don't panic if you see yellowed leaves or off-colored fruit – but do get them checked out!**



D. Gumpf

*Clementine topworked on  
Stubborn Marsh Grapefruit*

## What plants can the psyllid attack?

All types of citrus and closely related plants  
in the Rutaceae family

- *Citrus* (limes, lemons, oranges, grapefruit, mandarins...)
- *Fortunella* (kumquats)
- *Citropsis* (cherry orange)
- *Murraya paniculata* (orange jasmine)
- *Bergera koenigii* (Indian curry leaf)
- *Severinia buxifolia* (Chinese box orange)
- *Triphasia trifolia* (limeberry)
- *Clausena indica* (wampei)
- *Microcitrus papuana* (desert-lime)
- Others.....



Calamondin

**Plants  
affected**

Asian citrus psyllid feeds and reproduces on plants that we don't think of as citrus: like the ornamental orange jasmine

## Plants affected

This orange jasmine plant, *Murraya paniculata*, is grown throughout Florida as a bush, tree or hedge. It is a preferred host for the psyllid because it produces new leaves continuously. It is not a common plant in California or Arizona.



# Asian citrus psyllid feeds and reproduces on Indian Curry Leaf

This Indian curry leaf, *Bergera koenigii*, is grown in Hawaii and the leaves are shipped to California for use in restaurants. It is a favorite host of the psyllid. Shipments of infested leaves have been intercepted at airports.

**Plants  
affected**



## Why are we so worried about this psyllid?

The Asian citrus psyllid can pick up the bacterium that causes Huanglongbing (HLB) disease and move the disease from citrus tree to citrus tree as it feeds

## The bacterial disease

Huanglongbing means “yellow shoot disease” in Chinese.

It causes branches of citrus trees to turn yellow.

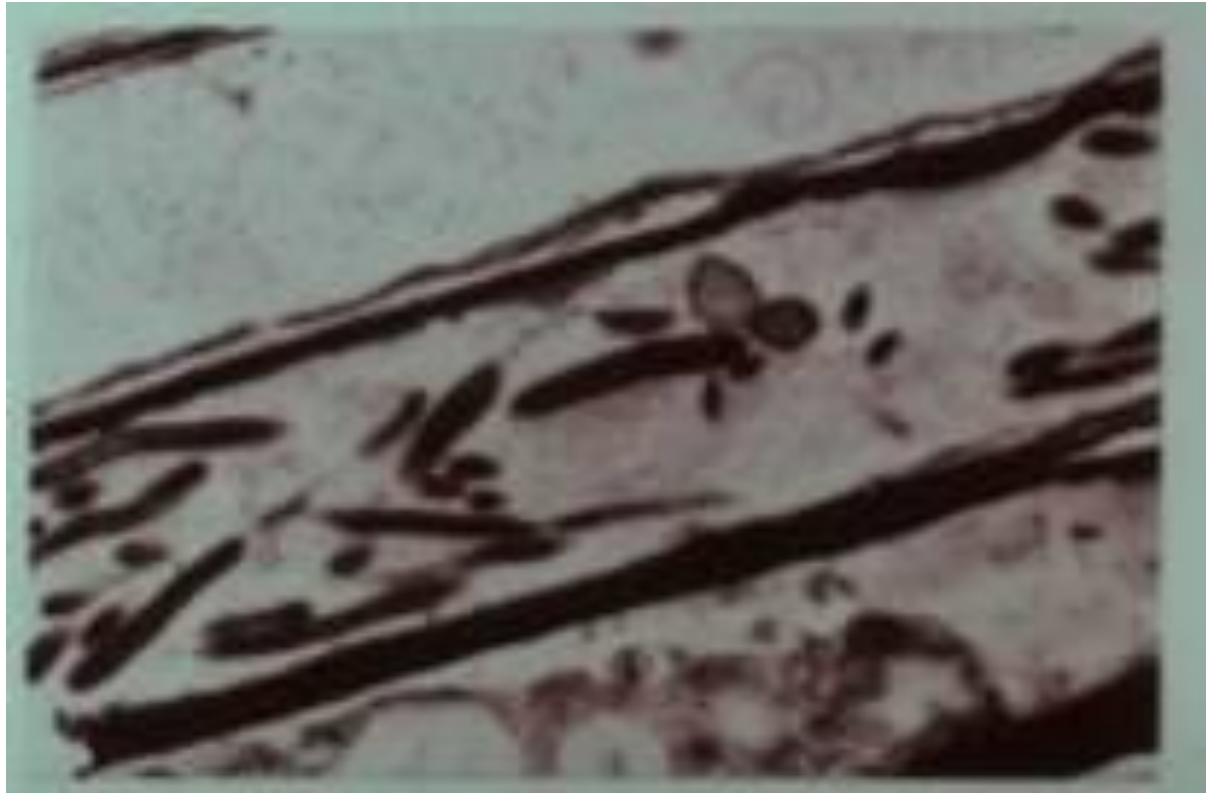


E. Grafton-Cardwell

## What is HLB?

HLB is caused by a bacterium that affects the plant's ability to move nutrients

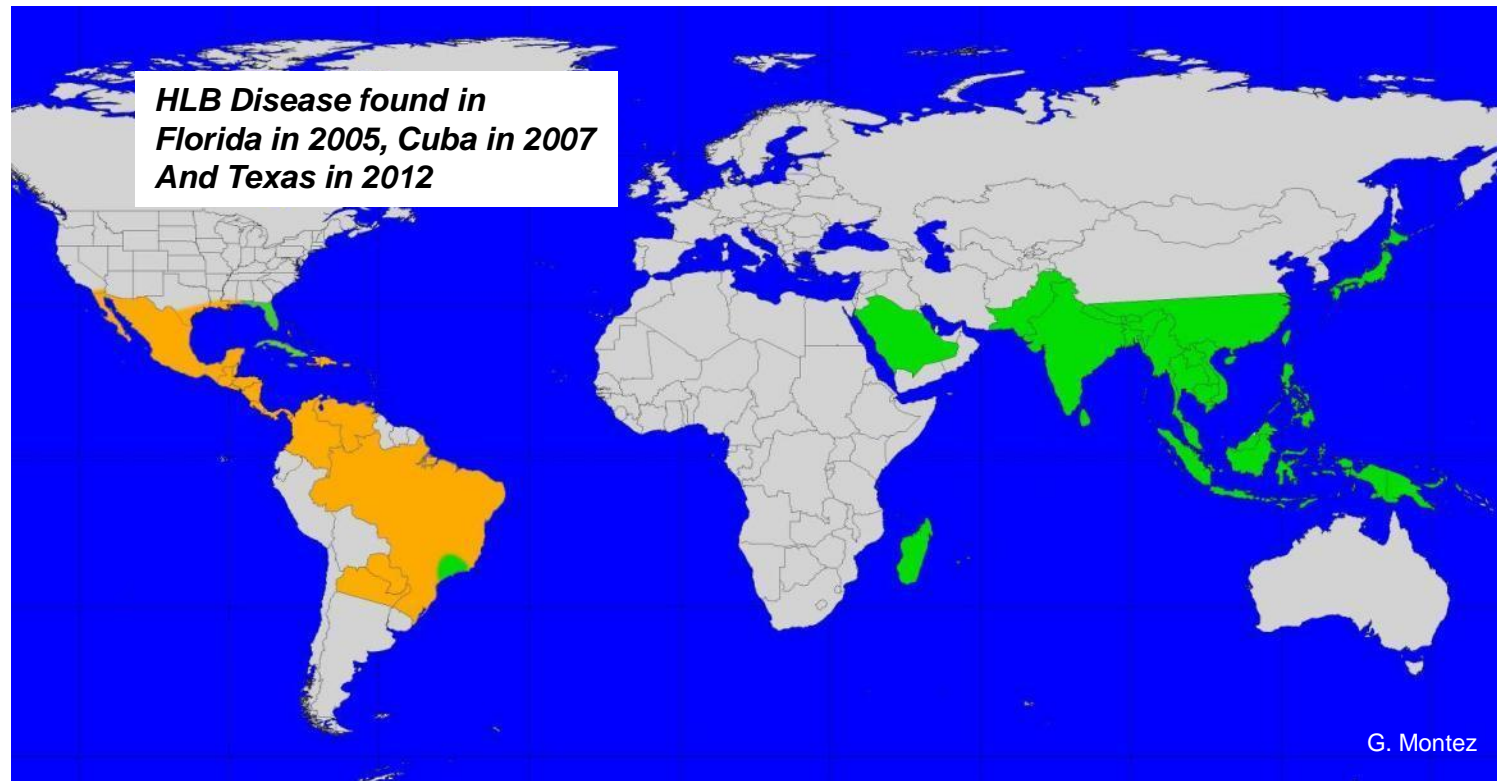
The  
bacterial  
disease



Bacterium: *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*

## Where did Asian citrus psyllid and the HLB disease come from?

Most likely ACP and HLB came from India or Asia. Both the psyllid and disease are affecting citrus production in Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Belize, Florida and now Texas. **S. California and Arizona have the psyllid but do not yet have the disease.**



