First Detector Training



Lori Spears
Invasive Species Survey Coordinator
Utah State University
September 27, 2019

Agenda

- 9:00-9:15 Welcome (Dr. Lori Spears, USU)
- 9:15-9:30 Partner Agencies and their Roles (Dawn Holzer, USDA APHIS PPQ)
- 9:30-10:15 Managing EAB in the West (Dr. Whitney Cranshaw, CSU)
- 10:15-10:30 Break
- 10:30-11:15 Guess Who Came to Dinner? (Dr. Whitney Cranshaw, CSU)
- 11:15-12:00 35-year Review of Invasive Insects (Dr. Whitney Cranshaw, CSU)
- 12:00-12:45 Lunch (Copper Grill Catering)
- 12:45-1:15 Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth (Joey Caputo, UDAF)
- 1:15 -1:45 Elm Seed Bug (Ryan Davis, USU)
- 1:45-2:15 Spotted Lanternfly (Dr. Lori Spears, USU)
- 2:15-3:00 Stink Bugs (Cody Holthouse, USU)


DON'T MOVE
FIREWOOD
EXTENSION
Utah State University.


FIREWOOD CAN SPREAD
HARMFUL PESTS
Buy Local, Burn Local


DON'T PACK A PEST
Moving Firewood Transports
Tree-Killing Insects and Diseases
Buy It Where You Burn It
DONTMOVEFIREWOOD.org
USDA
EXTENSION
Utah State University
UTAH PESTS

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

…and the list goes on and on

…and the list goes on and on

…and the list goes on and on

…and the list goes on and on

…and the list goes on and on

Waiting in the wings…

Waiting in the wings…

Focus on Early Stages of Invasion

Focus on Early Stages of Invasion

USDA

CAPS

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PEST SURVEY
CAPS
UTAH


"HAVE WE MET?
I'M YOUR WORST
NIGHTMARE."
BUY I
YOU BUR
If you're a camper hea
a trip — or just getting
your stove — do nature
potentially transport inv
PROTECT YOU
Buy locally harvest
Gather on site where
Ask a park ranger
host about where to
For more information
TENSION
University
BEWARE
of hitchhikers
BEWARE
BEW

How Invasive Species Spread

WHY SHOULD YOU CARE? WHEN ESTABLISHED, INVASIVE SPECIES CAN: REDUCE CROP YIELD, QUALITY, AND INCOME • INCREASE MANAGEMENT COSTS AND PESTICIDE USE

OUTDOOR GEAR:
Clean outdoor gear before transport to a new location; noxious weed seeds and other pests can hide in soil and crevices on equipment.

WOOD PRODUCTS:
Don't transport wood across state lines or quarantine areas. Buy firewood from local sources and burn it where you buy it.

PASSENGER BAGGAGE:
Follow USDA plant inspection regulations when transporting fruits, vegetables, and plants. For international travel, declare all agricultural items to U.S. Customs and Border Protection to prevent introduction of invasive species.

TRANSPORTATION MODES:
Thoroughly inspect and wash personal and recreational vehicles (e.g., boat) to avoid transport of invasive species.

PLANT MATERIAL:
Purchase and promote non-invasive, environmentally safe species. Remove invasive species from your property and replace with non-invasive species suited to your region.

Invasive organisms are non-native, and capable of harming the economy, environment, and human health.

The term "**invasive**" applies to aggressive exotic species. Invasive species can spread naturally and by human-transport. Understanding how invasive species are spread is crucial to their prevention.

INCREASE NUISANCE PROBLEMS • INCREASE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS • LOWER BIODIVERSITY AND LAND VALUE • DISRUPT ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (E.G., POLLINATION, BIOCONTROL)

VISIT INVASIVE.USU.EDU FOR MORE INFORMATION

EXTENSION
UtahStateUniversity

UtahStateUniversity
BOTANICAL CENTER

Invasive Fruit Pest Guide for Utah

Insect & Disease Identification, Monitoring & Management

2016

EXTENSION

UtahStateUniversity

First Detector Guide to

Invasive Insects

Biology, Identification & Monitoring

USDA

EXTENSION

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Contact Us

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to become a First Detector, individuals must attend a First Detector training workshop, which is usually held in September (see https://utahpests.usu.edu/caps/get-involved for more information). In addition, First Detectors must be familiar with and 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 First Detector volunteer hours toward Master Gardener service hours, but should first discuss this opportunity with their county Extension agent.

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 may submit suspect samples (digital images and/or physical samples) directly to the UPPDL. If possible, send digital images to caps@usu.edu or utahpestlab@gmail.com 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.

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 sent overnight.

