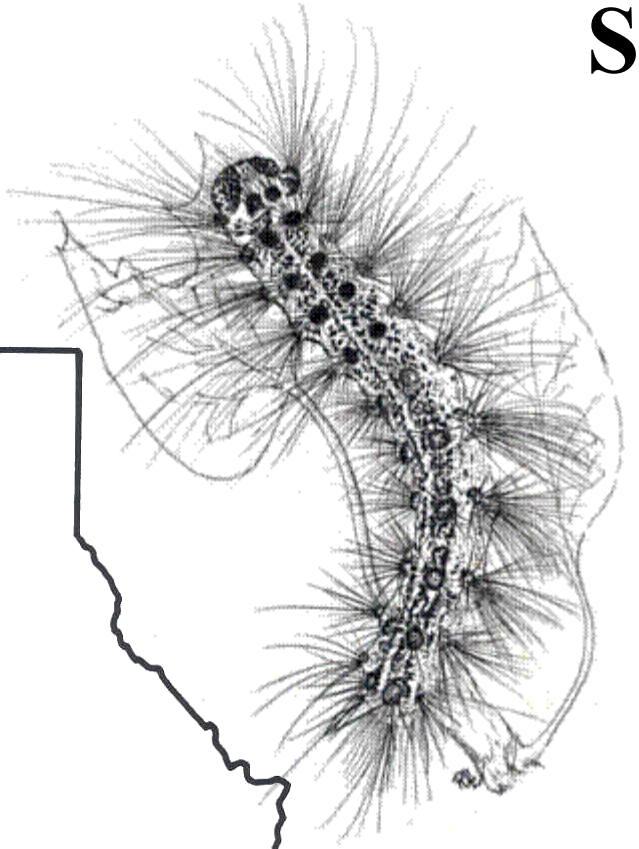
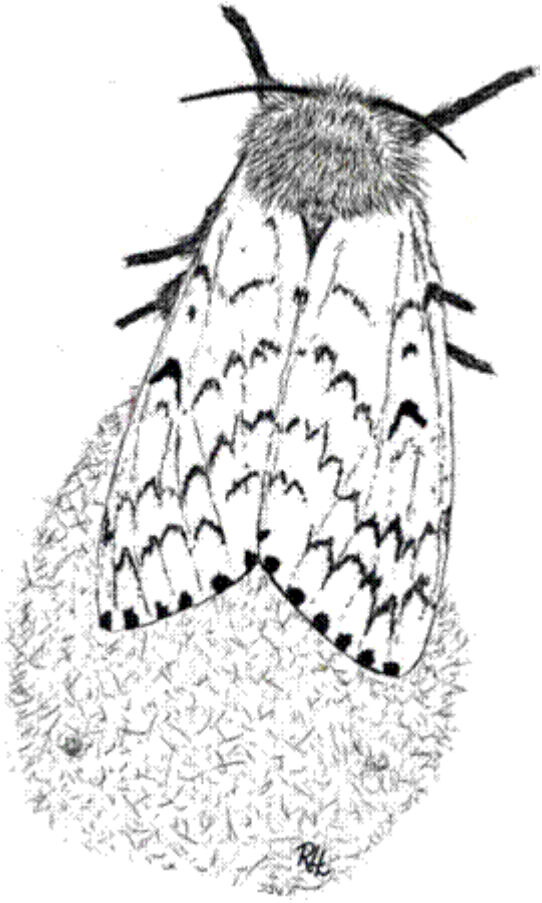
IDAHO

Spongy Moth Report

2025





STATE OF IDAHO
SPONGY MOTH MONITORING
PROGRAM SUMMARY REPORT
2025

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Report No. IDL 2025-1 December 2025

In cooperation with:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, a total of 2,128 spongy moth, formerly known as gypsy moth, traps were deployed in Idaho. A total of three male European spongy moths (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) in two positive traps were captured in the 2025 Sandpoint delimit. No defoliation, egg masses, or any other life stages were noted in follow-up ground surveys. The 2025 Sandpoint delimit was the first year of delimitation trapping following the capture of a single male European spongy moth in Sandpoint in 2024. Next year, in 2026, the Idaho Department of Lands will conduct a second year of heavy delimitation trapping in Sandpoint around the positive trap sites to determine whether there is a reproducing population.

A second year of delimitation trapping was conducted around the 2023 Twin Falls capture site in 2025. No additional moths were captured in Twin Falls in the 2024 or 2025 delimits.

CHANGE IN COMMON NAME 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

Table 1: 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	European 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 known as gypsy moth) is a destructive defoliator that attacks many broadleaf trees and some conifers. Since the European spongy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) was introduced into the United States in 1869, it has spread widely throughout New England and is now established in all or parts of approximately 20 states in the Northeast and Midwest. Once the spongy moth becomes established in an area, eradication is rarely successful; however, Utah achieved successful eradication in the early 1990s.

Neighboring states and provinces to Idaho—including Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia—regularly operate spray programs. Although spongy moth is not established in these areas, frequent new introductions often require eradication treatments. European spongy moths are most commonly introduced into the western United States through the movement of outdoor household items or firewood from infested regions.

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, but was eradicated. Since that time, it has also been discovered and eradicated in multiple U.S. states, and it is still not established in North America. However, each year, flighted spongy moth complex has the potential to be introduced by ships moving cargo from overseas.

The State of Idaho has eradicated all past 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.

General guidelines for state trapping programs are provided by the national Spongy Moth Program Manual (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (2024)). 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
- **Idaho State Department of Agriculture** - Provides funding and conducts trapping in southern Idaho, primarily urban areas
- **USDA, APHIS** - Provides cost share funding, traps, lures, 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

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 (Figure 1).

Caterpillars hatch from eggs from mid-April to mid-June, depending on local temperatures. Caterpillars are 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 (Figure 2).

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 (Figure 3).

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 inches long. Their wings are cream colored with dark

brown zigzag markings. Female European spongy moths 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), are brownish gray, and have feathery antennae (Figure 4). 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

European spongy moth caterpillars generally prefer oaks as hosts. However, they have the ability to feed on several hundred species of trees and shrubs including 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 European spongy moth (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. Many other conifer species, including other common timber species in Idaho, may also serve as hosts (Keena *et al*., 2026). For a full comprehensive listing of flighted spongy moth complex hosts, see Keena *et al*., 2026.

HISTORY

Surveys to detect introductions of spongy moth have been conducted in Idaho each year since 1974 (Appendix; Table A). The first spongy moth was discovered in 1986 in Sandpoint, Bonner County (Figure 5). The following year, numerous additional moths were caught in Sandpoint and Coeur d'Alene. Initial targeted and small-scale ground spray treatments were conducted in 1988. Aggressive aerial spray eradication programs followed in 1989 and 1990 using a naturally occurring bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (B.t.k.) (Tisdale & Livingston 1990, Livingston 1990). Until 2024, no spongy moths had been caught in the treated areas since 1989.

Another small infestation (5 moths) was detected near Huetter, ID in 1998 (Figure 5). 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) (Figure 5). 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 (Appendix; Table A). Though there has been the occasional capture of a few spongy moths over the years, no eradication spray programs or mass trapping efforts have occurred since 2005. This is 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.

2025 PROGRAM

Detection Trapping

Detection surveys are designed to find isolated infestations of spongy moth as soon as possible after introduction; small spongy moth infestations are less expensive and easier to eradicate than large infestations. Detection trapping in Idaho involves placing traps at a specified density, usually 1 trap per square, throughout communities designated for trapping. The frequency of detection trapping in a community is determined by the community's risk profile for a new spongy moth introduction. For more information on detection trapping schedules, see the Appendix; Spongy Moth Decision Criteria Descriptions for Trapping Schedules and Spongy Moth Trapping Schedule Maps for Idaho.

Cooperating agencies in the Idaho spongy moth detection program placed 1,959 detection traps throughout the state in 2025 (Table 2). Figure 6 shows approximate trap placements. Traps were placed throughout the state in cities, towns, surrounding urban and rural communities, high-use recreation areas, and other sites at risk of a spongy moth introduction in accordance with the pre-determined rotation schedule (see Appendix). A couple of scheduled trap sites managed by USFS R1 were not trapped in 2025 due to reduced staffing and uncertainties for USFS employees this year. Similarly, all scheduled traps were deployed at sites managed by USFS R4, but none were retrieved because the federal government shutdown resulted in a 43-day staff furlough that overlapped with the trap pickup window.