**Distribution of the pest and disease around the world**



**Both the psyllid and HLB disease**  
**Asian citrus psyllid, but not the disease**

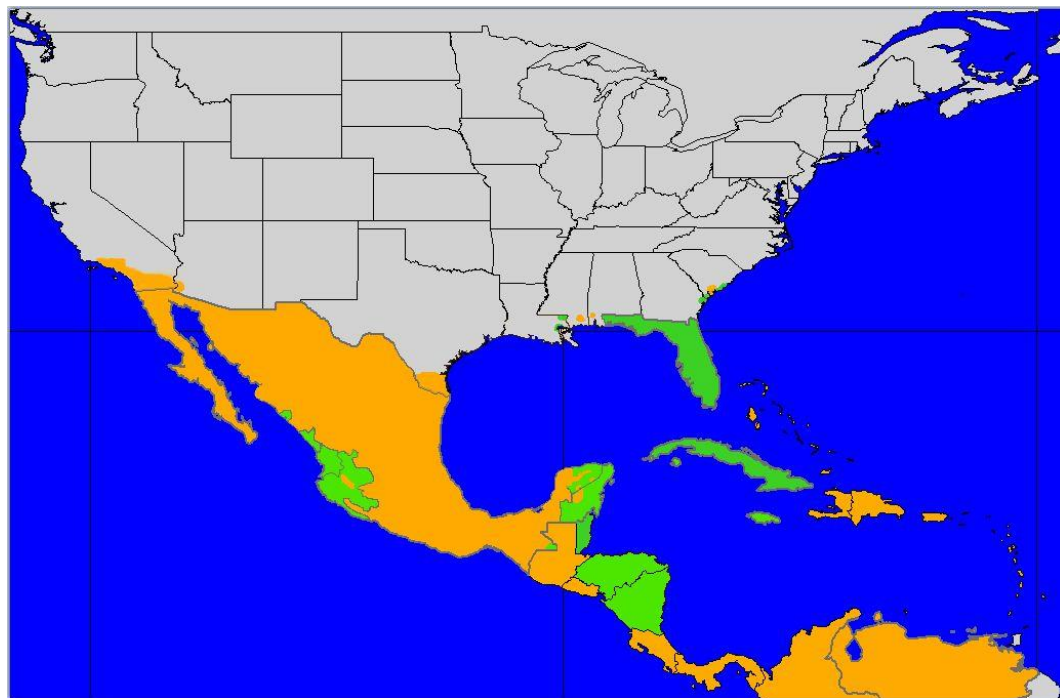


Where are the psyllid and the disease found in the US and neighboring countries?

**ACP (orange) and HLB (green areas)  
have been found in portions of:**

**Florida  
Texas  
Louisiana  
Alabama  
Georgia  
S. Carolina  
California  
Arizona  
Hawaii**

**Also Cuba  
Belize, Mexico,  
Honduras  
& Nicaragua**



Distribution of Asian citrus psyllid in orange and distribution of ACP + Huanglongbing in green.

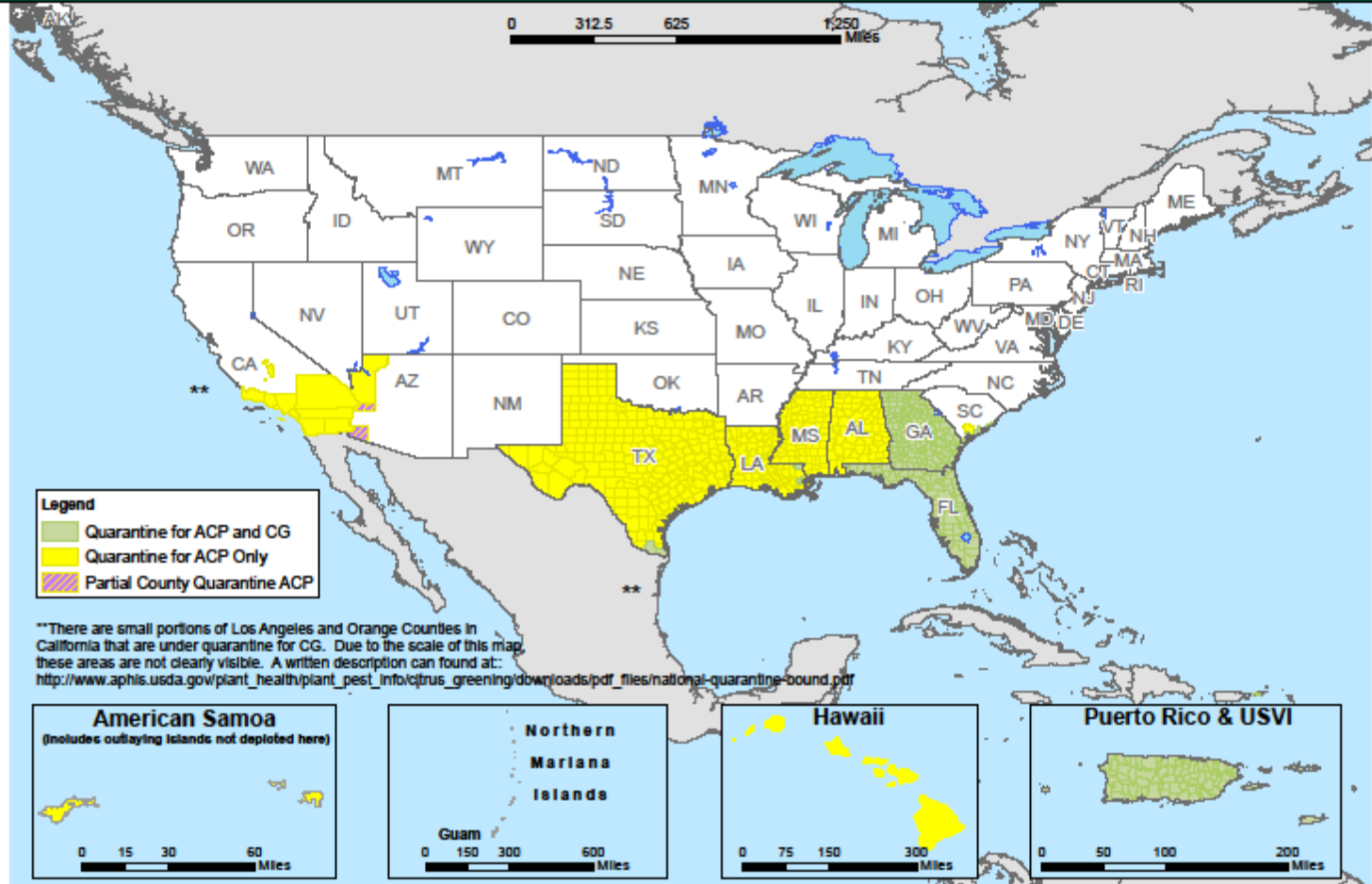
**To track HLB, see the USDA site:  
[www.saveourcitrus.org](http://www.saveourcitrus.org)**

