

FOR INFORMATION
DA# 2006-19
May 3, 2006

SUBJECT: Federal Domestic Quarantine Order for Citrus Greening or (Huanglongbing), *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*; Interstate Movement Restrictions of Nursery Stock Hosts of both the Disease and Asian Citrus Psyllid

TO: STATE AND TERRITORY AGRICULTURAL REGULATORY OFFICIALS

On September 16, 2005, APHIS-PPQ announced "New Federal Restrictions to Prevent Movement of Citrus Greening," (DA# 2005-30) subsequent to the identification of the first U.S. detection of citrus greening caused by the bacterium, *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) has established quarantined counties and areas for this disease and imposed restrictions governing the intrastate movement of certain host material. PPQ is providing details of its parallel restrictions in the enclosed Federal Domestic Quarantine Order pertaining to Broward, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach Counties and to portions of Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Sarasota, and St. Lucie Counties in Florida. The location of quarantined areas and other information from FDACS about the disease and the vector may be found at: <http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/chrp/greening/citrusgreening.html>.

In order to move nursery plants out of the quarantine counties or areas, a compliance agreement has been developed by FDACS and APHIS. The agreement specifies controls on and treatments of ornamental hosts of the Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri*, the insect vector of the pathogen. For intrastate movement, a State compliance agreement will specify treatments and conditions for movement, and a State certificate will accompany shipments. For interstate movement of these psyllid hosts from nurseries, APHIS' compliance agreements that specify treatments and other conditions for the movement of plants must be used, a State certificate/limited permit will accompany shipments, and movement will only be allowed to non-citrus growing states. Movement of psyllid hosts is prohibited to the citrus growing States of Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Texas, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Movement of citrus greening disease hosts is prohibited outside the quarantine area. FDACS and PPQ anticipate *Murraya paniculata* is likely to be proven as a host of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, and FDACS has strongly recommended nurseries to consider curtailing future inventories of *Murraya* plants which could be impacted by regulations that prevent its movement into and out of Florida. PPQ concurs with the recommendation.

/s/ John H. Payne for

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine

Enclosures:

- Federal Domestic Quarantine Order
Huang Long Bing (Citrus Greening)
- New Federal Restrictions to Prevent Movement of Citrus Greening SPRO
(DA# 2005-30)

FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE ORDER HUANG LONG BING (CITRUS GREENING)

The purpose and goal of this order is to prevent the spread of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* through regulatory authority provided by Section 412(a) of the Plant Protection Act of June 20, 2000, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 7712(a), which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant part, or article if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the dissemination of a plant pest within the United States.

The Administrator of APHIS considers it necessary, in order to prevent the dissemination of *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, to establish restrictions on the interstate movement of nursery stock from regulated areas in Florida as described in this Federal Order.

Huanglongbing, (HLB), or citrus greening, a highly injurious disease of citrus caused by the bacterium *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*, was first detected in Miami-Dade County, Florida. On September 16, 2005, APHIS imposed restrictions on the interstate movement of all *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* host plant material, and Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*) host plant material, from within the quarantined area, in order to prevent the artificial spread of this disease (see attached memorandum to STATE AND TERRITORY AGRICULTURAL REGULATORY OFFICIALS, DA#2005-30; also found at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ep/citrus_greening/pdf_files/spro2005-30.pdf)

Regulated Articles: Hosts of Huanglongbing (*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*).

The following hosts are prohibited to be shipped or moved outside the quarantine area, including all live plants, budwood, and cuttings of: *Aeglopsis chevalieri*, *Balsamocitrus dawei*, *Calodendrum capense*, x *Citrofortunella microcarpa*, x *Citroncirus webberi*, *Citrus spp.*, *Clausena indica*, *C. lansium*, *Fortunella spp.*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Microcitrus australasica*, *Murraya koenigii*, *Poncirus trifoliata*, *Severinia buxifolia*, *Swinglea glutinosa*, *Toddalia lanceolata* and *Triphasia trifolia*.

Regulated Articles: Hosts of the Asian citrus psyllid, (*Diaphorina citri*). The following hosts for the insect vector require regulatory treatments before interstate movement is allowed outside the quarantine area. This includes all live plants, budwood, and cuttings of: *Aegle marmelos*, *Afraegle gabonensis*, *Afraegle paniculata*, *Atalantia spp.*, *Citropsis gillettiana*, *Citropsis schweinfurthii*, *Clausena anisum-olens*, *Clausena excavate*, *Eremocitrus glauca*, *Eromocitrus hybrid*, *Merrillia caloxylon*, *Microcitrus australis*, *Microcitrus papuana*, *Microcitronella*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Naringi crenulata*, *Pamburus missionis*, *Toddalia asiatica*, *Vepris lanceolata*, and *Zanthoxylum fagara*.

