

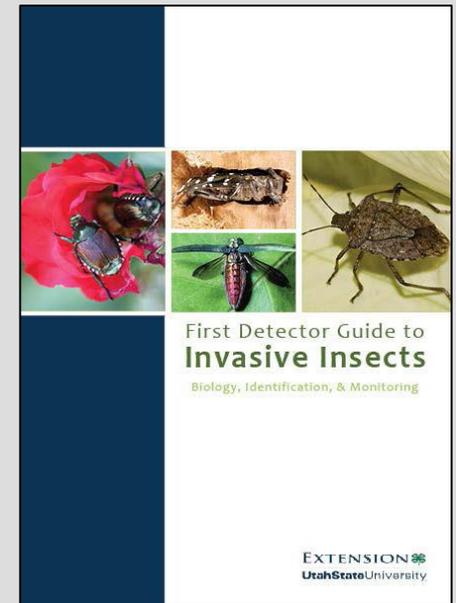
# First Detector Training



Lori Spears  
Invasive Species Survey Coordinator  
Utah State University

# First Detector Swag Bags

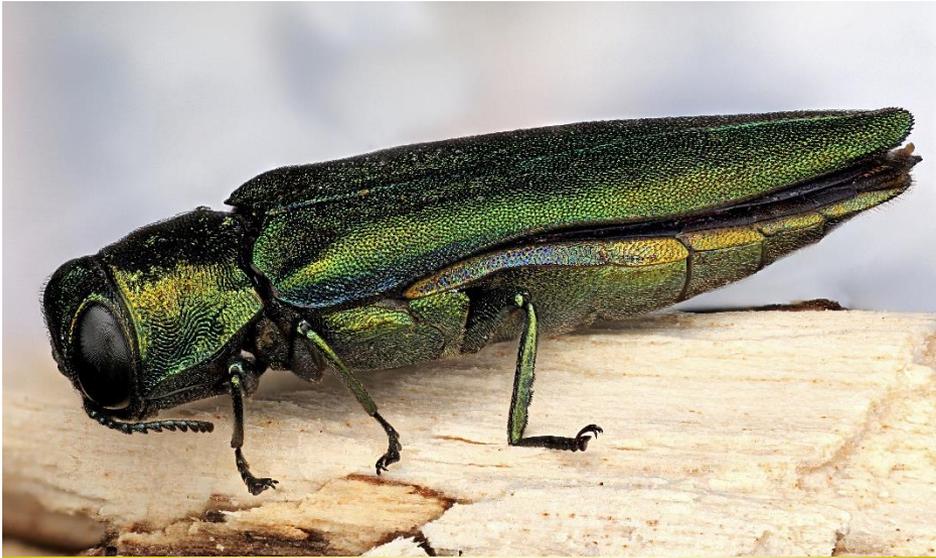
- First Detector Guide to Invasive Insects
- Invasive Fruit Pest Guide for Utah
- Blue folder, pen
  - Agenda
  - Rack cards and brochures
- Qualtrics survey – will be emailed to you

