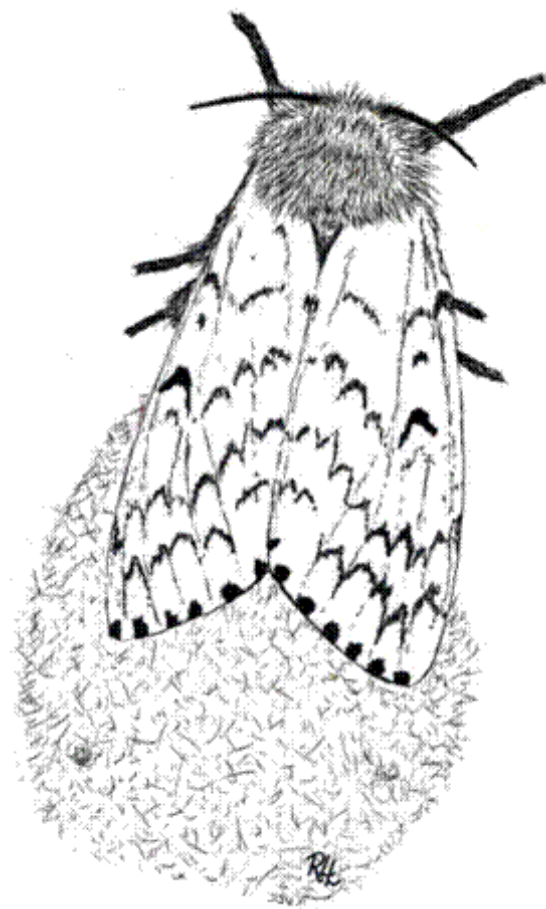


IDAHO

Spongy Moth Report 2022



STATE OF IDAHO

SPONGY MOTH MONITORING PROGRAM

SUMMARY REPORT

2022



by
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**Report No. IDL 22-1
December 2022**

In cooperation with:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2022, a total of 2,611 spongy moth, formerly known as gypsy moth, traps were deployed in Idaho. No spongy moths were captured and no delimitation trapping was conducted. There have been no spongy moths trapped in Idaho since the 2016 capture of one male spongy moth in Pocatello, in Bannock County ([Figure 1](#)).

COMMON NAME CHANGE FOR SPONGY MOTH

“Gypsy moth” is no longer being recognized as the common name for regulated *Lymantria* moths. The note below from the Entomological Society for America (ESA) explains the reasoning for this change:

“In July 2021, the ESA Governing Board unapproved “gypsy moth” as an acceptable common name for *Lymantria dispar*. The change was made in recognition that “gypsy” is considered an ethnic slur and in response to messages from members, the general public, and, most importantly, members of the Roma community who testified to the name’s harmful and dehumanizing effects. While the use of an ethnic slur is reason enough to stop using a common name, the issue becomes increasingly problematic when an insect that is the target of eradication is named with an ethnic slur against a people group who have been the targets of genocide.

Furthermore, many of the “positive” connotations of the word “gypsy” are based on harmful stereotypes. For example, Ian Hancock, a professor at the University of Texas at Austin and former representative for the Romani people at the United Nations, [told the Washington Post](#): “These all play into one of the stereotypes; in story books we ‘wander’ and ‘roam,’ but as history clearly shows, we were not *allowed* to stop, and had no choice but to keep moving on.”

In addition, several media outlets were starting to refuse to use the old common name, and large organizations were starting to use alternative names such as LD moth. ESA saw this as an opportunity to bring the community together to find a better common name for the insect.”

An open call was made to stakeholders (researchers, forestry professionals, arborists, invasive species program managers, Roma people, etc.) to submit suggestions for a new common name. The new common name of “spongy moth” was adopted for *Lymantria dispar*. The new common name of “flighted spongy moth complex” was chosen to replace Asian gypsy moth. More information can be found in this December 2022 press release by the USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS):

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/newsroom/stakeholder-info/sa_by_date/sa-2022/spongy-moth

Summary of common name changes used in this report:

Scientific Name	Former Common Name	New Common Name
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	gypsy moth	spongy moth
<i>Lymantria dispar dispar</i>	European gypsy moth	spongy moth (flightless)*
<i>Lymantria dispar asiatica</i> , <i>Lymantria dispar japonica</i> , <i>Lymantria albescens</i> , <i>Lymantria umbrosa</i> , and <i>Lymantria postalba</i>	Asian gypsy moth	flighted spongy moth complex

*Males of *L. dispar dispar* are capable of flight, females are not

INTRODUCTION

Spongy moth (formerly called gypsy moth) is a destructive defoliator of many deciduous forest and shade trees as well as some conifers. Since the introduction of spongy moth (flightless) (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) into the United States from Europe in 1869, this pest has spread throughout New England and has become established in all or part of about 20 Northeast and Midwest states. Once spongy moth is established, eradication is usually not possible.

There are also multiple subspecies and related species of spongy moths that originate from Asia

(formerly called Asian gypsy moths), including *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, *Lymantria dispar japonica*, *Lymantria albescens*, *Lymantria umbrosa*, and *Lymantria postalba*. These moths are collectively referred to as “flighted spongy moth complex” because, unlike *L. dispar dispar*, females are capable of flight. Males of *L. dispar dispar* are capable of flight. Flighted spongy moth complex was first discovered in North America in 1991 near the port of Vancouver in British Columbia, Canada. Since that time, it has been discovered and eradicated in 9 states: California, Idaho, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Oregon, Texas, Oklahoma and Washington State. However, each year, flighted spongy moth complex has the potential to be introduced by ships moving cargo from overseas. Flightless spongy moths (*L. dispar dispar*), on the other hand, are most often introduced to the West by people moving household items from infested areas of the Midwest and Eastern United States.

The State of Idaho has eradicated all introductions of spongy moths. As a result, Idaho has no established populations within the state. The purpose of the Idaho spongy moth survey program is to detect new introductions spongy moths in a timely manner. This allows for effective eradication treatments that prevent populations from becoming established. Through this program, delimitation and eradication can be achieved with the least expense and lowest risk of environmental impact.

LIFE CYCLE

Spongy moth goes through four life stages: egg, caterpillar (larva), pupa, and adult. It has one generation per year and overwinters in the egg stage. Each female lays 50-1,000 eggs in one mass, which is covered with velvety golden, or buff-colored hairs from the female’s abdomen. The egg mass is about ¾ inch wide and 1– 1 ½ inches long and is attached to trees, logs, rocks, buildings, or any other outdoor household article.

Caterpillars hatch from eggs from mid-April to mid-June. This is the only damaging life stage. The caterpillars are voracious feeders and can grow to 2" in length. A single caterpillar can eat up to three square feet of leaves in its lifetime. Larger (older) caterpillars have five pairs of blue spots and six pairs of rusty red spots along their backs. They typically feed in the treetops at night but migrate down the trunk to the ground each day for protection from heat and predators.

Once a caterpillar matures, it transforms into a non-feeding stage called the pupa. Mature caterpillars produce a “cocoon” with strands of silk, which is used to attach themselves to vertical surfaces. Then a more rigid chrysalis, or pupal case, forms around the caterpillar as it transforms. The pupa is an immobile stage during which the caterpillar changes into an adult moth. Pupae may gyrate if they are disturbed, but left alone, they will appear still as the change occurs. They are dark reddish brown and leathery. Pupae are usually found in crevices on tree trunks or on larger branches. Pupae may also be found buried in leaf litter.