No spongy moths were captured in regular detection traps in 2025, but three spongy moths were captured in delimitation traps (see next section).

Table 2: Total number of spongy moth traps placed, by agency, in 2025

AGENCY	DETECTION TRAPS	DELIMIT TRAPS	MASS TRAPS	TOTAL PLACED
IDL	1,205	133 (2 positive traps)	0	1,338
ISDA	628	36	0	664
USFS - R4	23*	0	0	23*
USFS - R1	103	0	0	103
TOTALS	**1,959**	**169**	**0**	**2,128**

*Traps were placed but not retrieved

Delimitation Trapping

Delimitation trapping occurs following the capture of a spongy moth in a standard detection trap. Delimitation surveys determine the continued presence or absence of an infestation and the approximate size of an infestation, if present. The delimiting survey is usually performed in the following year, but if caught early enough in the current trapping season, some delimiting traps may be placed that same season to try to define the size of the infestation. The standard delimiting survey trap array is 16 traps per square mile. Special circumstances, such as the presence of sensitive areas or habitats containing endangered species, may require a trap array of 26 to 36 traps per square mile. The delimiting array should cover at least 4 square miles around the positive site or extend out to the next negative trap. The positive trap(s) will be at the center of the trap array. The survey results from the detection survey supplies information for positioning the trap array.

Three male spongy moths in total were captured in two positive delimitation traps in Sandpoint (Figure 7). All three specimens were confirmed to be *Lymantria dispar dispar* (European spongy moth) through DNA analysis performed by the APHIS Forest Pest Methods Laboratory. The positive traps were two of the 133 total delimitation traps placed by IDL, placed at a density of 36 traps per square mile, in the four square miles surrounding the 2024 capture site of a single male European spongy moth in Sandpoint.

One positive trap captured one male and was located near the confluence of Syringa Creek and Chuck Slough, near a disc golf course and an active railway corridor. The second positive trap captured two males and was located in a residential yard tree near Poplar St. & Monroe Ave., about a mile northwest of the downtown area. The two positive traps were located about 0.4 miles apart, and there were multiple negative traps located in between them. Both traps were over 0.25 miles northwest of the 2024 capture site, and there were negative traps between the 2024 capture site and the 2025 captures (Figure 7).

The identification of the specimens was confirmed one day before the 2025 government shutdown (9/26/2025), so although authorities from APHIS, USFS, ISDA, the City of Sandpoint, and local IDL offices were promptly notified, the official release of information to the public was slightly delayed (11/24/2025) until after the federal furlough, when a 2026 management plan could be agreed upon by all regulatory parties.

In the second year of delimitation trapping in Twin Falls, ISDA placed 36 delimitation traps around the 2023 positive site. Traps were placed throughout newer housing developments since much of the surrounding area was agricultural. No additional moths were captured in 2024 or 2025.

Mass Trapping

Mass trapping strategically places pheromone spongy moth traps (to attract male moths) in a dense grid pattern across a treatment area. The objective of mass trapping is to capture male spongy moths before they have a chance to locate and mate with the flightless female moths. Mass trapping is generally only used when a population has been confirmed and a treatment area has been identified.

No mass trapping was conducted in Idaho in 2025.

Move-Ins

Cities and communities where 20 or more move-ins occurred are trapped irrespective of their place in the detection trapping 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 Sugar City area was trapped off-schedule in 2025 due to move-ins. While only five individuals or families actually moved to the area from infested states, 72 vehicles that came from infested states were newly registered to Sugar City between May 2024 and April 2025. The majority of those appeared to be commercial vehicles associated with a single company. No spongy moths were captured in Sugar City in 2025. Although many other areas had over 20 move-ins, especially highly populated areas, those zones were already on the 2025 trapping schedule.

Table 3 shows the total number of Idaho move-ins and vehicle registrations from infested states over the past seven 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. Beginning in 2024, Minnesota was added to the list of infested states. Move-ins from Minnesota were therefore added to the totals starting in 2024 and beyond.

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.

Table 3: Total number of Idaho move-ins and vehicle registrations from infested states over the past 7 trapping years

State Fiscal Year	Move-Ins and Vehicle Registrations
May 2024 to April 2025	2,755
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 in earlier reports because omissions were discovered and corrected in the database in 2022.

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 many Idaho weather stations near spongy moth zones. Therefore, the 2024 season is the first time that a spongy moth phenology model was run multiple times throughout the season to predict life stages for most Idaho trapping zones. In 2025, modelling was further refined to output phenology predictions for all weather stations in Idaho with sufficient recent data quality, and to map predicted dates relative to spongy moth trapping zones.

The newly available phenology data indicate 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. Trapping frequency has therefore been reduced in many ‘cold’ southern Idaho zones, and phenology predictions will

continue to be monitored in 'cold' north Idaho zones for potential future reductions. Recent phenology data also indicated that trapping windows should be shifted later than previously thought in many cooler zones. In 2025, trappers did their best to align with ideal predicted trapping dates, but this is a difficult task in Idaho due to the vast geographic area and multiple pest trapping programs covered by a small number of trappers. Generally, trappers err on the side of "slightly early" rather than "too late" for trap placement, and "slightly late" rather than "too early" trap pickup, as this strategy reduces the risk of missing a spongy moth population.

2026 PROGRAM

Detection Trapping

Approximately 2,140 spongy moth detection traps are planned to be deployed in 2026 (Figure 8). This number does not include possible additions due to move-ins and does not include planned delimit traps (listed in the next section).

For the 2026 trapping season, Idaho will maintain the trapping schedule changes implemented in recent years. These changes include:

- USFS Region 4 cold zones that were formerly trapped annually were switched to every other year trapping in 2025 and beyond due to poorly suited climate for spongy moth development. Although our phenology model predicts that these sites are usually too cold to support an adaptive lifecycle in spongy moths, trapping presence will be maintained for the following reasons: 1) the accuracy of the phenology model in Idaho is not proven, 2) warming climate could allow the sites to become more suitable over time, 3) spongy moths may be introduced at more advanced life stages if they are transported from warmer areas 4) establishment may still be possible but likely would occur at a slow rate.
- Five lower-priority Category 1 zones managed by IDL and USFS Region 4 were switched from annual trapping to every other year trapping in 2025 and beyond, as recommended by APHIS guidelines, due to program budget cuts at the federal level.
- 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.
- Category 3 zones were switched from trapping every three years to trapping every four years, starting in 2023 and beyond, to more closely align with APHIS recommendations.
- Trap density in many northern Idaho zones has continuously been reduced from approximately four traps per square mile to one trap per square mile to more closely align with APHIS recommendations.

All zones are reviewed annually for needed category updates (reasons include population growth, expanding development, or newly identified risk area), and a small number of zones may undergo appropriate schedule changes each year.

Delimitation Trapping

Further delimitation trapping is planned in Sandpoint in 2026. Due to the low number of captured moths, the disparate pattern of positive traps in 2024 and 2025, and zero egg masses observed in 2025 ground surveys, the Idaho Department of Lands Forest Health team decided that there was not enough evidence to warrant eradication treatments in Sandpoint in 2026. A reproducing population has not been confirmed and delineating efficient and effective treatment blocks is difficult without a clear pattern of captures. If there is a reproducing spongy moth population present, it is likely extremely small. A second year of heavy delimitation trapping has exponentially lower costs and community impacts compared to eradication treatments without adding major risk of pest damage.

To ensure nothing is missed and to gather more specific information on a potential population, delimitation trapping density in Sandpoint will be increased in 2026 (Figure 9). Approximately 50 traps per square mile will be placed in all areas within a half mile of the three positive capture sites from 2024 and 2025. Approximately 36 traps per square mile will be placed in all areas located between a half mile and one mile from the three positive capture sites. The 2026 delimitation trapping plan for Sandpoint was approved by all Spongy Moth Program partners following the government shutdown, when all employees were able to return to work.

Mass Trapping and Eradication

There are no mass trapping or eradication treatments proposed for 2026.

