Thirty Fruitful Years of Certified Farmer's Markets Experience, and Growing

2009
Los Angeles County Crop and Livestock Report

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DON'T BUG ME

Don't bring uninspected fruit into California...please.

Los Angeles County is home to over 10 million people, many of whom have roots in other countries near and far. Of course, our county also hosts millions of tourists annually. "Tourism Season" can increase exotic pest introductions, but our inviting climate makes it "Pest Season" year round. Our pest data is a reflection of these realities.

Kurt E. Floren
Agricultural Commissioner
Director of Weights and Measures

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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County of Los Angeles

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2009 CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

The total gross value of agricultural crops and commodities produced in Los Angeles County during 2009 was $189,560,000. This value reflects a 16.2% decrease from the 2008 total of $226,191,000.

The recession, drought, and the decline in home construction had detrimental effects on California nursery businesses. Landscapers, municipalities, and homeowners reduced spending on nursery products, with statewide sales dropping by 17.5%. In Los Angeles County, nursery production values were down by 13.25%. A decrease in field acreage and greenhouse growing areas also resulted in lower sales.

In Los Angeles County, the weak economy decreased almost all areas of production. Root vegetable crop acreage decreased by 47.5%, while values of other vegetable crops such as herbs, table greens, and vine crops experienced some increases in production values.

The increase in the total value of indoor foliage plants, cut flowers, and decoratives is somewhat a result of an increase in consumer demand and prices. Wine grape production yields increased over last year, as did value, by over 50%.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to each of the producers and individuals who provided information for this report. My thanks are extended to the skilled and dedicated people of this Department who continue to do an excellent job in serving and protecting the agricultural community and in compiling these important statistics.

Respectfully submitted,

Kurt E. Floren
Agricultural Commissioner/
Director of Weights and Measures

Protecting Consumers and the Environment Since 1881
To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service

This annual publication presents statistical information on acreage, yield, and gross value of agricultural products produced in Los Angeles County. This is published in accordance with Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The production values in this report represent gross values and do not reflect the cost of production, net income, or loss to producers.

Direct Marketing Consistently Brings Agriculture Into The City

The term "certified" in the phrase "Certified Farmers' Markets" has particular meaning. It signifies that the produce is brought to the market straight from the farm, either by the farmer personally or by an employee of that grower. Only California-grown produce may be certified. Our inspectors visit and certify participating farms growing crops locally. We inspect the Certified Farmers Markets (CFMs) and review all cerfication papers for accuracy, thereby certifying that the farmers are only selling what they, themselves, have grown.

This direct marketing of crops has been an incredible success in Los Angeles County. Our first CFM, the first in California, opened in Gardena in 1979 and is still operating today. Thirty years later, there are well over a hundred CFMs throughout the county, most operating year-round. The popularity of CFMs with consumers has made them more popular with growers.

Until 1977, regulations required all farmers to adhere to specific packing, container, size, and labeling requirements for their produce if they were going to ship and sell it anywhere other than the farm location where it was grown. To sell their fruits, vegetables, nuts, flowers, and other plants, the only available options were to sell them on-site or sell them into an increasingly-layered system where, after passing through many hands, the material would wind up in a restaurant, supermarket, or a retail store.

After the state legislature passed the Direct Marketing Act, Governor Jerry Brown signed it into law in 1978. A great deal of growth in the program was experienced after the Southland Farmers Market Association was established in 1983 to promote and support existing CFMs.

Market management is a very important component in operating CFMs. CFMs can only be established by one of three entities: a certified producer, a nonprofit, or a local government. Market managers, who oversee the daily operations, provide marketing expertise to producers and help to verify that producers are complying with all applicable laws, regulations, and market rules.

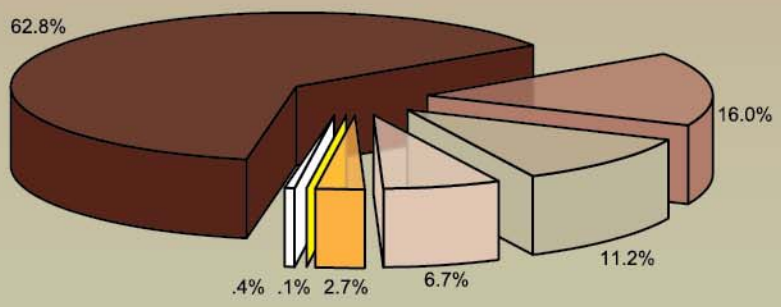
Some market venues attract more than just certified producers. Other entrepreneurs have populated adjacent, concurrent open air-fair-type events, attracting food and craft vedonrs and street entertainers. Thus, a sense of community is created where neighbors chat with neighbors as they examine the freshest produce they ll find anywhere other than their own backyards, often at very reasonable prices.