Adult moths begin to emerge in late July and are often present until early October, depending upon location and temperatures. Females have tan bodies from 1" to 2" long. Their wings are cream colored with dark brown zigzag markings. Female spongy moths (flightless) do not fly, whereas the females of flighted spongy moth complex are capable of flight. All female spongy moths emit a pheromone to attract a mate. Scientists have been able to produce this pheromone synthetically and currently use it to trap male moths. Males are medium sized (approx. 1½ inch wingspan), brownish gray, have feathery antennae and fly in the late afternoon. Adult moths live for about one week, during which time the sexes mate. Females lay eggs during August and early September starting the life cycle over again.

HOSTS

Spongy moth (flightless) caterpillars generally prefer oaks as hosts. However, they have the ability to feed on several hundred species of trees and shrubs including oak, apple, alder, aspen, filbert, willow, birch, and plum. Coniferous species such as Douglas-fir, larch, pine and western hemlock are less desirable, yet are suitable hosts of the spongy moth (Liebhold *et.al.* 1995). However, flighted spongy moth complex can feed and grow on over 500 different plants, some of which are important economic tree species in Idaho. Western larch, a valuable timber species in Idaho, is a preferred host of flighted spongy moth complex. Other timber species may also serve as hosts.

HISTORY

Surveys to detect the introduction of the spongy moth have been conducted in Idaho each year since 1974 ([Table 1](#)). The first spongy moth was discovered in 1986 in Sandpoint, Bonner County. The following year numerous additional moths were caught in Sandpoint and Coeur d'Alene. Ground treatments were conducted in 1988 and aggressive aerial spray eradication programs followed in 1989 and 1990 using a naturally occurring bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki* (*B.t.k.*) as the pesticide (Tisdale and Livingston 1990, Livingston 1990). No spongy moths have been caught in the treated areas since 1989. Another small infestation (5 moths) was detected near Huetter, ID in 1998. An eradication program was initiated in 1999 consisting of an aerial application of *B.t.k.* to 35 acres surrounding the capture site. No moths were caught in detection or delimit traps in this area in subsequent years. In 2004, a spongy moth determined to be from Asian origins (flighted spongy moth complex) was caught near Hauser, ID (Lech and Livingston 2004). A 600 acre aerial spray eradication program in Kootenai County, near Hauser, was conducted in 2005 using *B.t.k.* Spongy moths have been caught in various areas throughout the state in the annual detection surveys from 1986 through 2019 ([Table 1](#)). However, no eradication spray programs or mass trapping efforts have occurred since 2004, because there is a low probability of populations becoming established when only a couple moths are detected in a single year. However, delimitation trapping has occurred in the areas and years following any spongy moth capture to monitor and determine appropriate future treatments.

Historic Idaho Spongy Moth Reports can be requested from the Idaho Department of Lands by contacting the address on the cover of this report or calling 208-769-1525.

Cooperating agencies, with accompanying responsibilities in the Idaho spongy moth program, include the following:

- Idaho Department of Lands - Overall program coordination and trapping in northern Idaho, except in Forest Service campgrounds, and submission of data to the Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS) data library.
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture - Trapping in southern Idaho and submission of data to the Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS) data library.
- USDA, APHIS - Provides cost share funding, traps, baits, and technical expertise.
- USDA Forest Service, Region 4 - Trapping in southern Idaho.
- USDA Forest Service, Region 1 - Trapping in Forest Service campgrounds in northern Idaho.
- Idaho Department of Transportation – Provides monthly reports of vehicle registrations in Idaho from states that are generally infested with spongy moth.
- University of Idaho, Moscow – Technical assistance.

Table 1 – Spongy moth trapping history in Idaho.

	NUMBER OF TRAPS				NUMBER OF MOTHS CAUGHT ⁵				# POS. TRAPS	ACRES TREATED
YEAR	DET. ²	DEL. ³	MASS ⁴	TOTAL	DET. ²	DEL. ³	MASS ⁴	TOTAL		
1974 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1975	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	
1976	254	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	
1977	232	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	
1978	248	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	
1979 ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	121	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	
1981	95	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	
1982	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	
1983 ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
1984 ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
1985 ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	208	0	0	208	1	0	0	1	1	
1987	420	0	0	420	35	0	0	35	9	
1988	1558	1457	0	3015	8	414	0	422	210	5 B.t.k.
1989	2248	0	7303	9551	17	0	51	68	54	380 B.t.k.
1990	5640	358	3268	9266	4	2	0	6	3	1055 B.t.k.
1991	4641	121	0	4762	4	0	0	4	4	
1992	4823	130	0	4953	2	1	0	3	3	
1993	4314	115	0	4429	2	0	0	2	1	
1994	4239	96	0	4335	1	2	0	3	3	
1995	4522	136	0	4658	1	0	0	1	1	
1996	4290	117	0	4407	0	0	0	0	0	
1997	5085	20	0	5105	0	0	0	0	0	
1998	4904	0	0	4904	7	0	0	7	3	
1999	4837	155	90	5082	0	0	0	0	0	35 B.t.k.
2000	5398	36	0	5434	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	5346	0	0	5346	2	0	0	2	2	
2002	5024	35	0	5059	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	5582	35	0	5617	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	5875	0	0	5875	1 ⁵	0	0	1 ⁵	1 ⁵	
2005	4989	1441	0	6430	1	0	0	1	1	600 B.t.k.
2006	5380	1473	0	6853	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	4882	1475	0	6357	2	0	0	2	2	
2008	4157	69	0	4226	3	0	0	3	3	
2009	4972	419	0	5391	1	0	0	1	1	
2010	4373	380	0	4753	1	0	0	1	1	
2011	4511	69	0	4580	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	4227	36	0	4263	0	0	0	0	0	
2013	2349	0	0	2349	1	0	0	1	1	
2014	3749	36	0	3785	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	3951	36	0	3987	3	0	0	3	2	
2016	3846	36	0	3882	1	0	0	1	1	
2017	3682	72	0	3754	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	3713	36	0	3749	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	2749	0	0	2749	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	2751	0	0	2751	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	2559	0	0	2559	0	0	0	0	0	
2022	2,611	0	0	2,611	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 1 – Spongy moth trapping history in Idaho (notes)

¹Trapping did occur in Idaho in these years, and no moths were found. Records are incomplete as to the exact number of traps.

²Detection trapping, a low density of traps to determine existence of pest in an area or community.

³Delimitation trapping, an intensified trapping scheme to determine the size and extent of the pest population.

⁴Mass trapping, done for control at approximately 9 traps per acre.

⁵All moths captured in Idaho have been *L. dispar dispar*, except in 2004, where a flighted spongy moth complex was captured.

2022 SPONGY MOTH PROGRAM

Detection Trapping

Cooperating agencies in the Idaho spongy moth detection program placed 2,611 detection traps throughout the state in 2022 ([Table 2](#)). [Figure 2](#) shows approximate trap placements. Traps were placed throughout the state in cities, towns, surrounding urban areas, and rural communities in accordance with the pre-determined rotation schedule (see [Appendix](#)). No spongy moths were captured in detection traps in Idaho in 2022.