FIGURES

Figure 1: Female spongy moth and egg masses (left) and spongy moth egg masses on an oak tree (right). *Photos by Karla Salp, Washington State Department of Agriculture*

Figure 2: Spongy moth caterpillar. Caterpillars appear in spring and early summer. Newly hatched caterpillars are black and hairy. Older caterpillars are a mottled yellow to gray color with tufts of bristle-like hairs. They also have a distinctive color pattern along their backs with five pairs of blue dots followed by six pairs of red dots. *Photo by Steven Katovich, U.S. Forest Service*

Figure 3: Spongy moth pupae. *Photo by Milan Zubrik, Forest Research Institute – Slovakia, Forestryimages.org*

Figure 4: Male (brown with feathered antennae) and female (white with thread-like antennae) adult spongy moths. *Photo by USDA APHIS PPQ Archive. ForestryImages.org*

Figure 5: History of spongy moth activity in Idaho. Map shows all communities where eradication treatments were conducted and the most recent trap captures. Not shown are numerous additional trap captures that have occurred throughout the years where no treatment was necessary (see Table A).

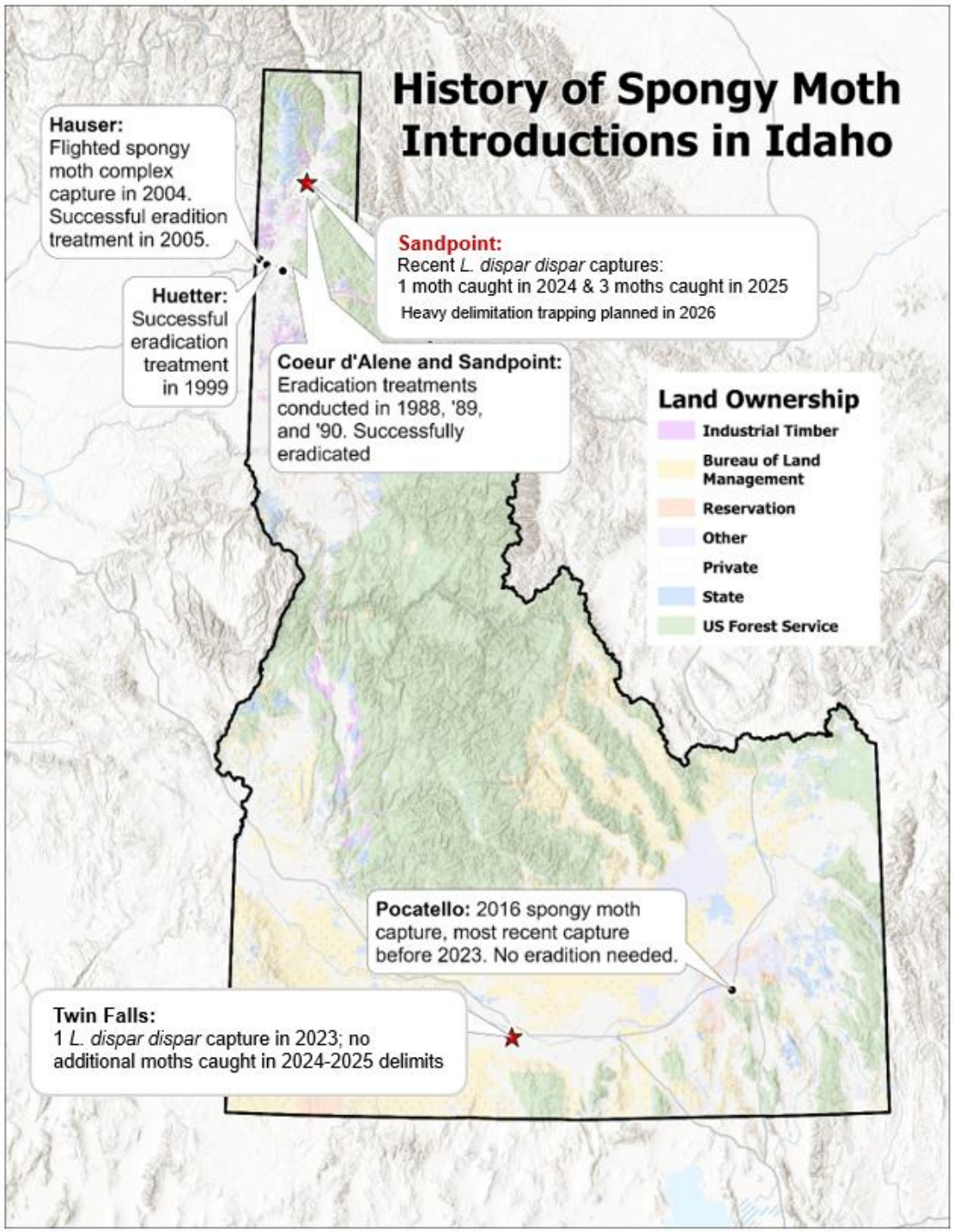


Figure 6: Map of spongy moth traps placed in Idaho in 2025 (2,128 total traps). Traps placed by USFS R4 were placed but not picked up this year due to the government shutdown.

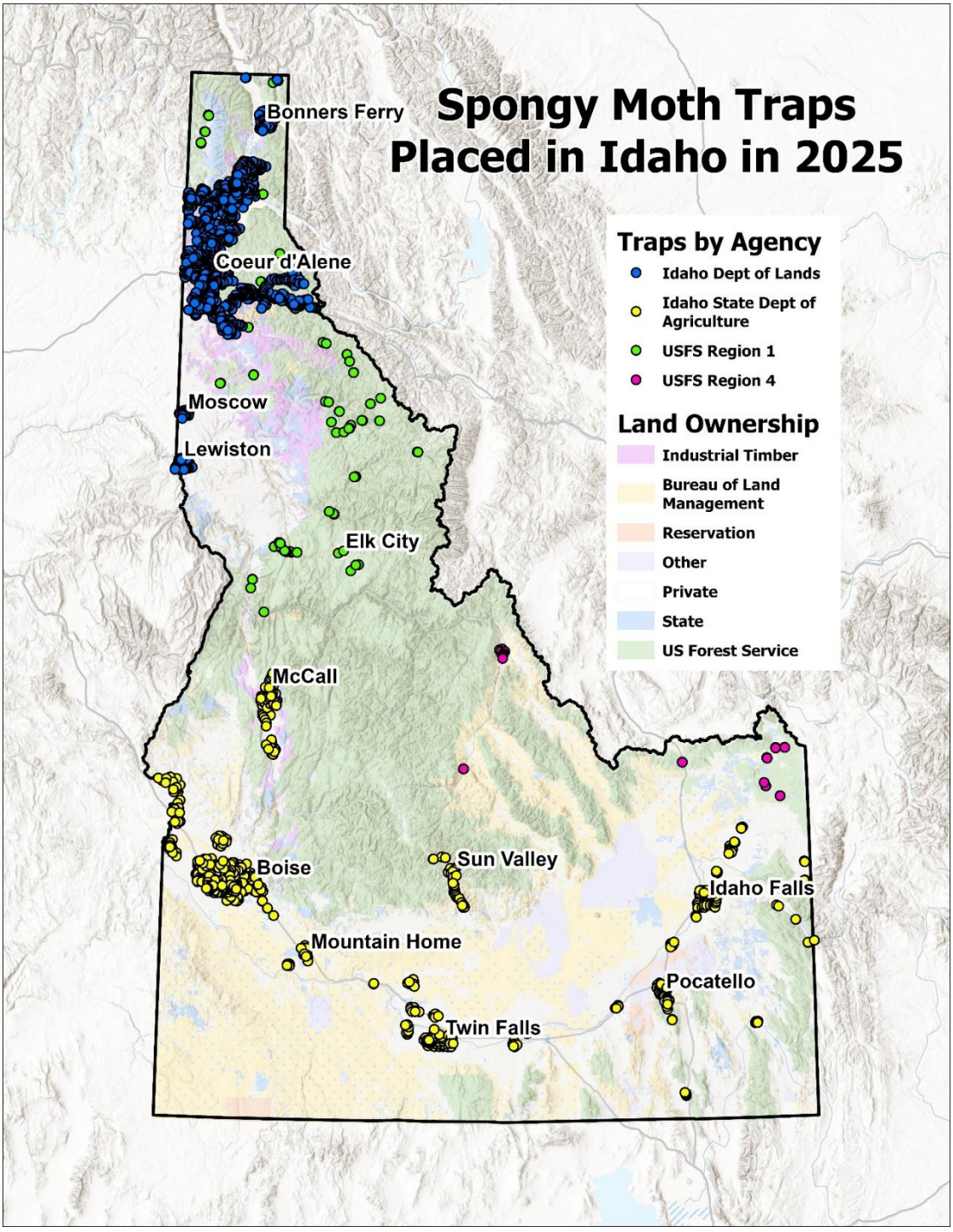


Figure 7: Map of positive traps with spongy moth captures in Sandpoint in 2024 and 2025. A total of 133 delimitation traps were placed at a density of 36 traps per square miles in the four square miles surrounding the 2024 positive trap site.

