

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



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Issued September 2012
Program Aid No. 2113-ID

“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.



WHAT'S HAPPENING IN IDAHO?

Idaho is currently at risk for or infested with the following:

Detected:

- Apple maggot*
- Brown marmorated stink bug**
- Japanese beetle
- Pale cyst nematode
- Spotted winged *Drosophila***
- Potato psyllid**

Of particular concern to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture:

- Asian gypsy moth
- Emerald ash borer
- European corn borer*
- European gypsy moth
- European grapevine moth
- Plum curculio*
- Potato tuberworm*
- Red imported fire ant
- Sirex woodwasp

Idaho currently has 16 “quarantine” rules aimed at a number of specific pests, including a harmful weed. The State also has invasive species rules that list more than 200 specific vertebrates, invertebrates, disease-causing microorganisms, and harmful weeds of concern to Idaho.

HOW ARE WE AFFECTED?

Idaho's unique blend of rolling foothills, mountain spring water, gentle rains, and warm sunshine—combined with state-of-the-art technology—produces high-quality agricultural products that are preferred worldwide. Agriculture represents a substantial part of our State's economy and supports more than 100,000 jobs. In addition to the famous Idaho potato, our State produces 185 different commodities.

From the green hillsides, timbered mountains, and pristine lakes of the panhandle, to the jagged peaks of central Idaho, all the way down to the Snake River Basin with its wide-open vistas, the Gem State also provides extraordinary recreational opportunities.

Many of the things that make Idaho exceptional are threatened by invasive species. This is a battle that can only be won if every Idaho citizen and all visitors to our State understand the risks and act to protect Idaho's natural resources from pests and diseases that don't belong here.

To learn more about what invasive pests look like, or how to identify their impact, visit

www.HungryPests.com.

* State-regulated only; not federally regulated

** Not under State or Federal regulation

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 (www.aphis.usda.gov/StateOffices), State agriculture department (nationalplantboard.org/member), or local master gardener (www.nifa.usda.gov/Extension).

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?”