Growers receive the benefits of selling directly to consumers, thus getting direct feedback on quality and variety, desires of the buying public, and avoiding issues with intermediaries. Consumers get to meet the people who grow the produce they enjoy, something that can be very important to the agricultural industry as urbanization removes more and more of the population from understanding the challenges faced by farmers. Certified Farmers Markets play a key role in preserving the rich agricultural heritage and ongoing success of California agriculture.

Million Dollar Commodities

1.	Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	$71,698,000	8.	Grapes	$4,702,000
2.	Root Vegetables	$25,085,000	9.	Indoor Plants, Flowering	$2,564,000
3.	Bedding Plants	$22,965,000	10.	Strawberries	$2,215,000
4.	Orchard Fruit	$12,763,000	11.	Vine Crops	$1,864,000
5.	Alfalfa Hay	$8,636,000	12.	Ground Covers	$1,570,000
6.	Dairy & Livestock	$5,154,000	13.	Grain Hay	$1,535,000
7.	Indoor Plants, Foliage	$4,879,000			

- Nursery Products
- Vegetable Crops
- Fruits and Nuts
- Field Crops
- Livestock Production
- Apiary and Forest Products
- Cut Flowers & Decoratives



SUMMARY

Commodity	2008	2009
Nursery Products	$137,308,000	$119,105,000
Cut Flowers & Decoratives	$671,000	$810,000
Fruits and Nuts	$20,996,000	$21,252,000
Vegetable Crops	$44,155,000	$30,357,000
Field Crops	$14,185,000	$12,624,000
Livestock Production	$7,839,000	$5,154,000
Apiary	$1,021,000	$246,000
Forest Products	$16,000	$12,000
TOTAL	$226,191,000	$189,560,000

Nursery Products

Item	Year	Green House Square Feet	Field Acres	Total Value	
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	2009	3,681,000	1,228	$71,698,000	▼
	2008	3,614,000	1,577	$81,142,000	
Bedding Plants	2009	1,287,000	102	$22,965,000	▼
	2008	1,359,000	138	$31,970,000	
Indoor Plants, Flowering	2009	545,000	1	$2,564,000	▼
	2008	501,000	0	$3,311,000	
Indoor Plants, Foliage	2009	278,000	2	$4,879,000	▲
	2008	340,000	8	$2,910,000	
Ground Covers	2009	205,000	26	$1,570,000	▼
	2008	156,000	26	$1,927,000	
Miscellaneous *	2009	296,000	802	$15,429,000	▼
	2008	182,000	764	$16,048,000	
* Includes perennials, vegetable plants, bonsai plants, orchids, sod, palm trees, and cacti.					
TOTAL	2009	6,292,000	2,161	$119,105,000	▼
	2008	6,152,000	2,513	$137,308,000	

Cut Flowers & Decoratives

Item	Year	Green House Square Feet	Field Acres	Total Value	
Miscellaneous *	2009	35,000	77	$810,000	▲
	2008	384,000	70	$671,000	

* Includes lilacs, pompoms, freesias, fruit blossoms, mums, snapdragons, yarrow, delphiniums, Christmas trees, and other miscellaneous flowers.

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value	
Strawberries	**2009**	**101**	**9.5**	**956**	**Ton**	**$2,317**	**$2,215,000**	▲
	2008	107	8.3	890		$2,330	$2,074,000	
Avocados	**2009**	**80**	**.6**	**50**	**Ton**	**$1,749**	**$87,000**	▼
	2008	81	3.0	243		$1,100	$267,000	
Cherries	**2009**	**152**	**1.2**	**183**	**Ton**	**$4,000**	**$732,000**	▼
	2008	150	1.3	195		$4,000	$784,000	
Apples	**2009**	**130**	**3.0**	**390**	**Ton**	**$1,300**	**$507,000**	▼
	2008	131	3.0	392		$1,298	$509,000	
Grapes	**2009**	**370**	**3.7**	**1,355**	**Ton**	**$3,470**	**$4,702,000**	▲
	2008	400	3.1	1,250		$2,214	$2,768,000	
Orchard Fruit	**2009**	**1,072**	Includes nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, oranges, tangerines, apricots, lemons, and grapefruits.				**$12,763,000**	▼
	2008	1,075					$14,233,000	
Miscellaneous	**2009**	**52**	Includes figs, pistachios, raspberries, other miscellaneous fruit, and nut crops.				**$246,000**	▼
	2008	82					$361,000	
TOTAL	**2009**	**1,957**	FRUIT & NUT CROPS				**$21,252,000**	▲
	2008	2,026					$20,996,000	

