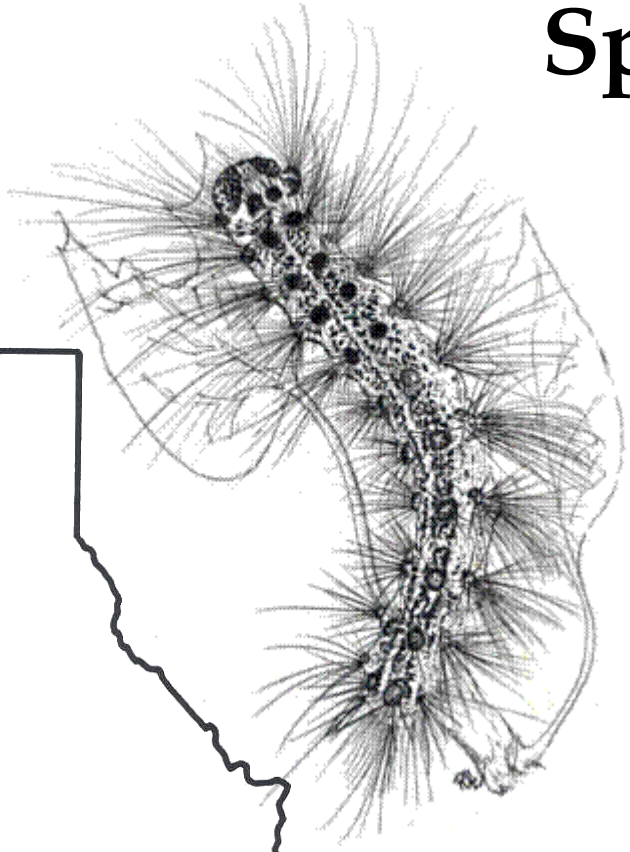
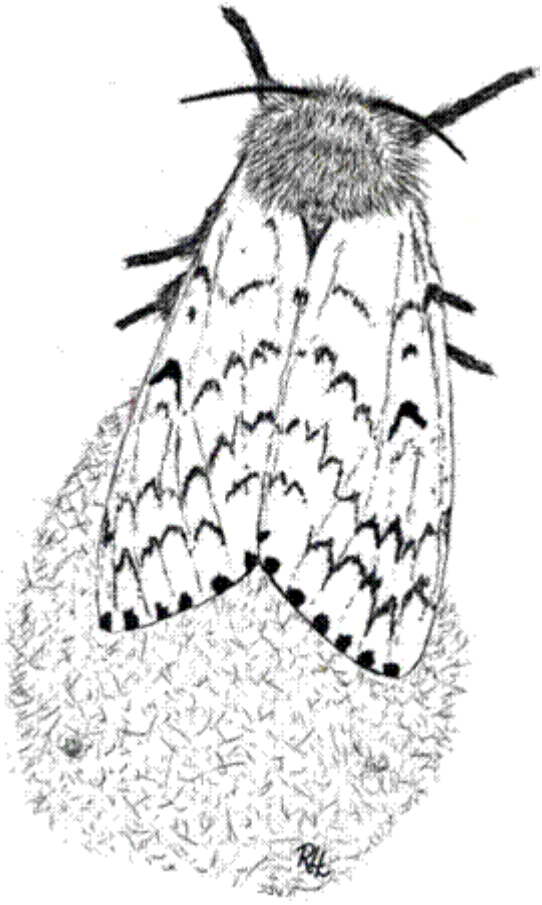
IDAHO

Spongy Moth Report 2024





STATE OF IDAHO

SPONGY MOTH MONITORING PROGRAM

SUMMARY REPORT

2024

by
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2024, a total of 2,186 spongy moth, formerly known as gypsy moth, traps were deployed in Idaho. One male spongy moth was captured in Sandpoint in 2024. In 2025, delimitation trapping at a density of 36 traps per square mile will be conducted in the four square miles surrounding the 2024 Sandpoint capture. Thirty-five delimitation traps were placed around the 2023 capture of one male moth in Twin Falls, ID, but no additional moths were captured in Twin Falls in 2024. A second year of delimitation trapping around the 2023 Twin Falls capture site is planned for 2025.

COMMON NAME CHANGE FOR SPONGY MOTH

Since 2021 per the Entomological Society of America, "gypsy moth" is no longer being recognized as the common name for regulated *Lymantria* moths. The new common names are listed in the table below.
For more information about this change, please see:
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/newsroom/stakeholder-info/sa_by_date/sa-2022/spongy-moth

Common name changes used in this report:

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Spongy moth (formerly 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 rarely achieved. However, eradication efforts were successful in Utah in early 1990s. Other neighboring states (OR and WA) currently have active spray programs.

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 all subspecies of *L. 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, Utah 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 of 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. The new common name "spongy moth" refers to likeness of the egg mass to a sponge.

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 inches 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, cottonwoods, 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 (flightless) (Liebhold *et.al.* 1995).

Flighted spongy moth complex can feed and grow on over 500 different plants, some of which are important economic and urban 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 introductions 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) (Figure 1). Until this year, no spongy moths had 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 since 1986 (Table 1). However, no eradication spray programs or mass trapping efforts have occurred since 2005, 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:

- 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, primarily urban areas, 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, primarily federally managed lands.
- 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[6]	ACRES TREATED
YEAR	DET.[2]	DEL.[3]	MASS[4]	TOTAL	DET.[2]	DEL.[3]	MASS[4]	TOTAL		
1974[1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	

Table 1 (continued) – Spongy moth trapping history in Idaho.

	NUMBER OF TRAPS				NUMBER OF MOTHS CAUGHT[5]				# POS. TRAPS[6]	ACRES TREATED
YEAR	DET.[2]	DEL.[3]	MASS[4]	TOTAL	DET.[2]	DEL.[3]	MASS[4]	TOTAL		
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	1,558	1,457	0	3,015	8	414	0	422	210	5 Orthene & *Bt*
1989	2,248	0	7303	9,551	17	0	51	68	54	380 *B.t.k.*
1990	5,640	358	3268	9,266	4	2	0	6	3	1055 *B.t.k.*
1991	4,641	121	0	4,762	4	0	0	4	4	
1992	4,823	130	0	4,953	2	1	0	3	3	
1993	4,314	115	0	4,429	2	0	0	2	1	
1994	4,239	96	0	4,335	1	2	0	3	3	
1995	4,522	136	0	4,658	1	0	0	1	1	
1996	4,290	117	0	4,407	0	0	0	0	0	
1997	5,085	20	0	5,105	0	0	0	0	0	
1998	4,904	0	0	4,904	7	0	0	7	3	
1999	4,837	155	90	5,082	0	0	0	0	0	35 *B.t.k.*
2000	5,398	36	0	5,434	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	5,346	0	0	5,346	2	0	0	2	2	
2002	5,024	35	0	5,059	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	5,582	35	0	5,617	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	5,875	0	0	5,875	1[5]	0	0	1[5]	1[5]	
2005	4,989	1,441	0	6,430	1	0	0	1	1	600 *B.t.k.*
2006	5,380	1,473	0	6,853	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	4,882	1,475	0	6,357	2	0	0	2	2	
2008	4,157	69	0	4,226	3	0	0	3	3	
2009	4,972	419	0	5,391	1	0	0	1	1	
2010	4,373	380	0	4,753	1	0	0	1	1	
2011	4,511	69	0	4,580	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	4,227	36	0	4,263	0	0	0	0	0	
2013	2,349	0	0	2,349	1	0	0	1	1	
2014	3,749	36	0	3,785	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	3,951	36	0	3,987	3	0	0	3	2	
2016	3,846	36	0	3,882	1	0	0	1	1	
2017	3,682	72	0	3,754	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	3,713	36	0	3,749	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	2,749	0	0	2,749	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	2,751	0	0	2,751	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	2,559	0	0	2,559	0	0	0	0	0	
2022	2,611	0	0	2,611	0	0	0	0	0	
2023	2,020	0	0	2,020	1	0	0	1	1	
2024	2,151	35	0	2,186	1	0	0	1	1	

