
This annual report outlines exotic pest detection activities conducted according to guidelines issued by the Eastern Region Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009

Illinois Natural History Survey and Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois
Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA)
United State Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)

Prepared by Kelly A. Estes
Illinois Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) State Survey Coordinator
Illinois Natural History Survey
Accomplishment Report

State: Illinois Year: 2009

Is this a quarterly, semi annual or final report? Final Report

List dates covered by this report: January 1, 2009-December 31, 2009

Cooperator: Illinois Department of Agriculture

Cooperators Project Coordinator:

Name         Kelly Estes
Agency        Illinois Natural History Survey
Address       1816 South Oak Street, Room 2084
City/State/Zip Champaign, IL 61820
Phone         217-333-1005
Fax           217-333-4949
Email         kcook8@illinois.edu

The following accomplishment report follows the recommended outline of:

I. Accomplishments
   A. Compare actual accomplishments to objectives established for the period as indicated in the workplan. When the output of the project can be quantified, a computation of cost per unit of output is required when useful.*
   B. If appropriate, explain why objectives were not met.*
   C. Where appropriate, explain any cost overruns.*

II. If the program is survey in nature add the following information:

   1. Survey Methodology (trapping protocol)
   2. Rationale underlying survey methodology
   3. Survey dates
   4. Taxonomic services
   5. Benefits and results of survey
   6. NAPIS database submissions: Program pest and date of submission NOTE: This information is available per state on the NAPIS web site

*indicates information required per 7 CFR 3016.40 and 7 CFR 3019.51
Project: 2009 Tier I Work Plan (Infrastructure)

Cooperator: Illinois Department of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey

List of Agencies Involved: USDA-APHIS-PPQ (including AQI)
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture
River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Crop Sciences
University of Illinois Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences
University of Illinois Plant Clinic
University of Illinois Extension
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Customs and Borders Protection

I. Accomplishments Report

Unlike the Tier II portion of the CAPS program, Tier 1 (or the Core) project is now utilized for all portions of the project that are considered Infrastructure. All CAPS surveys are reported later in this report.

The results or benefits detailed in the 2009 IL CAPS workplan:

A. Designation of a State Survey Coordinator and coordination of the State CAPS committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scott Blackwood, PSS</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>Federal Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Estes, SSC</td>
<td>IL Natural History Survey</td>
<td>Entomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Davidson</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>Federal Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Ettema-Khan</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>Federal Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Evans</td>
<td>IL River to River CWMA</td>
<td>Invasive Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Frank, SPRO</td>
<td>IL Dept of Ag</td>
<td>State Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Goetsch</td>
<td>IL Dept of Ag</td>
<td>State Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Knight, SPHD</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS-PPQ</td>
<td>Federal Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Pataky</td>
<td>U of I, Plant Clinic</td>
<td>Plant Pathology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. A network of state, county, federal, and public entities to evaluate risks, conduct surveys, and manage cooperative pest programs.

Illinois uses its state CAPS committee as a basis for the groundwork of the CAPS program. Member of the committee actively meet and discuss potential risks to the state and look at the benefits of different surveys. The surveys are conducted with the aid of the Illinois Department of Agriculture and USDA-APHIS-PPQ. The CAPS program also reaches out to state and private groups, industry representatives, and municipalities for specific surveys.

Also aiding in determining invasive pest risk for Illinois is the State Pest Analysis of Risk Committee (SPARC). This group of representatives (composed of USDA-APHIS-PPQ, DHA-CBP, state & local cooperators, and private industry stakeholders) evaluates potential invasive pests.

C. Surveys for selected harmful or economically significant non-native plant pests and weeds, including exotic pests, pests of export significance, and/or pests not known to occur in the U.S.

The following surveys are conducted as Tier II and Farm Bill Enhanced Pest Detection surveys:
3. Farm Bill Enhanced Pest Detection (Invasive Pest Outreach), page 22.
5. Farm Bill Enhanced Pest Detection (Equipment Purchase), page 28.

D. NAPIS entry and management: presence/absence data at county level resolution for target pests and others approved for NAPIS entry.