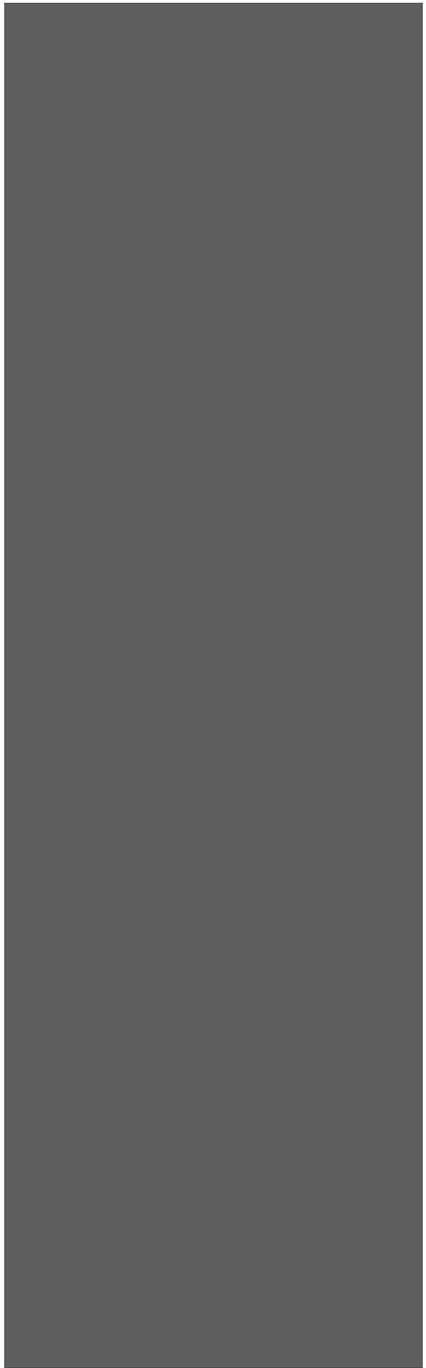


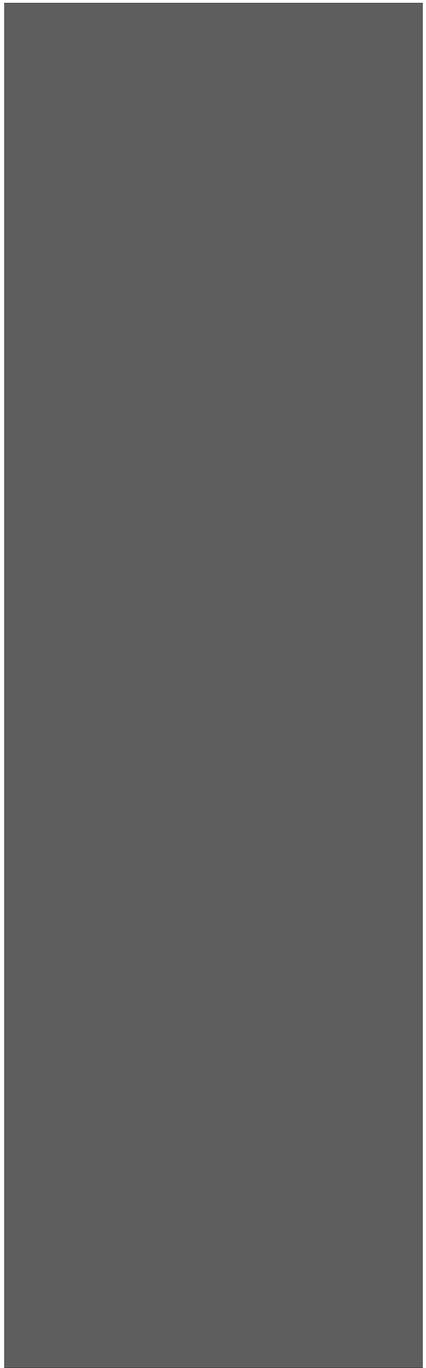
# Agenda

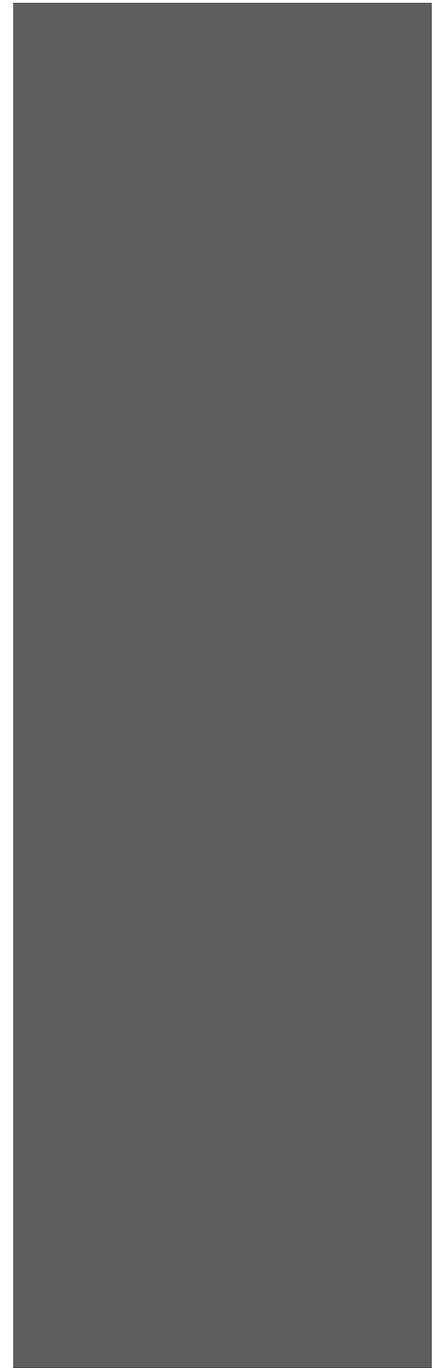
- 8:30 am - 12:00 pm: First detector training
- 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm: Lunch (Copper Grill)
- 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm: Beneficial arthropods
- 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm: Master Gardener field day

