Japanese Beetle in Oregon
– 2017 –

2017 Oregon Japanese Beetle Trap Catches

**Washington and Multnomah Counties**
Total Beetles Caught: 23,470; Cedar Mill–23,454, PDX–11, Swan Island–5

**Douglas County**
Total Beetles Caught: 11; Oakland–10, Green–1
Oregon continues to experience invasions of the Japanese beetle (JB, *Popillia japonica*) from infested states in the eastern US. In order to protect Oregon’s nurseries, fruit production areas, the grass seed industry, and other natural resources, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) continues to implement an intensive JB detection program that complies with the national JB harmonization plan. In addition, ODA enforces a strict exterior JB quarantine rule to prevent new introductions from infested states via nursery stocks.

We conduct eradication programs whenever a breeding population of JB is detected. Between 1988 and 2015, ODA trapped 403 JBs and conducted seven successful JB eradication programs. However, in 2016 ODA detected a large infestation in Cedar Mill area with 369 beetles. This large infestation has been a priority project for IPPM over the last two years. In addition, treatments at the Portland International Airport and vicinity have been ongoing for the past decade as a result of repeated introductions.

**Trapping** In 2017, ODA placed 7,268 JB traps in 31 of 36 Oregon counties. Of these, 3,189 traps were delimitation or add-on traps placed in the Portland metro area and in Oakland, where JB were caught in previous or current years. The remaining 4,079 traps were detection traps deployed to high-risk sites in cities, towns, and rural areas throughout the state. This year, ODA caught 23,481 Japanese beetles statewide, a majority of which were from Cedar Mill and the surrounding areas. This is the highest number of beetles ever caught in a single year in Oregon. In addition to Cedar Mill area, ODA also trapped Japanese beetle in four other areas including the Portland International Airport (PDX, 11 beetles), Swan Island (5 beetles), Oakland (10 beetles) and Green (1 beetle). The beetle catches from these four areas are likely unrelated to the Cedar Mill infestation. All positive JB sites will be trapped with delimitation traps in 2018.

**Eradication** In 2017, ODA conducted JB eradication programs at two sites: Cedar Mill area (about 1000 acres, 2459 properties) and PDX area (about 406 acres). Soil treatments with Acelepryn G were conducted in April and May to control the larval stage of JB. All turf received one application of Acelepryn, which was irrigated into soil by either irrigation system or rain water. The Cedar Mill area is mostly a middle class, residential neighborhood. This area will be the focus during next 4-5 years for continued effort to eradicate the Japanese beetle. PDX and the neighboring Air National Guard base were treated for JB, as well as European chafer (*Amphimallon majale*, Coleoptera:Scarabaeidae) which has been detected there since 2015.

**Airplane Inspection** ODA did not inspect any cargo planes at Portland International Airport for the second year in 2016. USDA-APHIS again had a reduced JB airport monitoring program due to severe budget cuts. When JB populations at airports in eastern states reach levels that pose a risk of live beetles entering aircrafts, the airport becomes regulated and JB exclusion methods or chemical treatments of airplanes are required. This year, USDA-APHIS regulated seven airports in six states including: Omaha (Nebraska), Des Moines and Cedar Rapids (Iowa), Dover (Delaware), Indianapolis (Indiana), Kansas City (Missouri), and Bentonville (Arkansas).
biweekly national conference call was set up by USDA-APHIS to share JB information among all stakeholders.

Continued cooperation, monitoring, information sharing, and commitment among state and federal regulators, industry representatives, and private citizens are critical to reducing the risk of introduction and establishment of JB in Oregon. Cooperation and support from residents and local communities are key to eradication of Japanese beetles.