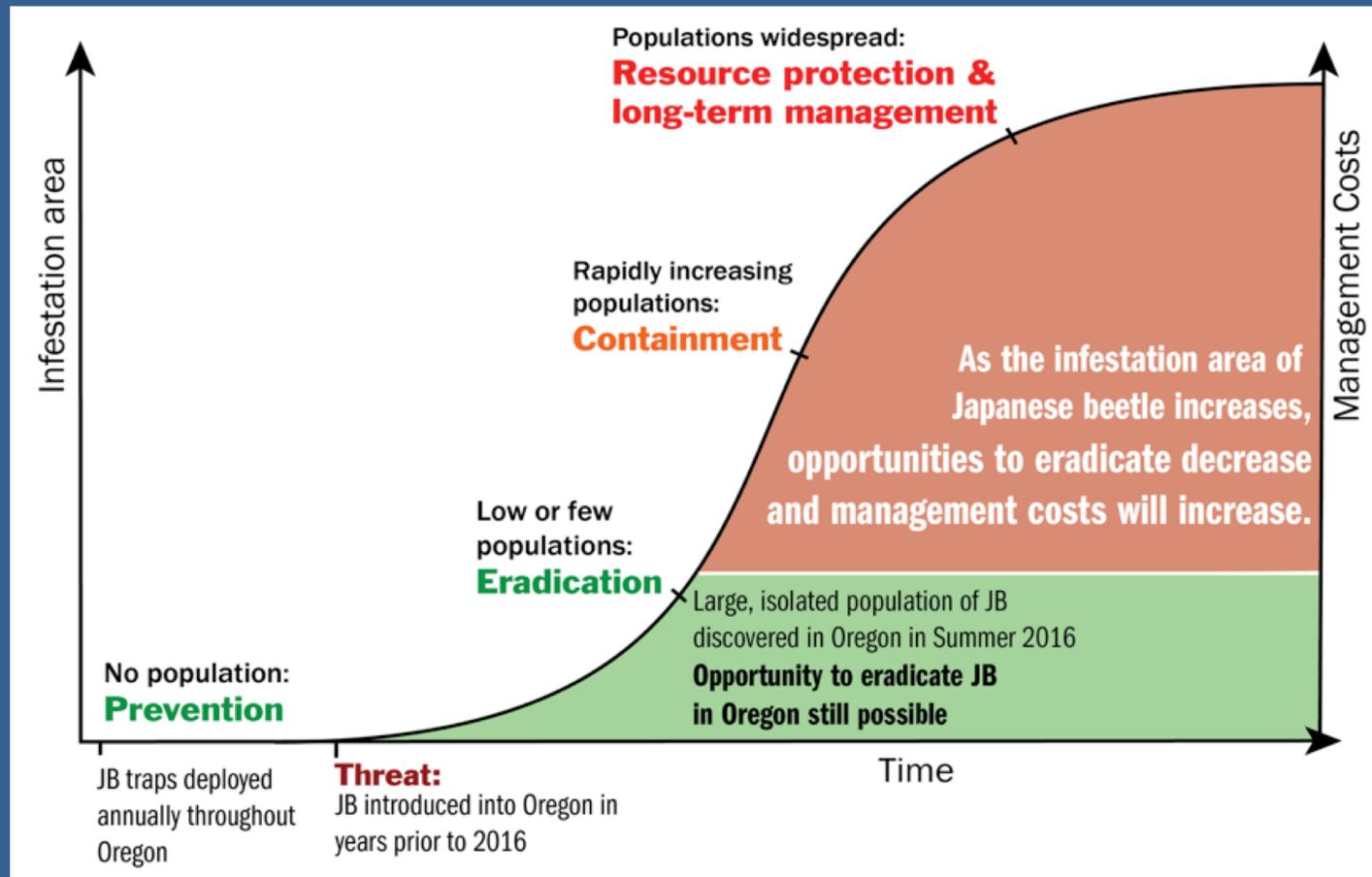




PLANT PROTECTION & CONSERVATION

- Protect Oregon's agricultural economy and natural resources from invasive pests
- Protect market access due to pest-free status
- Enhance value and marketability of exported nursery stock, Christmas trees, Hemp, seeds and other agricultural products
- Further the conservation of native T&E plants.

