Citrus greening, also known as Huanglongbing, is a devastating bacterial disease affecting U.S. citrus production. Already prevalent in large parts of Asia and Africa, the disease first arrived in Florida in 2005. The vector for the disease is the Asian citrus psyllid, which spreads the disease as it feeds on the leaves and stems of citrus trees, eventually rendering their fruit unsuitable for consumption and then killing the tree. Because symptoms of the disease don’t appear for two or more years, the disease often spreads undetected.

HOW THE DISEASE SPREADS
Asian citrus psyllid vectors the bacterium, Candidatus Liberibacter, which is the source of citrus greening.1

Disease spreads when an infected psyllid feeds on a healthy tree and transmits the bacterium.1

A GROWING THREAT
is the number of U.S. states and territories—including Florida, California and Texas—where citrus greening has been discovered.4

is the number of U.S. states and territories where Asian citrus psyllids have been found.4

Case Study:
IMPACTS ON FLORIDA
100% of commercial citrus-producing counties in Florida have confirmed cases of citrus greening.1

$4.6 billion is the estimated loss to the state’s citrus industry for the decade ending with the 2015/2016 growing season.5

DAMAGE TO CITRUS TREES
Yellow mottling and damage to leaves1

Mishapen, bitter fruit that doesn’t ripen6

Blocked flow of nutrients in tree’s phloem6

AVERAGE LIFESPAN
3-5 years or less is the average lifespan of trees infected with citrus greening.1 But experts recommend prompt removal of all trees infected with citrus greening to reduce its spread.8

MANAGING CITRUS GREENING
Minecto® Pro insecticide has two complementary active ingredients, cyantraniliprole and abamectin, which have proven effective in providing extended residual control of the Asian citrus psyllid and other pests.

FIELD RESULTS
Asian citrus psyllid control (nymphs)

Asian citrus psyllid control (adults)