



BEWARE OF ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID (*ACP*) AND CITRUS GREENING (*HLB*)

What is Asian Citrus Psyllid (*ACP*)?

- A tiny insect pest, 3-4mm long, mottled brown, with wings (A).
- Attacks citrus types: grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin, orange.
- Feeds on leaves and shoots, causes curled leaves, stunted growth, dieback, and poor fruit.

What is Citrus Greening (*HLB*)?

- A serious bacterial disease of citrus.
- No cure exists.
- Infected trees usually die within 5 years.
- All citrus varieties are at risk.
- Only way to protect citrus is to stop *ACP* and remove infected trees.

How to Spot *ACP*?

- Look for small, brown insects sitting at a 45° angle on leaves.
- Nymphs are yellow-orange and produce white wax (B).



Credit: Douglas L. Caldwell, UF/IFAS



Credit: Mike Lewis, Center of Invasive Species Research, UC (Riverside).



Credit: Grahame Jackson, Pestnet

Signs of damage:

- Curled leaves (C)
- Deformed shoots (C)
- Stunted growth
- Flower and fruit drop



Credit: Douglas L. Caldwell, UF/IFAS



Credit: H.D. Catling, Bugwood.org



Report ACP or Citrus Greening
BAF - HQ (Suva) Ph: 3312512 / 5994
or MoAW – HQ (Suva) Ph: 3383583 / 1523
or visit your nearest BAF or MoAW office



Early detection saves our citrus trees!
Protect your farm, protect Fiji.

SYMPTOMS OF Citrus Greening (HLB)

- Leaves and shoots:
- Yellow shoots
- Irregular yellow-green patches (D)
- Leaf drop and branch dieback (E)
- Flowers and fruits:
- Unseasonal flowering
- Excessive flower drop before fruit sets
- Fruits: small, misshaped, bitter-tasting
- Brown, deformed seeds
- Yellow-green rind when ripe (F)
- Early/excessive fruit drop

What Should You Do (Management)

1. Inspect citrus trees every month for ACP or HLB symptoms.
2. Report immediately to Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) or Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways (MoAW) if you see ACP or unusual citrus symptoms.
3. Do not move infested citrus plants, leaves, or fruits between villages, towns, or farms.
4. Work with authorities (BAF & MoAW) when traps are placed, inspections are done, or treatments are recommended.
5. Remove neglected trees – old or uncared trees can harbour pests.
6. Control ants – they protect ACP from natural enemies.
7. Use insecticides wisely – sprays such as Bifenthrin, Malathion, or Spinosad may be used during citrus flush periods. Rotate products to avoid resistance. (Ask agriculture officer for advice.)