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value	
Root Vegetables	**2009**	**3,601**	Includes dry onions, carrots, potatoes, radishes, beets, turnips, and other root vegetables.				**$25,085,000**	▼
	2008	6,872					$41,221,000	
Herbs	**2009**	**12**	Includes cilantro, parsley, chives, mint, thyme, and other herb vegetables.				**$718,000**	▲
	2008	19					$501,000	
Table Greens	**2009**	**10**	Includes spinach, kale, oriental specialties, and lettuce.				**$301,000**	▲
	2008	9					$122,000	
Vine Crops	**2009**	**132**	Includes cucumbers, green beans, melons, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, watermelons, and zucchini.				**$1,864,000**	▲
	2008	111					$1,268,000	
Miscellaneous	**2009**	**326**	Includes bell peppers, cacti, celery, chard, sweet corn, green onions, Mexican onions, and other miscellaneous.				**$2,389,000**	▲
	2008	205					$1,043,000	
TOTAL	**2009**	**4,081**	VEGETABLE CROPS				**$30,357,000**	▼
	2008	7,216					$44,155,000	

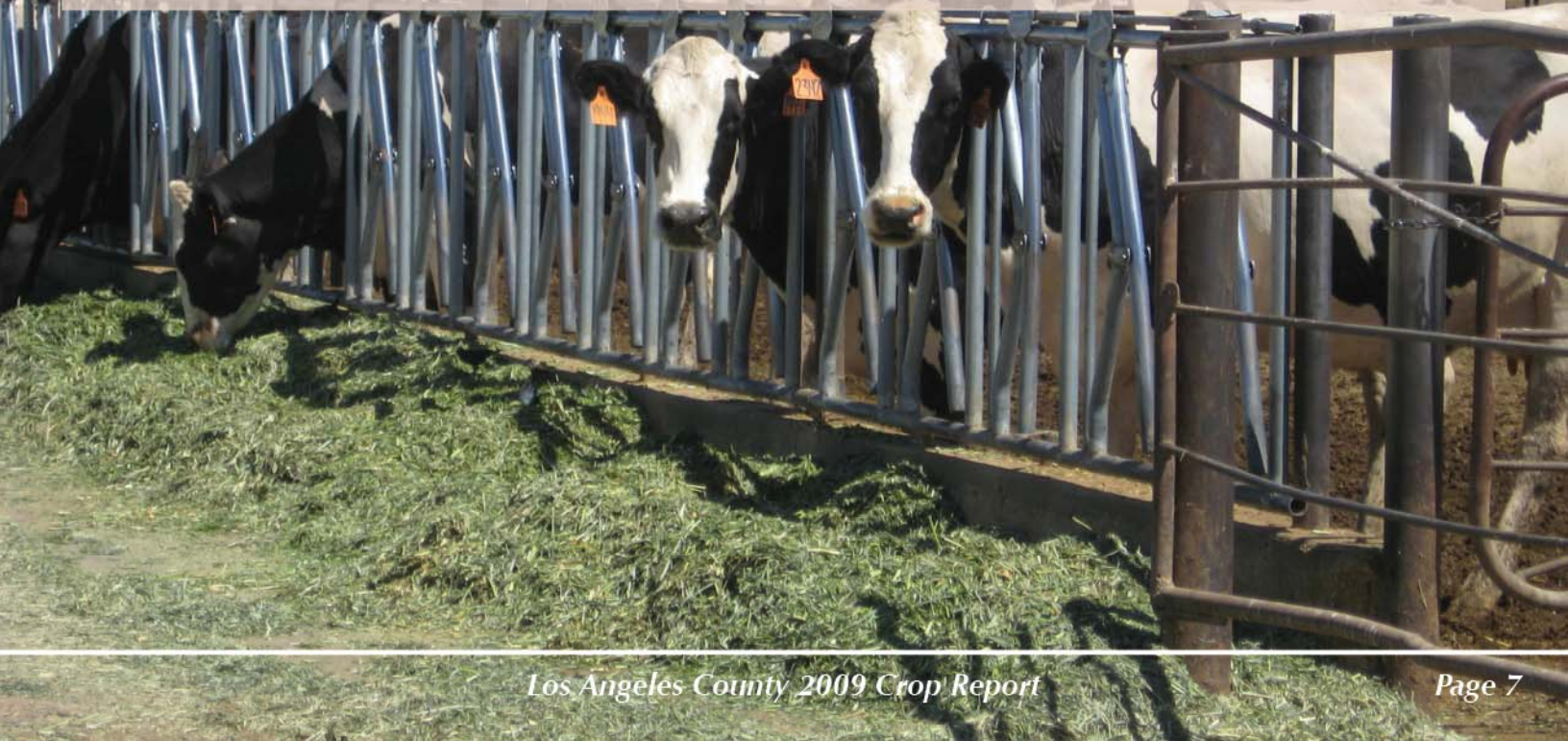
Field Crops

Item	Year	Acreage	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value	
Alfalfa Hay	**2009**	**7,044**	**8.3**	**58,662**	**Ton**	**$147**	**$8,636,000**	▼
	2008	5,698	8.5	48,353		$214	$10,359,000	
Grain Hay	**2009**	**4,868**	**2.8**	**13,714**	**Ton**	**$112**	**$1,535,000**	▼
	2008	3,504	3.5	12,246		$190	$2,322,000	
Rangeland	**2009**	**47,400**					**$930,000**	▲