Table 1 Notes – Spongy moth trapping history in Idaho

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

Table 1 Notes (continued) – Spongy moth trapping history in Idaho

[2]Detection trapping, a low density of traps to determine existence of pest in an area or community.
[3]Delimitation trapping, an intensified trapping scheme to determine the size and extent of the pest population.
[4]Mass trapping, done for control at approximately 9 traps per acre.
[5]All moths captured in Idaho have been *L. dispar dispar*, except in 2004, where a flighted spongy moth complex specimen was captured.
[6] Number of traps with positive identification of spongy moth

2024 SPONGY MOTH PROGRAM

Detection Trapping

For the 2024 trapping season, trapping zones in northern Idaho were further reduced to a density of one trap per square mile (original trap density was four traps per square mile) in order to more closely align with APHIS trapping guidelines. Approximately 240 more traps were deactivated in northern Idaho in 2024 via trapping density reductions. In southern Idaho, trapping densities remained the same because they were already deemed appropriate. In 2023, the schedule for trapping rural areas was adjusted such that rural areas will be trapped every four years instead of every three years. This schedule change was continued in 2024 and will continue in 2025 and beyond. Please see the Appendix for more information about trapping schedules prior to 2023.

In addition to the trapping reductions described above, two new zones (Port of Lewiston – 17 traps, and Hauser Railyard – 5 traps) were added in northern Idaho to increase monitoring for flighted spongy moth complex at port and cargo areas.

Cooperating agencies in the Idaho spongy moth detection program placed 2,151 detection traps throughout the state in 2024 (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).

One spongy moth was captured near Sandpoint in 2024 (Figure 1). The specimen was confirmed to be *Lymantria dispar dispar* (flightless spongy moth) through DNA analysis performed by the APHIS Forest Pest Methods Laboratory. The positive trap was located about 1 mile west of downtown in a residential area. In 2025, delimitation trapping will be conducted by IDL at a density of 36 traps per square mile in the four square miles surrounding the capture site.

Table 2 – Total number of spongy moth traps placed, by agency, in Idaho in 2024

AGENCY	DETECTION TRAPS	DELIMIT TRAPS	MASS TRAPS	TOTAL PLACED
IDL	1292	0	0	1,292
ISDA	699	35	0	734
USFS - R4	68	0	0	68
USFS - R1	92	0	0	92
TOTALS	**2,151**	**35**	**0**	**2,186**

Delimitation Trapping – In 2024, 35 delimitation traps were placed by ISDA around the 2023 capture of one male spongy moth in Twin Falls. Traps were placed throughout newer housing developments since much of the surrounding area was agricultural. No additional moths were captured in 2024.

Mass Trapping – No mass trapping was conducted in Idaho in 2024.

Move-Ins

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.

Table 3 shows the total number of Idaho move-ins and vehicle registrations from infested states over the past six trapping 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 declined sharply following the onset of the Covid pandemic but rose slightly in 2024. This is partially because 2024 is the first year that move-ins from Minnesota were counted. Minnesota had previously been considered uninfested, but due to the advancing front of spongy moth into the state, the Idaho Spongy Moth Technical Advisory Committee decided to add it as an infested state starting in 2024.

It is important to note that the move-in numbers in Table 3 do not include move-ins and vehicle registrations from non-infested states in the western U.S.

Table 3 – Total number of Idaho move-ins and vehicle registrations from infested states over the past 5 trapping years.

State Fiscal Year	Move-Ins and Vehicle Registrations
May 2023 to April 2024	3,646
May 2022 to April 2023	2,408
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

*Totals differ slightly from those reported in earlier reports because omissions were discovered and corrected in the database in 2022.

While many zones had over 20 move-ins in the 2024 season, these zones were already planned to be trapped. The only zone added to the trapping schedule due to move-ins in 2024 was the Priest River area.

Phenology Modeling Update

Phenology modeling is important for the spongy moth trapping program because it helps to ensure appropriate timing for trap placement and pickup. Traps should ideally be placed prior to adult emergence, and traps should not be picked up until after adult emergence is fully complete. Making phenology predictions about the hypothetical timing of different spongy moth life stages is difficult in an uninfested state like Idaho, because there is little field data available to validate existing phenology models. Prior to 2023, Idaho used the original GMPHEN phenology model (*Sheehan, 1992*) to predict when hypothetical spongy moth life stages would occur in Idaho. Due to limitations related to the cumbersome nature of properly formatting weather data to run the model, phenology predictions were only run for about five major locations throughout the state, even though there are over 300 spongy moth trapping zones. In 2023, phenology modeling was done using the Sheehan simplified model on https://uspest.org/dd/model_app, which greatly expedited the process and allowed for predictions to be made for more locations. In 2024, the same model was used (Sheehan simplified on https://uspest.org/dd/model_app) but R code was incorporated in order to quickly run the model for all spongy moth zones near a weather station in Idaho. Therefore, the 2024 season is the first time that a spongy moth phenology model was run multiple times throughout the season for most Idaho zones. The newly available phenology data indicated that a number of spongy moth zones, particularly those at high elevations, are poorly suited for spongy moth to complete development due to cold temperatures. It also indicated that trapping windows should be shifted later than previously thought in many cooler zones.

2025 PROGRAM

Detection Trapping – For the 2025 trapping season, Idaho will maintain the trapping schedule changes implemented in 2023. Additionally, five lower-priority Category 1 zones managed by IDL and USFS Region 4 will be switched from annual trapping to every other year trapping, as recommended by APHIS guidelines, due to program budget cuts at the federal level (Table A). Higher-priority Category 1 zones (designated Category 1A), as well as Special sites (Category S), will still be trapped annually. All Category 1 zones managed by ISDA, including those designated as lower priority, will continue to be trapped annually.

Most of the coldest zones revealed by the new phenology modeling method are managed by USFS Region 4 personnel. USFS Region 4 cold zones that were formerly trapped annually will be switched to every other year trapping in 2025 and beyond due to poorly suited climate for spongy moth development. Additional cold zones may have trapping frequency reduced in the future (especially USFS R1 zones) but will continue to be monitored in 2025 before determining the future trapping schedule. Given these changes, approximately 1,967 spongy moth detection traps are planned to be deployed in 2025. This number does not include possible additions due to move-ins and does not include planned delimit traps (listed below).

Delimitation Trapping – Delimitation trapping around the positive trap site in Sandpoint will be performed in 2025. In delimiting surveys, traps are typically deployed at densities of 16-36 traps per square mile over areas from one to four square miles. The pattern of trap catches can be used to estimate the approximate area of infestation if a breeding population has indeed been established. Delimitation trapping is the first step towards determining if eradication treatments will be needed. Thirty-six traps

per square mile will be deployed in the four square miles surrounding the positive trap site (~130 delimit traps in total, due to some areas in the delimitation zone being over a body of water).

Heavier delimitation trapping was selected for Sandpoint because it is an important, highly populated urban forest area with many susceptible host trees. Additionally, due to the number of people and activities in the delimitation area, losses due to trap vandalization are expected.

Additionally, 36 delimitation traps will be placed around the 2023 Twin Falls capture. This will be the second year of delimitation trapping in Twin Falls. No moths were captured there in the 2024 delimit.