INVASION CURVE



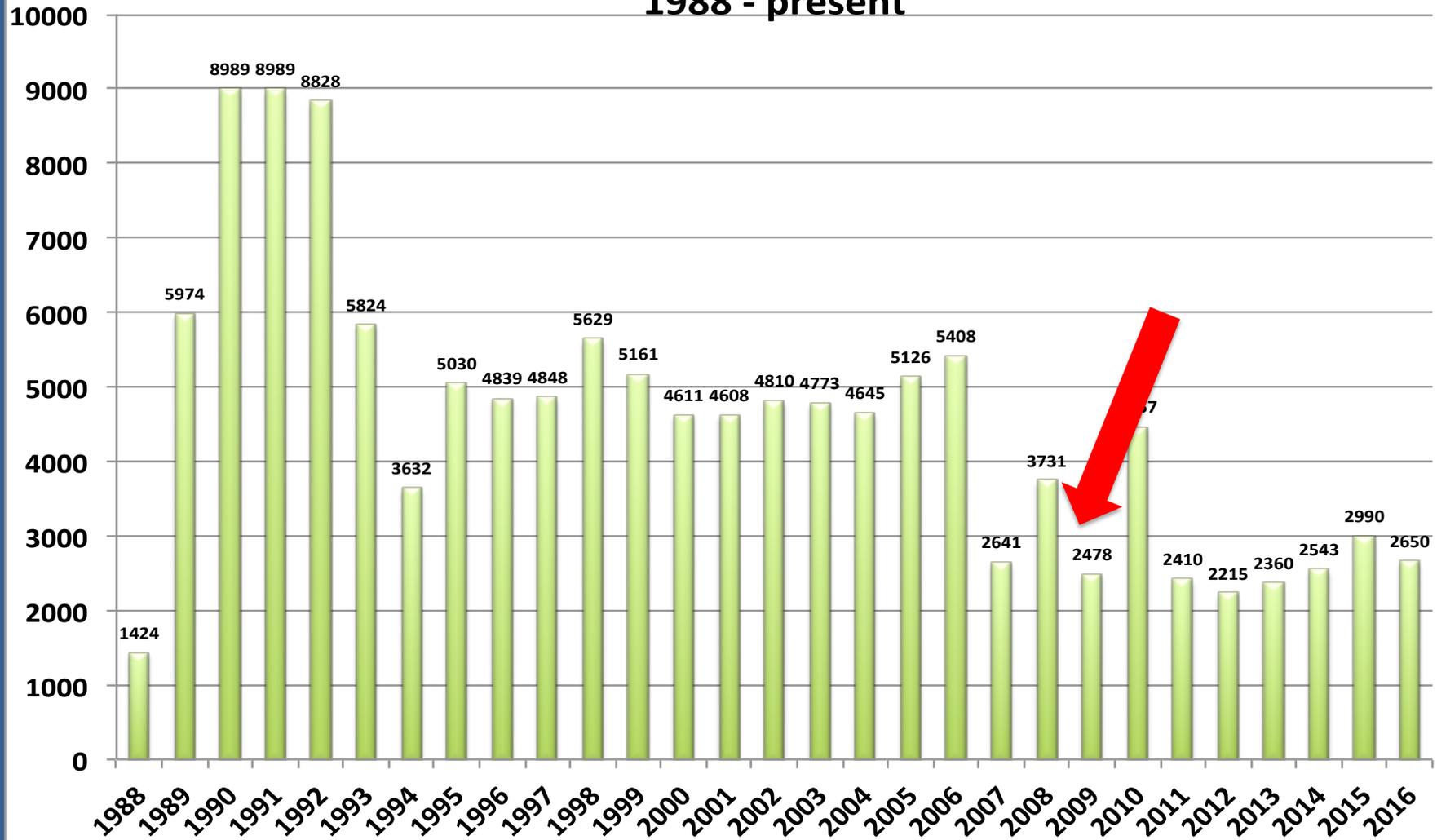
INVASIVE SPECIES

- Increasing risk for Oregon's agricultural economy and natural resources due to:
 - Global Climate Change: tropical aquatic noxious weed *Ludwigia* spreading in Willamette river system; increase in twig beetles in Christmas trees jeopardizing trade with Mexico
 - Population Movement: Japanese beetle, Gypsy moth, and other invasives accidentally moved around with new residents
 - Trade Increase: more trade increases risk of new invasives; every year 10 new invasive species caught in Oregon

APPROACH

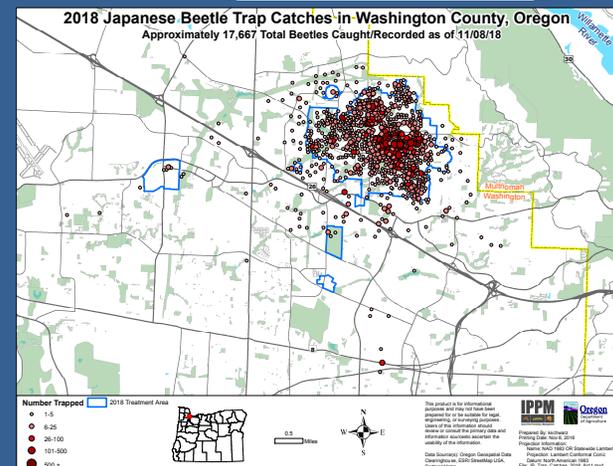
- Early Detection: preventing introduction through early detection (prevention more cost-effective than reactive response)
- Rapid response: eradicating, if feasible
- Management: implementing biological control for established invasive pests
- Outreach: educating stakeholders in collaboration with OISC and IPM Committee
- Promote and enhance agricultural market access due to pest-free status (e.g. Christmas trees, blueberries to Korea and Vietnam)

Number of Japanese beetle traps placed in Oregon 1988 - present



JAPANESE BEETLE UPDATE

- Eradicating largest Japanese beetle (JB) infestation in Oregon's 74-year history in NW Portland
- 2017: caught 23,000 JB in 500 acre treatment area
- 2018: caught 17,500 JB in 1,000 acre treatment area
- 2019: 8,500 residences in 3,000 acre treatment area
- Granular larvicide: Acelepryn G (a.i. Chlorantraniliprole)
- Oregon is considered Category 1 state due to JB-free status