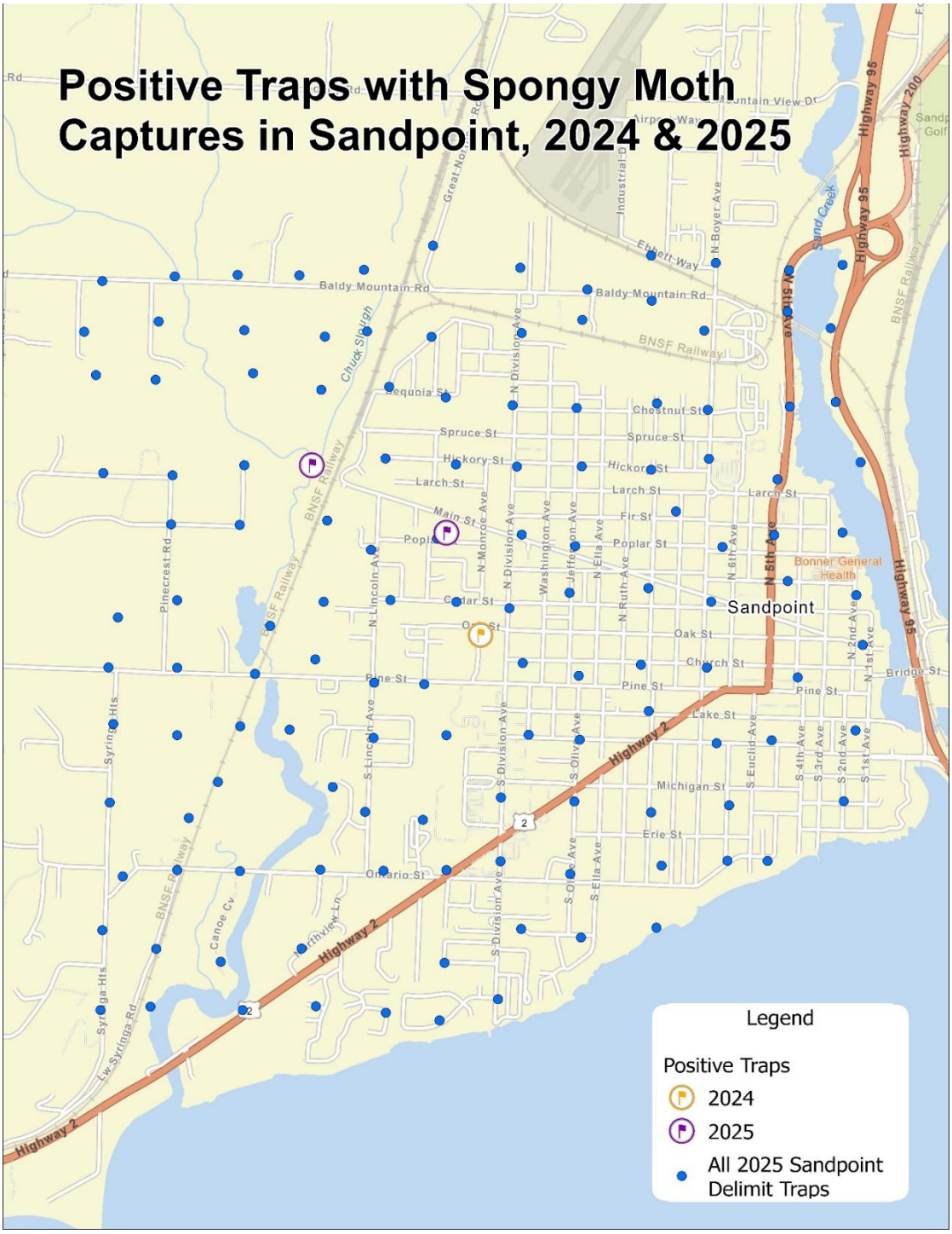


Figure 8: Map of spongy moth areas planned to be trapped in 2026. Approximately 2,140 detection traps are scheduled. Not shown are the additional ~170 planned delimit traps in Sandpoint, and zones that may be added due to move-ins. Plans are subject to change.