Mass Trapping and Eradication – There are no mass trapping or eradication treatments proposed for 2025.

Figure 1: History of spongy moth activity in Idaho. Map shows all communities where eradication treatments were conducted and the two most recent trap captures. Not shown are numerous additional trap captures that have occurred throughout the years where no treatment was necessary (see Table 1).

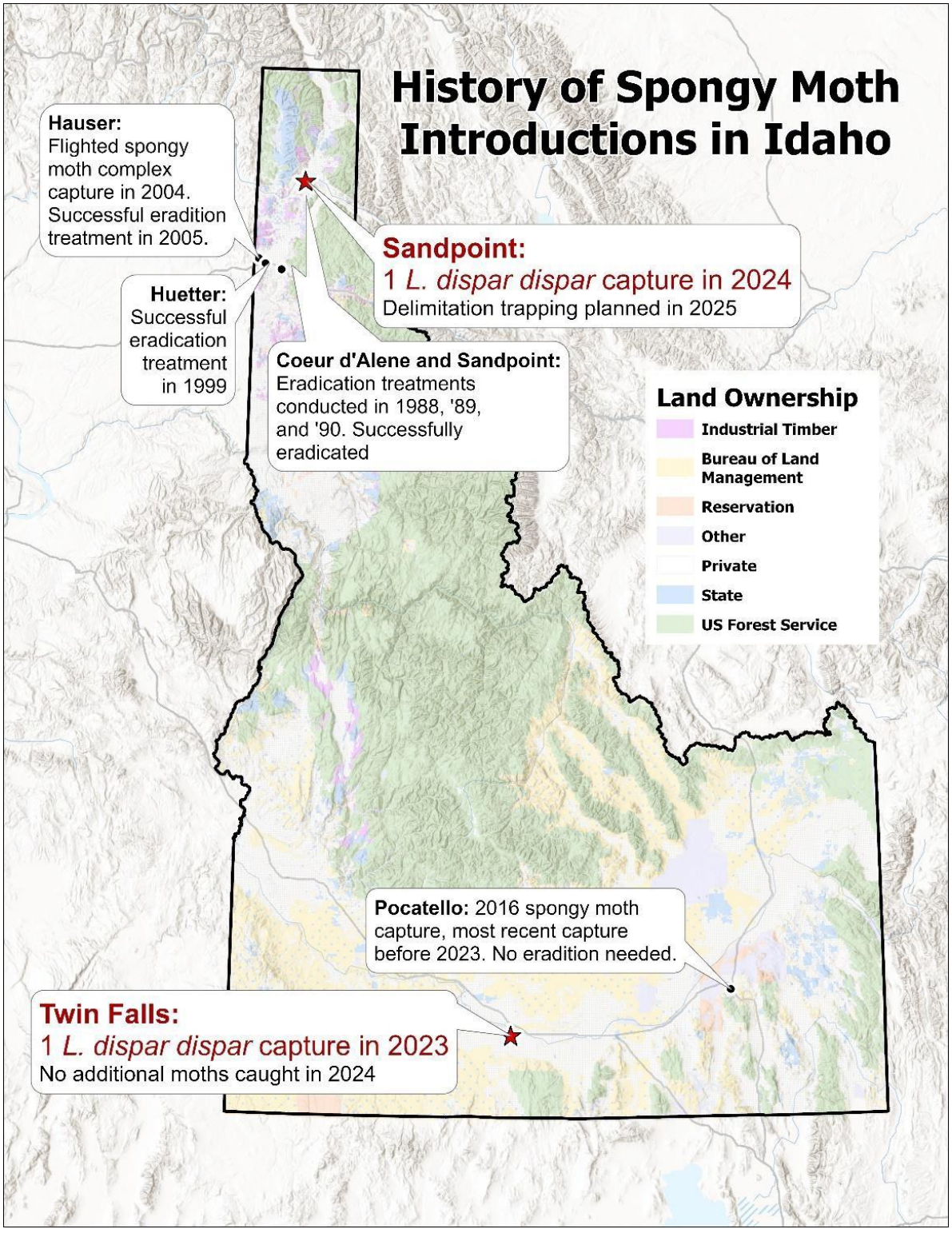


Figure 2: Map of spongy moth traps placed in Idaho in 2024 (2,186 total traps).