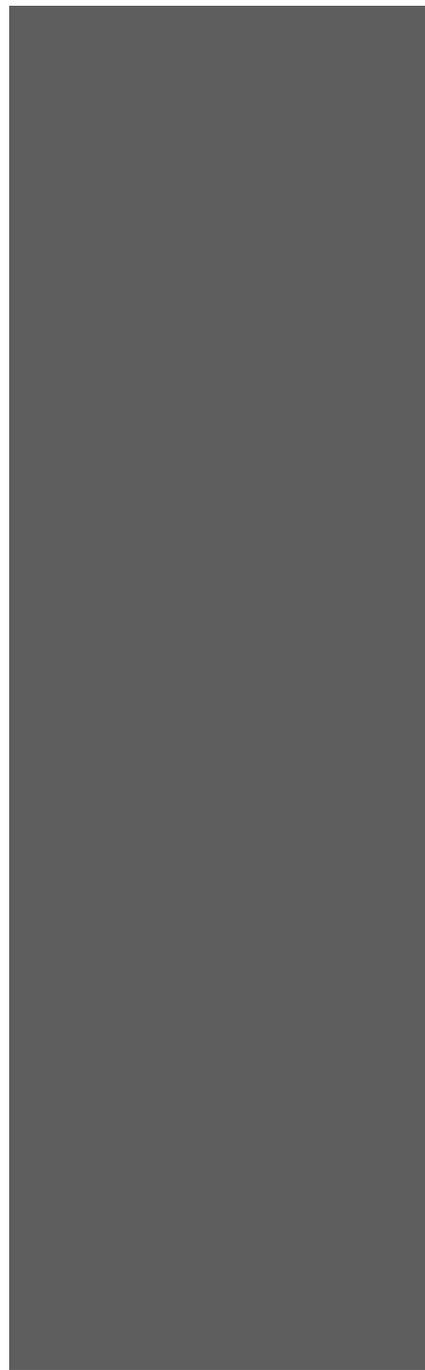
Utah's First Detector Program is a response to the need to address the growing threat of invasive species





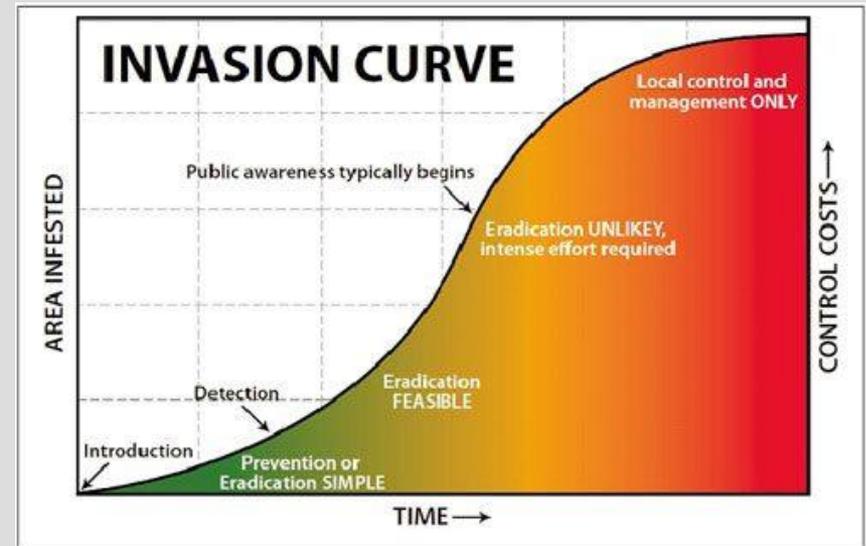






# Meaning of “Invasive”

- An organism that is **not native** to the local environment and is **capable of harming** the economy, environment or human health.
- The term “invasive” is reserved for the **most aggressive and destructive** non-native species.



# Our goal is to create a group of well-trained, committed volunteer leaders

- Increase public awareness about the threats of invasive species to Utah's resources
- Collect samples or pictures, else pass on information for the UPPDL or UDAF to collect sample(s)
- Help coordinate local volunteer efforts, etc.



# First Detector Responsibilities

- First Detectors never announce the arrival of a new pest.
- All information regarding potentially new, invasive pests must be treated as confidential.



# Contact Us

## utahpests.usu.edu

### INTRODUCTION

#### ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to become a First Detector, individuals must have a working email address and phone number, attend a First Detector training workshop, and fill out and sign a First Detector Confidentiality Form (to be handed out during the workshop). In addition, First Detectors must agree to the following terms:

- *First Detectors never announce the arrival of a new pest.* All information regarding potentially new, invasive pests must be treated as confidential. First Detectors should immediately notify the UPPDL regarding suspected symptoms or collection of life stages. The UPPDL will then communicate that information to the appropriate agencies. This protocol is required to avoid premature and incorrect reports, as significant unintended consequences may result from hasty, inaccurate communications.
- *First Detectors do not have the authority to enter private property without permission.* If you do receive permission to enter private property, it is recommended that the property owner accompany you.
- *Being a First Detector is voluntary.* First Detectors will not be financially compensated or reimbursed for time and/or travel. However, Continuing Education Units (CEUs) may be available for pesticide applicators and certified arborists. Master Gardeners may also be able to use volunteer time as a First Detector toward Master Gardener service hours.