Cities and communities where 20 or more move-ins occurred are trapped irrespective of their place in the schedule. A move-in is defined as an individual or family moving to Idaho from a state that is generally infested with spongy moth or by someone who purchased/brought a vehicle from infested states. This information is supplied monthly by the Idaho Department of Transportation. Most infestations are initiated when an egg mass or other life stage of spongy moth arrives on an outdoor household article brought by someone moving into the area.

The table below shows the total number of Idaho move-ins and vehicle registrations from infested states over the past 5 state fiscal years. Totals are calculated for existing trapping zones; actual totals may be slightly higher for the state because moves to very remote areas are not included. Numbers have been declining sharply for the past several years, particularly following the onset of the Covid pandemic. However, it is important to note that these numbers do not include move-ins and vehicle registrations from non-infested states in the western U.S.

State Fiscal Year	Move-Ins and Vehicle Registrations
May 2021 to April 2022	2,395
May 2020 to April 2021	3,990
May 2019 to April 2020	6,896
May 2018 to April 2019	10,051
May 2017 to April 2018	10,321

*Totals differ slightly from those reported in last year's report because omissions were discovered and corrected in the database in 2022.

While many zones had over 20 move-ins in the 2022 season, these zones were already planned to be trapped this year. There were no non-scheduled zones trapped in 2022 due to move-ins. Campgrounds, tourist attractions, and other high-risk locations were also trapped.

Delimitation Trapping – No delimit trapping occurred in 2022.

Mass Trapping – No mass trapping was conducted in Idaho in 2022.

Table 2 – Total number of spongy moth traps placed, by agency, in Idaho in 2022.

AGENCY	DETECTION TRAPS	DELIMIT TRAPS	MASS TRAPS	TOTAL PLACED
IDL	1743	0	0	1743
ISDA	717	0	0	717
USFS - R4	45	0	0	45
USFS - R1	106	0	0	106
TOTALS	2,611	0	0	2,611

Table 3 – Approximated actual costs of the spongy moth survey and treatment program for the state fiscal year 2022 (July 1 2021 – June 30 2022).

AGENCY	COST	
	Spongy moth (flightless)	Flighted spongy moth complex
IDL: State Funds to Idaho Department of Lands from Idaho State Department of Agriculture	\$10,175.14	Not applicable
IDL: USDA – APHIS Cooperative Grant to IDL through ISDA	\$22,500	“
IDL: USDA – FS S&PF Forest Health Funds to IDL	\$11,978.68	“
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	\$12,600.41	“
US Forest Service- Region 1	\$10,000.00	“
US Forest Service- Region 4	\$7,000.00	“
USDA- APHIS Direct Costs for traps and lures	\$2,400	“
SFY 2022 Total	\$76,654.23	\$0

2023 PROGRAM

Detection Trapping –For the 2023 trapping season, changes are planned for the program in order to more closely align with APHIS trapping guidelines on trapping density and frequency. In northern Idaho, trapping densities are set to be reduced, especially in rural areas. In southern Idaho, trapping densities are expected to remain the same. Across the state, rural areas will also be trapped less frequently (changing from a 3 year trapping rotation to a 4 year trapping rotation for these areas is under consideration.) Please see [figure 3](#) and the [appendix](#) for more information. These changes were requested by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture to lower budgetary needs. Any trap zone with move-ins greater than 20 will still be added to the 2023 trapping schedule if not already scheduled for the current trapping year.

Delimitation Trapping – No delimitation trapping planned is planned.

Mass Trapping and Eradication – There are no mass trapping or eradication treatments proposed.

Figure 1: State of Idaho most recent spongy moth capture site: a spongy moth male in 2016.

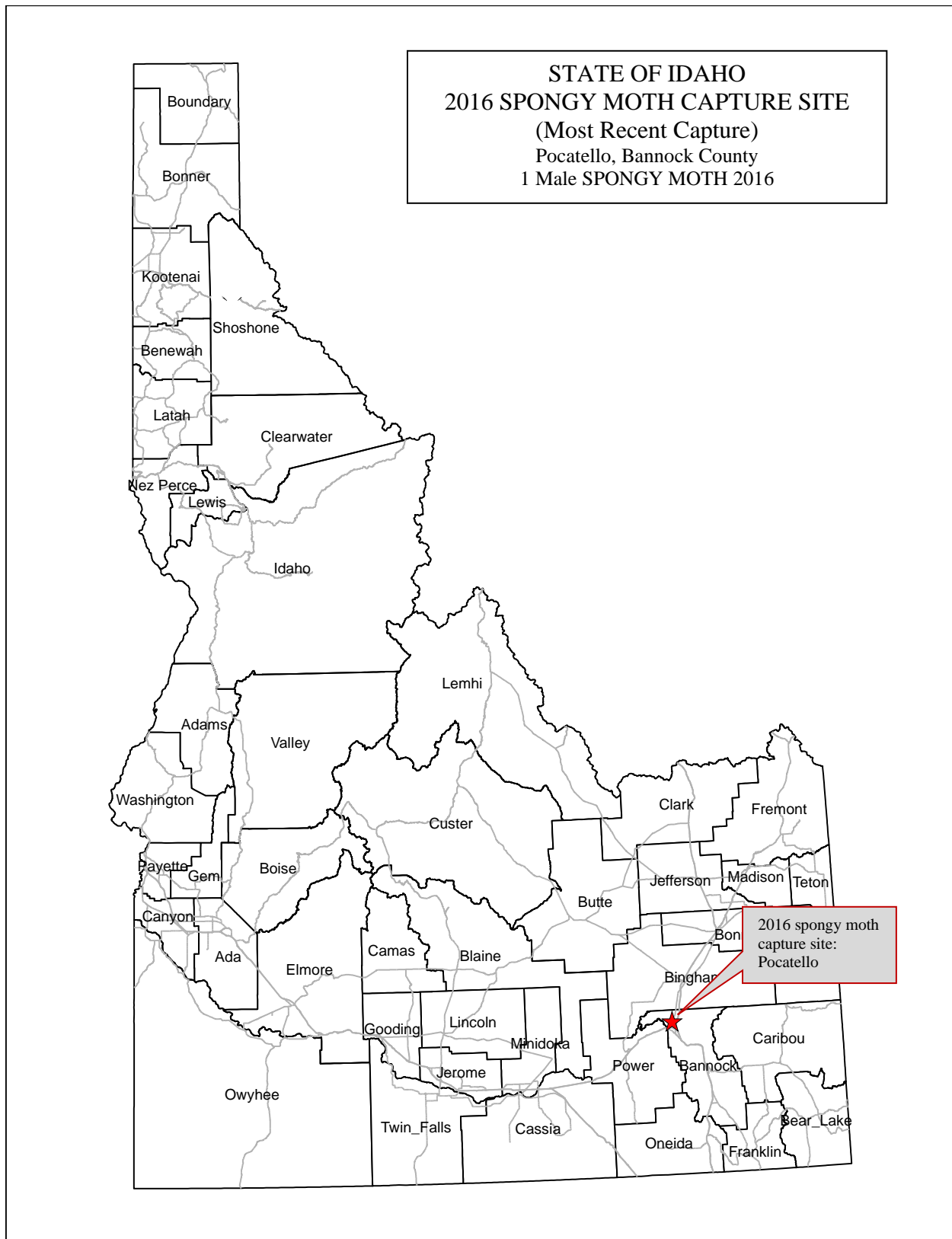


Figure 2: Map of spongy moth traps placed in Idaho in 2022 (2,611 total traps placed).