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 84322-5305
Phone: 435-797-2435
Email: caps@usu.edu or utahpestlab@gmail.com
Website: http://utahpests.usu.edu/uppdl/

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
Website: http://ag.utah.gov/plants-pests.html

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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.
- This protocol is required to avoid premature and incorrect reports.
- Notify USU Extension, the Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Lab, or Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

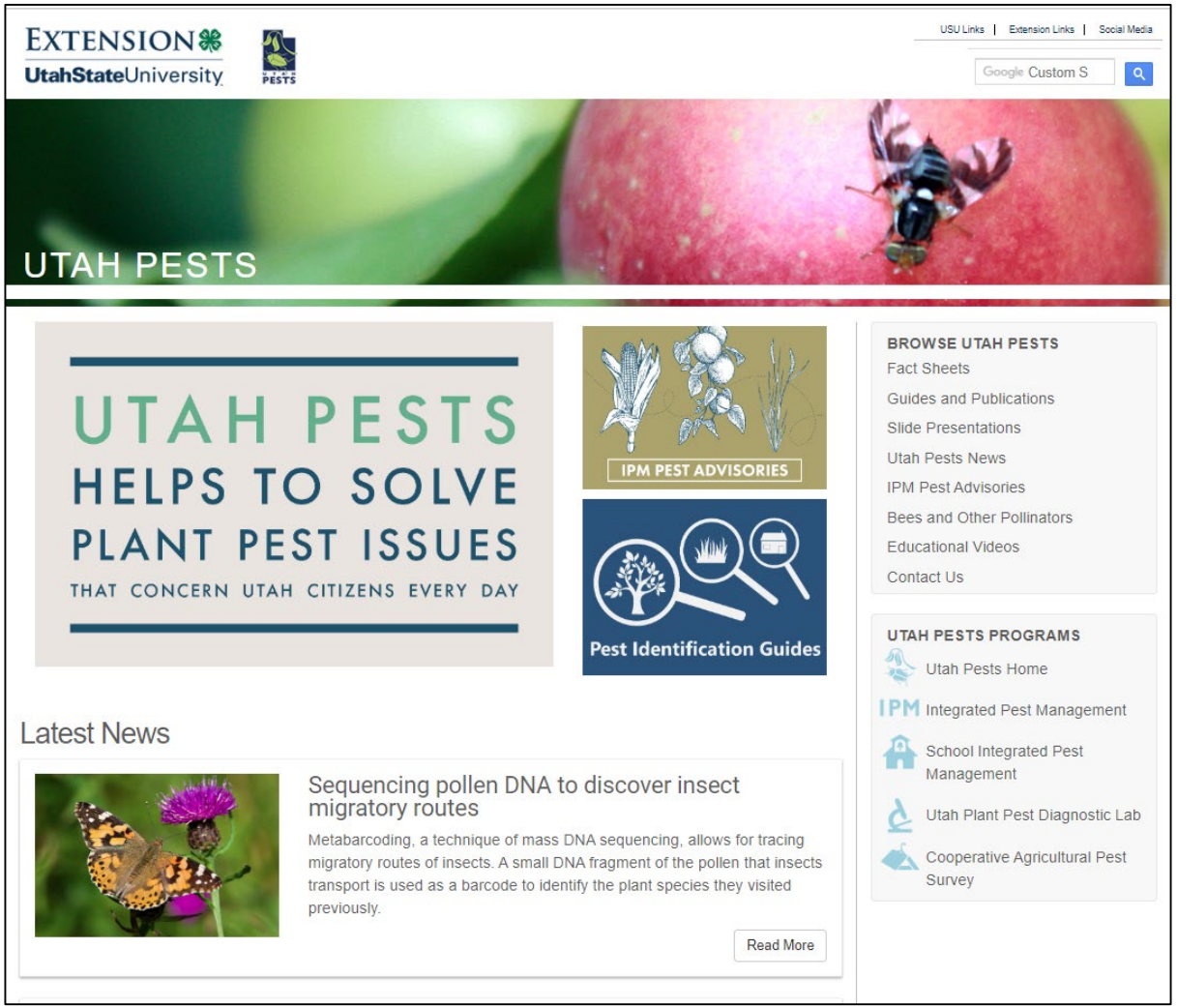
Invasive beetle not yet confirmed in Utah, but tree care companies beg to differ

CARTER MOORE on October 15, 2018 at 12:00 pm

Some tree care companies believe a tree-munching insect called the emerald ash borer has already begun its attack in Utah, but researchers worry there is premature panic about its arrival.