**Distribution  
of the pest**



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

# National Quarantine Boundaries for Asian Citrus Psyllid and Citrus Greening



USDA, APHIS, PPQ  
Jamie Perrie  
GIS Specialist  
1506 Klondike Rd Suite 308  
Coryville, GA 30504

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984  
Datum: WGS 1984  
Date: 5/22/2014  
Data Source: USDA/APHIS PPQ, ESRI

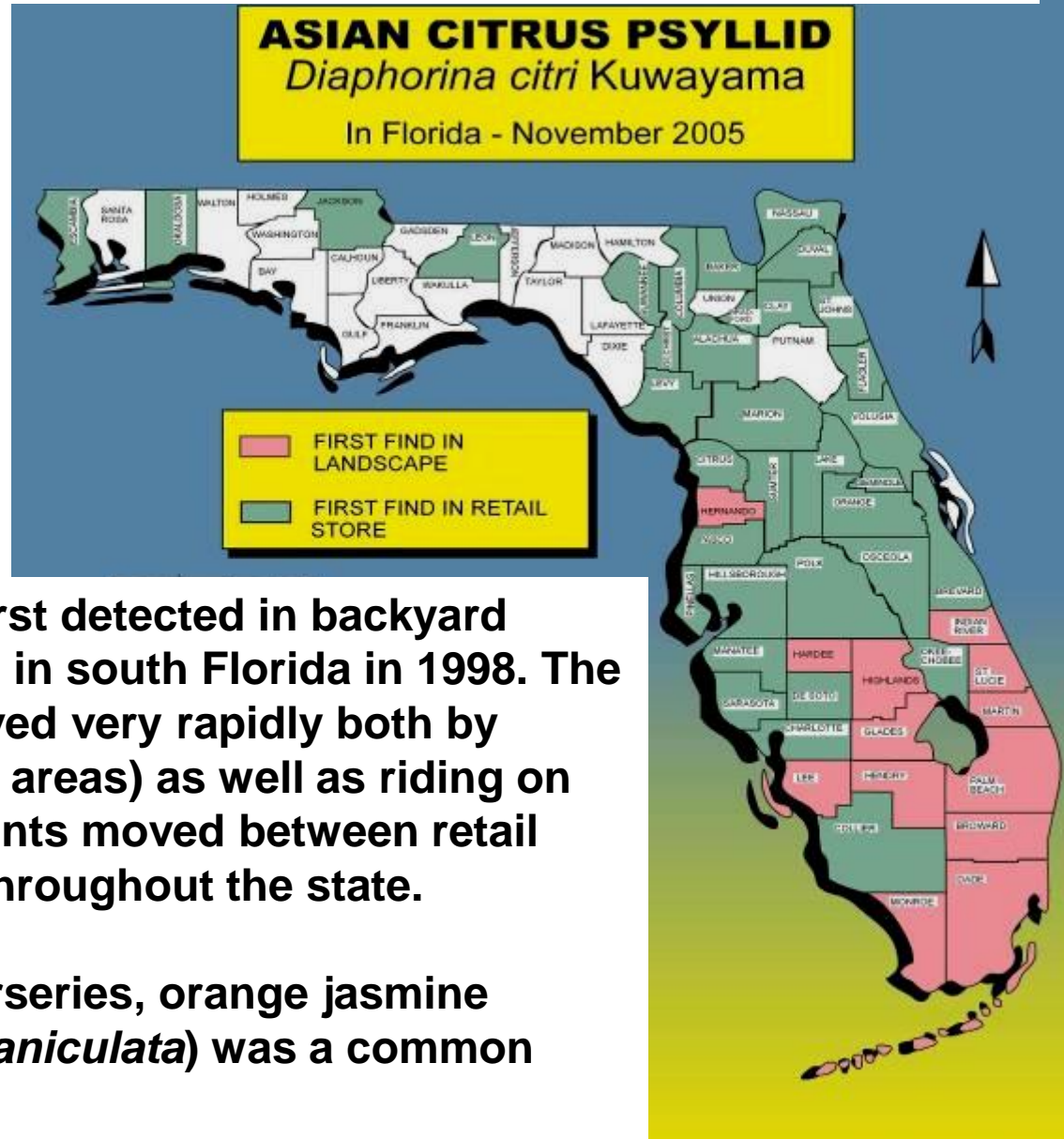


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Document Path: H:\GIS\_Data\PPQ\2014\Maps\PPQ\_USCitrusQuarantine\_20140522.mxd

# HOW DID THE PSYLLID SPREAD THROUGH FLORIDA?

## Distribution of the pest



ACP was first detected in backyard citrus trees in south Florida in 1998. The psyllid moved very rapidly both by flying (pink areas) as well as riding on nursery plants moved between retail nurseries throughout the state.

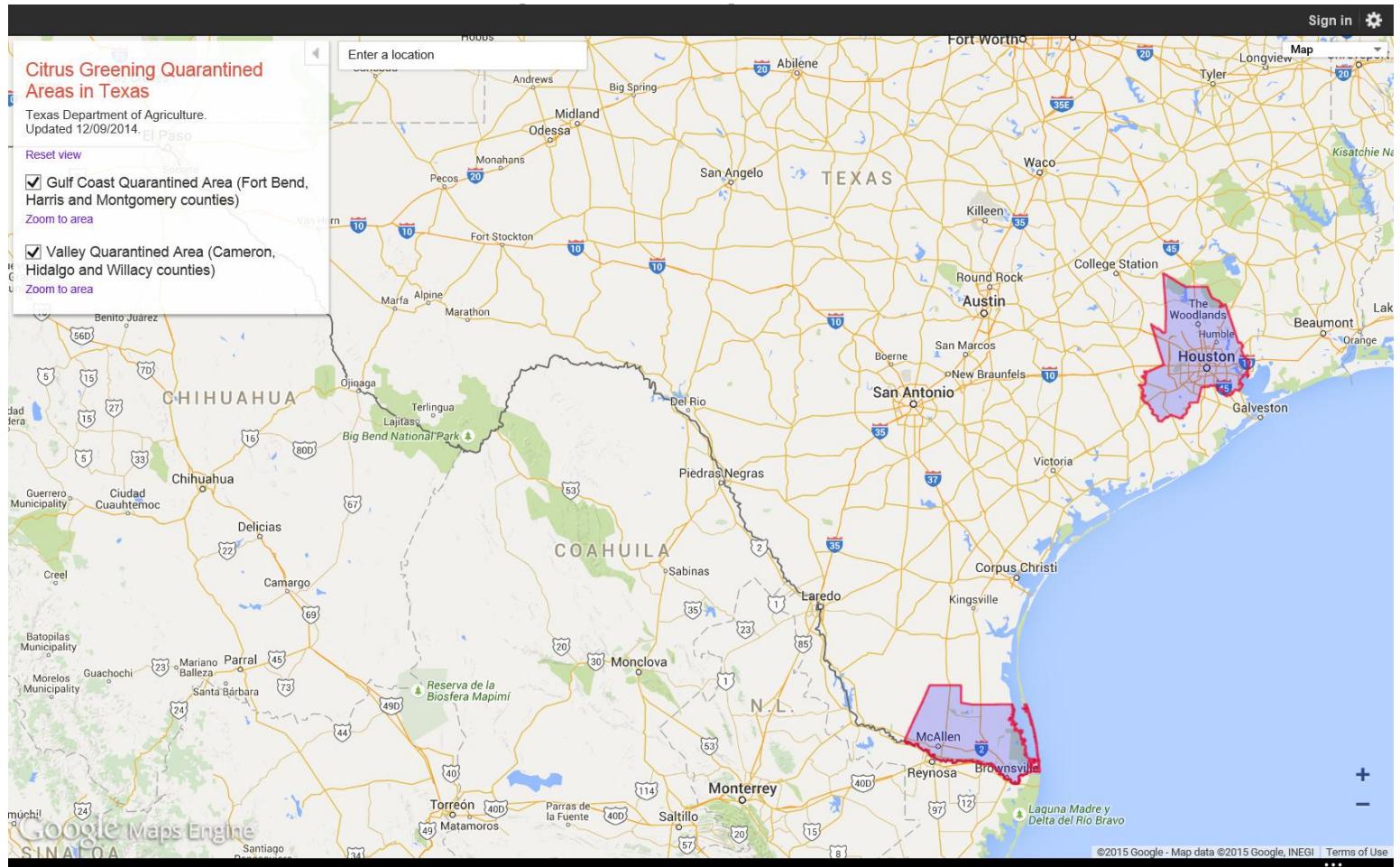
In retail nurseries, orange jasmine (*Murraya paniculata*) was a common host.

