

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.

Wisconsin is beautiful. I could just eat it up!



For more information, visit



INVASIVE PEST THREATS IN WISCONSIN

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

Detected

- Emerald ash borer*
- European gypsy moth
- Oak wilt*
- Spotted wing drosophila
- Brown marmorated stinkbug*
- Beech bark disease*

Suitable Habitat

- (Be on the lookout for these pests.)
- Spotted lanternfly*
 - Hemlock woolly adelgid*
 - Asian longhorned beetle
 - Mountain pine beetle*
 - Elongate hemlock scale*
 - Sudden oak death
 - Balsam woolly adelgid*

THE IMPACT OF INVASIVE PESTS IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin agriculture is an important part of the local economy and contributes more than \$100 billion annually to the State's economy. Unfortunately, invasive insects and diseases threaten our agriculture and natural resources.

We need your help to protect Wisconsin's farms and forests. You can make a difference by keeping an eye out for invasive pests—such as the spotted lanternfly, which threatens grapes, hops, and hardwoods. Also, learn about invasive pests the State has already found and do what you can to prevent their spread. The emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, and oak wilt are already here, and they are hurting our forests and gardens. Luckily, you can help slow their spread.

It's our responsibility to avoid giving hitchhiking pests a free ride to new areas. Also, keep an eye out for wood-boring pest threats such as the Asian longhorned beetle. Wood-boring pests travel unseen in untreated firewood.

Use Wisconsin's pest hotline to report invasive species by calling 1-866-440-7523 or email datcppesthotline@wi.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?**