NAPIS data was entered for the Tier II surveys, pages 18, 21, and 27.
NAPIS data was also entered for surveys conducted by the Illinois Department of Agriculture and USDA-APHIS PPQ as follows:

1. Emerald Ash Borer (written summary as reported in the 2009 USDA/PPQ Program Summary)

As part of the 2009 EAB Cooperative Agreement, IDA and USDA-APHIS staff visited over 10,000 grid areas (1.5 x 1.5 mile square grids) throughout southern and western Illinois to place the standard purple sticky traps in ash trees. To enhance the 2009 survey, USDA and IDA administered a “Passive Trapping Program” throughout several northeastern IL counties. Municipalities were provided with traps, lures, hardware and training. In return, the municipalities provided staff hours to deploy and monitor the traps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cooperator</th>
<th>Total # Trap Deployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>4,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA (grid area)</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA (Passive area)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U of I/INHS</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISU (Chenoa)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,597</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 5,597 traps, 57 resulted in positive EAB finds. All traps were located within the existing interior quarantine zone. 48 in the Chenoa Study area, 8 in Cook county, and 1 in Kane county.

One new county in Illinois was identified in early summer with infested ash trees with the assistance of an informed homeowner. On June 4, 2009, emerald ash borer was confirmed in DeKalb county in distressed trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Emerald Ash Borer</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap <em>Agrilus planipennis</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1. Counties in Illinois positively identified to be infested with Emerald Ash Borer (2006-2009).

Figure 2. Status of the emerald ash borer in the United States as of 2/1/2010.
2. Gypsy Moth

The gypsy moth trapping program in Illinois is a cooperative effort between the Illinois Department of Agriculture and USDA-APHIS-PPQ. The goal of this survey was to determine the spread and dispersal of the gypsy moth in Illinois. Illinois is considered a transition state and is part of the Slow the Spread program. Illinois Department of Agriculture surveyed counties in the STS area. In the ~6,366 traps set, 42,112 moths were caught. USDA-APHIS-PPQ heads the Detection Trapping and placed ~5,584 traps in central and southern Illinois counties. Twelve counties recorded positive catches with 15 moths caught.

Illinois PPQ also monitored 7 traps for Asian Gypsy Moth in northeastern and central Illinois. The goal of this survey was to monitor for the presence of Asian gypsy moth at ports of entry. All moths trapped from each site were submitted to USDA Laboratory in Otis, MA for genetic analysis and identification. All samples were determined to by *Lymantria dispar*, the European gypsy moth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gypsy Moth (European) Trap <em>Lymantria dispar</em> Trap: milk carton pheromone</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsy Moth (European) Trap <em>Lymantria dispar</em> Trap: delta pheromone</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9405</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>8701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsy Moth (Asian) Trap <em>Lymantria dispar dispers</em> Trap: delta pheromone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3. Survey results indicating status of the European Gypsy moth in Illinois in 2009.

Figure 4. Survey results indicating status of the Asian gypsy moth in Illinois in 2009.
3. Karnal Bunt

The Karnal Bunt survey was conducted by USDA-APHIS-PPQ following the national karnal bunt survey protocol. Wheat samples were sent to Olney, TX for an optical scan at the USDA/PPQ facility. The purpose of this survey was to determine the presence of karnal bunt in Illinois. All samples were found to be negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karnal Bunt Elevator; spec. site</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilletia indica</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat’l Karnal Bunt Survey, opt. scan</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Survey results indicating status of karnal bunt in Illinois in 2008.

4. Pine Shoot Beetle

Illinois PPQ surveyed 9 central Illinois counties: Fayette, Marion, Effingham, Cumberland, Jasper, Crawford, Clay, Richland, and Lawrence for pine shoot beetle. Trapping was conducted in late January/early February through the end of May. The purpose of this survey was to determine the spread and dispersal of the pine shoot beetle in Illinois.
Trapping locations included Christmas tree farms, nurseries, saw mills, state parks, and old pine stands. Pine shoot beetle was identified in Cumberland, Effingham, and Fayette counties in traps as well as Knox county during an IDA nursery inspection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pine Shoot Beetle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap Tomicus piniperda Pine shoot beetle survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Shoot Beetle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap Tomicus piniperda General Pest Observation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6. Survey results indicating status of the pine shoot beetle in Illinois in 2009.
5. Exotic Wood Borers/Bark Beetles and Sirex Noctilio