# Texas Quarantined Areas

- South Texas
  - 2012 – First HLB detection
    - Expanded to 3 counties: Hidalgo, Cameron and Willacy (as recent as December 2014)
- Gulf Coast
  - 2014 – Detection in trees from So. Texas
    - Expanded to 3 counties: Harris, Montgomery and Fort Bend

# Two Quarantine Areas in Texas

## Gulf Coast & South Texas





United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

# Texas Citrus Greening Quarantine



# Quarantine Restrictions

- No movement of citrus out of quarantined areas
- Requirements of retail nurseries to sell citrus
  - Prohibited for Movement tags, Insecticide treatment tags, etc.
  - No planting of seeds, grafting, cuttings, or budding without licenses, permits and inspections by TDA/USDA
- More restrictive requirements inside the citrus zone due to commercial citrus production
- No movement into the Citrus Zone
- No movement in or out of Texas

# What is the CITRUS ZONE?

- Commercial citrus production area in Texas.
- Consists of eight counties in south Texas
  - Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, Starr, Willacy, and Zapata.
- Significant restrictions to protect 27,000 acres of commercial citrus worth millions of dollars in agricultural economic impact for Texas.

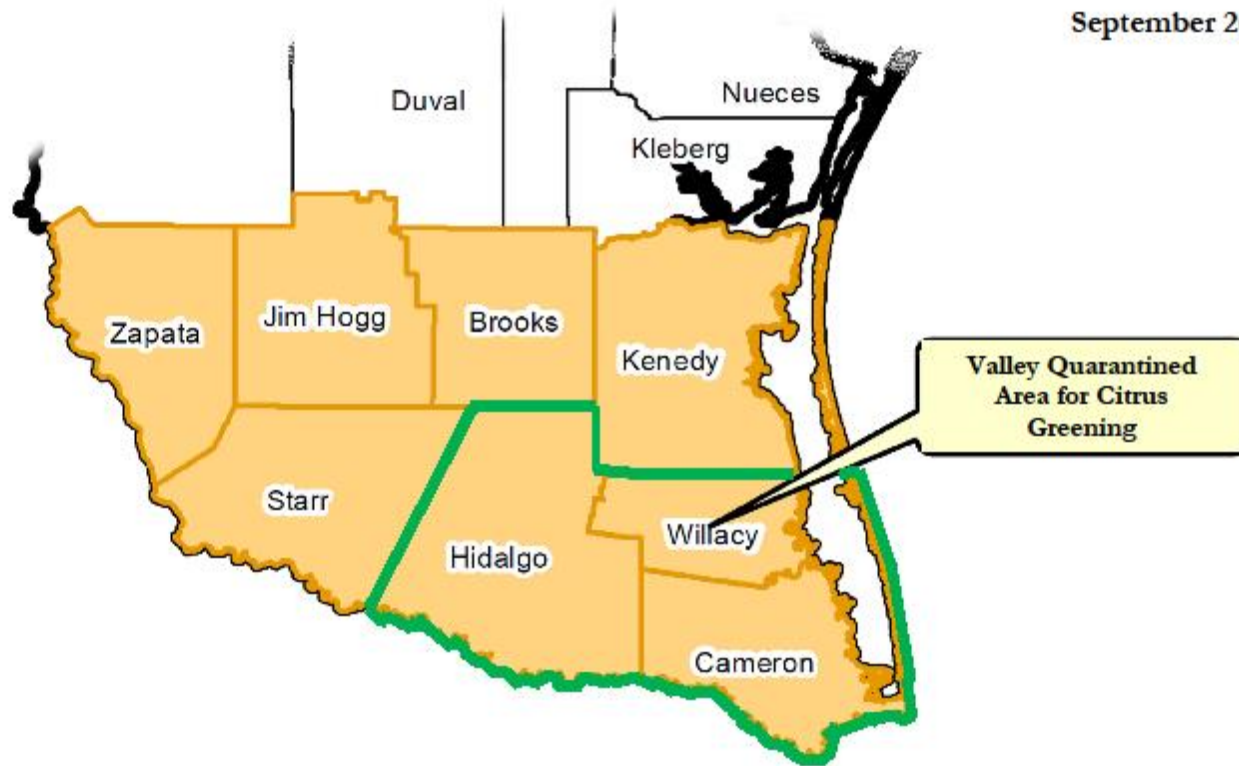


# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Citrus Zone (orange shaded area) and  
Valley Quarantined Area for Citrus Greening (green outline)



September 2015



## How does the quarantine affect plant movement?

- Citrus and closely related plants can not be moved out of any Citrus Greening quarantine area.
- Production nurseries must treat their plants with insecticides just prior to shipping if the plants are destined for retailers within the quarantine area.
- Trees must have a tag on the tree or container to restrict movement of the tree

## Nurseries



# HLB has not been found in some areas of Texas or other states. How can it get there?

**Inside psyllid vector:** HLB could be inside the body of a psyllid that flies into Texas or is transported by humans on fruit, leaves or stems of citrus relatives.

**Illegally imported citrus trees:** HLB could be infecting a citrus tree (or close relative) that is already planted in a yard or orchard in Texas.

**It is illegal to bring citrus trees into Texas from other states or countries because they may be infested with ACP or infected with HLB.**

**The  
bacterial  
disease  
pathways**

Plants, such as this *Murraya* (orange jasmine), can be a source of the psyllid and the disease



# How do the psyllid (and HLB) get around?

It can spread naturally by flying or  
it can be transported on plants

**The pest  
insect**

**Psyllid-infested curry  
leaves shipped in boxes**



**Unprocessed fruit infested areas**



**On ornamentals in floral  
bouquets from Mexico**



**Citrus riding across  
the border in vans**



# How are agricultural personnel detecting the psyllid?

Visual surveys and yellow sticky cards

**Detect the insect**

Sticky cards are most effective at 1 meter height



E. Grafton-Cardwell

# What happens when Asian citrus psyllids are found in a backyard?

- If a psyllid is found, all of the host plants in that yard and around the yard should be treated with a foliar and a systemic insecticide
- Close monitoring should be done to make sure there are no psyllids on the tree(s).