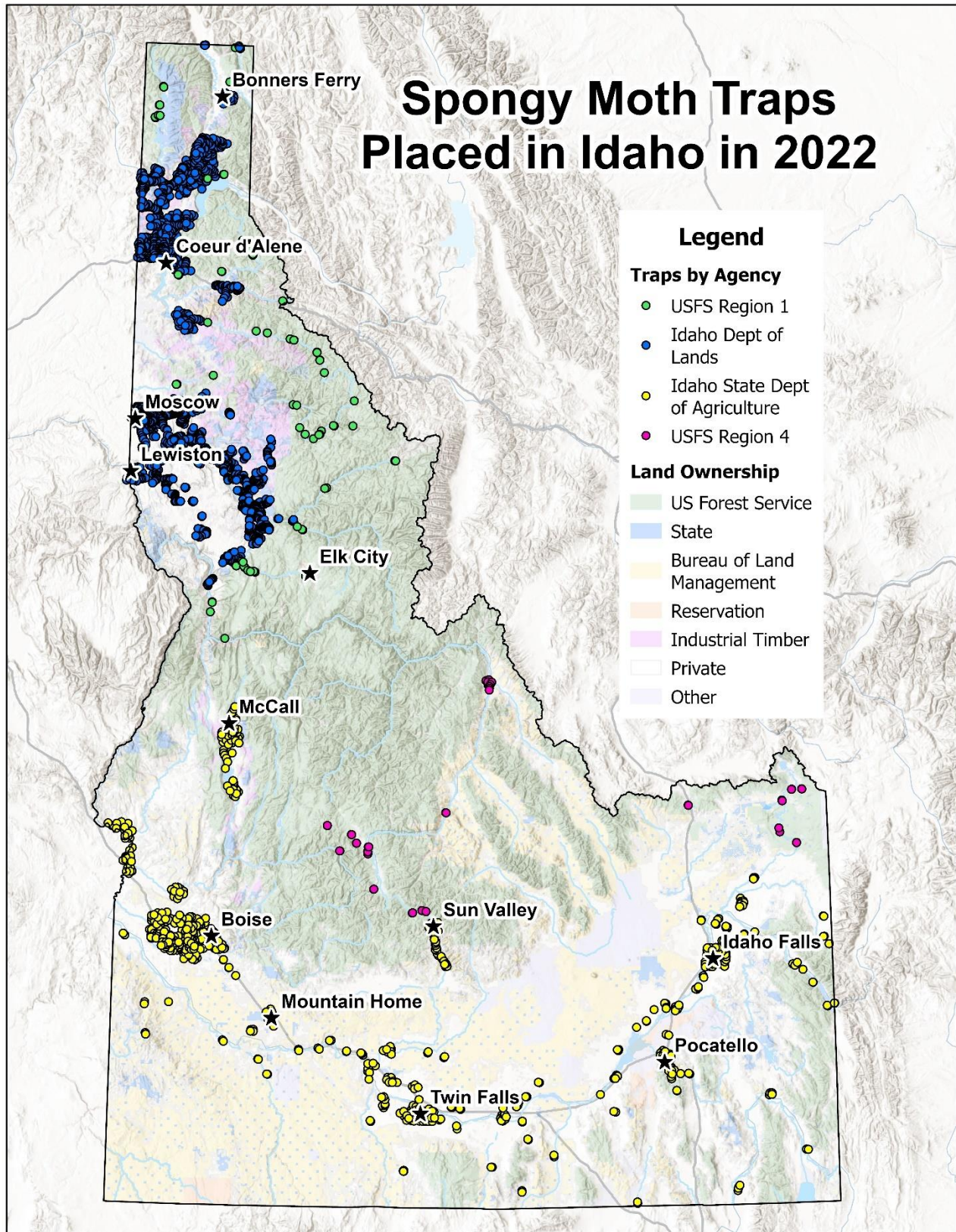
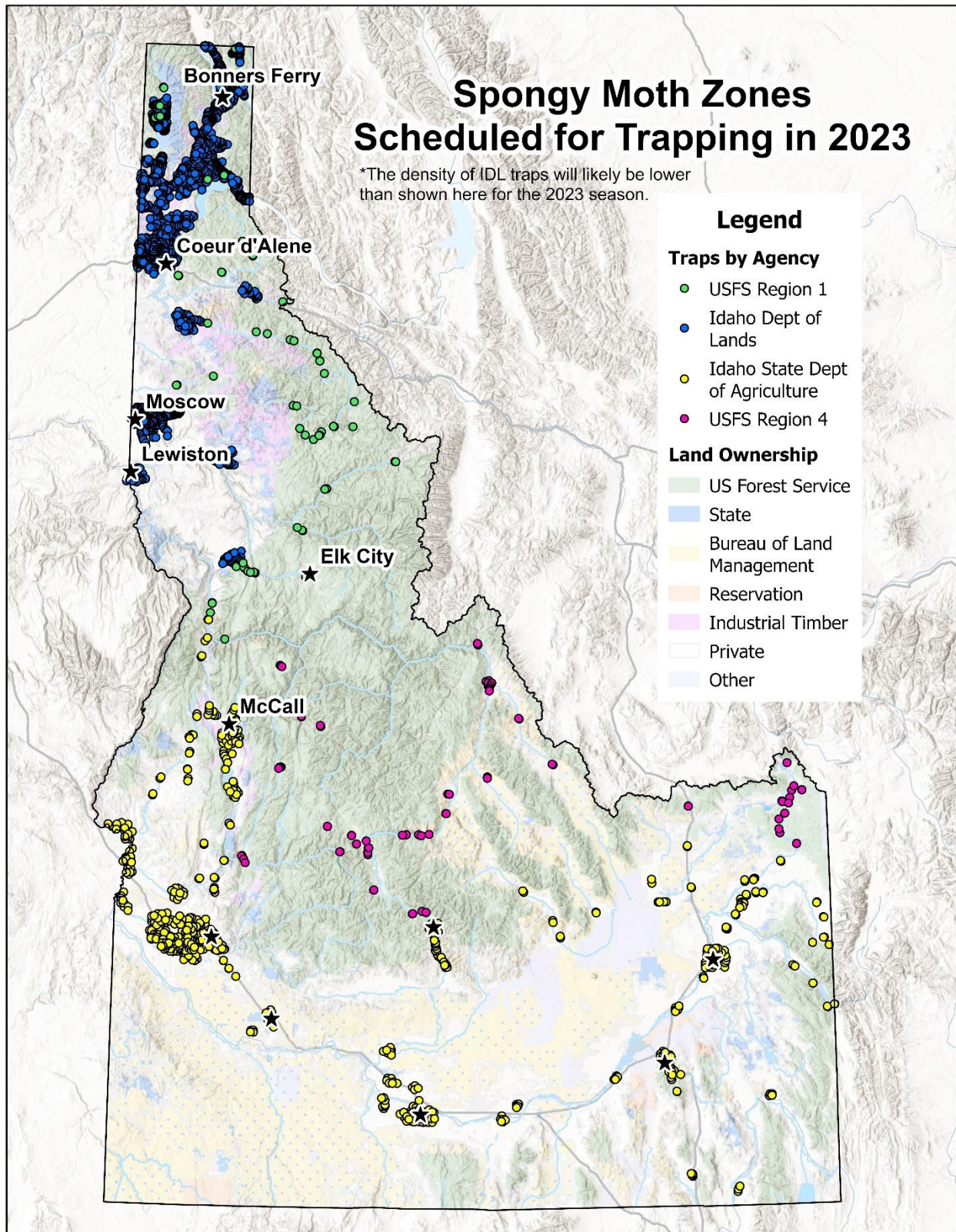


Figure 3: Map of spongy moth areas planned to be trapped in 2023. IDL trap density is planned to be reduced further than shown. Plans are subject to change.