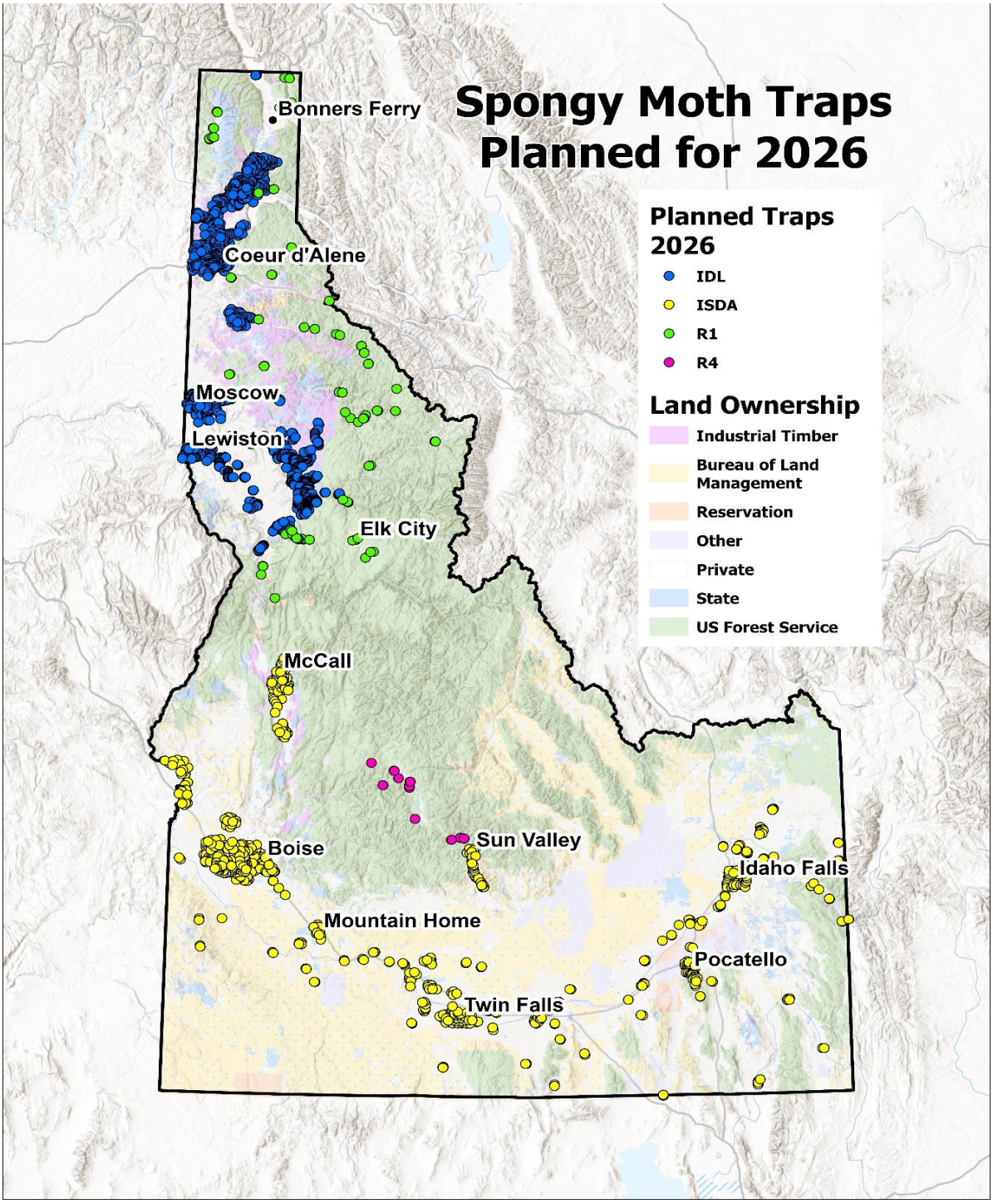
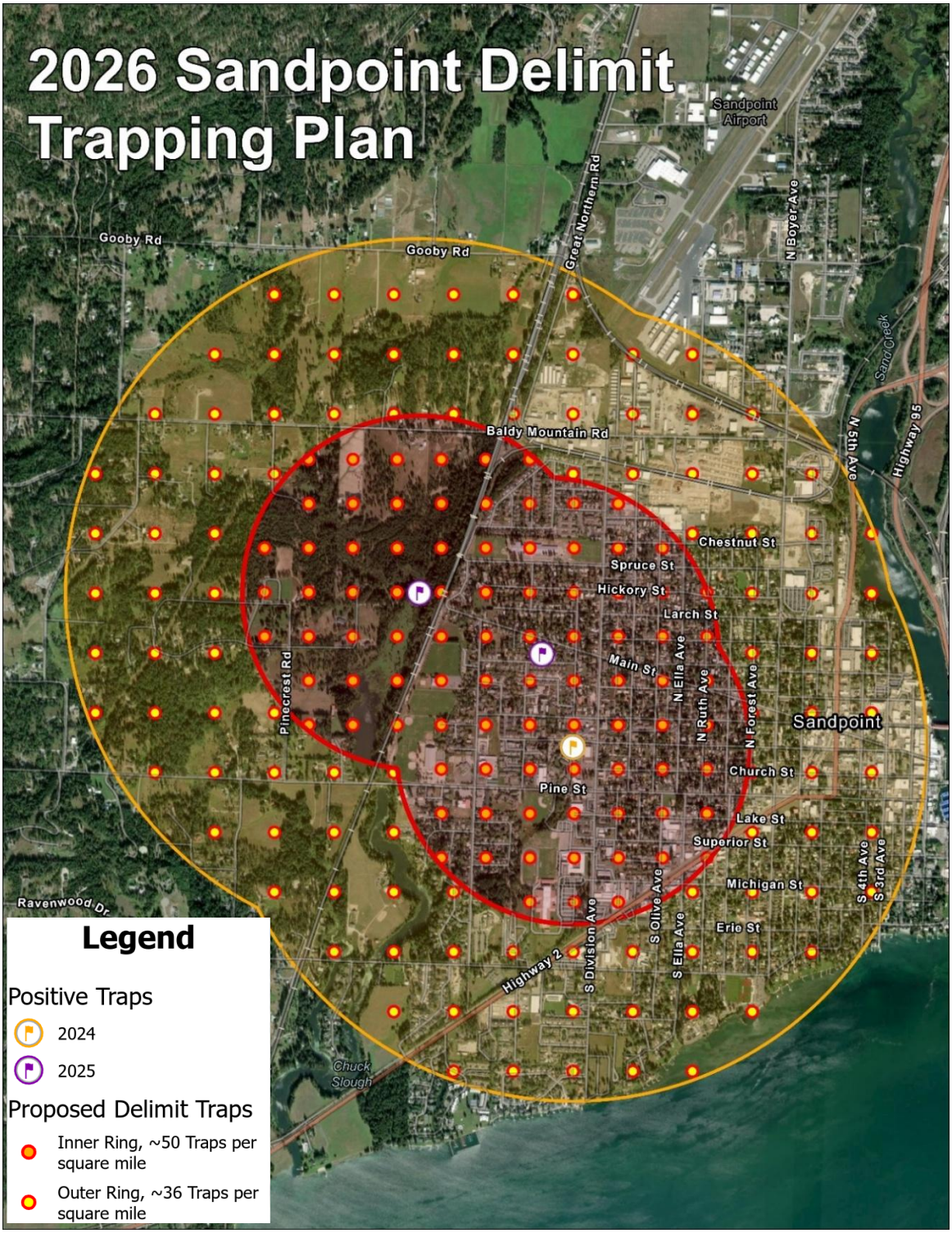


Figure 9: Map of delimitation trapping plan in Sandpoint, 2026. Approximately 170 delimitation traps are planned to be placed.



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APPENDIX

Table A: 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]	-	-	-	-	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]	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
1980	121	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	
198[1]	95	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	
1982	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	
1983[1]	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
1984[1]	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
1985[1]	-	-	-	-	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	15	0	0	15	15	
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	

	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		
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	
2025	1,959	169	0	2,128	0	3	0	3	2	

Table A 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.
[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

Spongy Moth Decision Criteria Descriptions for Trapping Schedules

The original criteria for determining detection trapping zones and trapping frequency for spongy moth were established by the National Spongy Moth Program Manual (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (last updated 2024)) and 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 (4 traps per square mile or more). Trap densities have been slowly reduced to align with this recommendation more closely, and as of 2025, trapping densities are all approximately 1 trap per square mile. 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 may be switched from annual trapping to every other year trapping as needed due to budgetary constraints and aligns with APHIS tapping recommendations. Annual program updates included in the report provide year-to-year details on which of these zones are switched to less frequent trapping in a given year.

Category 2 (Map B). This category includes smaller cities and towns with populations greater than 1,500 but which normally have fewer than 20 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 (4 traps per square mile or more). As of 2025, trap densities have been slowly reduced to approximately 1 trap per square mile.

Category 3 (Map C). This category includes communities and other areas with populations generally less than 1,500. Through 2022, detection trapping was 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 (4 traps per square mile or more). As of 2025, trap densities have been slowly reduced to approximately 1 trap per square mile. Beginning in 2023 and continuing indefinitely, Category 3 sites were updated from trapping every three years to trapping every four years to align with APHIS guidelines.

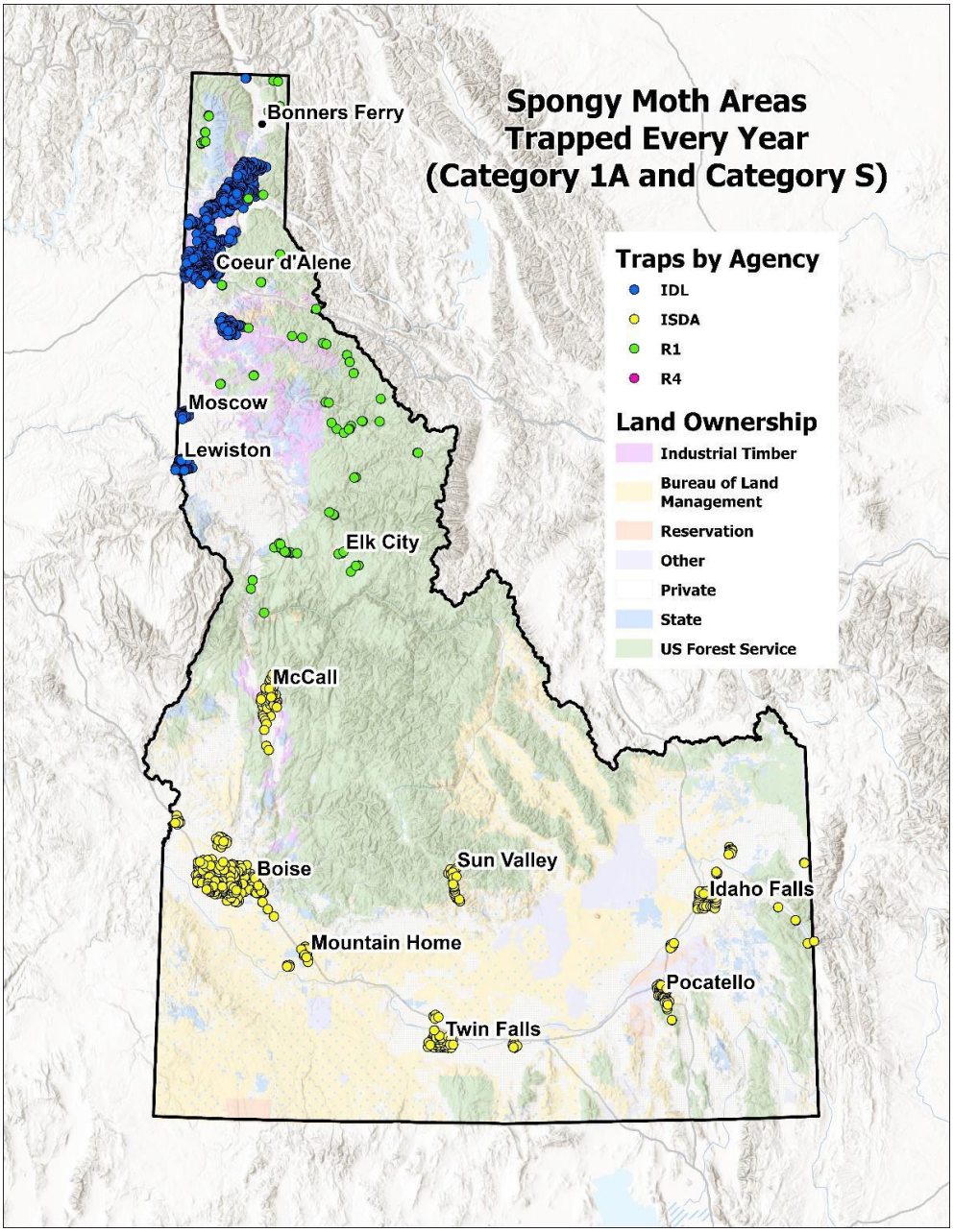
Previously, category 4 and 5 areas were designated for occasional trapping. In recent years, these areas have either been removed from the trapping rotation or upgraded to a category 3.