## Backyard citrus



**Materials for Controlling *Asian Citrus Psyllid***

**(Carrier of Citrus Greening) in Home Landscapes, Gardens, & Non-Commercial Orchards**

Material**	Organic Status <sup>z</sup>	Life Stage Controlled	Rate	Notes
<b>Imidicloprid</b> ( <i>Bayer Advanced Fruit-Citrus-Vegetable Insect Control</i> )	Not Organic	Adult, Nymph, systemic	Drench soil once per year, according to label, for prevention and control of ACP for extended periods.	Other imidicloprid products marketed by Bayer are not labeled for citrus trees bearing fruit. Best time to apply is early summer post bloom as summer flushes commence
<b>Malathion 50+%</b> Various manufacturers	Not Organic	Adult, Nymph	Approx. 3-4 tsp/Gallon (Follow product label rates accurately)	Broad-spectrum, contact-killing garden insecticide with short residual activity.
<b>Pyrethrum (pyrethrins)</b> ( <i>Bayer Advanced Natria Insect, Disease &amp; Mite Control</i> - contains sulfur also; <i>Pyganic Crop Protection 5.0 &amp; Pyganic Crop Protection 1.4</i> ; <i>Safer Brand Yard &amp; Garden Insect Killer</i> with soap and pyrethrins)	Organic (most products, depending on secondary ingredients)	Adult, Nymph	Follow product label rates	Broad-spectrum, contact-killing insecticide with very short residual activity. Product should not be overused; may lead to mite problems
<b>Azadirachtin</b> concentrate (active ingredient in <b>Neem</b> spray products- various manufacturers); <i>applied like an insecticide.</i>	Organic (most products, depending on secondary ingredients)	Repellant; suppression of psyllid population buildup. (Some curative or knockdown properties); very short residual	Follow label rates	Use in combination with other products, such as horticultural oils, insecticidal soaps or citrus peel oil products like <i>Citri-King</i> or <i>Oro-Boost</i> (active ingredient-alcohol ethoxylate)
<b>Clarified hydrophobic extract of Neem Oil</b> (Trilogy, other manufacturers)	Organic	Egg and nymph-effective. Adult —suppression only.	Follow label rates (0.5% to 2.0% solution in water or ½ to 2 oz/Gal. of water.	Usage similar to horticultural oils and insecticidal soaps. Thorough coverage of tree needed.

Material**	Organic Status <sup>z</sup>	Life Stage Controlled	Rate	Notes
<b>Horticultural petroleum oils—“Ultra-fine”/412 class</b> ( <i>Sunspray Ultrafine, Saf-T-Side, several others</i> )	Organic	Egg, Nymph, (Adult-suppression only)	1 to 2.5 oz/Gal of water (1% to 2.5% v/v). Use higher rates for heavy infestation situations	Apply thoroughly to well-watered plants at air temperatures below 95 °F. Can be applied during early bloom, but do not apply during late bloom/early fruit set period which may increase fruit abortion.
<b>Soaps and insecticidal soaps</b> ( <i>Safer Brand Insecticidal Soap, several others</i> )	Organic	Nymph, adult	Approximately 1-2.5% rate (1-2.5 oz liquid hand or dish detergent/Gal. of water. For commercial insecticidal soaps, follow label rates.	Soap sprays require good coverage throughout the plant for effective control. Apply to plants that are well watered and at temperatures below 95 °F.
<b>Kaolinite clay suspensions</b> ( <i>Surround Crop Protectant</i> )	Organic	Repellant	½ pound/Gal. of water	Must be re-applied after wash-off from rain or irrigation occurs

\*\*Name-brand products listed are not an endorsement, but rather a guide for ease of locating the correct material for ACP control.

<sup>z</sup>“Organic” means generally considered an organic/low toxicity control material. Approval for *USDA-Certified Organic* status or “OMRI-approved” is not implied and should be verified independently.

- Always follow the product label guidelines for mixing, handling, disposal, timing of application, preharvest interval, etc!

Asian Citrus Psyllid may infest a citrus tree throughout the year—Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter-- and may re-infest trees days, weeks or months after treatment with one of the products listed here. **Citrus growers should therefore monitor their trees regularly for the presence of eggs, larvae, and adult psyllids.** Effective year-round control requires utilizing multiple control materials listed in this table. Horticultural oils, soaps, neem products, and kaolinite products may be used frequently to suppress the ACP population and prevent outbreaks. Insecticides like malathion, imidicloprid, and pyrethrum should be used judiciously/according to label recommendations to prevent development of insecticide-resistant psyllids. Imidicloprid is applied to the soil once per year, and acts systemically to prevent infestation of psyllids.

**For assistance with proper identification of Asian Citrus Psyllids, control product selection, mixing, or application of insecticides, contact your County AgriLife Extension office: <http://agrilifeextension.tamu.edu>**



# Alternative Control

- Bio-control
- Dr. Flores/USDA is working with a beneficial parasitoid that feeds on the ACP
- **Adult *Tamarixia radiata***



# When the devastating HLB disease gets to commercial citrus, what happens?

**Increased costs and a reduction in citrus production and acreage**

- Citrus nurseries are already placing their nursery stock inside screenhouses and being a certified citrus nursery
- HLB-infected citrus trees are removed and destroyed
- The disease spreads in spite of pesticide treatments and tree removal (tree movement).
- The expected lifespan of citrus trees will drop from >50 years to <15 years in infected orchards.

**Infected tree removal**



## **If we don't have HLB in my area, why should I treat for Asian citrus psyllid?**

- **Areawide treatments are essential for slowing ACP spread through the state (both urban and commercial citrus)**
- **The lower we suppress ACP, the less likelihood of it finding an HLB infected plant and moving the disease into commercial citrus**
- **We are buying time for the scientists to create a plant that can resist the disease**
- **We can not 'live with HLB'. It will devastate the Texas citrus industry**

**ACP  
Management**



**You can help search for the psyllid!  
It is critical for Texas to control the spread  
of HLB**

**Look for immature stages of psyllids (eggs and nymphs) on the tips of branches in the new flush.**

**Detect the  
insect**



## What should I look for?

Look for psyllids and waxy tubules in the new flush



**Detect the insect**

# [www.saveourcitrus.org](http://www.saveourcitrus.org)

This web site provides users with basic information about the psyllid and disease.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the homepage of [www.saveourcitrus.org](http://www.saveourcitrus.org). The browser's address bar shows the URL, and the page title is "SAVE OUR CITRUS". The website features a navigation menu with links for "WHAT ARE THE DISEASES", "AFFECTED AREAS", "LEARN MORE", and "IS YOUR CITRUS SICK?". A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area includes several sections: "CHECK OUT OUR NEW OUTREACH RESOURCES" with a link to [saveourcitrus.org/outreach-resources](http://saveourcitrus.org/outreach-resources); "IS YOUR STATE AT RISK?" featuring a map of the United States and a legend for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands; "FIVE THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW" with a sub-section for "NEW INFORMATION: LEAF DIAGNOSIS"; and "DON'T MOVE CITRUS" with options for "VIDEO SPOT" and "RADIO SPOT". The footer includes the USDA logo and a "REPORT IT" button for reporting citrus diseases. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 7:44 PM on 1/13/2015.

# When in doubt, Check it out...

- Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
  - Texas A&M Kingsville Citrus Center
  - Texas Department of Agriculture
  - Texas Citrus Pest & Disease Mgmt Corporation
  - USDA APHIS in Texas
- 
- Just make a call. Better to be safe than sorry...

[Regulatory Programs](#) > [Plant Quality](#) > [Pest and Disease Alerts](#) > [Citrus Greening](#)

## Citrus Greening Quarantine

Under provisions in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 4, Chapter 19, Rule 19.616 (having to do with infested geographic areas subject to the citrus greening quarantine), the department has designated this page for declarations and descriptions concerning areas in Texas that are quarantined for citrus greening. Names, numbers and descriptions of quarantined areas are effective and enforceable when published online in the “Current Quarantined Areas” section of this page.

### CURRENT-QUARANTINED AREAS.

- ⑤ **Gulf Coast Quarantined Area.** This area includes all of Fort Bend, Harris and Montgomery counties in the State of Texas.
- ⑤ **Valley Quarantined Area.** This area includes all of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy counties in the State of Texas.

**To determine whether you are inside a quarantined area,** go to the map and enter your address in the box (*Enter a location*) to the right of the large bold-print.

[CLICK HERE](#) to view interactive Map of Citrus Greening Quarantined Areas.

### CHRONOLOGY OF CITRUS GREENING QUARANTINED AREAS.

12/09/2014. **Valley Quarantined Area.** On the basis of new data, the department hereby expands this previously (09/18/2014) named quarantined area to include of all of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy counties in the State of Texas.