USDA-APHIS-PPQ surveyed high-risk SWPM sites according to survey guidelines and protocols. At each location, three Lindgren funnel traps were placed utilizing three different lures (Phero-Tech exotic bark beetle lure, alpha-pinene, and high-release ethanol). Targeted areas in the state included Chicago, the Quad Cities, and East St. Louis. Traps were fitted with dry collection baskets and vapona killing strips or using the wet-trap option with low toxicity antifreeze and were checked and serviced biweekly for the duration of the survey.

A total of 106 lindgren funnel traps were placed at 33 sites in 16 counties. These high-risk sites included ports of entry and other sites where imported cargo is transported, transferred, or offloaded; near importers who have been issued multiple Emergency Action Notifications (EANs) for noncompliant SWPM; pallet and lumber yards; international mail facilities; customs examinations facilities; and near large stands of suitable host trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites -Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banded Elm Bark Beetle Trap</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scolytus Schevyrewi</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Spruce Bark Beetle Trap</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ips typographus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulate Ambrosia Beetle Trap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Spruce Shoot Beetle Trap</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hylurgops palliates</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Pine Engraver Trap</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Orthotomicus erosus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Shoot Beetle</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tomicus destruens</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redhaired Pine Bark Beetle Trap</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hylurgus ligniperda</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Khapra Beetle

USDA-APHIS-PPQ conducted khapra beetle surveys according to survey guidelines and protocols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khapra Beetle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap; KB Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trogoderma granarium</em> Germ Bait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Interceptions and non-targets submitted to the NAPIS database.

In addition to results from formal surveys conducted by USDA-APHIS-PPQ, the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program, and other cooperators, invasive species (non-target finds and interceptions) were also entered into the NAPIS database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic Garden Beetle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap <em>Maladera castanea</em> Germ Bait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Longhorned Beetle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap <em>Hesperophanes campestris</em> Germ Bait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum Leaf Beetle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual <em>Pyrrhalta viburni</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Attendance by designated representatives at state, regional, and national CAPS meetings.

- SSC Teleconference. Eastern Region SSC’s. April 9, 2009.

F. Public outreach, education, and communication.

1. Caps Networking, Training, and Related Activities

• Illinois EAB Screening Sheet for Purple Sticky Traps. Permission granted for use in Iowa Emerald Ash Borer Informational Booklet.
• Provided EAB outreach materials and display for EAB First Detector Training. June 19, June 22, June 23, June 29, July 1, and July 7 2009.
• 4-H Entomology Judging. Champaign County 4-H. July 14, 2009.
• Farm Progress Show Outreach Booth. Decatur, IL. September 3, 2009.
• Incident Command Exercise, USDA/APHIS/PPQ. September 28, 2009.
• Illinois Natural History Survey Mobile Science Center exhibit, Midwest Environmental Educators Conference. Champaign, IL. October 15, 2009.
• Insect Trapping presentation, University of Illinois Extension IPM & Crops Team meeting. Urbana, IL. October 27, 2009.
• National Thousand Cankers Meeting. St. Louis, MO. November 3-4, 2009.
2. Diagnostics

- No diagnostic samples for 2009 1\textsuperscript{st} quarter
- Diagnostic samples for 2009 2\textsuperscript{nd} quarter
  - email: suspect EAB infestation
  - email: plant identification
  - email: suspect EAB infestation
- Diagnostic samples for 2009 3\textsuperscript{rd} quarter
  - email: suspect hemlock woolly adelgid infestation
  - email: moth identification
  - email: moth identification
  - email: suspect giant hogweed infestation
- Diagnostic samples for the 2009 4\textsuperscript{th} quarter
  - sample: suspect marmorated stink bug
  - email: suspect salt cedar infestation
  - email: suspect marmorated stink bug

3. IL CAPS website and blog

Improvements continue to be made on the IL CAPS website. Information conatus to be added, specifically pdf files of the Invasive Plants of Illinois Habitats fact sheet series (which are also available to be ordered) and individual factsheets were made for 38 invasive plants. In 2008, more fact sheets will be uploaded to the site for invasive insects, snails, nematodes and pathogens.