	2008	46,200					$735,000	
Miscellaneous	**2009**	**3,784 ***					** **$1,523,000**	▲
	2008	1,385 *					** $769,000	
TOTAL	**2009**	**15,696 *****					**$12,624,000**	▼
	2008	10,587 ***					$14,185,000	

* Acreage excludes stubble.
** Value includes irrigated pasture, sudan hay, oat hay, and grazing privileges on stubble.
*** Excluding rangeland and stubble.

Dairy & Livestock

Item	Year		Total Value	
	2009	Includes dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, goats, chickens, milk, goat milk, eggs, etc.	**$5,154,000**	▼
	2008		$7,839,000	



Item	Year		Total Value
Firewood *	**2009**		**$12,000** ▼
	2008		$16,000

* Figures obtained from USDA Forest Services, Angeles National Forest.

Forest Products

Apiary

Item	Year	Production	Unit	Value Per Unit	Total Value
Honey	**2009**	**121,960**	**Lb.**	**$1.89**	**$205,000** ▼
	2008	217,110		$3.77	$819,000
Beeswax	**2009**	**3,096**	**Lb.**	**$2.58**	**$8,000** ▲
	2008	192		$3.65	$1,000
Miscellaneous	**2009**				**$33,000** ▲
	2008				$201,000
TOTAL	**2009**				**$246,000** ▼
	2008				$1,021,000

ORGANIC FARMING STATISTICS

CROPS	ESTIMATED ACRES 2009	2008
Apples	0.36	0.51
Apricots	7.5	8
Avocados	20	18
Cactus Pears	5	3
Cherimoyas	1.05	1
Cherries	2.25	0.25
Citrus	24.07	24
Grapes	.95	28
Herbs (including sprouts)	3	3
Peaches	11.25	13.64
Pears	0.02	0
Persimmons	2	1
Pomegranates	1.13	1
Miscellaneous	1	1
Vegetables	30.60	28.60
TOTAL	**110.18**	**131.00**