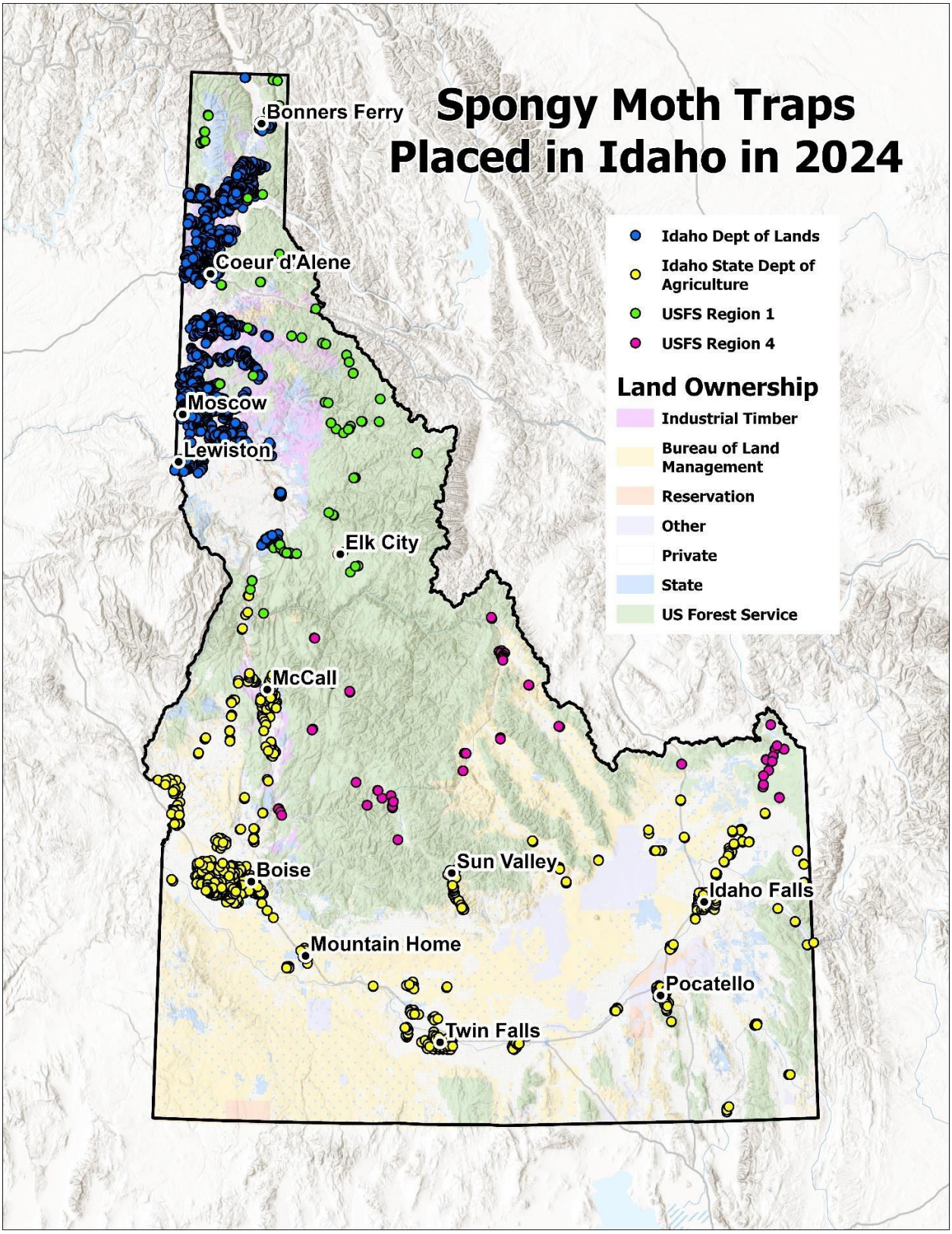
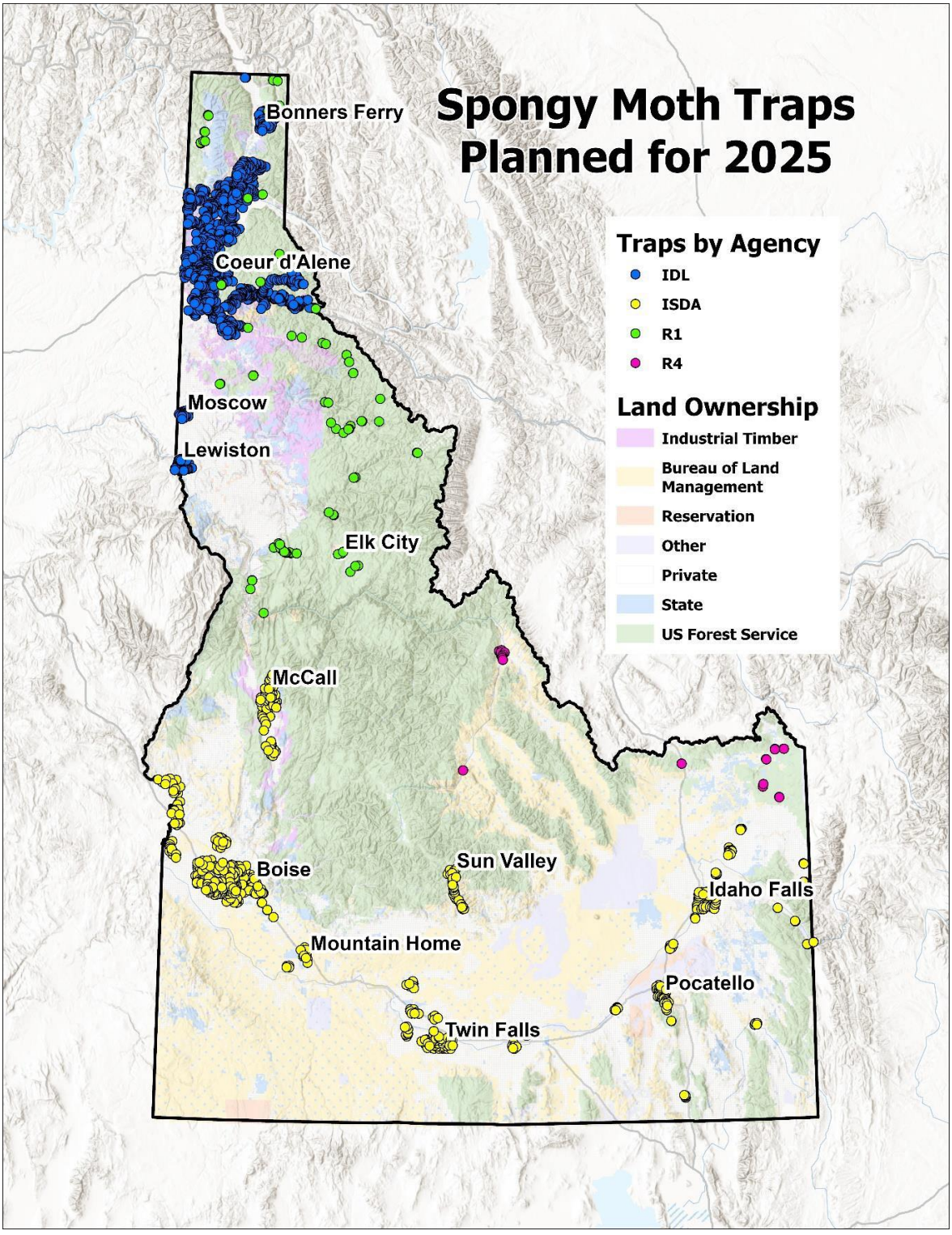


Figure 3: Map of spongy moth areas planned to be trapped in 2025. Approximately 1,967 detection traps are scheduled. Not shown are the additional ~130 planned delimit traps in Sandpoint, 36 planned delimit traps in Twin Falls, and zones that may be added due to move-ins. Plans are subject to change.



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APPENDIX

SPONGY MOTH DECISION CRITERIA FOR TRAPPING PRIORITIES

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 Spongy 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 1A and Category S (Special) - High Risk (Map A1). Detection surveys conducted annually. Category 1A includes larger cities and towns (population greater than 10,000) and areas where numerous people or families moving into the area (move-ins) each year cause a substantial risk of spongy moth infestation. Consideration was also given to cities with substantial recent population growth, colleges, industry, a military base, or tourism, such that annual detection trapping is 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. Trap densities have been slowly reduced to align with this recommendation more closely, and reductions are still underway. APHIS guidelines also recommend trapping these areas every other year, but the Idaho Spongy Moth Technical Advisory committee has decided to trap these high-risk areas annually while possible. Category S (Special) – high risk sites are also trapped annually. Category S includes sites likely exposed to movement of infested vehicles and outdoor household articles (OHA) such as campgrounds, shipping hubs, trailer parks, state and federal parks, and tourist attractions.

Category 1 – (Map A2) **Category 1 zones were differentiated from Category 1A zones in planning for the 2025 season.** Category 1 zones are high-risk zones that have historically been trapped annually, but are considered lower priority than Category 1A zones. These zones are slated to be switched from annual trapping to every other year trapping as needed due to budgetary constraints.

Category 2 (Map B). This category includes smaller cities and towns with populations greater than 1,500 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. Trap densities have been slowly reduced to approximately 1 trap per square mile, and reductions are still underway.

Category 3 (Map C). This category includes communities and other areas with populations generally less than 1,500. 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. Trap densities have been slowly reduced to approximately 1 trap per square mile, and reductions are still underway. **Beginning in 2023, Category 3 sites will be trapped every 4 years to align with APHIS guidelines.**