REFERENCES

- Lech, Gretchen and Livingston, R. Ladd. 2004. State of Idaho gypsy moth survey trapping program summary report 2004. Report No. IDL 04-2.
- Liebhold, A.M, K.W. Gottschalk, R.M. Muzika, M. E. Montgomery, R. Young, K. O'Day and B. Kelley. 1995. Suitability of North American Tree Species to the Gypsy Moth: A Summary of Field and Laboratory Tests. USDA Forest Service GTR NE-211.
- Livingston, R. Ladd. 1990. State of Idaho, Summary report of 1990 gypsy moth eradication and survey efforts with a brief history of the gypsy moth and related activities from 1974 to 1989. Report No. IDL 90-7.
- Tisdale, Robert and Livingston, R. Ladd. 1990. Gypsy moth eradication program in Idaho 1989 Sandpoint and Coeur d'Alene, Bonner and Kootenai counties. Report No. IDL 90-4.

APPENDIX

SPONGY MOTH DECISION CRITERIA FOR AREAS TO TRAP

Original decision criteria as to what areas (zones) or cities to conduct detection trapping for spongy moth in and on what schedule to trap were developed by the Gypsy Moth Technical Advisory Committee in 1989. Revisions have been made in succeeding years. The cities, towns, communities and rural areas of the state are categorized as follows:

Category 1 ([Map A1](#)). Detection surveys conducted annually. This category includes larger cities and towns where numerous people or families moving into the area (move-ins) each year cause a substantial risk of spongy moth infestation and dictate annual detection trapping. Consideration was also given to cities with colleges, industry, a military base, or tourism that would influence the risk of infestation or that otherwise made annual detection trapping advisable. APHIS guidelines recommend trapping these areas at a density of 1 trap per 1 square mile, however trap densities in Idaho have historically been higher than this recommendation. In northern Idaho, trap densities have been slowly reduced to align with this recommendation more closely, and reductions are still underway.

Category 2 ([Map B1](#)). This category includes smaller cities and towns with populations greater than 2000 but which normally have fewer move-ins. Detection trapping will normally be done every second year. Half of category 2 communities are trapped in a given year, and the other half are trapped the following year. APHIS guidelines recommend trapping these areas at a density of 1 trap per 4 square miles, however densities in Idaho have historically been dramatically higher than this recommendation. In northern Idaho, trap densities have been slowly reduced to align with this recommendation more closely, and major reductions are still underway.

Category 3 ([Map C1](#)). This category includes communities and other areas with populations generally less than 2000. Through 2022, detection trapping has been done every third year. Approximately one third of the category 3 communities were trapped each year on a rotational basis. APHIS guidelines recommend trapping these areas at a density of 1 trap per 4 square miles, however densities in Idaho have historically been dramatically higher than this recommendation. In northern Idaho, trap densities have been slowly reduced to align with this recommendation more closely, and major reductions are still underway. **Beginning in 2023, Category 3 sites will be trapped every 4 years to align with APHIS guidelines.**

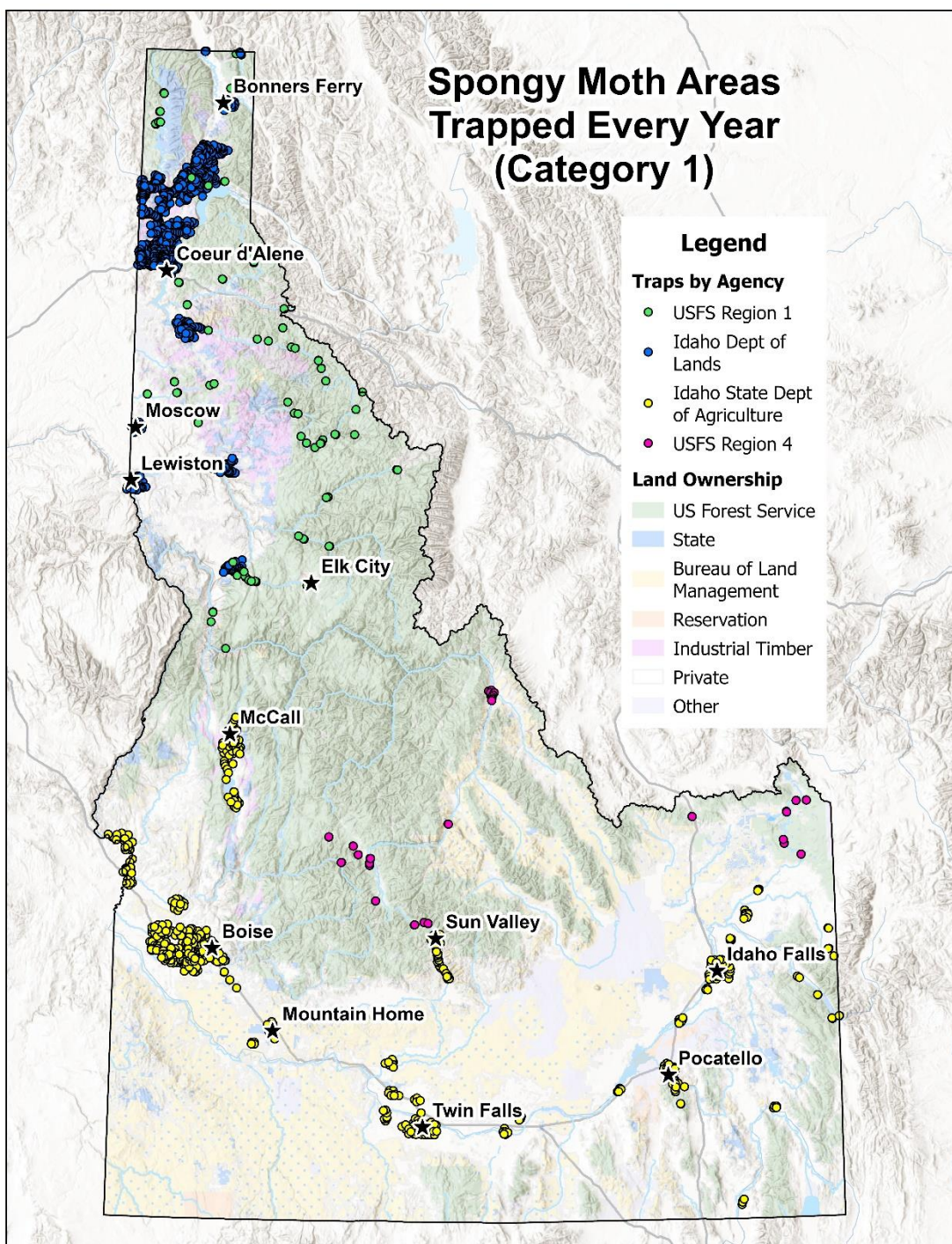
Previously, category 4 and 5 areas were designated for occasional trapping. In recent years, these areas have either been removed from the trapping rotation or upgraded to a category 3.

