

*Statewide Plant Pest Prevention
and Management Program
(Statewide Program)*

Mission: To prevent the introduction and spread of injurious plant pests.

Statewide Program Activities

- Evaluate new pests (receive input from Science Advisory Panels, U.C. Extension Specialists, USDA, etc); determine if detrimental.
- Evaluate a range of prevention, management and regulatory activities for an effective response against detrimental pests.
- Notify Public (of pest ratings, proposed activities)
- Detect and delimit new infestations
- Eradicate and control detrimental pests (Emergency Response)
- Prevent the movement of detrimental pests into and within California (Quarantine)

Statewide Program Goals

- Rapidly respond to new pest infestations
- Use IPM approach when conducting activities
 - Physical-trapping, visual survey, inspection, host removal, restricted movement
 - Biological
 - Chemical

Neonicotinoids in CDFA Pest Management Programs

The safe use of neonicotinoids is an important tool relied upon for several programs:

- Asian citrus psyllid (ACP)/Huanglongbing (HLB)
- Japanese beetle (JB)
- Glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS)



Neonicotinoids used in CDFA projects

- Imidacloprid
- Acetamiprid
- Dinotefuran
- Thiamethoxam

How Do We Choose Pesticides in Pest Management Programs?

- Evaluation by third party for efficacy
 - University of California
 - Science Advisory Panel or Technical Working Group
 - USDA
 - Subject Matter Experts

How Do We Choose Pesticides in Pest Management Programs?

- Efficacy to match program goal
 - Eradication vs. control
- Life stage of target pest
- Quarantine programs
 - Options for nurseries

ACP/HLB

- Residential Treatment
 - Imidacloprid soil drench AND
 - Foliar non-neonicotinoid

- Quarantine Treatment
 - Imidacloprid, Thiamethoxam, Dinotefuran soil drench AND
 - Foliar non-neonicotinoids

JB

- Residential Treatment
 - Imidacloprid soil drench AND
 - Foliar non-neonicotinoids

- Quarantine Treatment
 - Imidacloprid
 - Thiamethoxam
 - Other non-neonicotinoids

GWSS

- Residential Treatment
 - Imidacloprid soil drench; OR
 - Foliar non-neonicotinoids and neonicotinoids
- Quarantine Treatment
 - Imidacloprid soil drench; OR
 - Foliar non-neonicotinoids and neonicotinoids
- Area Wide Treatment
 - Non-neonicotinoids and neonicotinoids

Nursery Stock Cleanliness

- Free from pests of limited distribution
- Commercially clean for pests of general distribution
- Performance standard

Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

- Effect on terrestrial invertebrates, including honey bees
- Implement pollinator practices to ensure no adverse side effects



CDFW Pollinator Practices

- Analyze alternatives (mechanical, cultural, etc) for control of target pests; consult with scientific experts
- Use only products approved by EPA and CDPR; apply according to label
- Establish project boundaries; use buffers to protect pollinators from possible drift
- Consult CDFW Natural Diversity Database for threatened and endangered species, including pollinators
- Check properties for bee hives and/or unregistered beekeepers; work with county to identify and notify registered beekeepers within two miles (more than required); reschedule treatment if necessary
- Prevent drift/drip: visually check for pollinators before treatment; cover non-target plants, water sources, etc (i.e., bird baths)

CDFR Pollinator Practices

- Outreach bee keeping clubs
- Treat early or late to avoid bee activity
- Skip foliar targets when bees are active; monitor bee activity
- Arrange for alternate locations that bees can be moved to during applications
- Educate bee-keepers to improve/provide bees adequate water around apiary setting to avoid bee pressure at homes with fountains or pools
- Mow lawns prior to treatment to eliminate clover flowers, thus eliminating pollinator activity in target area