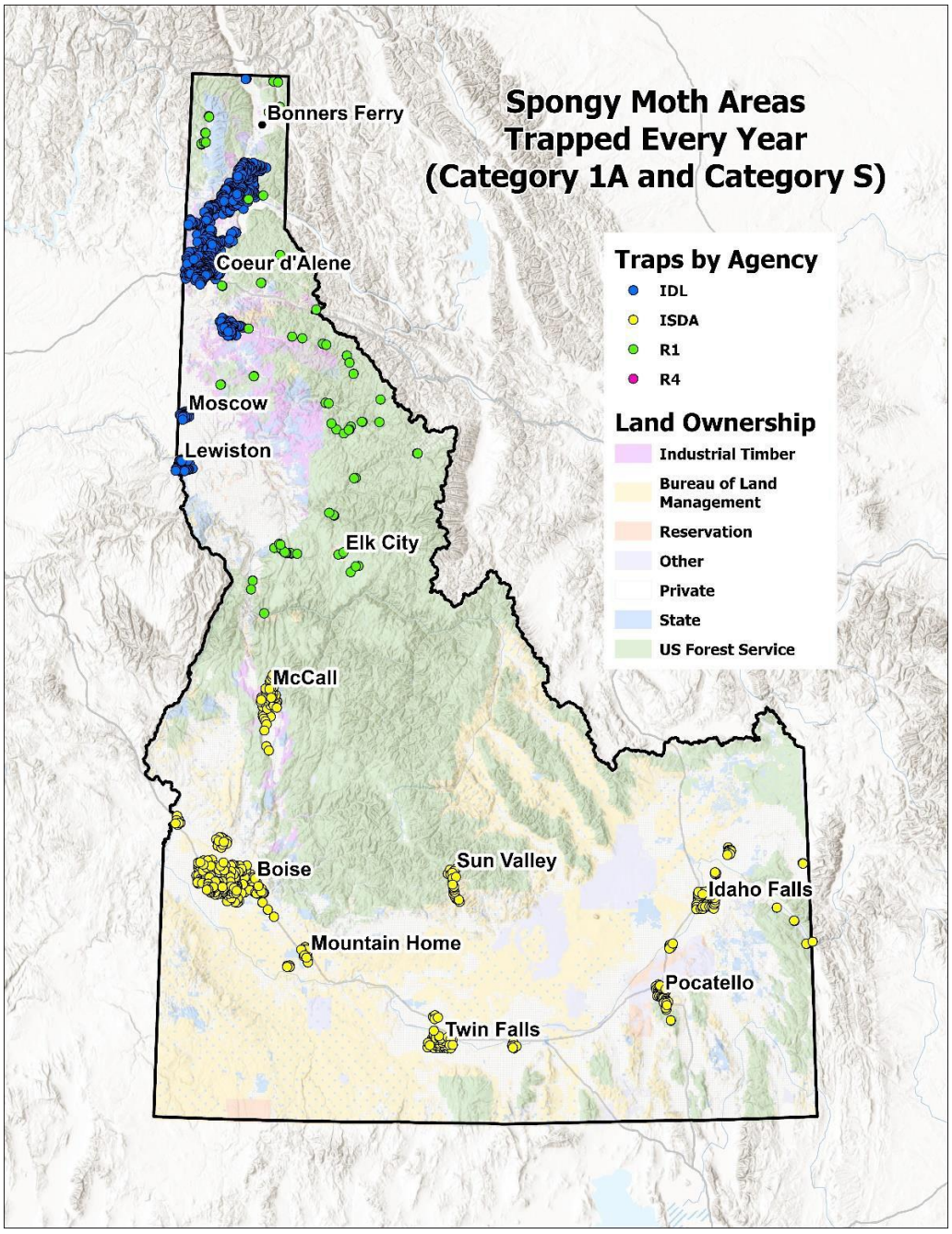
Previously, category 4 and 5 areas were designated for occasional trapping. In recent years, these areas have either been removed from the trapping rotation or upgraded to a category 3.

Move-ins: 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.

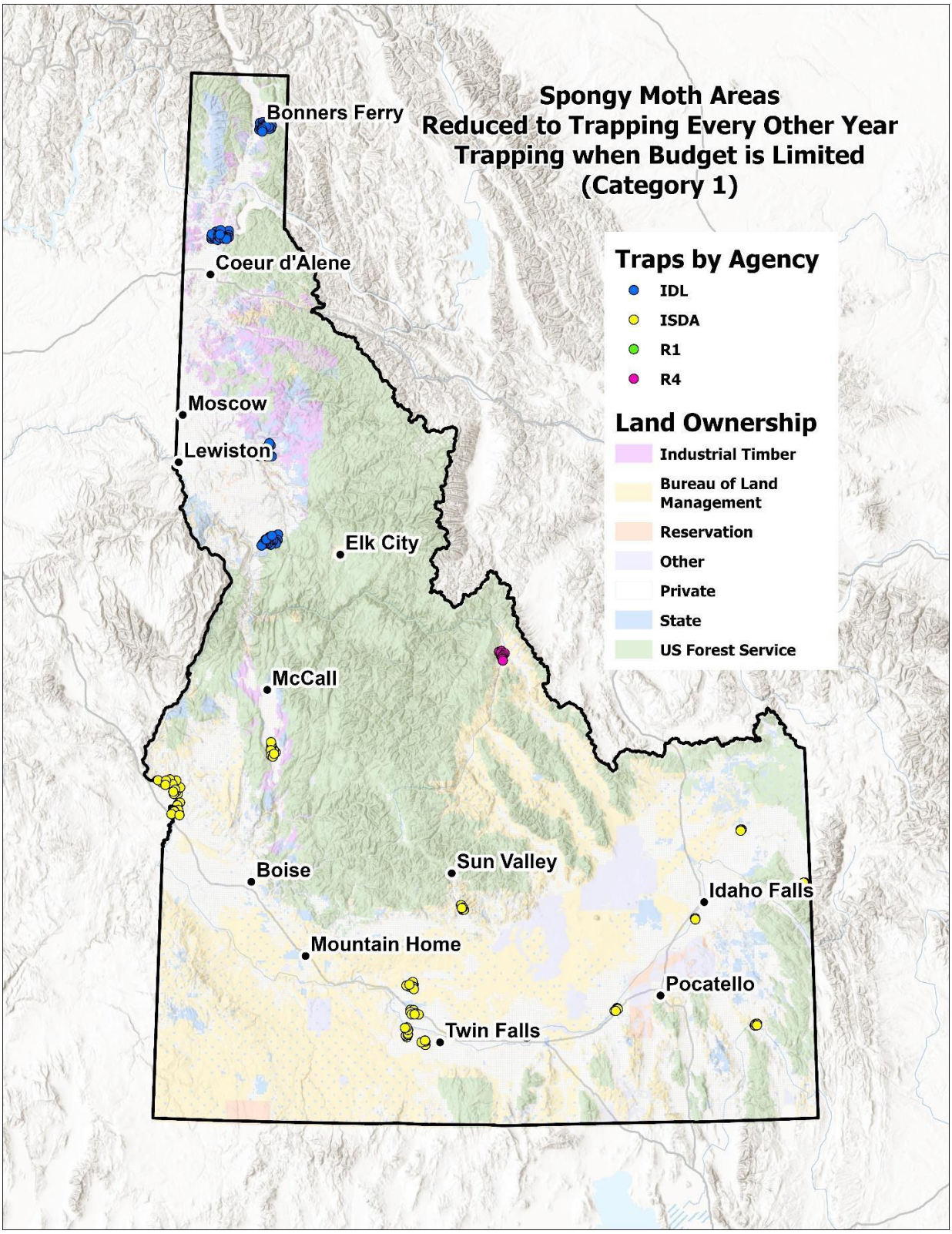
SPONGY MOTH TRAPPING SCHEDULE
MAPS AND TABLE FOR IDAHO

This schedule and the number of traps have been updated over the years, so these maps may not reflect historical trapping. Additional zones 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.