09/18/2014. **Gulf Coast Quarantined Area.** On the basis of new data, the department hereby expands the previously (07/15/2014) quarantined area that includes all of Harris County to also include all of Fort Bend and Montgomery counties in the State of Texas.

09/18/2014. **Valley Quarantined Area.** This previously (04/21/2014) quarantined area consists of all of Cameron and Hidalgo counties in the State of Texas.

07/15/2014. **Citrus Greening Quarantined Area.** On the basis of new data, the department has expanded the

## Resources

- ⑤ [South Texas Citrus Alert](#)
- ⑤ [Interactive Map of Citrus Greening Quarantined Areas](#)
- ⑤ [Citrus Greening Quarantine Expansion Plan](#)
- ⑤ [Citrus Greening Quarantine Regulations](#)
- ⑤ [Save Our Citrus](#)
- ⑤ [Asian Citrus Psyllid treatments: USDA Treatment Manual, D301.;76 \(b\), Table 5-8-1](#)
- ⑤ [USDA Citrus Greening Web Page](#)
- ⑤ [Emergency Rule 521.10 for Citrus Nurseries in Citrus Greening Unquarantined Areas of Citrus Zone](#)

## Citrus Greening Quarantine Additional Information

[Nurseries in Gulf Coast Quarantined Area with Compliance Agreements](#)

[Landowners in Gulf Coast](#)



# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Programs

Agriculture and Consumer Protection Division

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512.463.0749

# Texas Department of Agriculture

[www.TexasAgriculture.gov](http://www.TexasAgriculture.gov)

1-800-TELL-TDA





**Field planted**



**One year**



**Dancyquat**



**Valencia, three years**



**Plants to micro-bud**



**100 plants in 1 sq. ft  
for shipment**



**Ready to  
plant in field**



**Crop in less than 2 years**



**Valencia**



**Kumquat,  
14 month**



**Valencia  
2 years**



**Micro-budded grapefruit, two  
months after planting**



**A 3 year-old, micro-budded grapefruit  
with 35 fruit on average per tree.**

**Two year-old yield, highest was 19 fruit**

**Grapefruit planted and 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
year growth with 85 fruit**

# The End. Thank you

Questions ???

[cameron.agrilife.org/](http://cameron.agrilife.org/)

Slides and graphics compliments of TDA, USDA, US  
Citrus LLC, and Texas Agri-Life Extension Offices

[<<Prev Rule](#)

[Next Rule>>](#)

## Texas Administrative Code

<a href="#">TITLE 4</a>	AGRICULTURE
<a href="#">PART 1</a>	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
<a href="#">CHAPTER 19</a>	QUARANTINES AND NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANTS
<a href="#">SUBCHAPTER X</a>	CITRUS GREENING QUARANTINE
<a href="#">RULE §19.619</a>	Consequences for Failure to Comply with Quarantine Restrictions

A person who fails to comply with quarantine restrictions or requirements or a department order relating to the quarantine is subject to administrative or civil penalties up to \$10,000 per day for any violation of the order and to the assessment of costs for any treatment or destruction that must be performed by the department in the absence of such compliance. Additionally, the department is authorized to seize and treat or destroy, or order to be treated or destroyed, any quarantined article that is found to be infested with the quarantined pest or, regardless of whether infected or not, transported within, out of, or through the quarantined area in violation of this subchapter.

**Source Note:** The provisions of this §19.619 adopted to be effective February 9, 2013, 38 TexReg 491

[Next Page](#)      [Previous Page](#)

[List of Titles](#)

[Back to List](#)

# POP QUIZ

I buy citrus in Starr County. Can I bring it to Brownsville?

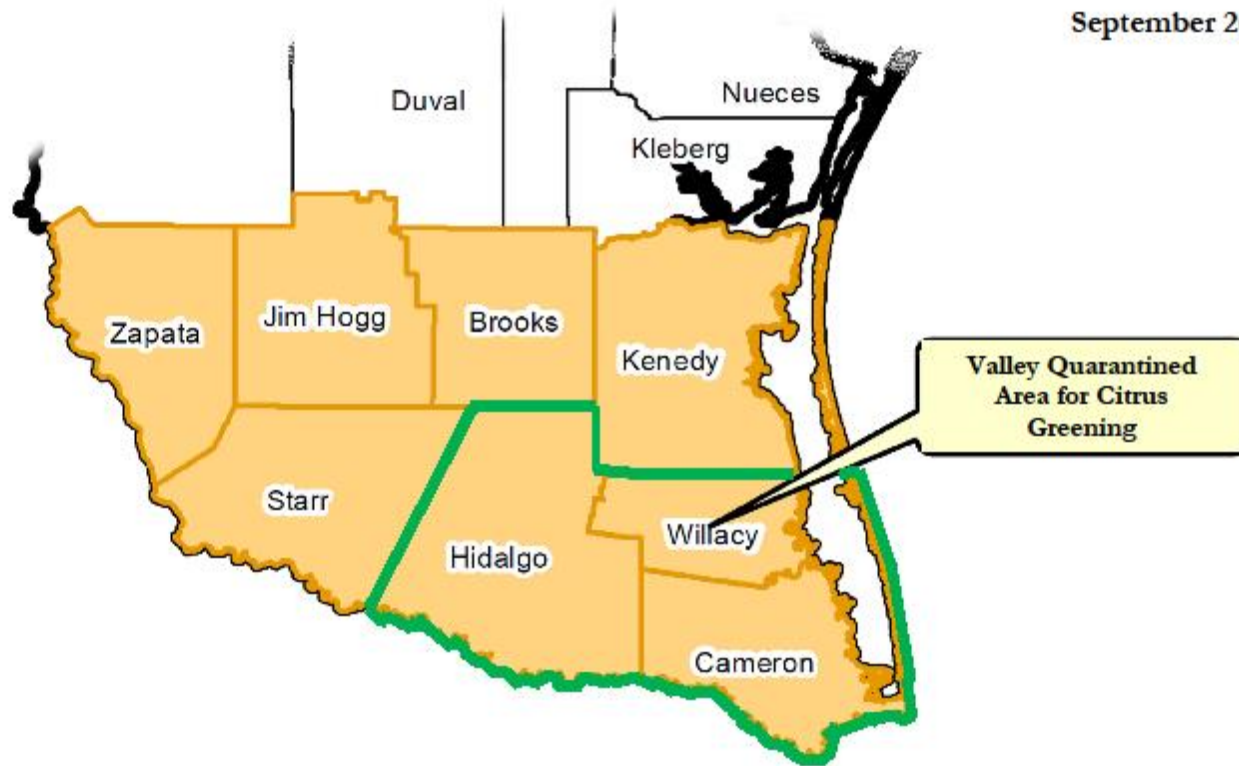


# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Citrus Zone (orange shaded area) and  
Valley Quarantined Area for Citrus Greening (green outline)



September 2015



Yes, but I cannot leave the quarantine zone once inside.