A large percentage of the spongy moth movement around the nation is brought about by families moving into a community and bringing spongy moth in various life stages (particularly egg masses) with them, usually on outdoor household items. For this reason, it was determined by this Technical Advisory Committee that if more than 20 move-ins occurred in a category 2 or 3 zone within a one-year period (May- April), that zone would be trapped that year, regardless of where it was in the normal schedule. This additional trapping will not interrupt or alter the regular schedule. A move-in is defined as an individual or family moving to Idaho from a state that is generally infested with spongy moth. This information is provided to the program by the Idaho Department of Transportation.

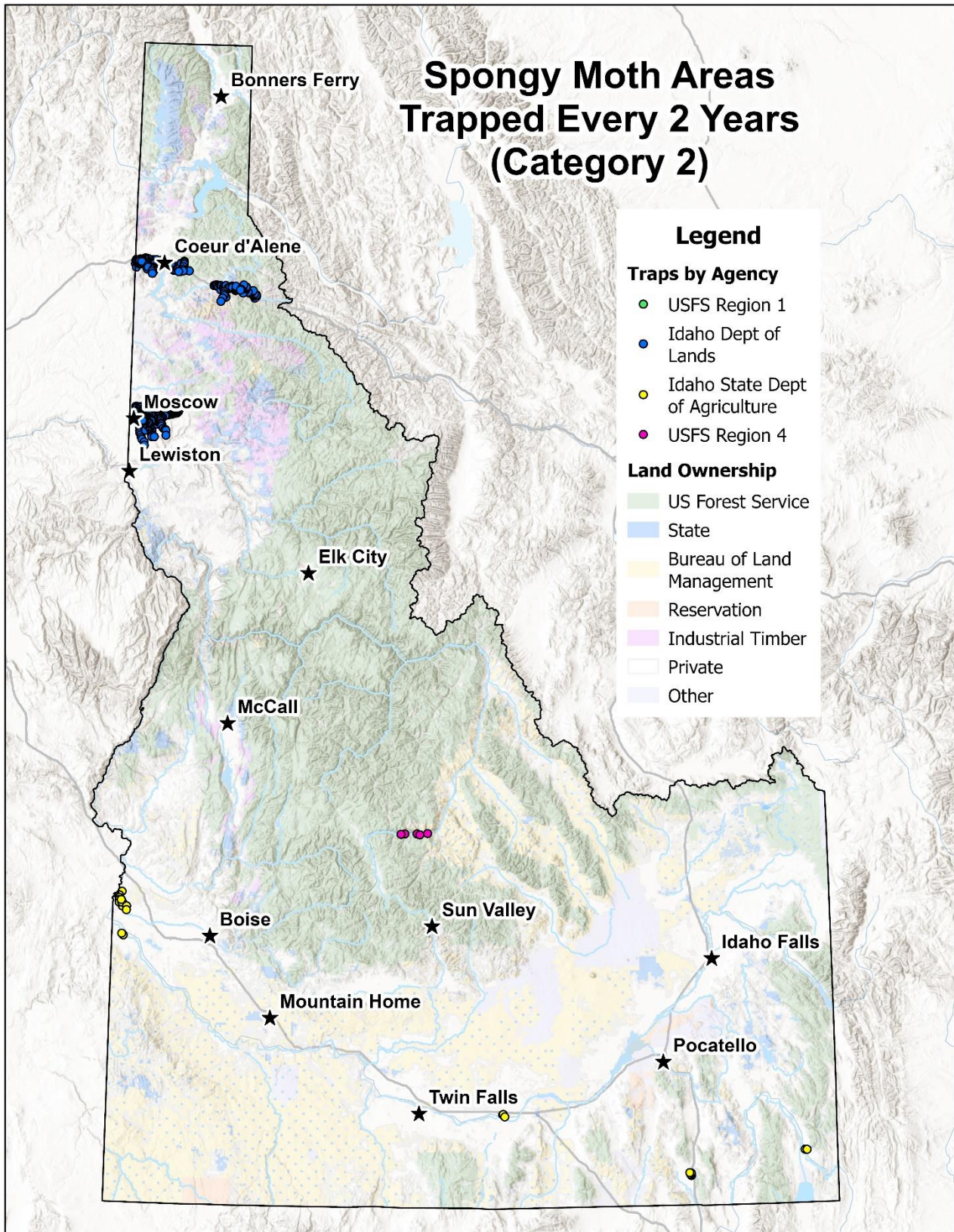
SPONGY MOTH TRAPPING SCHEDULE MAPS AND TABLE FOR IDAHO

This schedule and the number of traps have been updated over the years, so these maps may not reflect historical trapping. The following maps and table reflect trapping planned for 2023 onward. Additional zones from Category [2](#) or [3](#) (maps [B](#) and [C](#)) may also be trapped in any given year due to >20 move-ins from eastern state known to be infested with spongy moth. To request full historical trapping data, please contact the Idaho Department of Lands.

Map A: Spongy moth sites trapped every year by agency ([Category 1](#)).



Map B: Spongy moth sites trapped every other year by agency ([Category 2](#)).



Map C: Spongy moth sites trapped every 4 years by agency ([Category 3](#) + former Category 4).