- Portland treatment costs: \$3.4M and counting



2018 HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Eradicated Asian Gypsy moth in NW Portland
- ✓ Eradicated light brown apple moth in Polk County (important export restriction)
- Early detection to guarantee pest-free status for market access:
 - 28,000 traps with 20 photo traps
 - 28 Invasive Pests surveys for 125 target species
 - 140 Invasive Noxious Weed projects
- Use biocontrol measures when possible:
 - Released 55 species of biological agents against 25 species of noxious weeds
 - Releasing natural enemies against brown marmorated stink bug, ash white fly and other pests, in collaboration with OSU
- European Gypsy moth eradication in 2019 in Corvallis
- Aquatic noxious weed: flowering rush in Klamath County

HEMP PROGRAM

Year	Growers	Handlers	Acres
2015	13	13	105
2016	83	66	1,200
2017	246	189	3,000
2018	584	212	11,754
2019	500 (2/13)	197 (2/13)	17,437 (2/13)



OREGON BEE PROJECT

- IPPM initiated work on native bees in 2012 through SCPBG
- OBP supported by broad advisory committee
- OBP trained ~5,000 licensed pesticides applicators on reducing impacts on pollinators, ~1500 land managers and gardeners in creating bee habitat, and 146 community scientists in beginning bee identification and collection.
- Total of ~18,000 Oregonians have been reached through bee project activities.



Photo by Thomas Shahan
Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

DEDICATED AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