Sustainable Agriculture Reporting

YEAR	FARMS	ACRES
2009	25	110.18
2008	17	131.00

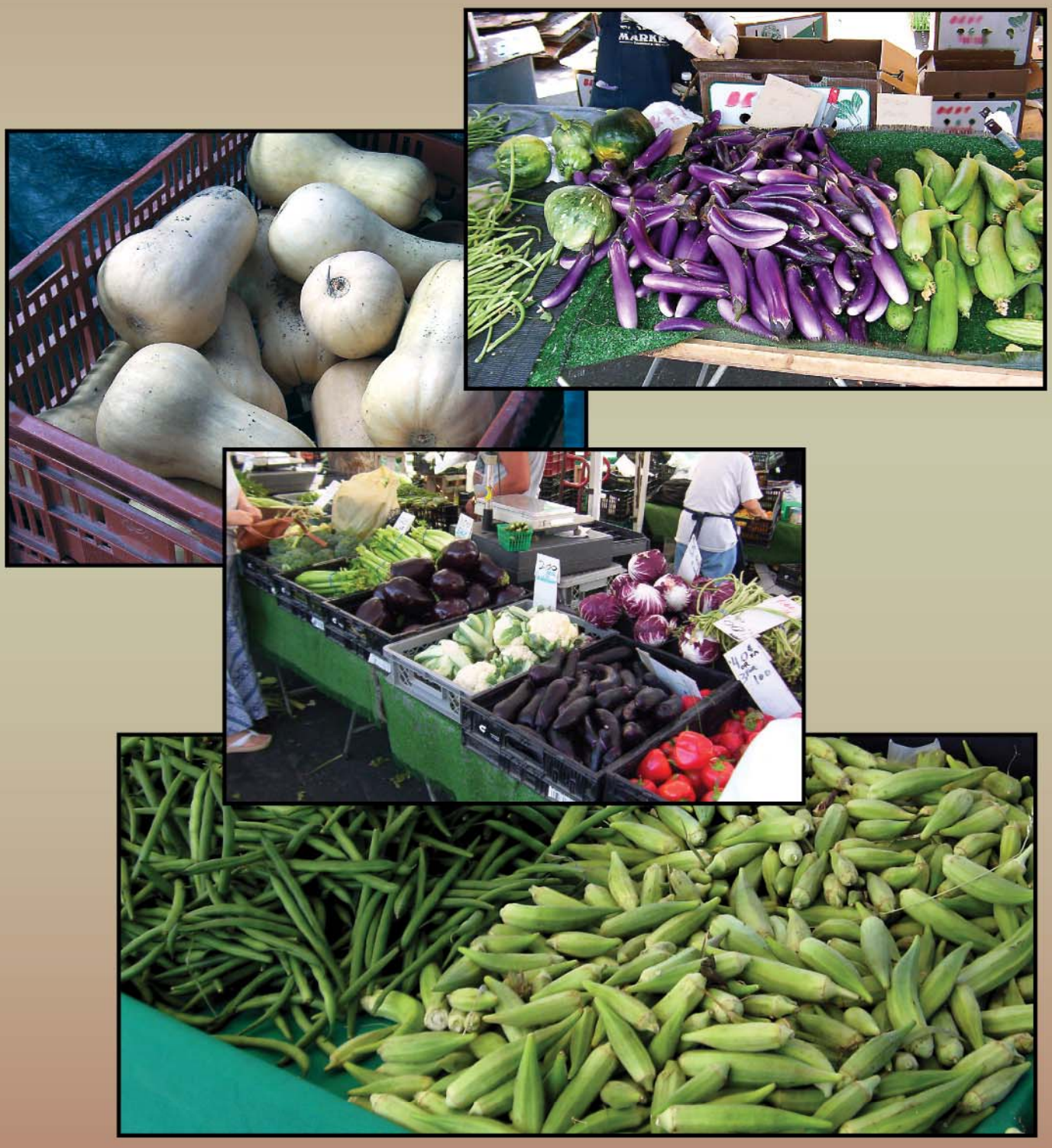
In Los Angeles County, Certified Farmers' Markets can be found year-round, any day of the week, and morning, noon, and night.

From Agoura Hills to Beverly Hills to Woodland Hills...

From Redondo Beach to Manhattan Beach to Long Beach...

From Santa Clarita to San Pedro, from Malibu to Pomona, from Northridge to Norwalk, from West Hollywood to East Los Angeles...

The people of Los Angeles County, all over the County, enjoy the bountiful harvest.



Pest Detection Activities

PEST	NUMBER OF TRAPS	SPECIMENS TRAPPED
Mexican Fruit Fly	4,973	0
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	5,010	3
Melon Fly	4,994	14
Oriental Fruit Fly	4,994	0
Striped Fruit Fly (traps shared with Melon Fly)		9
White Striped Fruit Fly (traps shared with Melon Fly)		8
Guava Fruit Fly (traps shared with Oriental Fruit Fly)		6
Gypsy Moth	2,159	0
Asian Gypsy Moth (traps shared with Gypsy Moth)		2
Japanese Beetle	3,080	1
Khapra Beetle	299	0
European Pine Shoot Moth	10	0
European Corn Borer	4	0
Light Brown Apple Moth	4,973	109
TOTAL	30,496	152

Pest Eradication Activities

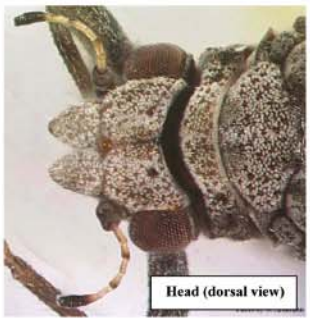
PEST	METHOD	SCOPE of PROGRAM
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Ground bait and increased sterile Mediterranean Fruit Fly release	1 treatment area
White Striped Fruit Fly	Ground bait and eradication traps	1 treatment area
Oriental Fruit Fly	Male Attractant Technique	1 treatment area
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Continued preventative program: sterile Medfly release county wide	Approximately 8.5 billion steriles released
Guava Fruit Fly	Male Attractant Technique	1 treatment area
Red Imported Fire Ant	Treatments completed Survey Work	1,004 properties 15,773 properties/4,337 acres

