



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HOW THEY SPREAD TO NEW AREAS

Although some invasive pests spread naturally, it's uncommon. Most of these pests move domestically and internationally through pathways people create, such as:

- Passenger baggage
- Plants and plant parts
- Recreational vehicles
- Outdoor household goods
- Agricultural materials
- Internet sales
- Mail
- Outdoor gear
- Firewood

People
help me
get around
on the things
they move
and pack.



DID YOU KNOW?

Invasive insects and plant diseases cost the United States an estimated \$40 billion each year. Farmers lose crops, prices for produce and goods increase, and foreign markets can close to U.S. products from infested areas. Plus, there are costs associated with eradicating these hungry pests. Invasive species also throw our ecosystem off balance.

These hungry pests feast on and infest our agriculture, damage our parks and forests, wreck our gardens, push out native species, reduce biological diversity, and change wildfire frequency and intensity.

For more information, visit

**HUNGRY
PESTS
.com**

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California
is beautiful.
I could
just eat
it up!



INVASIVE PEST THREATS IN CALIFORNIA

We have the following pests in our State and are working to keep others of concern out:

Detected

- Asian citrus psyllid
- Huanglongbing disease
- Sudden oak death
- Oriental fruit fly
- Japanese beetle*
- Asian gypsy moth
- Sweet orange scab*
- Tomato brown rugose fruit virus

Suitable Habitat

(Be on the lookout for these pests.)

- Exotic fruit flies
- Spotted lanternfly
- Emerald ash borer*
- Asian longhorned beetle
- Coconut rhinoceros beetle
- European gypsy moth
- Giant African snail
- Khapra beetle

THE IMPACT OF INVASIVE PESTS IN CALIFORNIA

The Golden State is an agricultural production giant with over 400 different commodities. California produces one-third of our Nation's vegetables and two-thirds of its fruits and nuts. The annual agricultural production contributes nearly \$50 billion to the State's economy. California is a leader in U.S. agricultural production, and protecting that vital industry is essential to keeping our Nation's agricultural economy strong.

California and USDA work together to protect the State's crops and natural resources. Diseases like citrus greening, sudden oak death, and tomato brown rugose fruit virus are serious plant diseases with no known cure. We enforce measures to prevent plant diseases and pests from spreading, but public awareness and support from local residents are vital to our efforts.

To report suspect invasive plant pests, contact California Department of Food and Agriculture's Plant Pest Diagnostics Center at 916-262-1100 or email a photo and location with your report to ppdinfo@cdfa.ca.gov.

To learn more about what these pests look like and how to stop their spread, visit:
HungryPests.com

*State-regulated

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Don't give hungry pests a free ride.

Help stop the spread of invasive species by preventing their introduction in the first place.

Don't move untreated firewood. Tree-killing beetles could be hiding inside. Instead, buy certified, heat-treated firewood, or buy or gather wood where you burn it.

Garden responsibly. Source your seeds and plants domestically or follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) import regulations before purchasing plants or seeds online. Learn more about internet sales and responsible gardening practices at HungryPests.com.

Avoid moving or mailing homegrown fresh fruits, vegetables, plants, or soil between States without contacting your local USDA office first. Moving soil within the continental United States is restricted unless authorized by USDA.

Support USDA's work. Allow agricultural staff to access your property for pest or disease surveys. Comply with quarantine restrictions, which are designed to keep pests and diseases from spreading.

Clean outdoor items. Wash vehicles and outdoor gear between fishing, hunting, or camping trips. Clean lawn care equipment and outdoor furniture before moving it from one home to another.

Spot and report. Look for signs of invasive pests and report them to your local USDA office (www.aphis.usda.gov/planthealth/sphd) or your State agriculture department (www.nationalplantboard.org/members).

Speak up. Declare food and agricultural items to customs officials when returning from international travel. Visit www.aphis.usda.gov and search "traveler information" to find out what's allowed.

We can fight back against these hungry pests and keep them from destroying our ecosystems, crops, and local plant life.

**What's the
big deal?
Do I look
Invasive?**