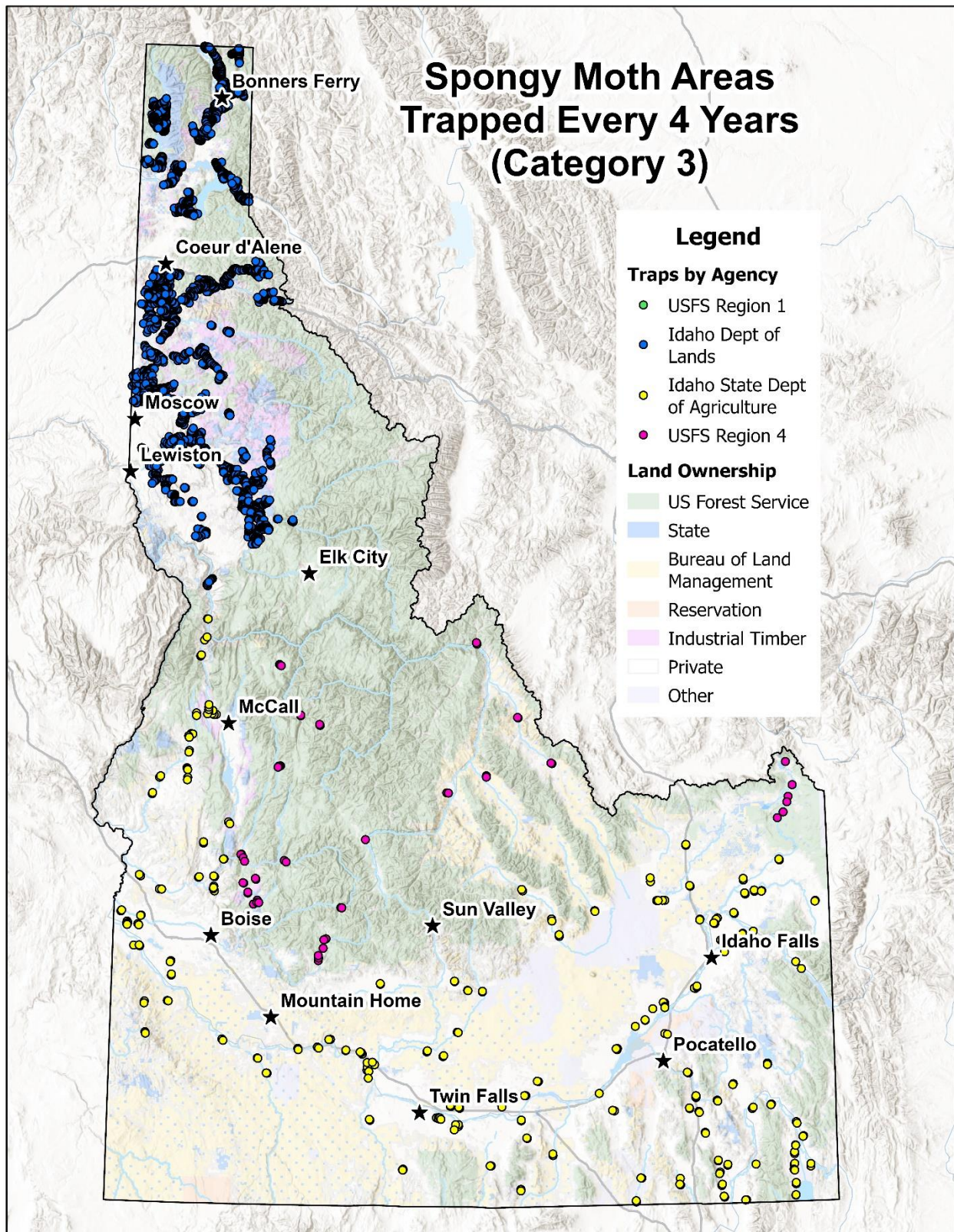


Table A: Trapping schedule for Idaho communities, 2018 – 2023 (planned). Frequency of trapping may be changed by move-ins, an update to the zone category, or a change to the trapping frequency of the category. This schedule is subject to change.

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
Aberdeen	3	ISDA	3		X			X	
ACEQUIA	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Ahsahka	3	IDL	10		X			X	
ALBION	3	ISDA	2			X		X	
ALMO	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Alpine CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Falls	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arco	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Arimo	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Ashton	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Athol	1	IDL	33	X	X	X	X	X	X
ATLANTA	3	USFS R4	2	X			X		
Bailey Creek	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Bancroft	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Banida	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
BANKS	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Basalt	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Bayhorse (BLM) CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Beauty Bay	3	IDL	58	X			X		
BELLEVUE	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X		X	X
Benewah	3	IDL	29	X			X		
Bennington	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Bern	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Big Springs CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blackfoot	1	ISDA	6	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blackrock	1	ISDA	1	X	X	X	X	X	X
BLISS	3	ISDA	6		X			X	
Bloomington	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
BOISE	1	ISDA	69	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bonnors Ferry	1	IDL	26	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bonnors South	3	IDL	31			X			X
Border	1	IDL	6	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bovill	3	IDL	16		X			X	
BOWMONT	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
BRUNEAU	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
BRUNEAU HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
BUHL	1	ISDA	7	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bull Trout CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
BURLEY	1	ISDA	6	X	X	X	X	X	X
Buttermilk CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calamity CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calder	3	IDL	9	X			X		
CALDWELL	1	ISDA	32	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAMBRIDGE	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Cameron	3	IDL	5		X			X	
Cardiff	3	IDL	2		X			X	
CAREY	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Careywood	3	IDL	62			X			
CASCADE	1	ISDA	10	X	X	X	X	X	X
CASTLEFORD	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Cavendish	3	IDL	9		X			X	
CENTERVILLE	3	USFS R4	2	X			X		
CHALLIS	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
Chatcolet	3	IDL	21	X			X		
China Cap	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Clark Fork	3	IDL	58			X			X
Clarkia	3	IDL	9	X			X		
Clearwater	3	IDL	24		X			X	
Clifton	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Coeur D'Alene	1	IDL	151	X	X	X	X	X	X
Coeur D'Alene River	3	IDL	54	X			X		
Coeur D'Alene West	2	IDL	73		X		X		X
Coolin	3	IDL	63			X			X
Cottonwood	3	IDL	15		X			X	
COUNCIL	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Craigmont	3	IDL	5		X			X	
CROUCH	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
Culdesac	3	IDL	12		X			X	
Dayton	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Deary North	3	IDL	33		X			X	
Deary South	3	IDL	28		X			X	
DECLO	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Deep Creek	3	IDL	37	X			X		
Desmet	3	IDL	30	X			X		
DIETRICH	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Dingle	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
DONNELLY	1	ISDA	9	X	X	X	X	X	X
Downey	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Driggs	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
Dubois	3	ISDA	2			X			X
EAGLE	1	ISDA	21	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastport	3	IDL	20			X			X
EDEN	3	ISDA	3		X			X	
Elk City	1	IDL	6	X	X	X	X	X	X
Elk River	3	IDL	7		X			X	
Elmira	3	IDL	33			X			X
Emida	3	IDL	19	X			X		
EMMETT	1	ISDA	13	X	X	X	X	X	X
FAIRFIELD	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Falls CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Farragut	1	IDL	7	X	X	X	X	X	X
FEATHERVILLE	3	USFS R4	3	X			X		
Ferdinand	3	IDL	3		X			X	
Fernwood	3	IDL	46	X			X		
FILER	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X
Firth	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Fish Haven	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Flat Rock CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fort Hall	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Four Corners	3	IDL	17			X			X
Franklin	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Fraser	3	IDL	42		X			X	
FRUITLAND	1	ISDA	7	X	X	X	X	X	X
FRUITVALE	3	ISDA	2			X	X		X
GANNETT	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
GARDEN VALLEY	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
GARDENA	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Genesee	3	IDL	5		X			X	
Georgetown	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
GIVENS HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	0	Deleted					
Glacier CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gleason Meadows	3	IDL	10			X			X
GLENNS FERRY	3	ISDA	2					X	
Glenwood	3	IDL	34		X			X	
Gold Hill	3	IDL	17		X			X	
GOODING	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grace	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Grandjean CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
GRANDVIEW	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Grangemont	3	IDL	13		X			X	

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
Grangeville	1	IDL	32	X	X	X	X	X	X
GREENLEAF	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
HAGERMAN	3	ISDA	4		X			X	
HAILEY	1	ISDA	11	X	X	X		X	X
Hamer	3	ISDA	2			X			X
HAMMETT	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
HANSEN	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Harris Ridge	3	IDL	16		X			X	
Harrisburg	3	IDL	17		X			X	
Harrison	3	IDL	84	X			X		
HAZELTON	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Headquarters	3	IDL	2		X			X	
Heise	3	ISDA	1		X			X	
Helmer	3	IDL	21		X			X	
HEYBURN	2	ISDA	3	X		X		X	
HILL CITY	3	ISDA	0	Deleted					
Holbrook	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
HOMEDALE	2	ISDA	2	X		X		X	
Hope	3	IDL	53			X			X
HORSESHOE BEND	3	ISDA	4			X			X
Howe	3	ISDA	2			X			X
HUSTON	3	ISDA	0	Deleted					
IDAHO CITY	3	USFS R4	4	X			X		
Idaho Falls	1	ISDA	49	X	X	X	X	X	X
INDIAN VALLEY	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Inkom	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Iona	3	ISDA	1		X			X	
Iron Creek CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
ISLAND PARK	3	USFS R4	6			X			X
Jaype	3	IDL	5		X			X	
JEROME	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Juliaetta	3	IDL	19		X			X	
Kamiah	3	IDL	9		X			X	
Kamiah East	3	IDL	19		X			X	
Kamiah North	3	IDL	5		X			X	
Kellogg/Pinehurst	2	IDL	32	X	X	X		X	
Kendrick	3	IDL	16		X			X	
KETCHUM	1	ISDA	11	X	X	X	X	X	X
KING HILL	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Kooskia	3	IDL	4		X			X	
Kreiger Creek	3	IDL	19			X			