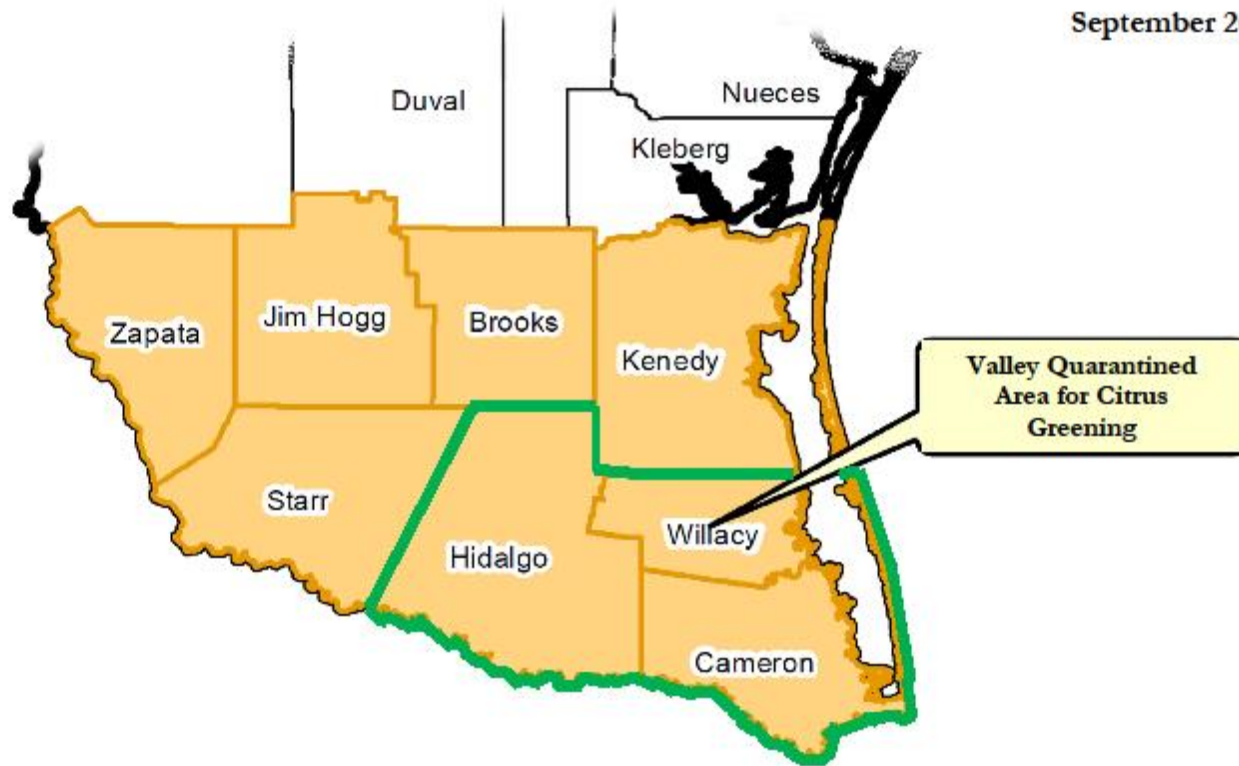
My wife and I live in Zapata County. We want to go shopping and stop in Starr County and buy citrus. We then go to the Outlet Mall in Mercedes. After we are done we want to return home to Starr. Is this OK? Why?

# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Citrus Zone (orange shaded area) and  
Valley Quarantined Area for Citrus Greening (green outline)



September 2015



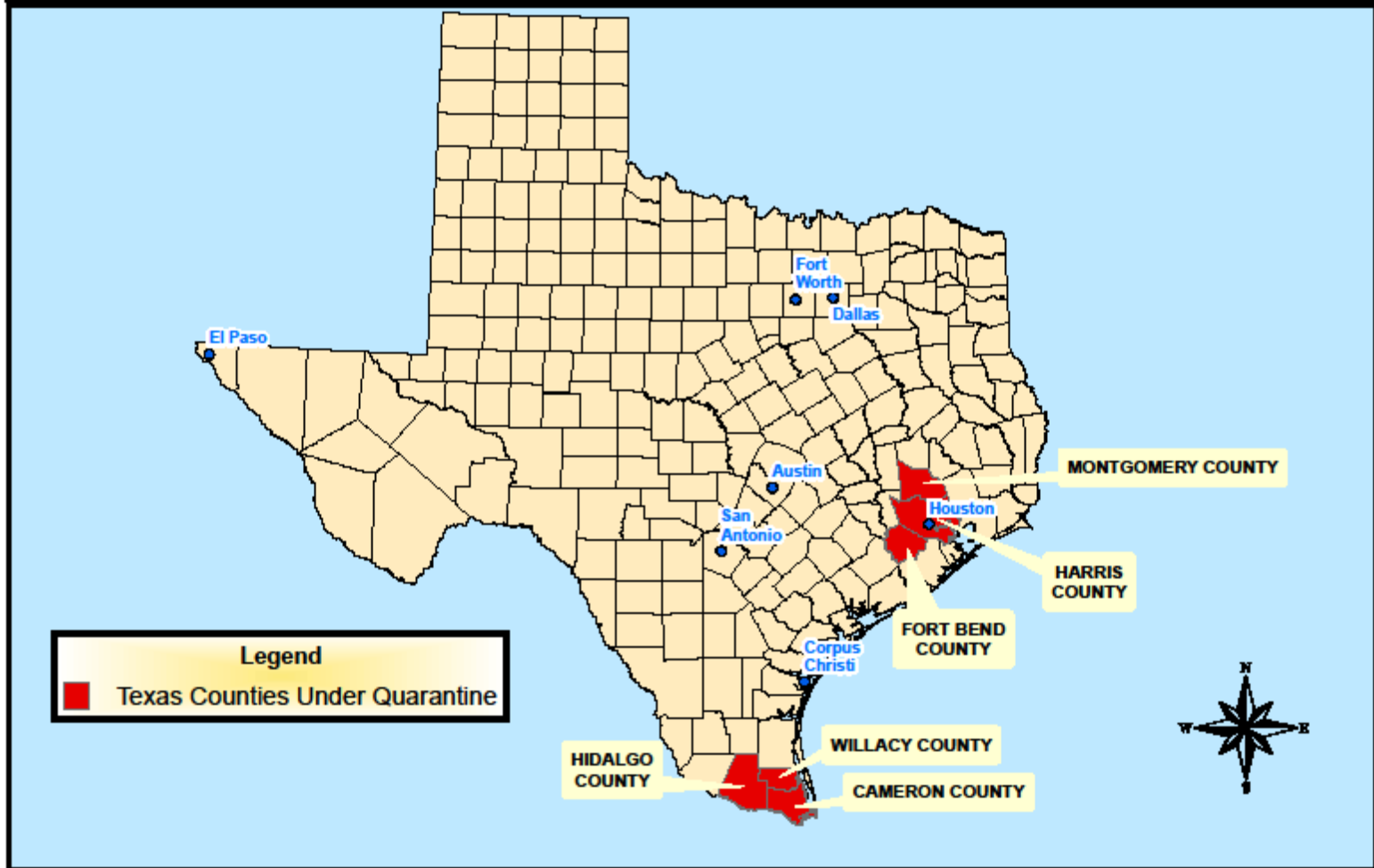
No. We cannot leave the quarantine area with citrus.

I buy citrus in Corpus Cristi. Can I bring it home to Raymondville?



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

# Texas Citrus Greening Quarantine



No. Nothing enters the Citrus Zone.

