



## 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.

Oregon is beautiful. I could just eat it up!



For more information, visit



## INVASIVE PEST THREATS IN OREGON

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

### Detected

- Japanese beetle\*
- Velvet longhorned beetle
- Sudden oak death
- Plum bud gall mite\*
- European pine sawfly\*
- Rose stem girdler\*
- Vine mealy bug\*
- Mediterranean oak borer
- Eastern bumblebee\*

### Suitable Habitat

- (Be on the lookout for these pests.)
- Allium leaf miner\*
  - European cherry fruit fly
  - Box tree moth
  - Emerald ash borer\*
  - Spotted lanternfly\*
  - Asian gypsy moth
  - Spongy moth
  - Strawberry weevil
  - Red imported fire ant
  - Old world bollworm

## THE IMPACT OF INVASIVE PESTS IN OREGON

Oregon has more than 37,000 farms and ranches and more than 15 million acres of farmland. Protecting Oregon's agricultural industry is critical.

These pests make it more difficult to grow crops and drive increased pesticide use. New pests are on the horizon for nearly every crop. For example, in the northeastern region of the United States, two serious crops pests have become established. European cherry fruit fly threatens Oregon's sweet cherry industry, which is third in the Nation. Likewise, allium leaf miner is the worst *Allium* (garlic, leeks, onions, etc.) pest in Europe, and Oregon is second in dry onion production. These pests don't just threaten commercial agriculture—they put the crops in our neighborhood gardens at risk as well. Together, we can keep new invasive pests out of Oregon.

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](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/planthealth/sphd)) or your State agriculture department ([www.nationalplantboard.org/members](http://www.nationalplantboard.org/members)).

**Speak up.** Declare food and agricultural items to customs officials when returning from international travel. Visit [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://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?**