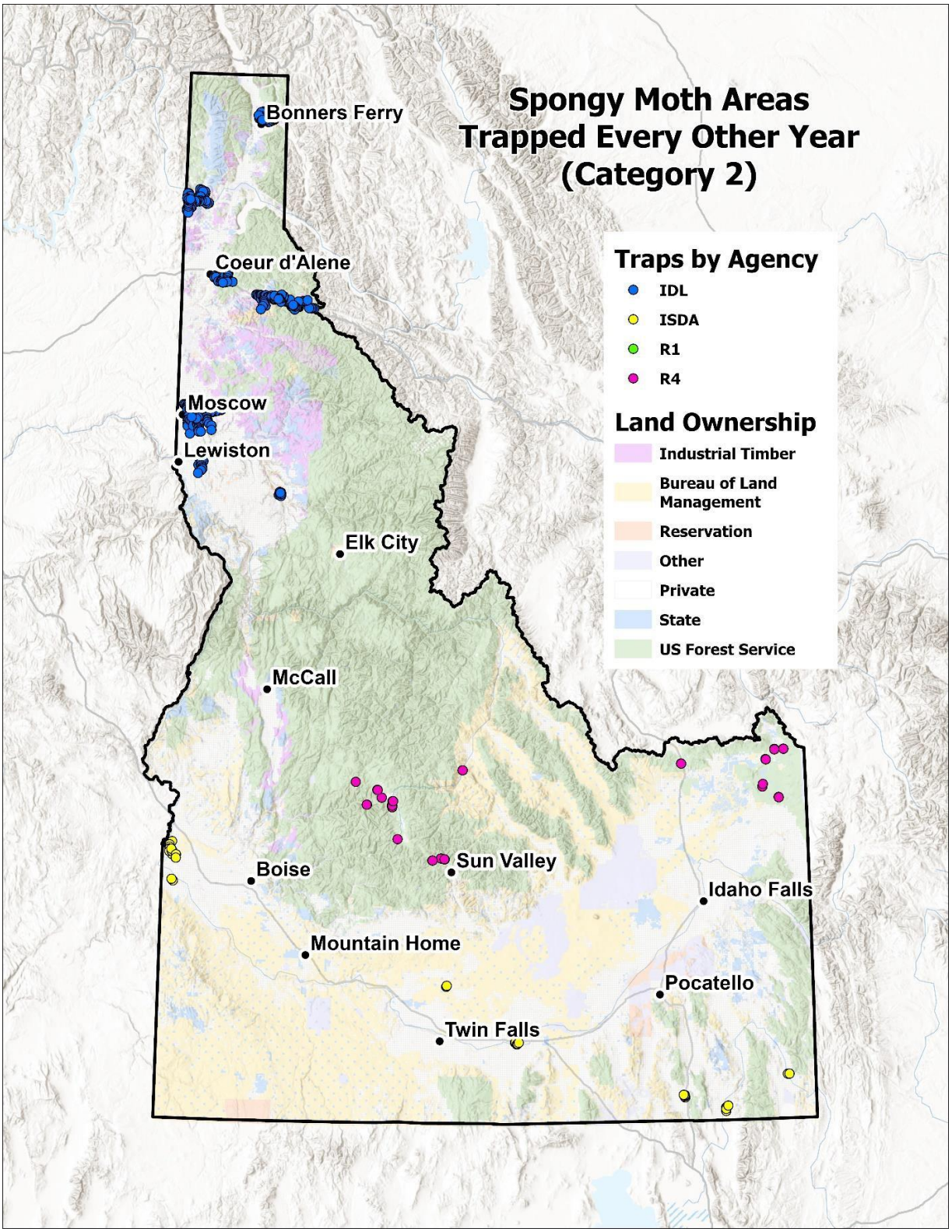
Map A1: High-priority, high-risk spongy moth sites trapped every year by agency (Category 1A and Category S – High Risk).



Map A2: Lower-priority, high-risk spongy moth sites that may be reduced to every other year trapping when budgets are limited (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).

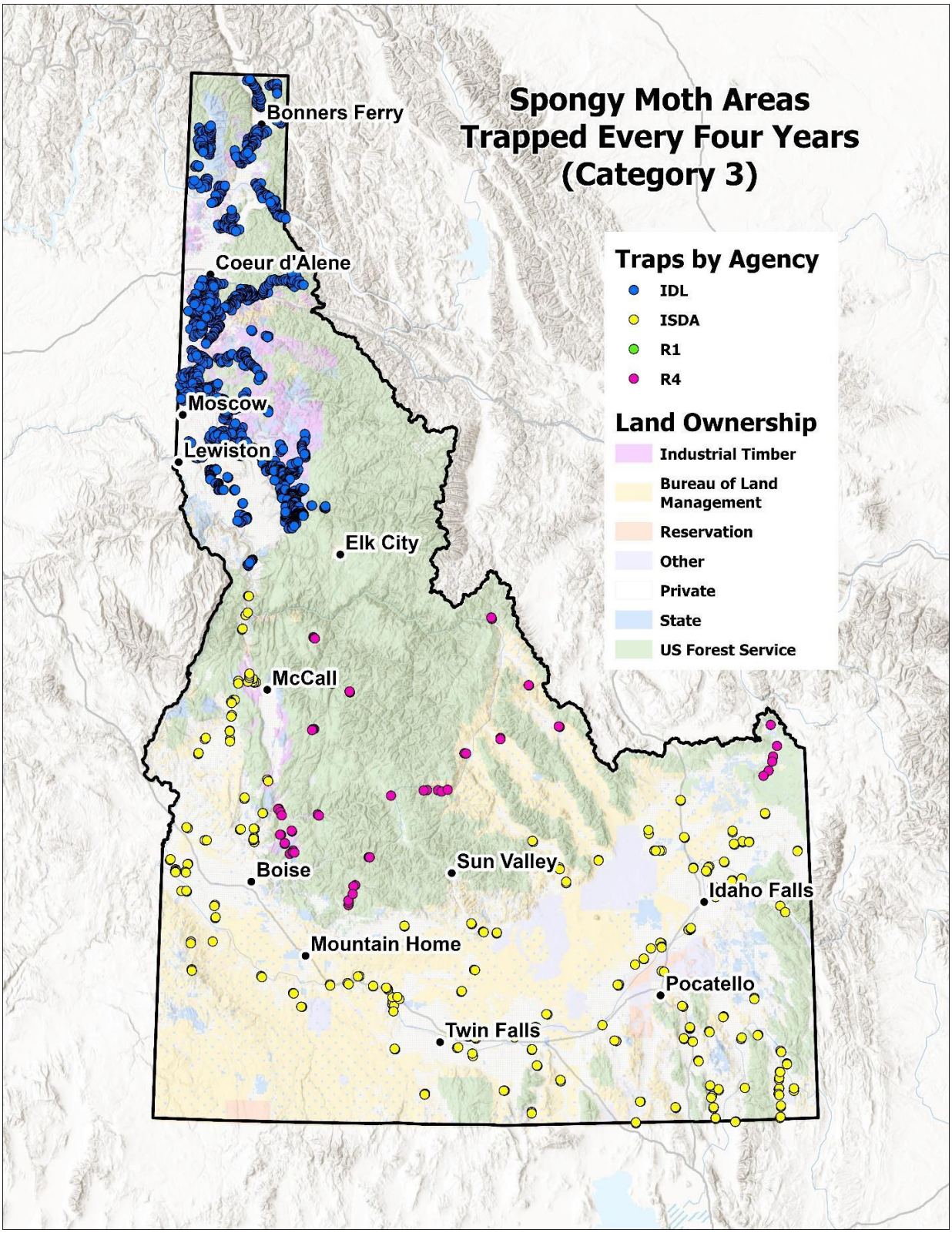


Table A: Trapping schedule for Idaho communities, 2018 – 2025 (planned). The highest-risk communities are listed in bold. Frequency of trapping may be changed by move-ins, an update to the zone category, or a change to the trapping frequency of the category. This schedule is subject to change.