Biological Control Activities

PEST	AGENT / MECHANISM	SCOPE of PROGRAM
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Sterile Release	8,528,484,096 sterile flies released

Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST EXCLUSION VIOLATION	# of VIOLATIONS ISSUED
Infested/Presumed Infested	247
Markings	62
Burrowing and Reniform Nematodes	7
Light Brown Apple Moth	6
Proof of Ownership	4
Citrus Pests	15
Failure to Hold	20
Federal (Hawaiian) Quarantine	2
Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP)	15
Japanese Beetle	4
Mishandling	7
Plum Curculio and Blueberry Maggot	3
Red Imported Fire Ant	1
Ozonium Root Rot	2
Cedar Apple Rust	1
TOTAL	396



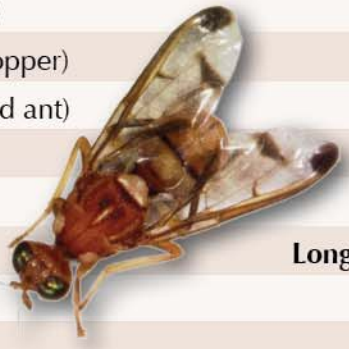
PEST INTERCEPTED *Genus species* (Common Name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
Agallia sp. (Leafhopper)	Cut foliage	Quar	9
Aleurodicus dispersus (Spiraling whitefly)	Cut foliage	Quar	11
Aleuroglandulus subtilis (Whitefly)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Aleurotrachelus sp. (Whitefly)	Cut foliage	Quar	3
Anoplolepis gracilipes (Long-legged ant)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Araecerus coffeae (Coffee bean weevil)	Basil	Quar	1
Aspidiotus destructor (Coconut scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	9
Atractomorpha sinensis (Slant-faced grasshopper)	Basil	Quar	5
Bagrada hilaris (Bagrada bug)	Broccoli/Alyssum	Pub	3
Boreioglycaspis melaleucae (Melaleuca psyllid)	Melaleuca	Pub	1
Bradybaena similaris (Snail)	Cut foliage	Quar	7
Camponotus sp. (Ant)	Dracaena	Quar	1
Ceroplastes rubens (Red wax scale)	Palm	Quar	2
Ceroplastes rusci (Fig wax scale)	Palm/Cut foliage	Quar	5
Ceroplastes stellifer (Stellate scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	9
Chlorophorus annularis (Coconut scale)	Bamboo	Pub	1

Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST INTERCEPTED *Genus species* (Common n	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
Chrysodeixis eriosoma (Green garden looper)	Cut foliage	Quar	16
Cinara sp. (Aphid)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Coccus viridis (Green scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Coccus sp. (Soft scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	6
Coptotermes sp. (Termite)	Basil	Quar	1
Crematogaster sp. (Ant)	Ginger	Quar	1
Curtomerus flavus (Longhorned beetle)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Diaphania nitidalis (Pickleworm)	Tindora	Quar	3
Diploptera punctata (Pacific beetle cockroach)	Cut foliage	Quar	3
Eleutherodactylus coqui (Coqui frog)	Palm	Quar	1
Elimaea punctifera (Katydid)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Empoasca sp. (Leafhopper)	Cut foliage	Quar	4
Eumerus figurans (Ginger maggot)	Ginger	Quar	4
Euschistus sp. (Stink bug)	Oregano	Quar	1
Ferrisia sp. (Mealybug)	Rambutan	Quar	1
Frankliniella tritici (Eastern flower thrips)	Mock-orange	Quar	1
Geococcus coffeae (Coffee root mealybug)	Palm	Quar	1
Geotomus pygmaeus (Burrowing bug)	Ginger	Quar	1
Gyponana germari (Leafhopper)	Cut foliage	Quar	19
Hemiberlesia palmae (Tropical palm scale)	Bay leaves	Quar	1
Heteropsylla sp. (Psyllid)	Basil	Quar	1
Homalodisca vitripennis (Glassy-winged sharpshooter - adults)	Nursery plants	Nurs	4717
Homalodisca vitripennis (Glassy-winged sharpshooter - eggs)	Nursery plants	Nurs	344
Ishnaspis longirostris (Black thread scale)	Rambutan	Quar	1
Kallitaxila granulata (Planthopper)	Cut foliage	Quar	29
Lepisiota sp. (Ant)	Longan	Quar	1
Lopholeucaspis cockerelli (Cockerell scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Meghimatium striatum (Slug)	Dracaena	Quar	3
Nipaecoccus sp. (Coconut mealybug)	Palm	Quar/Nurs	15
Nysius sp. (Lygaeid bug)	Cut foliage	Quar	26
Ochetellus glaber (Ant)	Cut foliage	Quar	4
Ophelimus sp. (Eucalyptus gall wasp)	Blue gum eucalyptus	Pub	3
Orchidophilus sp. (Weevil)	Basil	Quar	2
Paraleyrodes sp. (Whitefly)	Palm	Quar	1
Parmarion martensi (Semislug)	Cut foliage	Quar	1

Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST INTERCEPTED *Genus species* (Common name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
Pentarthrum sp. (Weevil)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Phaneroptera furcifera (Katydid)	Cut foliage	Quar	5
Pheidole megacephala (Big headed ant)	Cut foliage	Quar	14
Phenacoccus sp. (Mealybug)	Basil	Quar	1
Philephedra lutea (Soft scale)	Ginger	Quar	1
Pinnaspis buxi (Boxwood scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	16
Pinnaspis strachani (Lesser snow scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	4
Planococcus sp. (Mealybug)	Cut foliage	Quar	3
Platycorypha nigrivirga (Tipu psyllid)	Tipu tree	Pub	1
Poliaspis cycadis (Cycad poliaspis scale)	Sago palm	Nurs	1
Protaetia fusca (Mango flower beetle)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Pyriform scale)	Nurs/Cut flowers	Nurs/Quar	3
Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli (Magnolia white scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	6
Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi (Mealybug)	Basil	Quar	5
Pseudococcus lycopodii (Mealybug)	Lycopodium	Quar	1
Pseudococcus sp. (Mealybug)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Pseudomyrmex gracilis (Ant)	Protea	Quar	1
Pulvinaria psidii (Green shield scale)	Nursery plants	Nurs	2
Pulvinaria urbicola (Urban soft scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	1
Remaudiereana nigriceps (Lygaeid bug)	Ginger	Quar	1
Rhytidoporus indentatus (Negro bug)	Sweet potato	Quar	1
Ripersiella hibisci (Soil mealybug)	Palm	Quar	2
Saissetia sp. (Soft scale)	Protea	Quar	1
Scotinophara tarsalis (Stink bug)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Selenaspidus articulatus (Rufous scale)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Selitrichodes globulus (Blue gum eucalyptus gall wasp)	Eucalyptus	Pub	1
Semanotus bifasciatus (Longhorned beetle)	Fir furniture	Quar	1
Solenopsis geminata (Tropical fire ant)	Cut foliage	Quar	4
Sybra alternans (Longhorned beetle)	Cut foliage	Quar	2
Tarophagus colocasiae (Taro planthopper)	Ginger	Quar	1
Technomyrmex albipes (White footed ant)	Cut foliage	Quar	42
Tranes internatus (Weevil)	Cycad	Nurs	1
Trialeurodes sp. (Whitefly)	Bay leaves	Quar	1
Trigonidomorpha sjostedti (Cricket)	Longan/Sweet potato	Quar	7
Veronicella sp. (Slug)	Cut foliage	Quar	6
Wasmannia auropunctata (Ant)	Ginger	Quar	2



Pest Exclusion Activities

PEST INTERCEPTED *Genus species* (Common name)	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
Entomology Laboratory			
Xylosandrus sp. (Bark beetle)	**Coriander**	**Quar**	**1**
Xyphon sp. (Leaphopper)	**Basil**	**Quar**	**1**

TOTAL	5,437

*SOURCE: Nurs: Nursery Pub: Public Quar: Quarantine

Unwelcome New Arrivals

White Striped Fruit Fly Bactrocera albistrigata

One male specimen of *Bactrocera albistrigata*, the White Striped Fruit Fly, was detected on July 9, 2009, in La Verne by our Department's Paco Garcia. This was the first recorded appearance of this species in North America. Through July 22, seven more specimens, including two females, were detected in La Verne, San Dimas, and Pomona.