The Illinois CAPS blog continues to gain popularity as a source for invasive news in the state. The number of visits has a dramatically increased since 2007; a month-by-month breakdown is found below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th># of Visits (2009)</th>
<th># of Visits (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project: 2009 Tier II Work Plan (Oak Commodity Survey)

Cooperator: Illinois Department of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey

List of Agencies Involved: USDA-APHIS-PPQ (including AQI)
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Crop Sciences
University of Illinois Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences
University of Illinois Plant Clinic
University of Illinois Extension
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Customs and Borders Protection

I. Accomplishments Report

A. Quantitative Projection of Accomplishments to be Achieved

1. The Illinois SSC, SPHD, and PSS will identify potential survey sites during the first quarter of 2009.
   Done. When monitoring traps during the summer, SSC Estes will utilize targeted/high risk areas within the region for visual surveys.

2. Visual surveys will begin in May 2009.
   Done. When monitoring traps during the summer, SSC Estes will utilize targeted/high risk areas within the region for visual surveys.

3. Pheromone trap placement will begin in June 2009.
   Done. Trap placement began in southern Illinois at the end of May and continued through June.

4. Institute bi-weekly trap collection circuit upon placement of traps.
   Done. Traps are checked bi-weekly and trap liners are replaced. Lures are replaced every 6-8 weeks.

5. Continue bi-weekly trap collection circuit upon placement of traps and visual surveys according to survey protocol.
   Done. Traps were checked bi-weekly and trap liners are replaced. Lures are replaced every 6-8 weeks.

2. SSC will be responsible for screening all trap collections for target species.
   Done. Traps were screened as they were collected.
II. Survey Report

A. Survey Methodology

The first part of the proposed survey consisted of establishing a trapping network across the state to target the light brown apple moth, summer fruit tortrix moth, false codling moth, and tremex wasp. Trapping began June 15 and continued through mid-September. Traps were serviced and collected bi-weekly.

Surveyors will conduct visual surveys looking for symptoms caused by the presence of the oak splendor beetle, light brown apple moth, Asian gypsy moth, sudden oak death, and oak wilt. These targets were surveyed for by SSC Estes when completing the trapping portion of the survey. Possible finds were sampled and submitted for identification/verification. Survey guidelines and reporting forms were provided by SSC Estes. Data was recorded, then summarized and entered into NAPIS by SSC Estes.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Forests cover one-third of the United States. Approximately 12% of Illinois is forested (4.4 million acres). Of that forested land in Illinois, 53% of the forest cover consists of oak and hickory. This oak commodity survey allows for the survey and potential detection of exotic pests may become established in oak stands – in natural areas as well as residential neighborhoods. There are many introduced pests that if established in Illinois, would not only threaten the diversity of our natural areas, but dramatically impact our forest product industry and nursery trade.

Of these potential pests, several are at high risk for establishment, spread, economic damage, and environmental damage. For instance, oak splendor beetle is closely related to the emerald ash borer, which has killed millions of trees in infested areas. The oak splendor beetle, as well as other phloem feeding pests that could potentially become established, not only predispose trees to secondary insects and pathogens, but their injury impacts the quality of timber, pulp, and other forest products.

Other pests included in the survey, summer fruit tortrix, light brown apple moth, false codling moth, and Asian gypsy moth, have wide host ranges that include oak, but they are major pests of other hosts, such as fruit trees and fields crops. Both of these industries are important to Illinois agriculture.

We also wish to include two pathogens in the oak commodity survey. Oak wilt, has the potential to kill large numbers of oak trees. While it is present in the upper
Midwest, its distribution is unknown in Illinois. Sudden oak death, on the other hand, is not known to be present in Illinois. Its host range also extends past oak species and can be detrimental to several ornamental plants. Once infected, oak trees experience severe mortality.