#### SUBMITTING SAMPLES

The UPPDL is a service of USU Extension and the Department of Biology at USU. The UPPDL is staffed with highly skilled and experienced professionals that provide rapid and accurate identification of pest-related problems. First Detectors can submit suspect samples (digital images and/or physical samples) directly to the UPPDL. If possible, send digital images to the USU CAPS Coordinator ([caps@usu.edu](mailto:caps@usu.edu)) for screening prior to submitting physical samples to the UPPDL.

##### *Submitting Digital Images*

Send high-resolution images as an email attachment to one of the labs listed on the next page. Images should be in focus and well-lighted, contain a ruler or other object for scale, and contain different parts/views of the insect and/or plant symptoms.

### INTRODUCTION

#### *Submitting Physical Samples*

Live insects can escape from containers; therefore, it is very important that you kill (do not squish) the insect before submitting it to the UPPDL. Place the insect into a spill-proof jar or vial containing rubbing alcohol (hand sanitizer or white vinegar are suitable alternatives). You can also freeze the insect before placing it into a sealable crush-proof container. If submitting plant material, handle it as if it contains a live pest (i.e., secure plant material so that an emerging pest could not escape). Wrap plant material in paper bags or newspaper. Secure samples using packing material to avoid breakage/damage. Samples containing plant material should be overnighted.

Include with your submission, the date, collection location, email address, phone number, and physical address in case we have follow-up questions. Mail sample(s) to one of the labs listed below, and as soon as possible to prevent drying or deterioration of the insect or plant material.

#### **Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory**

Utah State University  
5305 Old Main Hill  
Logan, UT 84322  
Phone: 435-797-2435  
Email: [caps@usu.edu](mailto:caps@usu.edu)  
Website: <http://utahpests.usu.edu/uppd/>



#### **Utah Department of Agriculture and Food**

Plant Industry and Conservation Division  
350 N. Redwood Road  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114  
Phone: 801-538-7184  
Email: [agriculture@utah.gov](mailto:agriculture@utah.gov)  
Website: <http://ag.utah.gov/plants-pests.html>



# Utah Pests – CAPS Program has an online submission form that is specific for invasive pest reporting

## COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PEST SURVEY



Survey Updates



Featured Pests



Report an Invasive Pest



Get Involved

### BROWSE CAPS

- Utah CAPS Program
- Invasive Species
- Survey Updates
- Featured Pests
- Report an Invasive Pest
- Get Involved
- Educational Materials
- Contact Us

### UTAH PESTS PROGRAMS

-  Utah Pests Home
-  Integrated Pest Management
-  School Integrated Pest Management
-  Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Lab
-  Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey

Pest Advisory and Utah Pests Newsletter  
Free Subscription

# Powerpoint slides shown today will be available on the Utah Pests CAPS site soon

## COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PEST SURVEY

### Outreach and Educational Materials

Fact Sheets | **Field Guides** | **Informational Powerpoints** | Rack Cards | Posters | Others

#### FACT SHEETS

##### Emerald Ash Borer Fact Sheet



A fact sheet containing many beneficial facts about Emerald Ash Borer. New infestations are difficult to detect and damage may not be obvious for years. They infest tree crowns first but EAB adults leave behind distinctive D-shaped exit holes (1/8 inch wide) when they emerge from trees in the spring, and when the larvae chew through the bark, they create serpentine shaped, excrement-filled channels that may be seen by peeling bark away from the tree.

[DOWNLOAD](#) ↓

##### Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Fact Sheet



A fact sheet containing many beneficial facts about Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB). It was accidentally introduced into the eastern U.S. from Asia in the late 1990s. It was first detected in Utah in 2012 and can now be found in several Northern Utah counties. BMSB has a broad host range that includes fruit, vegetable, ornamental, and field crop plants.

[DOWNLOAD](#) ↓

##### Spotted Wing Drosophila Fact Sheet



This fact sheet has general information concerning Spotted Wing Drosophila

#### BROWSE CAPS

- Utah CAPS Program
- Invasive Species
- Survey Updates
- Featured Pests
- Report an Invasive Pest
- Get involved
- Educational Materials**
- Contact Us

#### UTAH PESTS PROGRAMS

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[Pest Advisory and Utah Pests Newsletter Free Subscription](#)

Funding provided by USDA APHIS PPQ  
and USU Extension



ANY  
QUESTIONS  
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