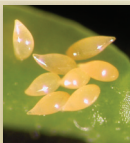


ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID

LIFE CYCLE



Eggs

Yellow/orange, almond-shaped eggs are often tucked inside crevices and leaf folds



Nymph

Nymphs move slowly, can't fly, and are difficult to see

Grayish-tan bodies with brown markings and mottled, brown wings

The last two segments of their antennae are black



Adult

Adults are gnat-sized, about one-eighth of an inch long

When approached, they jump or fly

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Visible ACPs or their waxy secretions
- Yellow shoots
- Twig dieback
- Stunted, sparsely foliated trees that may bloom off season
- Lopsided, bitter, hard fruit with small, dark aborted seeds
- Fruit that remains green even when ripe
- Asymmetrical blotchy mottling of leaves



Nymphs produce waxy, white excretions

THE HARM IT CAUSES

The ACP causes serious damage to citrus plants and citrus plant relatives. Burned tips and twisted leaves result from an infestation on new growth. ACPs are also carriers of the bacterium that causes citrus greening disease, spreading the disease to healthy citrus plants. Citrus greening is one of the most serious citrus plant diseases in the world. Once a tree is infected, there is no cure.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **Do not move** homegrown citrus fruit or plants across State lines.
- **Only buy citrus fruit or trees from shippers who comply with Federal quarantine restrictions.** Ask vendors whether their products are in compliance with Federal quarantines.
- **Allow authorized agricultural** workers access to your property to inspect for the ACP.
- **Report** any sighting of this pest at HungryPests.com.

For more information visit:

HUNGRYPESTS.COM



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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