C. **Survey Dates: June - September, 2008.**

D. **Taxonomic Services**
SSC Estes conducted all pre-screening of traps. If suspected targets were found, final confirmation of identification were determined by national identifiers for new state and county records.

E. **Benefits and Results of Survey**
The cooperator conducted a cooperative agriculture pest survey program aimed at the early detection of invasive oak pests. We conducted this survey in two parts. The first part of the survey consisted of a trapping network coordinated by SSC Estes throughout the state targeting light brown apple moth, summer fruit tortrix, false codling moth, and tremex wasp. The second part of the survey consisted of a visual survey targeting Illinois nurseries and other high risk sites used for trapping in the first part of the survey. In cooperation with the Illinois Department of Agriculture, visual surveys were completed to determine the presence of the oak splendor beetle, light brown apple moth, Asian gypsy moth, sudden oak death, and oak wilt.

F. **NAPIS Database Submissions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>False Codling Moth</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap; Delta pheromone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Light Brown Apple Moth</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Epiphyas postvittana</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap; Delta pheromone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summer Fruit Tortrix Moth</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Adoxyophes orana</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap; Delta pheromone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project: Tier II 2008 Work Plan (Soybean Commodity Survey)

Cooperator: Illinois Department of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey

List of Agencies Involved: USDA-APHIS-PPQ (including CBP and SITC)
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
University of Illinois Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences

I. Accomplishments Report

A. Quantitative Projection of Accomplishments to be Achieved

1. The Illinois SSC and PSS will identify potential survey sites during the first quarter of 2009.
   
   Done. The soybean commodity survey was done with the aid of the University of Illinois Extension Service in conjunction with the Soybean Rust Sentinel Plot program.

   Figure 2. Survey locations for the soybean commodity in Illinois in 2009.

2. Continue visual surveys, trap collection, and lure replacement according to survey protocols.
   
   Done. Traps were checked bi-weekly and contents removed. Lures were changed every 4-6 weeks.

3. SSC will be responsible for screening all trap collections for target species.
   
   Traps were screened as they are collected.
II. Survey Report

A. Survey Methodology

This survey was conducted as part of the Illinois Sentinel Plot System. Soybean sentinel plots were planted individually or as part of a commercially-grown field. Plots measured approximately 2500 square feet. Except for fungicide applications, plots were maintained in the same manner as the commercially grown soybean crop. Sentinel plots were sampled weekly; leaves were submitted to the University of Illinois Plant Clinic for diagnosis. Data was recorded according to sentinel plot protocol.

The old world bollworm and summer fruit tortrix moth trapping was conducted with the SBR survey. Pheromone traps were placed at or near 10 plots of the Illinois SBR sentinel plot program. These locations consisted of production agriculture with corn, soybean, and wheat. Pheromone traps were placed in late June in each of the locations. Traps were serviced bi-weekly. SSC Estes coordinated the survey; traps were monitored by University of Illinois Extension personnel.

Surveys for yellow witchweed and soybean pod borer were visual surveys. These surveys were completed at the time of the weekly SBR leaf collection.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology

Ten million acres of soybeans are grown in Illinois, accounting for $3 billion of the Illinois agricultural economy. Soybean rust (SBR) was first identified in Illinois in 2006 in seven counties. Fortunately, in 2007 and 2008, the disease did not appear until late in the season, not affecting the soybean crop. This pathogen has been known to drastically reduce soybean yield. Losses have been documented up to 80% in areas where the disease commonly occurs. Optimal conditions for good growth and canopy development of the soybean crop are also the most optimal for the infection and spread of the soybean rust pathogen. Monitoring for this pathogen is needed to provide timely detection of the disease in order to enable proper application of fungicides, the only effective management option at this time.