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.

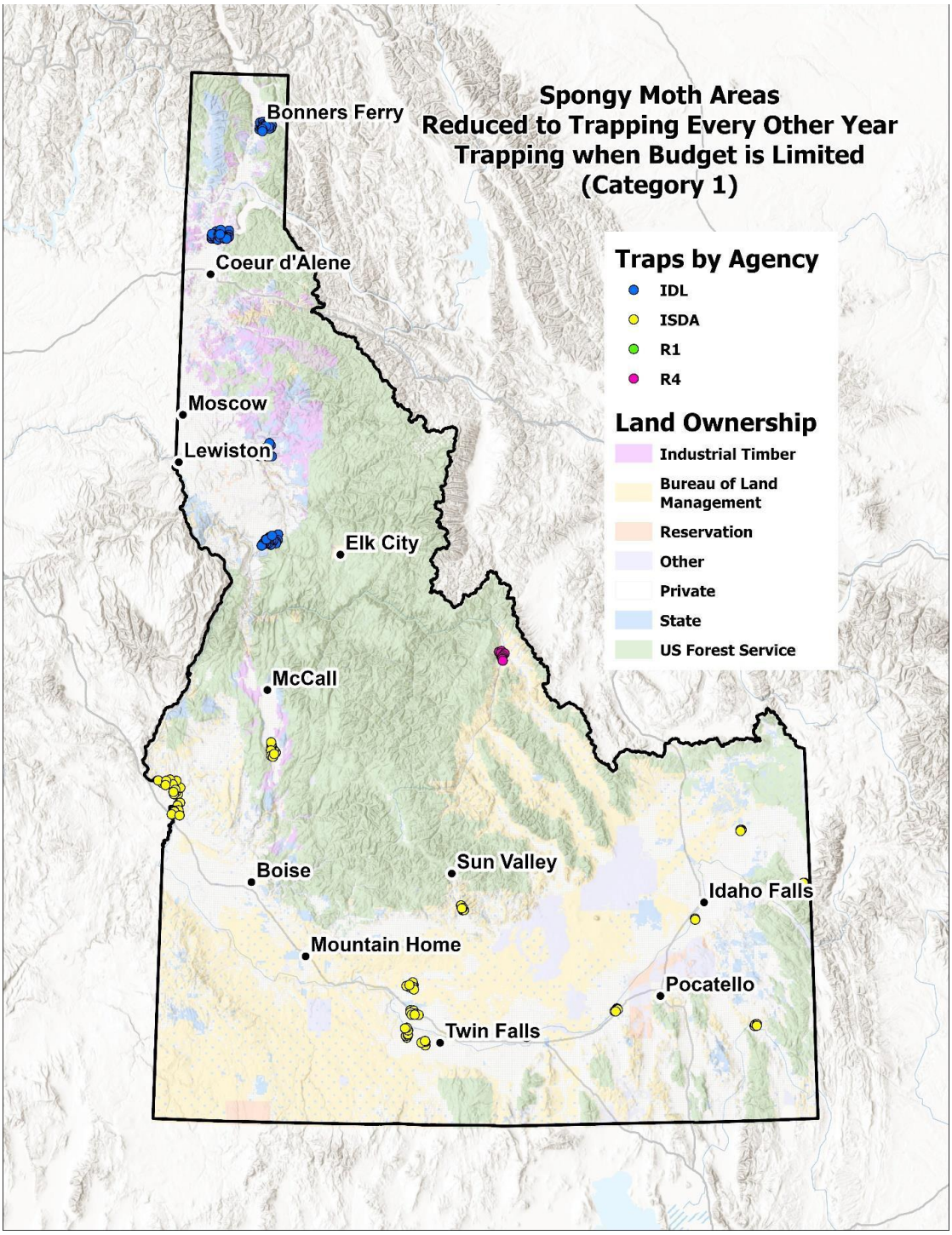
Spongy Moth Trapping Schedule Maps for Idaho

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 states known to be infested with spongy moth. To request full historical trapping data, please contact the Idaho Department of Lands.

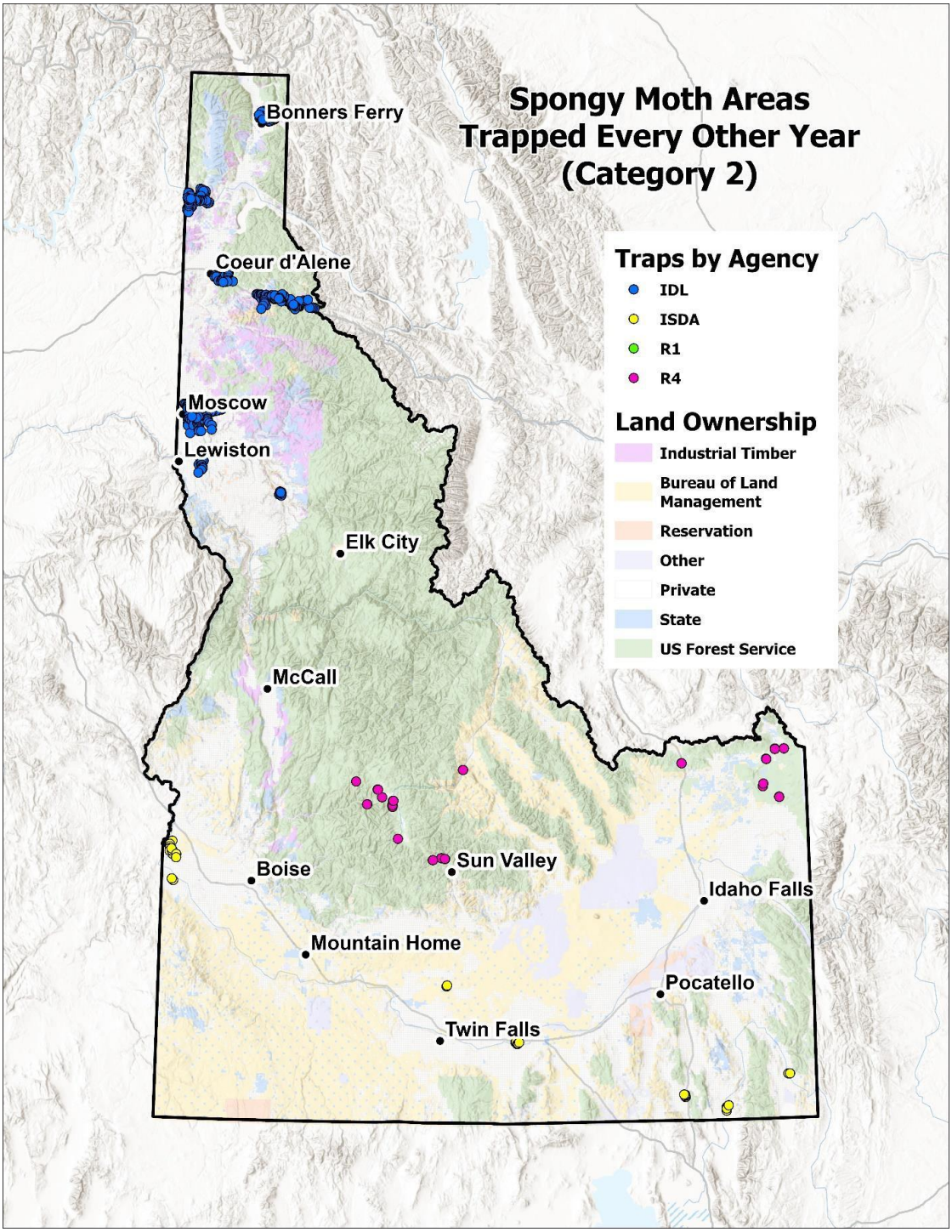
Map A1: High-priority, high-risk spongy moth sites trapped every year by agency (Category 1A and Category S – High Risk).