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
KUNA	1	ISDA	17	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laclede	3	IDL	26			X			
Lamb Creek	3	IDL	48			X			X
Lapwai	3	IDL	26		X			X	
Larson	3	IDL	6		X			X	
Lava Hot Spring	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
LEADORE	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
Leland	3	IDL	10		X			X	
Lenore	3	IDL	15		X			X	
LETHA	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Lewiston	1	IDL	41	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lewisville	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Lowell	3	IDL	5		X			X	
Lower Mesa CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
LOWMAN	3	USFS R4	2	X			X		
LUCILLE	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Mackay	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Malad City	2	ISDA	4		X		X		X
MALTA	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
MARSHING	3	ISDA	3	X			X		
Masacre Rock	3	ISDA	1		X			X	
MAY	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
McAbee Falls	3	IDL	32			X			X
MCCALL	1	ISDA	41	X	X	X	X	X	X
McCammon	3	ISDA	3	X			X		
McCoy CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
MELBA	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Menan	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
MERIDIAN	1	ISDA	36	X	X	X	X	X	X
MESA	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Mica Bay	3	IDL	36	X			X		
MIDDLETON	1	ISDA	17	X	X	X	X	X	X
MIDVALE	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Mike Harris CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
MINIDOKA	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Mink Creek	3	ISDA	1	X			X		
Montevue	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Montpelier	2	ISDA	2	X		X		X	
Moore	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Moreland	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Moscow	1	IDL	22	X	X	X	X	X	X

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
MOUNTAIN HOME	1	ISDA	12	X	X	X	X	X	X
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X
Moyie East	3	IDL	14		X	X			X
Moyie Springs	3	IDL	63		X	X			X
Mt. Heyburn CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mud Lake	3	ISDA	2			X			X
MURPHY	3	ISDA	1		X			X	
Murray	3	IDL	7	X			X		
MURTAUGH	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
NAMPA	1	ISDA	38	X	X	X	X	X	X
Naples	3	IDL	51			X			X
NEW MEADOWS	3	ISDA	9			X			X
NEW PLYMOUTH	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Newdale	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Nordman	3	IDL	22			X			X
NORTH FORK	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
NOTUS	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
OAKLEY	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
OLA	3	ISDA	2			X			X
OREANA	3	ISDA	0	Deleted					
Orofino	1	IDL	32	X	X	X	X	X	X
Orofino SE	3	IDL	16		X			X	
Osburn	2	IDL	25		X		X		X
Ovid	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Oxford	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Pack River	3	IDL	23			X			X
Paris	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Parker	3	ISDA	2			X			X
PARMA	2	ISDA	11		X				X
PAUL	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
PAYETTE	1	ISDA	11	X	X	X	X	X	X
PEARL	3	ISDA	0	Deleted					
Peck	3	IDL	9		X			X	
PICABO	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Pierce	3	IDL	6		X			X	
PINE	3	USFS R4	3	X			X		
Pine Creek CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pingree	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
PIONEERVILLE	3	USFS R4	2	X			X		
PLACERVILLE	3	USFS R4	2	X					
Pleasantview	3	ISDA	1	X			X		

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
Plummer	3	IDL	36	X			X		
Pocatello	1	ISDA	32	X	X	X	X	X	X
POLLOCK	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Porthill	3	IDL	47			X			X
Post Falls	1	IDL	62	X	X	X	X	X	X
Potlatch	3	IDL	38	X			X		
Potlatch South	3	IDL	96	X			X		
Preston	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X
Priest River	1	IDL	31	X	X	X	X	X	X
Priest River South	1	IDL	25	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rathdrum	1	IDL	44	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reubens	3	IDL	3		X			X	
Rexburg	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X
REYNOLDS	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
RICHFIELD	3	ISDA	2	X					
RIDDLE	3	ISDA	0	Deleted					
Rigby	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X
RIGGINS	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Ririe	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Riverside	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Riverside CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roberts	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Robin	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Rockford	3	ISDA	1		X			X	
Rockford Bay	3	IDL	54	X			X		
Rockland	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
ROGERSON	3	ISDA	4					X	
Rose Lake	3	IDL	86	X			X		
ROSWELL	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
RUPERT	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural Moscow	2	IDL	234		X			X	X
Sagle East	1	IDL	52	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sagle West	1	IDL	82	X	X	X	X	X	X
SALMON	1	USFS R4	9	X	X	X	X	X	X
SALMON RIVER	2	USFS R4	5		X		X		X
Samaria	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Sandpoint	1	IDL	102	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scout Mountain CG	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shelley	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
SHOSHONE	3	ISDA	2					X	
SILVER CITY	3	ISDA	2					X	

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
Slickpoo Mission	3	IDL	6		X			X	
SMITH FERRY	3	ISDA	2			X	X		X
Smokey Bear CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Soda Springs	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southwick	3	IDL	30		X			X	
Spalding	3	IDL	10		X			X	
Spirit Lake	1	IDL	30	X	X	X	X	X	X
Springfield	3	ISDA	1		X			X	
St. Anthony	1	ISDA	3	X	X	X	X	X	X
St. Charles	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
St. Maries	1	IDL	46	X	X	X	X	X	X
STANLEY	3	USFS R4	1			X			X
Stanley Lake CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
STAR	1	ISDA	10	X	X	X	X	X	X
STARKEY	3	ISDA	2			X			X
STIBNITE	3	USFS R4	2			X	X		X
Stites	3	IDL	22		X			X	
Stoddard Creek CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stone	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
Sugar City	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Sunny Gulch CG	1	USFS R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swan Valley/Irwin	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
SWEET	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Syringa	3	IDL	2		X			X	
Tahoe Ridge	3	IDL	22		X			X	
TAMARICK	3	ISDA	2			X	X		X
TENDOY	3	USFS R4	2			X			X
Terreton	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Teton	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Tetonia	3	ISDA	2			X			X
Thornton	3	ISDA	2			X			X
TUTTLE	3	ISDA	2					X	
TWIN FALLS	1	ISDA	38	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ucon	3	ISDA	2		X			X	
USFSR1	1	USFS R1	102	X	X	X	X	X	X
Victor	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wallace	3	IDL	41	X			X		
WARM LAKE	3	USFS R4	3			X			X
WARREN	3	USFS R4	3			X			X
Weippe	3	IDL	32		X			X	
WEISER	1	ISDA	17	X	X	X	X	X	X

Community	Category	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Planned 2023
WENDELL	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X
Weston	3	ISDA	2	X			X		
Whitebird	3	IDL	8		X			X	
WILDER	3	ISDA	4	X					
Winchester	3	IDL	16		X			X	
Wolf Lodge	2	IDL	22	X	X	X		X	
Big Wood River North	1	USFS R4	6	X	X	X	X	X	X
Worley	3	IDL	47	X			X		
Wrenco	3	IDL	50			X			
YELLOW PINE	3	USFS R4	2			X			X