Though not known to occur in the United States, should the old world bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera*, be introduced, this particular pest has the potential to be devastating to Illinois agriculture. *Helicoverpa armigera* has a host range of over 180 cultivated crops and wild species. Included in the host range are corn and soybeans, two major crops of Illinois agriculture. Nearly 12 billion and 10 billion acres of corn and soybeans are grown in Illinois, respectively. In addition to potential hosts alfalfa, sorghum, and wheat, Illinois also produces a considerable amount of specialty crops that would be affected by the introduction and establishment of *H. armigera*, including tomatoes, snap beans, green beans, onions, and potato.
The soybean rust sentinel plot system is part of a coordinated framework for the surveillance, prediction, reporting, and management of soybean rust. This program is a cooperative effort between USDA, State Universities and Extension Systems, State Departments of Agriculture, industry, local producers, and the National Plant Diagnostics Network. The purpose of this system is to detect and monitor the progression of Asian soybean rust in the United States through a standardized, intense scouting program. By utilizing the pre-existing framework of the SBR plot program the Illinois CAPS program proposes to include surveys for the following targeted pests during weekly monitoring: Asian soybean rust, old world bollworm, soybean pod borer, yellow witchweed, and summer fruit tortrix moth.


D. Taxonomic Services
SSC Estes conducted all pre-screening of traps. Final confirmation of identification was determined by national identifiers for new state and county records.

E. Benefits and Results of Survey
The cooperator conducted a cooperative agricultural pest survey program aimed at the early detection of invasive soybean pests. Sentinel plots were set up with the purpose of detecting Asian soybean rust, *Phakospora pachyrhiza* to provide an early warning system to Illinois agricultural producers. During the soybean rust survey, additional surveys were conducted utilizing the soybean rust sentinel plot system. Extension educators were contracted to complete surveys for multiple pests, including: old world bollworm, soybean pod borer, yellow witchweed, and summer fruit tortrix moth.

F. NAPIS Database Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old World Bollworm Trap <em>Helicoverpa armigera</em> Trap; Delta pheromone</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean Pod Borer Visual <em>Maruca vitrata</em> Visual; 10-20 sites</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Fruit Tortrix Trap <em>Adoxophyes orana</em> Trap; Delta pheromone</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Witchweed Visual <em>Alectra vogelii</em> Weed survey-land</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project: Farm Bill Enhanced Pest Detection (Invasive Pest Outreach)

Cooperator: Illinois Department of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey

List of Agencies Involved: USDA-APHIS-PPQ (including CBP and SITC)
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture

I. Accomplishments Report
   A. Quantitative Projection of Accomplishments to be Achieved

      1. Creation and/or updating of invasive species displays as part of the Illinois
         Natural History Survey Mobile Science Center, summer 2009.
         Done. Displays are currently in the process of being redone and/or created.

II. Survey Report
   A. Survey Methodology

      State departments of agriculture play a critical role by carrying out pest and
disease detection surveys as part of the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey
program. States also carry out specific pest and disease detection and delimiting
surveys to support control and eradication programs. States often lead specific
regulatory responses to new pests in accordance with APHIS national policy,
typically as a joint command with PPQ under the Incident Command System.
A portion of the Farm Bill funding will be used to enhance these efforts.

      In addition, educating the general public plays an essential role in protecting
U.S. plant and agricultural health. In many respects the public is already
involved in pest detection—a number of pests of regulatory significance have
been found and reported by members of the public. However, their
involvement is more serendipitous than planned. Given the large number of
pests and the inherent difficulty of detecting and knowing the significance of
any new or exotic plant pest, APHIS can benefit from an increase in the number
of “eyes on the ground” to look for these unusual plant pests should they be
introduced into the United States.

      Outreach materials were developed utilizing the Illinois Natural History
Survey’s Mobile Science Center. This mobile unit has the ability to travel to
schools and communities around the state, delivering valuable information on
Illinois’ natural resources. One of the display groups focuses on invasive species
threatening our state. The main focus of this outreach project will fund the
updating and development of new invasive species information panels to be
used in the mobile science center, including an emerald ash borer display. In
addition, this outreach initiative funded the unit’s use in schools, communities, and public events. Informational brochures and posters were created and/or updated for distribution at these events and others in the future.

B. **Rationale underlying survey methodology**
   As one of seven states in the Eastern Region determined to be high risk of being affected by 1 or more plant pests/diseases due to the number of international ports, volume of international passengers, production of agricultural commodities or natural resources, funding will be used to strengthen our ability to detect, respond and control exotic pests. Specifically, part of the funding will be used to develop invasive pest outreach materials, including upgrading the invasive species displays in a mobile science center.