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).

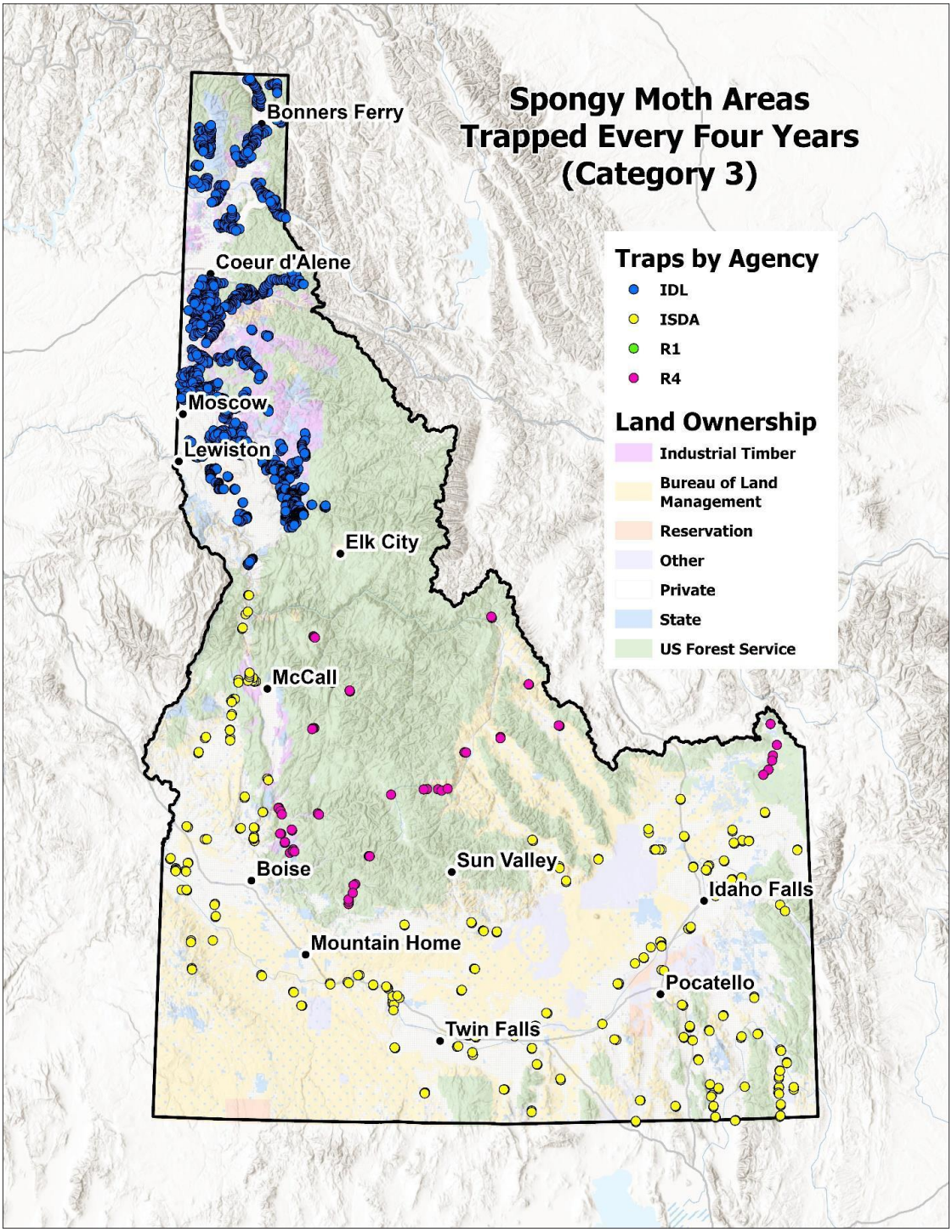


Table B: Trapping schedule for Idaho communities, 2019 – 2026 (planned).

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. Cat. = Trapping zone category. See Spongy Moth Decision Criteria Descriptions for Trapping Schedules for more information on each category. X* = Traps were placed but not retrieved due to 2025 federal government shutdown.

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
ABERDEEN	3	ISDA	3	X			X				X	
ACEQUIA	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
AHSAHKA	3	IDL	10	X			X				X	
ALBION	3	ISDA	2		X		X				X	
ALLISON CR DISPERSED CAMPGROUND	S	R1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
ALMO	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
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	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
ARCO	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
ARIMO	3	ISDA	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
ASHTON	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
ATHOL	1	IDL	33	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				
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				X	
BAYHORSE (BLM) 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
BEAUTY BAY	3	IDL	28			X				X		
BEAUTY CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
BEAVER CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
BELLEVUE	1	ISDA	5	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
BENEWAH	3	IDL	18			X			X			
BENNINGTON	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
BERN	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
BIG HANK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
BIG SPRINGS 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
BIG WOOD RIVER NORTH	2	R4	6	X	X	X	X	X		X*	X	Switched to every other year trapping in 2025 due to cold climate restricting possible insect development
BLACKERBY PINIC AREA	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
BLACKFOOT	1A	ISDA	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BLACKROCK	3	ISDA	0	X	X	X	X	X	Del.			
BLISS	3	ISDA	6	X			X	X	X	X	X	
BLOOMINGTON	3	ISDA	2			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		Switched from annual to every other year trapping in 2025 due to budget cuts

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
BONNERS SOUTH	3	IDL	10		X			X				
BORDER	S	IDL	4	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
BOVILL	3	IDL	6	X			X		X			
BOWMONT	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
BRUNEAU	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
BRUNEAU HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
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	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
BUNGALO	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 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*		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	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
CALDER	3	IDL	5			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	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
CARDIFF	3	IDL	2	X			X				X	
CAREY	3	ISDA	2			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				X	
CAVENDISH	3	IDL	7	X			X		X			
CEDARS CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
CENTERVILLE	3	R4	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
CHALLIS	3	R4	2		X				X			
CHATCOLET	3	IDL	11			X			X			
CHINA CAP	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
CLARK FORK	3	IDL	26		X			X				
CLARKIA	3	IDL	5			X			X			
CLEARWATER	3	IDL	24	X			X				X	
CLIFTON	3	ISDA	2			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		
COEUR D'ALENE WEST	1A	IDL	42	X		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 in 2025
COOLIN	3	IDL	24		X			X				
COONS CAMP FOURTH OF JULY PACKBRIDGE	S	R1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
COPPER CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
COTTONWOOD	3	IDL	15	X			X				X	
COUGAR CREEK	S	R1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
COUNCIL	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
CRAIGMONT	3	IDL	5	X			X				X	
CROUCH	3	R4	2		X				X			
CULDESAC	3	IDL	12	X			X				X	
DAYTON	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
DEARY NORTH	3	IDL	16	X			X		X			
DEARY SOUTH	3	IDL	15	X			X		X			
DECLO	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
DEEP CREEK	3	IDL	27			X			X			
DESMET	3	IDL	21			X			X			