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
ABERDEEN	3	ISDA	3		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
ACEQUIA	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
AHSAHKA	3	IDL	10		X			X				
ALBION	3	ISDA	2			X		X				Scheduled for 2026
ALLISON CR DISPERSED CAMPGROUND	S	R1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
ALMO	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
ALPINE CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
AMERICAN FALLS	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
AQUARIUS CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
ARCO	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
ARIMO	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
ASHTON	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
ATHOL	1	IDL	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to budget cuts
ATLANTA	3	R4	2	X			X		X			
BAILEY CREEK	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BANCROFT	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BANIDA	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BANKS	3	ISDA	2			X				X		

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
BASALT	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
BAYHORSE (BLM) CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
BEAUTY BAY	3	IDL	28	X			X				X	
BEAUTY CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
BEAVER CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
BELLEVUE	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
BENEWAH	3	IDL	18	X			X			X		
BENNINGTON	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BERN	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BIG HANK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
BIG SPRINGS CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
BIG WOOD RIVER NORTH	2	R4	6	X	X	X	X	X	X			Scheduled but not trapped in 2024; Switched to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
BLACKERBY PINIC AREA	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
BLACKFOOT	1A	ISDA	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BLACKROCK	3	ISDA	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	Del.		Deleted
BLISS	3	ISDA	6		X			X	X	X		Was not trapped in 2024 and is on the Schedule for 2026
BLOOMINGTON	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BOISE	1A	ISDA	70	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BONNERS FERRY	1	IDL	23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to budget cuts

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
BONNERS SOUTH	3	IDL	10			X			X			
BORDER	S	IDL	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BOVILL	3	IDL	6		X			X		X		
BOWMONT	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
BRUNEAU	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
BRUNEAU HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
BUHL	1	ISDA	7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BULL TROUT CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
BUMBLEBEE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
BUNGALO	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
BURLEY	1A	ISDA	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BUTTERMILK CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
CALAMITY CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
CALDER	3	IDL	5	X			X			X		
CALDWELL	1A	ISDA	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
CAMBRIDGE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
CAMERON	3	IDL	2		X			X		X		
CANYON WC	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
CARDIFF	3	IDL	2		X			X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
CAREY	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
CAREYWOOD	3	IDL	26			X					X	
CASCADE	1	ISDA	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
CASTLEFORD	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
CAVENDISH	3	IDL	7		X			X		X		
CEDARS CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
CENTERVILLE	3	R4	2	X			X		X			
CHALLIS	3	R4	2			X				X		
CHATCOLET	3	IDL	11	X			X			X		
CHINA CAP	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
CLARK FORK	3	IDL	26			X			X			
CLARKIA	3	IDL	5	X			X			X		
CLEARWATER	3	IDL	24		X			X				
CLIFTON	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
COEUR D'ALENE	1A	IDL	137	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
COEUR D'ALENE RIVER	3	IDL	30	X			X				X	
COEUR D'ALENE WEST	1A	IDL	42		X		X		X	X	X	
CONRAD CROSSING CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
COOLIN	3	IDL	24			X			X			
COONS CAMP FOURTH OF JULY PACKBRIDGE	S	R1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
COPPER CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
COTTONWOOD	3	IDL	15		X			X				
COUGAR CREEK	S	R1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
COUNCIL	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
CRAIGMONT	3	IDL	5		X			X				
CROUCH	3	R4	2			X				X		
CULDESAC	3	IDL	12		X			X				
DAYTON	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
DEARY NORTH	3	IDL	16		X			X		X		
DEARY SOUTH	3	IDL	15		X			X		X		
DECLO	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
DEEP CREEK	3	IDL	27	X			X			X		
DESMET	3	IDL	21	X			X			X		
DEVIL'S ELBOW	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
DIETRICH	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
DINGLE	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
DONNELLY	1A	ISDA	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DOWNEY	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
DRIGGS	1A	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DUBOIS	3	ISDA	2			X				X		

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
EAGLE	1A	ISDA	21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
EASTPORT	3	IDL	10			X			X			
EDEN	3	ISDA	3		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
ELK CITY	S	R1	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ELK RIVER	3	IDL	7		X			X				
ELMIRA	3	IDL	13			X			X			
EMERALD CR. CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
EMIDA	3	IDL	12	X			X			X		
EMMETT	1A	ISDA	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FAIRFIELD	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
FALLS CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FARRAGUT	S	IDL	7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FEATHERVILLE	3	R4	3	X			X		X			
FERDINAND	3	IDL	3		X			X				
FERNWOOD	3	IDL	24	X			X			X		
FILER	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FIRTH	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
FISH CREEK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
FISH HAVEN	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
FLAT ROCK CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
FLY FLAT CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
FORT HALL	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
FOUR CORNERS	3	IDL	7			X			X			
FRANKLIN	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
FRASER	3	IDL	42		X			X				
FRUITLAND	1A	ISDA	7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FRUITVALE	3	ISDA	2			X	X			X		
GANNETT	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
GARDEN VALLEY	3	R4	2			X				X		
GARDENA	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
GARFIELD	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
GENESEE	3	IDL	3		X			X		X		
GEORGETOWN	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
GIVENS HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	0	Del.								Deleted
GLACIER VIEW CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
GLEASON MEADOWS	3	IDL	4			X			X			
GLENNS FERRY	3	ISDA	2					X				Scheduled for 2026
GLENWOOD	3	IDL	34		X			X				
GOLD HILL	3	IDL	9		X			X		X		
GOODING	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
GRACE	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
GRANDJEAN CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
GRANDVIEW	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
GRANGEMONT	3	IDL	13		X			X				
GRANGEVILLE	1	IDL	28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to budget cuts
GREENLEAF	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
HAGERMAN	3	ISDA	4		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
HAILEY	1A	ISDA	11	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
HAMER	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
HAMMETT	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
HANSEN	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
HARRIS RIDGE	3	IDL	16		X			X				
HARRISBURG	3	IDL	17		X			X				
HARRISON	3	IDL	47	X			X				X	
HAUSER RAILYARD	S	IDL	5							X	X	New zone added in 2024
HAZELTON	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
HEADQUARTERS	3	IDL	2		X			X				
HEISE	3	ISDA	1		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
HELMER	3	IDL	11		X			X		X		
HEYBURN	2	ISDA	3	X		X		X		X		

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
HIDDEN CK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
HILL CITY	3	ISDA	0	Del.								Deleted
HOLBROOK	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
HOMEDALE	2	ISDA	2	X		X		X		X		
HOPE	3	IDL	18			X			X			
HORSESHOE BEND	3	ISDA	4			X				X		
HOWE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
HUSTON	3	ISDA	0	Del.								Deleted
IDAHO CITY	3	R4	4	X			X		X			
IDAHO FALLS	1A	ISDA	49	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
INDIAN VALLEY	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
INKOM	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
IONA	3	ISDA	1		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
IRON CREEK CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
ISLAND PARK	3	R4	6			X				X		
JAYPE	3	IDL	5		X			X				
JEROME	1A	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
JULIAETTA	3	IDL	10		X			X		X		
KALISPELL ISLAND	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
KAMIAH	2	IDL	9		X			X		X		

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
KAMIAH EAST	3	IDL	19		X			X				
KAMIAH NORTH	3	IDL	5		X			X				
KELLOGG/PINEHURST	2	IDL	30	X	X	X		X	X		X	
KELLY FORKS	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
KENDRICK	3	IDL	9		X			X		X		
KETCHUM	1A	ISDA	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
KING HILL	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
KIT PRICE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
KOOSKIA	3	IDL	4		X			X				
KREIGER CREEK	3	IDL	9			X					X	
KUNA	1A	ISDA	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
LACLEDE	3	IDL	8			X					X	
LAIRD PARK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
LAMB CREEK	3	IDL	17			X			X			
LAPWAI	2	IDL	13		X			X		X		
LARSON	3	IDL	6		X			X				
LAVA HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
LEADORE	3	R4	2			X				X		
LELAND	3	IDL	6		X			X		X		
LENORE	3	IDL	15		X			X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
LENORE SEED ORCHARD	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
LETHA	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
LEWISTON	1A	IDL	30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
LEWISVILLE	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
LOCHSA WILDERNESS GATEWAY	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
LOWELL	3	IDL	5		X			X				
LOWER MESA CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
LOWMAN	3	R4	2	X			X		X			
LUBY BAY	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
LUCILLE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MACKAY	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MALAD CITY	2	ISDA	4		X		X		X		X	
MALTA	3	ISDA	2	X	X			X				Scheduled for 2026
MARSING	3	ISDA	3				X		X			
MASACRE ROCK	3	ISDA	1	X	X			X				Scheduled for 2026
MAY	3	R4	2	X		X				X		
MCABEE FALLS	3	IDL	12	X		X			X			
MCALLISTER	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
MCCALL	1A	ISDA	41	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MCCAMMON	3	ISDA	3	X			X		X			