Utah Pests Online Resources

www.utahpests.usu.edu



Utah CAPS Program

utahpests.usu.edu/caps

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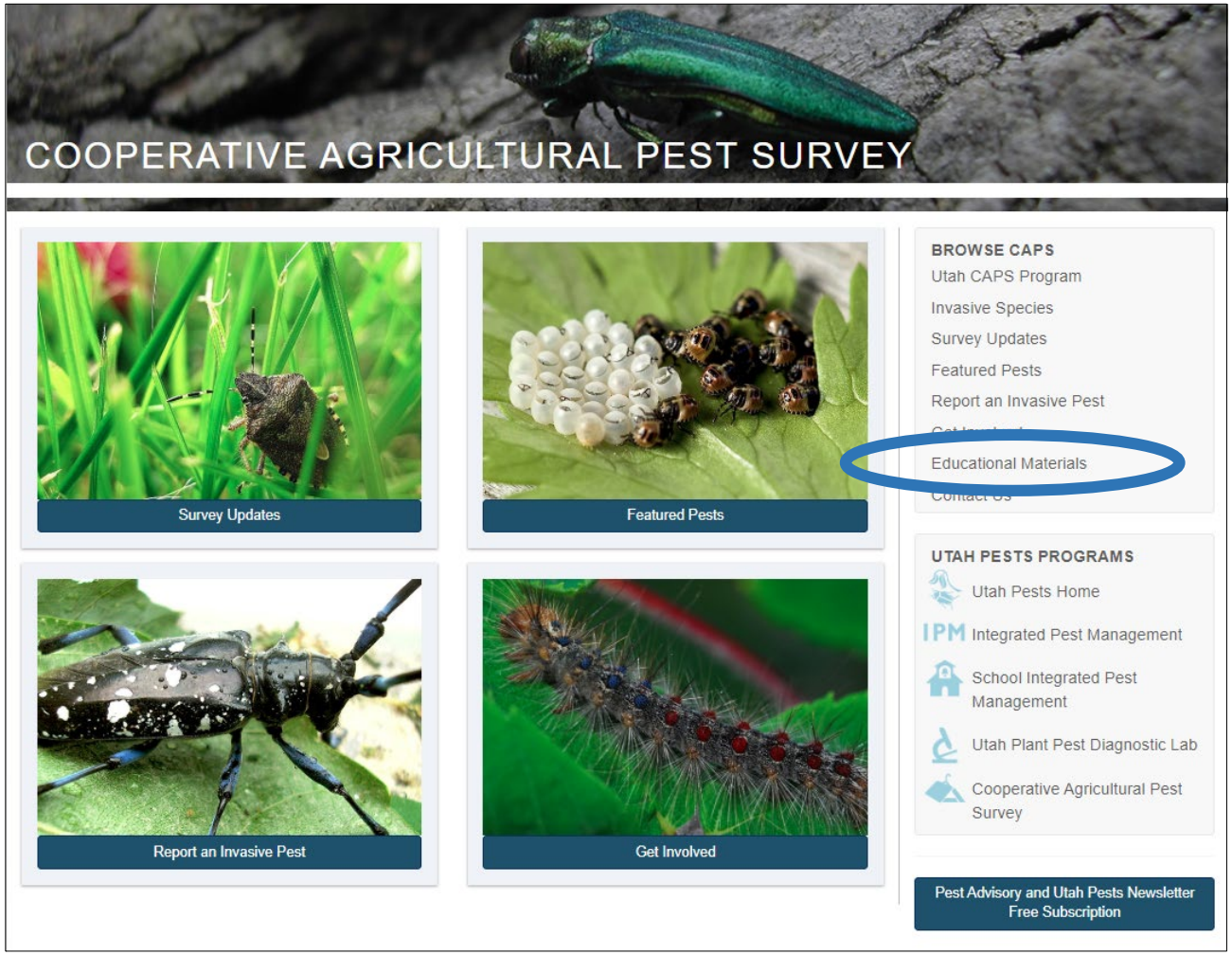
USDA

UTAH PESTS

UDAF
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Utah CAPS Program

utahpests.usu.edu/caps



COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PEST SURVEY
CAPS
UTAH

USDA

UTAH PESTS

UDAF
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Outreach and Educational Materials

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

FACT SHEETS

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Fact Sheet

A fact sheet that focuses on the monitoring and management of Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) in fruit and vegetable crops in Utah. BMSB was accidentally introduced into the eastern U.S. from Asia in the late 1990s. It was first detected in Utah in 2012 and since 2017 has caused damage to fruits in vegetables in some Northern Utah counties. .

DOWNLOAD

Small Hive Beetle Fact Sheet

A fact sheet containing many facts about Small Hive Beetle (SHB). SHB is an exotic pest of honey and bumble bee colonies that is native to Africa. SHB feeds on pollen and honey, kills bee brood and workers, and causes honey to discolor and ferment. This pest is now found throughout much of the U.S. with highest infestations occurring in the Southeast. It was first detected in Utah in 2016 and is now confirmed in Washington and Davis counties. Infestations can be prevented by early detection, using good husbandry techniques, maintaining a high ratio of bees to comb, and keeping hives in partial to full sun. Chemical control options for SHB are limited due to toxicity to bees.

DOWNLOAD

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Utah CAPS Program
Invasive Species
Survey Updates
Featured Pests
Report an Invasive Pest
Get Involved
Educational Materials
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UTAH PESTS PROGRAMS

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

Pest Advisory and Utah Pests Newsletter Free Subscription

Funding provided by USDA APHIS PPQ and USU Extension


ANY
QUESTIONS
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