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
DEVIL'S ELBOW	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
DIETRICH	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
DINGLE	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
DONNELLY	1A	ISDA	9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DOWNEY	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
DRIGGS	1A	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DUBOIS	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
EAGLE	1A	ISDA	21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
EASTPORT	3	IDL	10		X			X				
EDEN	3	ISDA	3	X			X				X	
ELK CITY	S	R1	3	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
ELK RIVER	3	IDL	7	X			X				X	
ELMIRA	3	IDL	13		X			X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
EMERALD CR. CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
EMIDA	3	IDL	12			X			X			
EMMETT	1A	ISDA	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FAIRFIELD	3	ISDA	2			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				
FERDINAND	3	IDL	3	X			X				X	
FERNWOOD	3	IDL	24			X			X			
FILER	1	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FIRTH	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
FISH CREEK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
FISH HAVEN	3	ISDA	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
FLAT ROCK 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
FLY FLAT CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
FORT HALL	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
FOUR CORNERS	3	IDL	7		X			X				
FRANKLIN	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
FRASER	3	IDL	42	X			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				
GARDEN VALLEY	3	R4	2		X				X			
GARDENA	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
GARFIELD	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
GENESEE	3	IDL	3	X			X		X			

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
GEORGETOWN	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
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				X	
GLENWOOD	3	IDL	34	X			X				X	
GOLD HILL	3	IDL	9	X			X		X			
GOODING	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
GRACE	3	ISDA	2			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				X	
GRANGEMONT	3	IDL	13	X			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				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
HAGERMAN	3	ISDA	4	X			X				X	
HAILEY	1A	ISDA	11	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
HAMER	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
HAMMETT	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
HANSEN	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
HARRIS RIDGE	3	IDL	16	X			X				X	
HARRISBURG	3	IDL	17	X			X				X	
HARRISON	3	IDL	47			X				X		
HAUSER RAILYARD	S	IDL	5						X	X	X	New zone added in 2024
HAZELTON	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
HEADQUARTERS	3	IDL	2	X			X				X	
HEISE	3	ISDA	1	X			X				X	
HELMER	3	IDL	11	X			X		X			

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
HEYBURN	2	ISDA	3		X		X		X		X	
HIDDEN CK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
HOLBROOK	3	ISDA	2			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			
IDAHO CITY	3	R4	4			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				X	
IONA	3	ISDA	1	X			X				X	
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

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
ISLAND PARK	3	R4	6		X				X			
JAYPE	3	IDL	5	X			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 in 2025
KAMIAH	2	IDL	9	X			X		X		X	
KAMIAH EAST	3	IDL	19	X			X				X	
KAMIAH NORTH	3	IDL	5	X			X				X	
KELLOGG/PINEHURST	2	IDL	30	X	X		X	X		X		
KELLY FORKS	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 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				X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
KIT PRICE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
KOOSKIA	3	IDL	4	X			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	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
LAMB CREEK	3	IDL	17		X			X				
LAPWAI	2	IDL	13	X			X		X		X	
LARSON	3	IDL	6	X			X				X	
LAVA HOT SPRINGS	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
LEADORE	3	R4	2		X				X			
LELAND	3	IDL	6	X			X		X			
LENORE	3	IDL	15	X			X				X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
LENORE SEED ORCHARD	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
LETHA	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
LEWISTON	1A	IDL	30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
LEWISVILLE	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
LOCHSA WILDERNESS GATEWAY	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
LOWELL	3	IDL	5	X			X				X	
LOWER MESA 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
LOWMAN	3	R4	2			X		X				
LUBY BAY	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 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	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
MARSING	3	ISDA	3			X		X				
MASACRE ROCK	3	ISDA	1	X			X				X	
MAY	3	R4	2		X				X			
MCABEE FALLS	3	IDL	12		X			X				
MCALLISTER	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
MCCALL	1A	ISDA	41	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MCCAMMON	3	ISDA	3			X		X				
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 in 2025
MEADOW CREEK NPNF	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
MELBA	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
MENAN	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
MERIDIAN	1A	ISDA	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
MESA	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
MICA BAY	3	IDL	18			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				X	
MINK CREEK	3	ISDA	1			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				X	
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	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	1A	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
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				X	
MURRAY	3	IDL	6			X				X		
MURTAUGH	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
NAMPA	1A	ISDA	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NAPLES	3	IDL	28		X			X				
NELSON CREEK	S	R1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
NEW MEADOWS	3	ISDA	9		X				X			
NEW PLYMOUTH	3	ISDA	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
NEWDALE	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
NOE CREEK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
NORDMAN	3	IDL	8		X			X				
NORTH FORK	3	R4	2		X				X			
NOTUS	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
OAKLEY	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
OLA	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
OLD KELLY CREEK STATION	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
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				X	
OSBURN	2	IDL	23	X		X		X		X		
OVID	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
OXFORD	3	ISDA	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
PACK RIVER	3	IDL	11		X			X				
PARIS	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
PARKER	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
PARMA	2	ISDA	11	X				X		X		
PAUL	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
PAYETTE	1	ISDA	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PECK	3	IDL	9	X			X				X	
PICABO	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
PIERCE	3	IDL	6	X			X				X	
PINE	3	R4	3			X		X				
PINE CREEK CG	S	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PINGREE	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
PIONEERVILLE	3	R4	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
PLACERVILLE	3	R4	2					X				
PLEASANTVIEW	3	ISDA	1			X		X				
PLUMMER	3	IDL	23			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	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			
POTLATCH SOUTH	3	IDL	52			X			X			
POWELL	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
PRESTON	2	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
PRIEST RIVER	2	IDL	31	X	X	X	X	X	X (move in)	X		

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
PRIEST RIVER SOUTH	2	IDL	24	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 in 2025
REEDER BAY	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
REUBENS	3	IDL	3	X			X				X	
REXBURG	1A	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
REYNOLDS	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
RICHFIELD	3	ISDA	2					X				
RIGBY	1A	ISDA	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
RIGGINS	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
RIRIE	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
RIVERIA CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
RIVERSIDE	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
RIVERSIDE 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
ROBERTS	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
ROBIN	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
ROBINSON LAKE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
ROCKFORD	3	ISDA	1	X			X				X	
ROCKFORD BAY	3	IDL	29			X				X		
ROCKLAND	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
ROGERSON	3	ISDA	4				X				X	
ROSE LAKE	3	IDL	59			X				X		
ROSWELL	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
RUPERT	1	ISDA	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
RURAL MOSCOW	2	IDL	114	X			X		X		X	
SAGLE EAST	1A	IDL	51	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	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*		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	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
SAMARIA	3	ISDA	2			X		X				
SAMOWEN	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 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	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
SELWAY O'HARA BAR	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
SHADOWY ST. JOE CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
SHELLEY	1	ISDA	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SHOSHONE	2	ISDA	2				X		X		X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
SHOSHONE PARK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
SILVER CITY	3	ISDA	2				X				X	
SLATE CREEK	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
SLICKPOO MISSION	3	IDL	6	X			X				X	
SMITH LAKE	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 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
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				X	
SPIRIT LAKE	1A	IDL	43	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
SPRINGFIELD	3	ISDA	1	X			X				X	
SPRUCE TREE CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
ST. ANTHONY	1	ISDA	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ST. CHARLES	3	ISDA	2			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				X	
STODDARD 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
STONE	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
SUGAR CITY	3	ISDA	2		X				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	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
SWAN VALLEY/IRWIN	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
SWEET	3	ISDA	2		X				X			
SYRINGA	3	IDL	2	X			X				X	
TAHOE RIDGE	3	IDL	22	X			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 in 2025
TURNER FLAT CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
TUTTLE	3	ISDA	2				X				X	

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
TWIN FALLS	1A	ISDA	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
UCON	3	ISDA	2	X			X				X	
USFS-R1	S	R1		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		
WARM LAKE	3	R4	3		X				X			
WARREN	3	R4	0		X				X	Del.		Del. due to remote location and cold climate restricting possible insect development
WASHINGTON CREEK CG	S	R1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
WEIPPE	3	IDL	32	X			X				X	
WEISER	1	ISDA	17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WEITAS PA	S	R1	2							X	X	Used to be grouped in USFS R1 zone, broken out to individual zone in 2025
WENDELL	1	ISDA	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WESTON	3	ISDA	2			X		X				

Community	Cat.	Agency	Approx. # of traps	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Plan	Note
WHITEBIRD	3	IDL	8	X			X				X	
WILDER	3	ISDA	4					X				
WINCHESTER	3	IDL	16	X			X				X	
WOLF LODGE	2	IDL	22	X	X		X	X		X		
WORLEY	3	IDL	25			X				X		
WRENCO	3	IDL	16		X					X		
YELLOW PINE	3	R4	2		X				X			