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
MCCOY CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MEADOW CREEK CG IPNF	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
MEADOW CREEK NPNF	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
MELBA	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
MENAN	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
MERIDIAN	1A	ISDA	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MESA	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MICA BAY	3	IDL	18	X			X				X	
MIDDLETON	1A	ISDA	17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MIDVALE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MIKE HARRIS CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MINIDOKA	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
MINK CREEK	3	ISDA	1	X			X		X			
MONTEVIEW	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MONTPELIER	2	ISDA	2	X		X		X		X		
MOORE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MORELAND	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
MOSCOW	1A	IDL	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MOUNTAIN HOME	1A	ISDA	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	1A	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
MOYIE EAST	3	IDL	8		X	X			X			
MOYIE SPRINGS	2	IDL	27		X	X			X		X	
MT. HEYBURN CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
MUD LAKE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
MURPHY	3	ISDA	1		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
MURRAY	3	IDL	6	X			X				X	
MURTAUGH	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
NAMPA	1A	ISDA	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NAPLES	3	IDL	28			X			X			
NELSON CREEK	S	R1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
NEW MEADOWS	3	ISDA	9			X				X		
NEW PLYMOUTH	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
NEWDALE	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
NOE CREEK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
NORDMAN	3	IDL	8			X			X			
NORTH FORK	3	R4	2			X				X		
NOTUS	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
OAKLEY	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
OLA	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
OLD KELLY CREEK STATION	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
OREANA	3	ISDA	0	Del.								Deleted
OROFINO	1	IDL	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to budget cuts
OROFINO SE	3	IDL	16		X			X				
OSBURN	2	IDL	23		X		X		X		X	
OVID	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
OXFORD	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
PACK RIVER	3	IDL	11			X			X			
PARIS	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
PARKER	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
PARMA	2	ISDA	11		X				X		X	
PAUL	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
PAYETTE	1	ISDA	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PEARL	3	ISDA	0	Del.								Deleted
PECK	3	IDL	9		X			X				
PICABO	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
PIERCE	3	IDL	6		X			X				
PINE	3	R4	3	X			X		X			
PINE CREEK CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PINGREE	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
PIONEERVILLE	3	R4	2	X			X		X			

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
PLACERVILLE	3	R4	2	X					X			
PLEASANTVIEW	3	ISDA	1	X			X		X			
PLUMMER	3	IDL	23	X			X			X		
POCATELLO	1A	ISDA	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
POLLOCK	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
PORT OF LEWISTON	S	IDL	17							X	X	New zone added in 2024
PORTHILL	3	IDL	26			X			X			
POST FALLS	1A	IDL	56	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
POTLATCH	3	IDL	19	X			X			X		
POTLATCH SOUTH	3	IDL	52	X			X			X		
POWELL	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
PRESTON	2	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
PRIEST RIVER	2	IDL	31	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (move in)	X	
PRIEST RIVER SOUTH	2	IDL	24	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
RATHDRUM	1A	IDL	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
RED RIVER	S	R1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
REEDER BAY	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
REUBENS	3	IDL	3		X			X				
REXBURG	1A	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
REYNOLDS	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
RICHFIELD	3	ISDA	2	X					X			
RIDDLE	3	ISDA	0	Del.								Deleted
RIGBY	1A	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
RIGGINS	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
RIRIE	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
RIVERIA CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
RIVERSIDE	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
RIVERSIDE CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
ROBERTS	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
ROBIN	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
ROBINSON LAKE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
ROCKFORD	3	ISDA	1		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
ROCKFORD BAY	3	IDL	29	X			X				X	
ROCKLAND	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
ROGERSON	3	ISDA	4					X				Scheduled for 2026
ROSE LAKE	3	IDL	59	X			X				X	
ROSWELL	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
RUPERT	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
RURAL MOSCOW	2	IDL	114		X			X		X		
SAGLE EAST	1A	IDL	51	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
SAGLE WEST	1A	IDL	82	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SALMON	1	R4	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to budget cuts
SALMON RIVER	3	R4	5		X		X		X			
SALMON RIVER SEED ORCHARD	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SAMARIA	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
SAMOWEN	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SANDPOINT	1A	IDL	101	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SCOUT MOUNTAIN CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SELWAY JOHNSON BAR	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SELWAY O'HARA BAR	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SHADOWY ST. JOE CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SHELLEY	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SHOSHONE	2	ISDA	2					X		X		
SHOSHONE PARK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SILVER CITY	3	ISDA	2					X				Scheduled for 2026
SLATE CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SLICKPOO MISSION	3	IDL	6		X			X				
SMITH LAKE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
SMITHS FERRY	3	ISDA	2			X	X			X		
SMOKEY BEAR CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
SODA SPRINGS	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SOUTHWICK	3	IDL	14		X			X		X		
SPALDING	3	IDL	10		X			X				
SPIRIT LAKE	1A	IDL	43	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SPRINGFIELD	3	ISDA	1		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
SPRUCE TREE CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
ST. ANTHONY	1	ISDA	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ST. CHARLES	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
ST. MARIES	1A	IDL	46	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
STANLEY	3	R4	1			X				X		
STANLEY LAKE CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
STAR	1A	ISDA	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
STARKEY	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
STIBNITE	3	R4	2			X	X			X		
STITES	3	IDL	22		X			X				
STODDARD CREEK CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
STONE	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
SUGAR CITY	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
SUNNY GULCH CG	2	R4	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
SWAN VALLEY/IRWIN	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
SWEET	3	ISDA	2			X				X		
SYRINGA	3	IDL	2		X			X				
TAHOE RIDGE	3	IDL	22		X			X				
TAMARACK	3	ISDA	2			X	X			X		
TENDOY	3	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		
TIN CAN FLAT CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
TURNER FLAT CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
TUTTLE	3	ISDA	2					X				Scheduled for 2026
TWIN FALLS	1A	ISDA	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
UCON	3	ISDA	2		X			X				Scheduled for 2026
USFS-R1	S	R1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Included all R1 campground zones together until 2025, then divided up into individual zones based on location
VICTOR	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WALLACE	2	IDL	21	X			X		X		X	
WARM LAKE	3	R4	3			X				X		
WARREN	3	R4	0			X				X	Del.	Deleted due to remote location and cold climate restricting possible insect development

Community	Cat.	Agency	# of traps	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Plam	Note
WASHINGTON CREEK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
WEIPPE	3	IDL	32		X			X				
WEISER	1	ISDA	17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WEITAS PA	S	R1	2								X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone for 2025
WENDELL	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WESTON	3	ISDA	2	X			X		X			
WHITEBIRD	3	IDL	8		X			X				
WILDER	3	ISDA	4	X					X			
WINCHESTER	3	IDL	16		X			X				
WOLF LODGE	2	IDL	22	X	X	X		X	X		X	
WORLEY	3	IDL	25	X			X				X	
WRENCO	3	IDL	16			X					X	
YELLOW PINE	3	R4	2			X				X		