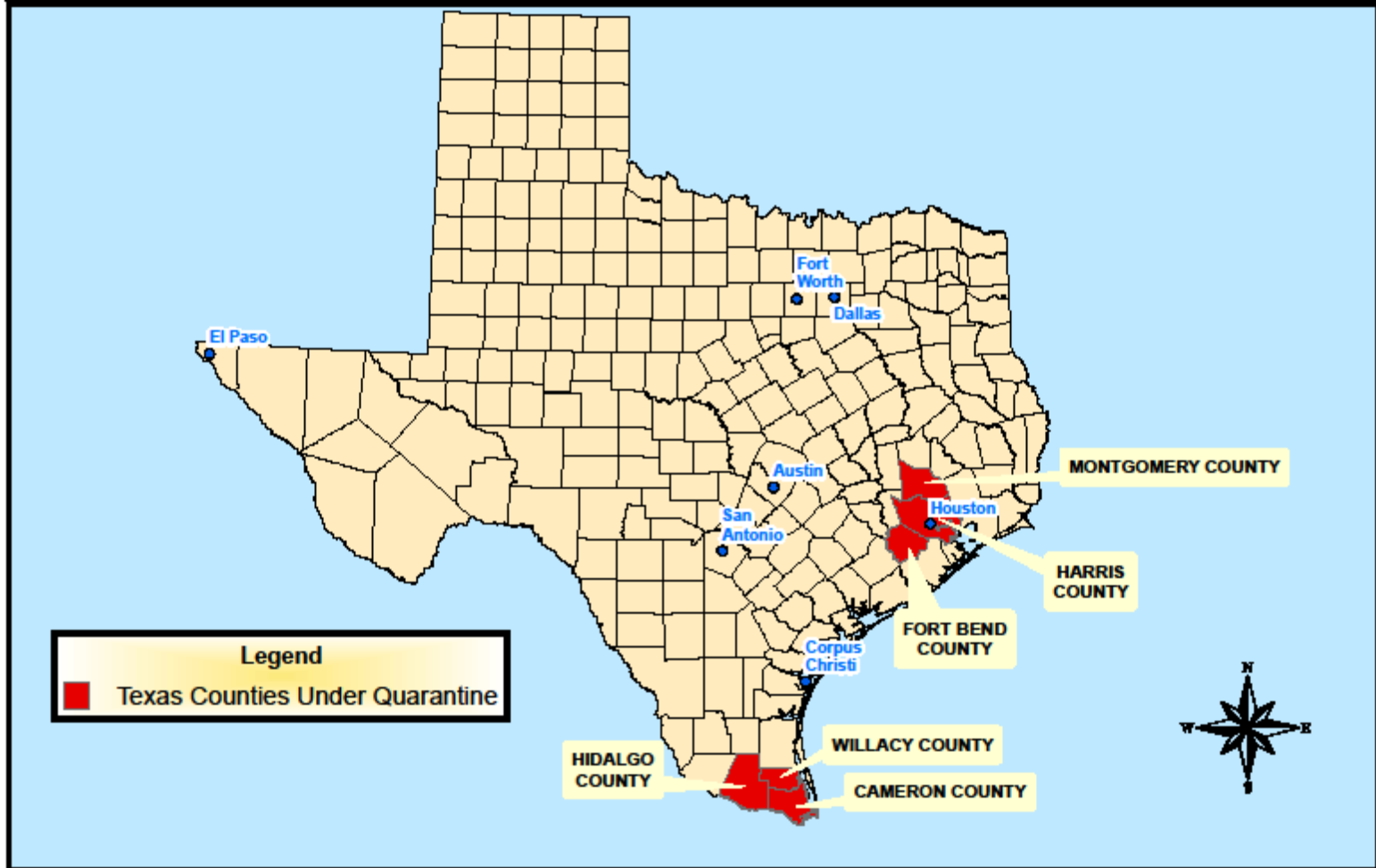


I buy citrus in Galveston. I want to go home to Ft Worth via Houston. Is this allowable?



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# Texas Citrus Greening Quarantine



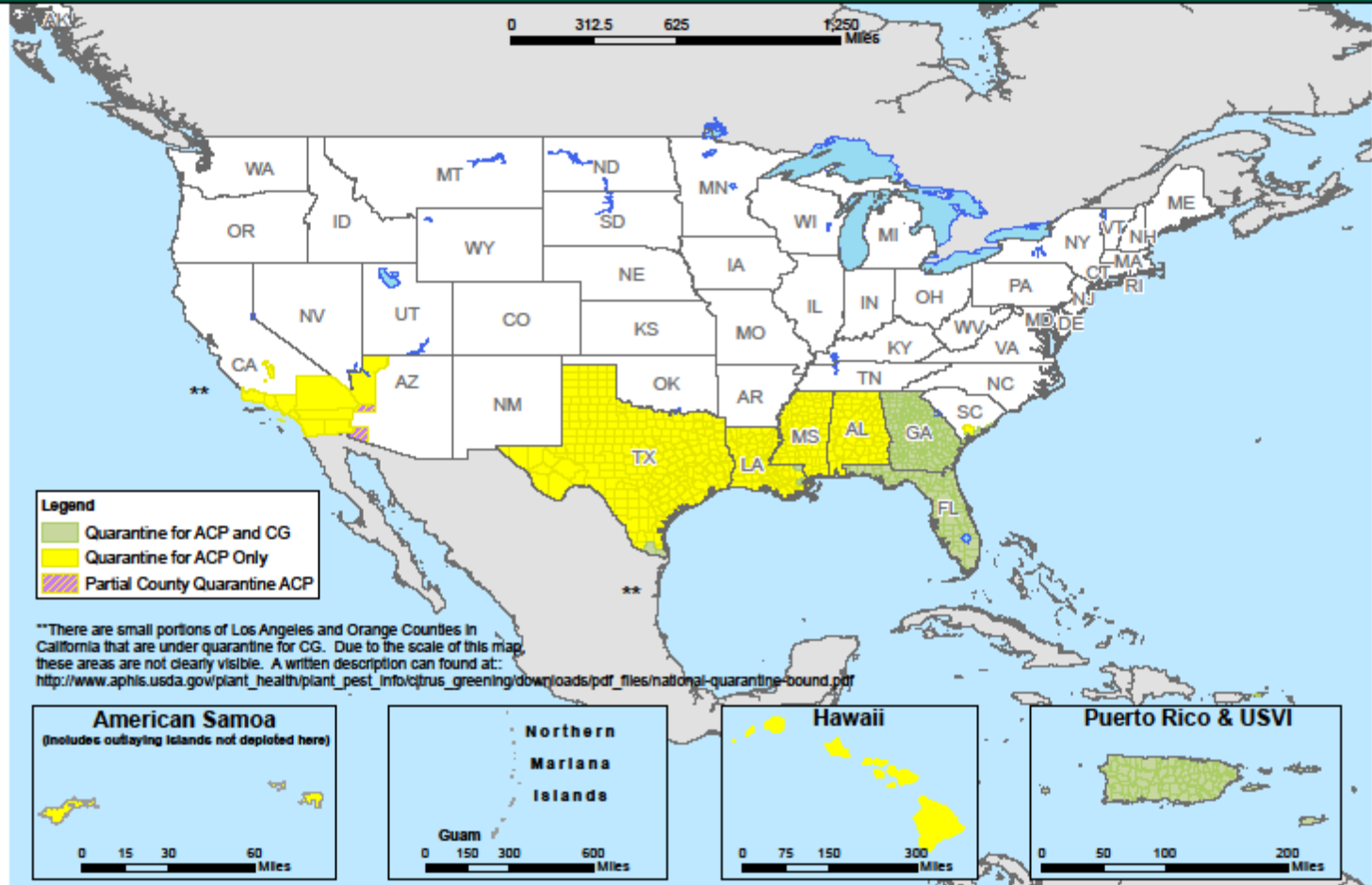
With special permits and a sealed vehicle this may be allowed. Stopping is brief with limitations to same day travel and no releasing the citrus to the outside elements. Even though this is a quarantine zone it is not the Citrus Zone.

I buy citrus in Lake Chuck, LA. Can I bring it into TX?



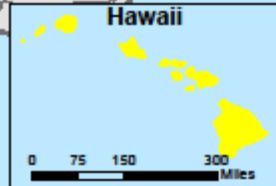
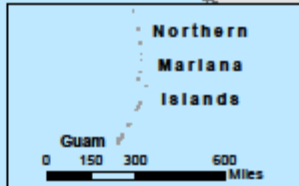
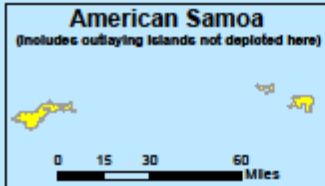
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# National Quarantine Boundaries for Asian Citrus Psyllid and Citrus Greening



- Legend**
- Quarantine for ACP and CG
  - Quarantine for ACP Only
  - Partial County Quarantine ACP

\*\*There are small portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties in California that are under quarantine for CG. Due to the scale of this map, these areas are not clearly visible. A written description can found at: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/citrus\\_greening/downloads/pdf\\_files/national-quarantine-bound.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus_greening/downloads/pdf_files/national-quarantine-bound.pdf)



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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984  
Datum: WGS 1984  
Date: 5/22/2014  
Data Source: USDA/APHIS PPQ, ESRI



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No. Nothing in or out of Texas or any other state for citrus.