The Illinois Natural History Survey has a mobile science center that has the ability to visit schools and communities in the state of Illinois. This traveling science classroom features informative and interactive displays. One group of displays focuses on exotic invasive species in Illinois. In addition to increasing awareness about invasive species, these displays have corresponding activities that can extend to the classroom.

The last time these displays were updated was before the emerald ash borer was found in the state of Illinois. This invasive pest is certainly one of the highest risk invasives in Illinois. This project will use the previous displays as a foundation for upgrading the existing panels and including new invasive pest information for the emerald ash borer and other important invasive species.

C. **Survey Dates: July - December, 2009.**

D. **Taxonomic Services**
   N/A

E. **Benefits and Results of Survey**
   The cooperator conducted a cooperative agriculture pest survey program aimed at strengthening our network within the state through education and outreach. This program focused on education the citizens of Illinois about the risk of invasive pests. In addition to the development of educational displays, outreach materials were developed for public distribution.

F. **NAPIS Database Submissions**
   N/A
Project: Farm Bill Enhanced Pest Detection (Aquatic Invasive Plant Survey and Educational Campaign)

Cooperator: Illinois Department of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey

List of Agencies Involved: USDA-APHIS-PPQ (including CBP and SITC)
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture
River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area

I. Accomplishments Report
   A. Quantitative Projection of Accomplishments to be Achieved

      1. Identification of defined work area, summer 2009.
         Done. River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area has identified boat ramps in southern Illinois to be surveyed.

      2. River to River CWMA will begin developing educational and outreach publications on aquatic invasives, summer 2009.
         Done. Along with survey, outreach materials were developed to promote aquatic invasive awareness.

II. Survey Report
   A. Survey Methodology
      Educating the general public plays an essential role in protecting U.S. plant and agricultural health. In many respects the public is already involved in pest detection—a number of pests of regulatory significance have been found and reported by members of the public. However, their involvement is more serendipitous than planned. Given the large number of pests and the inherent
difficulty of detecting and knowing the significance of any new or exotic plant pest, APHIS can benefit from an increase in the number of “eyes on the ground” to look for these unusual plant pests should they be introduced into the United States.

This project surveyed all of the boat ramps in the River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area in Southern Illinois (72 ramps in total). Ramps and the surrounding aquatic environment were surveyed using both visual surveys and the rake-throw method (an established method to survey aquatic plants). Each ramp was visited and visually inspected for invasive plants. The lake-rake was then thrown and retrieved six times in a fan pattern adjacent to the ramp with all vegetation collected and separated by species. All invasive plants detected had voucher specimen collected and abundance estimated. In addition, data on the location and type of ramp was collected while on site.

Species targeted in the survey include:
- Brittle naiad (Naius minor)
- Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)
- Parrotfeather milfoil (Myriophyllum aquaticum)
- Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata)
- Brazilian elodea (Egeria densa)
- Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
- Curly pondweed (Potamogeton crispus)
- Water hycanith (Eichhornia crassipes)
- European waterclover (Marsilea quadrifolia)
- Water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes)
- Water chestnut (Trapa natans)
- Moneywort (Lysimachia nummularia)
- Alligatorweed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)

In addition to the survey, this project will initiated an educational campaign, using presentations, signage, press releases, and printed materials to raise awareness about aquatic invasive plants and the need to clean boating equipment between locations to prevent spread.

B. Rationale underlying survey methodology
As one of seven states in the Eastern Region determined to be high risk of being affected by 1 or more plant pests/diseases due to the number of international ports, volume of international passengers, production of agricultural commodities or natural resources, funding will be used to strengthen our ability to detect, respond and control exotic pests. Specifically, part of the funding will
Aquatic invasive plants are a major threat to natural resources, diversity, and water-based recreation and the tourism industry in Illinois. Aquatic invasive plants can reduce the biodiversity of an ecosystem and diminish the fisheries value. Species of concern include Hydrilla and water hyacinth, both regulated species.