Movement is allowed to any state or territory except Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Texas, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Quarantined Area

All of Broward, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach Counties, and portions of Collier, DeSoto, Hendry, Sarasota, and St. Lucie Counties, Florida. The location of quarantined areas may be found at:

<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/chrp/greening/citrusgreening.html>

Compliance Agreements

Persons or firms engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles are required to enter into a compliance agreement in order to move regulated articles. A Federal compliance agreement with APHIS is required for interstate movement, and a State compliance agreement with FDACS is required for intrastate movement. In addition, they must agree to handle, pack, process, treat, and move regulated articles in accordance with this Federal Order; to use all permits and certificates in accordance with instructions; and to maintain and offer for inspection such records as may be required.

Persons or firms under compliance agreements are responsible for treatments of all regulated articles for the control of psyllids. For treatments, they must use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved product labeled for use in nurseries and follow the product label; its applicable directions and; restrictions and precautions, including statements pertaining to Worker Protection Standards. Requirements for treatments include:

- Chemical management of the Asian citrus psyllid on ornamental host plants in nurseries requires that all regulated articles must be treated with a drench containing imidacloprid as the active ingredient 30 days prior to shipping and be treated with a foliar spray with a product containing either acetamiprid, chlorpyrifos, or fenpropathrin as the active ingredient 10 days prior to movement. Examples of EPA-approved products labeled for use in nurseries for psyllid control can be found at:
<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/chrp/greening/citrusgreening.html>
- All plants which have been treated in accordance with this agreement must be inspected and found free of the Asian citrus psyllid within 72 hours prior to shipping.
- Shipments will either be certified by an authorized representative of FDACS or APHIS, or self-certified by persons under compliance agreements, with monitoring and auditing by FDACS or APHIS.
- Shipments will not be authorized for distribution to the following citrus producing states or territories: Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, Texas, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

State Certificate/Federal Limited Permit

An inspector will issue a state certificate with a Federal limited permit stamp for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that the shipment has been treated in accordance with this Federal Order. State certificates without a Federal limited permit stamp will be used for intrastate movement of a regulated article.

FOR INFORMATION
DA# 2005-30
September 16, 2005

SUBJECT: New Federal Restrictions to Prevent Movement of Citrus Greening

TO: STATE AND TERRITORY AGRICULTURAL REGULATORY
OFFICIALS

On September 2, 2005, APHIS confirmed the findings of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) that identified the first U.S. detection of citrus greening caused by the bacterium, *Liberibacter asiaticus*. The disease was detected through the APHIS-FDACS' Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program (CAPS). FDACS has imposed regulations governing the movement of certain material from Miami-Dade County. PPQ is imposing similar restrictions to support our combined efforts to prevent movement of citrus greening disease from infested areas, effectively immediately.

All ornamental citrus psyllid host plant material in addition to all citrus is quarantined and prohibited from movement out of Miami-Dade County. A compliance agreement is being developed in conjunction with FDACS that will include recommended controls and treatments for the citrus psyllid. These treatments will allow for citrus psyllid host plant material (other than citrus) from Miami-Dade County to be shipped within the State of Florida and to non-citrus, producing states. The certification process for host plants of *L. asiaticus* is more complex and will take more time to develop certification procedures. For all other counties, the interstate shipping (shipments outside the State of Florida) of all citrus psyllid host plants (including citrus) is permitted, except to citrus-producing states (Arizona, California, Louisiana, Texas, and Puerto Rico). If citrus greening disease is detected in additional counties, the regulations established for Miami-Dade County will be applied. The current citrus canker quarantine areas remain in effect; these quarantines prohibit the movement of citrus out of the quarantine area.

The *L. asiaticus* and citrus psyllid host lists are posted on the Florida Division of Plant Industry website at: <http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/citrusgreening.html>. The most common hosts of both *L. asiaticus* and the citrus psyllid are: *Citrus* and citrus relatives, *Murraya spp.* (Orange Jasmine, 'Lakeview', Curry Leaf, etc.), *Triphasia trifolia* (Lime Berry), *Fortunella spp.*, *Clausenia spp.* (Wampi) and *Severinia buxifolia* (Chinese Box-Orange). *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Jack Fruit) is another common host of the citrus psyllid but has not yet been identified as a host of *L. asiaticus*.

Citrus greening disease is considered to be one of the most serious citrus diseases in the world. The bacteria are transmitted primarily by insect vectors (citrus psyllid). The citrus psyllid was first detected in Florida in 1998 and has since been detected throughout the state.

State and Federal officials have implemented a unified command response and are presently assessing the extent of the disease in Florida citrus through a comprehensive survey of the area. Teams of experts, including scientists, State and Federal agricultural officials and academia, have been established to quickly mobilize a response. Because of the threat this disease poses to the Nation's citrus, federal, and State agricultural officials have had on-going discussions planning for the appropriate detection and response initiatives that would need to be employed if and when the disease was identified in the United States. The early detection of the disease by FDACS and APHIS/CAPS and the citrus greening survey is the result of these pre-planning activities.

/s/ John Payne for

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator
Plant Protection and Quarantine