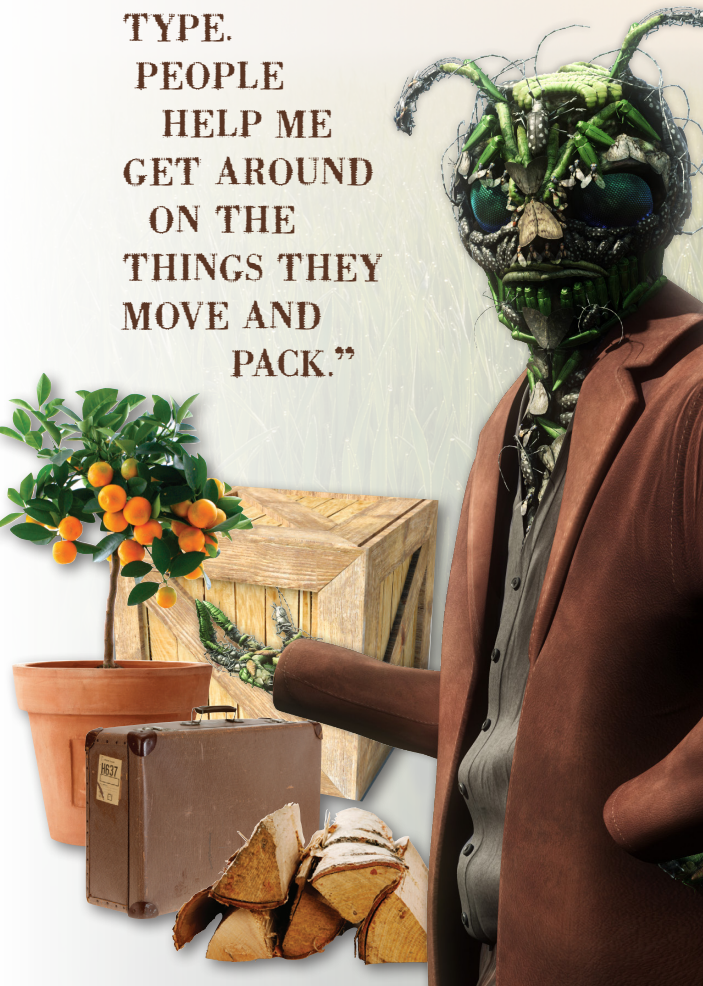


HOW DO THEY GET HERE?

Although some invasive species can slip into the United States naturally via wind or ocean currents, it's uncommon. Most get help from human activities, entering our country in cargo, mail, and passenger baggage. Agricultural produce, nursery stock, cut flowers, and timber can harbor these pests, and invasive species also hitchhike on containers, crates, or pallets.

“I’M REALLY
NOT THE PUSHY
TYPE.
PEOPLE
HELP ME
GET AROUND
ON THE
THINGS THEY
MOVE AND
PACK.”



DID YOU KNOW?

The cost of invasive species exceeds \$1 billion annually. Farmers lose crops, prices for produce and goods increase, and the quarantines imposed on our agricultural exports can be devastating. Plus, there are cleanup costs associated with eradicating these hungry pests.

Invasive species 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. Some pests can even be dangerous to human health.

For more information, visit



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“WHAT A
BEAUTIFUL
STATE YOU LIVE IN.
I COULD JUST
EAT IT UP!”

Invasive species threaten to devour our crops, trees, and way of life.
Learn how to leave hungry pests behind.



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE?

We are currently at risk for or infested or infected by the following:

Detected

European gypsy moth, hemlock woolly adelgid*, elongate hemlock scale*, emerald ash borer, blister rust*

At Risk

Asian longhorned beetle, southern pine beetle*, Asian gypsy moth, false codling moth, spotted lanternfly*, brown spruce longhorn beetle*, thousand cankers disease*, oak wilt*

HOW ARE WE AFFECTED?

New Hampshire is the second most-densely forested State, with 84 percent of its land covered by trees. Many residents make or supplement their incomes through forest-based tourism, forestry, and maple syrup production, and we heat our homes with wood. The Granite State's vibrant tourism economy thrives on those who come to enjoy our great forested outdoors. Tree-destroying invasive pests are a threat to forests, landscapes, and agriculture and have already spread to New Hampshire, resulting in serious costs to our State.

For example, the Asian longhorned beetle's spread could threaten our maples and birches, and the southern pine beetle could damage our pine stands. We wonder what an infestation of a highly mobile defoliator like the Asian gypsy moth would do to our mixed hardwood stands. Also, multihost pests like false codling moth and spotted lanternfly put our highly diverse orchards at risk. New Hampshire and USDA are working together to detect pests that threaten our forests, landscapes, and agricultural lands. There's a lot at stake, so New Hampshire must remain vigilant. We need your help to reduce pest introduction by reporting suspected infested trees or insects.

To learn more about hungry pests and their impacts, visit:
www.HungryPests.com

*Not State or federally regulated, but of concern to New Hampshire

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

There are many ways you can help stop the spread of invasive species, no matter where you live—and that's by preventing their introduction in the first place.

Buy Local, Burn Local. Invasive pests and larvae can hide and ride long distances in firewood. Don't give them a free ride to start a new infestation—buy firewood where you'll burn it.

Plant Carefully. Buy your plants from a reputable source and avoid using invasive plant species at all costs.

Do Not Bring or Mail fresh fruits, vegetables, or plants into your State or another State unless agricultural inspectors have cleared them beforehand.

Cooperate with any agricultural quarantine restrictions and allow authorized agricultural workers access to your property for pest or disease surveys.

Keep It Clean. Wash animals, tires, and gear between fishing, hunting, or camping trips. Clean lawn furniture when moving it from one home to another.

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

Learn To Identify. If you see signs of an invasive pest or disease, write down or take a picture of what you see, and then report it to your local USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) office (aphis.usda.gov/planthealth/sphd), State agriculture department (nationalplantboard.org/member), or local master gardener (nifa.usda.gov/LGU-map).

Speak Up. Declare all agricultural items to customs officials when returning from international travel. Call USDA to find out what's allowed:

- (301) 851-2046 for questions about plants
- (301) 851-3300 for questions about animals

“WHAT'S THE
BIG DEAL?
DO I LOOK
INVASIVE?”