Many of aquatic invasive plants spread via fragmentation and boat ramps are often a point of introduction through the transport of fragments between bodies of water via boats and trailers. Thus, targeting boat ramps for surveys is an ideal strategy for early detection of new introductions.


D. Taxonomic Services
Christopher Evans, River to River CWMA will conduct all pre-screening of traps. Final confirmation of identification is determined by national identifiers for new state and county records.

E. Benefits and Results of Survey
The cooperator conducted an aquatic weed survey program aimed at the detection of Hydrilla and other aquatic invasive plants. All survey data gathered from this effort was entered into the NAPIS database and according to NAPIS reporting requirement outlined in the 2009 National CAPS Guidelines. In addition, the project focused on public education through the development of informational brochures and field days.

Four educational programs, that discussed invasive species and spread prevention, were held during the duration of this project, with a fifth being cancelled due to weather. Invasive plant identification and specific techniques to reduce the spread of invasive species (such as equipment cleaning) were discussed and demonstrated.

Two educational brochures were developed and printed as part of this project. One, Invasive plants of Southern Illinois, gave detailed information of the identification of 24 invasive species present in Southern Illinois (both terrestrial and aquatic). The second, Help Protect Southern Illinois Lakes and Rivers: Stop the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species, was a trifold brochure that gives boaters information on why and how to clean their equipment and dispose of bait to
help prevent the spread of invasive plants. A total of 6,000 of the invasive plant
guide and 25,000 of the spread prevention brochures were printed and many
have been disseminated throughout the region already.

F. NAPIS Database Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Sites - Plants</th>
<th>Traps</th>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Elodea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Egeria densa</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egeria densa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittle Naid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Najas minor</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittle Naid</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Charlie; Moneywart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lysimachia nummularia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Charlie; Moneywart</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly-leaved Pondweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Potamogeton crispus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly-leaved Pondweed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myriophyllum spicatum</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrotfeather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myriophyllum aquaticum</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrotfeather</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Loosestrife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pythrum salicaria</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed-survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Loosestrife</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Hyacinth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eichhornia crassipes</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Hyacinth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project:  Farm Bill Enhanced Pest Detection (Equipment Purchase)

Cooperator:  Illinois Department of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey

List of Agencies Involved:  USDA-APHIS-PPQ (including CBP and SITC)
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture

I. Accomplishments Report
   A. Quantitative Projection of Accomplishments to be Achieved

   1. Purchase of vehicle
      Done. Vehicle was ordered, purchased, and delivered. October 2009.

II. Survey Report
   A. Survey Methodology
      Work with the Illinois Natural History Survey and University of Illinois Facilities and Services to best assess the vehicle needs of the Illinois CAPS program for the lowest possible cost.

   B. Rationale underlying survey methodology
      As one of seven states in the Eastern Region determined to be high risk of being affected by 1 or more plant pests/diseases due to the number of international ports, volume of international passengers, production of agricultural commodities or natural resources, funding will be used to strengthen our ability to detect, respond and control exotic pests. Specifically, part of the funding will be used to purchase a vehicle for the Illinois Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey Program.

      The Illinois CAPS program is currently based at the Illinois Natural History Survey. The state survey coordinator is an employee of the University of Illinois and is responsible for among other things, the coordination of state surveys. In Illinois the SSC not only coordinates, but conducts many of the surveys. This requires extensive traveling to survey sites around the state.

      Currently the Illinois CAPS program utilizes the Illinois Natural History Survey vehicle fleet to fulfill its vehicle needs. This requires the CAPS program to pay a per mile fee for its vehicle use. In the 2009 Illinois CAPS workplan, over $10,000 was allocated to mileage fees. By purchasing a program vehicle the Illinois CAPS program will save money over time, increasing the funding available for survey work. The ability to increase our survey efforts greatly enhances our state’s pest detection efforts.
C. Survey Dates:
N/A

D. Taxonomic Services
N/A

E. Benefits and Results of Survey
The Cooperator utilized part of the Farm Bill funding allocation to purchase a vehicle for use by the Illinois Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey program.

F. NAPIS Database Submissions
N/A

Approved and signed by
_________________________________ Date: ______________
Cooperator

_________________________________ Date: ______________
ADODR