This species is normally found on Christmas Island (a territory of Australia), the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India), in Indonesia (Java, Lombok, Sulawesi, Sumatra), peninsular Malaysia, and southern Thailand. It is known to attack guava, mango, carambola, tropical almond, Singapore almond, jackfruit, clove, watery rose-apple, rose apple, Malay-apple, water apple, and a number of Asian trees occasionally planted as ornamentals. The species may attack additional fruits, vegetables, and plants, although this hasn't been documented yet, possibly because the White Striped Fruit Fly hasn t had the opportunity to encounter them.

Damage occurs after the female lays eggs in the fruit. These eggs hatch into larvae, which tunnel through the flesh of the fruit. Decay organisms enter the fruit, leaving the interior of the fruit a rotten mass, making it unfit for consumption.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture responded quickly with an eradication operation, preceded by community meetings to inform residents and answer their questions. A quarantine was imposed, but was lifted before this printing, as the eradication operation appears to have been successful.

Asian Citrus Psyllid Diaphorina citri in Echo Park

On August 24, 2009, a single specimen of Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP), a serious agricultural pest, was detected in the area of Echo Park by CDFA. This was the first time the pest had ever been detected in Los Angeles County. Days prior, on August 18, ACP had been detected in Santa Ana in Orange County. ACP was first found one year earlier in San Diego County and soon after in Imperial County, having initially been discovered in Tijuana in June 2009. ACP specimens have now been detected in a wide area of Los Angeles County.

Asian Citrus Psyllid is the primary vector of a devastating disease known as huanglongbing (HLB), or citrus greening disease, presenting a severe threat to citrus trees and closely related species. HLB causes fruit to taste bitter or medicinal, can cause early dropping or misshaping of fruit, poor flowering, and stunted growth of trees. A diseased tree will decline in health until it dies and there is no cure once infected. ACP provides the distribution system for the spread of the disease. While HLB has not yet been detected in trapped ACP specimens or in trees in California, the disease is found in the State of Yucatan, Mexico, raising great concerns for the California citrus industry.

Naturally established in Asia, ACP has been introduced to South America, Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas.

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY Plant Diseases	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
Phytophthora ramorum (Ramorum Blight)	**Camellia**	**Quar**	**4**
Phytophthora ramorum (Ramorum Blight)	**Loropetalum**	**Quar**	**1**
Phytophthora ramorum	**Soil**	**Quar**	**2**
Puccinia horiana (Chrysanthemum White Rust)	**Chrysanthemum**	**Quar**	**2**
Peronospora trigonellae (Downy Mildew of Fenugreek)	**Fenugreek**	**Pub**	**1**
TOTAL			**10**

*SOURCE: Nurs: Nursery Pub: Public Quar: Quarantine

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY Weeds	MATERIAL	SOURCE*	# of INTERCEPTIONS
Carthamus lanatus (Woolly Distaff Thistle)		**Pub**	**1**
Alternanthera phyllantheroides (Alligator Weed)		**Pub**	**1**
Lepidium latifolium (Perennial Peppercress)		**Pub**	**1**
Centaurea melitensis (Toclote)		**Pub**	**1**
TOTAL			**4**

*SOURCE: Nurs: Nursery Pub: Public Quar: Quarantine

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For a copy of this report, visit our website at: http://acwm.lacounty.gov

Nets at the Certified Farmers' Market: A Sign of a Quarantine

Certified farmers' markets may look a little different when a quarantine is in effect. Our Pest Detection staff may find some exotic fruit fly specimens in our extensive routine detection trapping program close enough to each other in time and distance that the California Department of Food and Agriculture will take several actions depending on the specific species. Those may include intensive delimitation trapping to determine the extent of the possible infestation, bait applications to host and ornamental trees on properties within a small radius of the finds, cutting fruit on properties surrounding the find site in a search of maggots, and a "male attractant" technique which involves squirting a small spot of bait onto streetside tree trunks. Also, if there is an ongoing program in place to release sterile specimens of the species, that will be boosted to much higher numbers in the area of concern.

Finally, there is the establishment of a quarantine.

Out of caution, a quarantine area stretches far beyond the area of any fruit cutting, delimitation trapping, or bait application, and it places put restrictions on the movement of fruits, vegetables, and plant material through the area. A quarantine will also be in place much longer than any bait application operation. Certified farmers' markets in the area, important sales venues for many small producers, must cover and shield produce (pictured) from potential fly infestation throughout the transportation and sales operation. This cooperation is important, as we have many certified producers at our markets who have come from – and will return to - neighboring counties and elsewhere in California, and consumers at the markets may themselves be driving scores of miles with produce they bought at one of these markets.

So when the nets are gone, that's a good sign. It means agriculture officials have been successful in our efforts to eradicate an infestation by a destructive pest.

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