



The Department of Agriculture's decision packages for detecting and eradicating invasive pests focus on combating threats like the Japanese beetle, northern giant hornet, and invasive moths. These packages include enhanced monitoring and rapid response strategies to prevent the spread of these pests and protect local ecosystems and agricultural industries.

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| <b>Japanese Beetle Eradication</b><br><br>\$9.522M, <i>ongoing</i> - GFS     | Japanese beetle, <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman, is a regulated plant pest that attacks more than 300 plant species. In addition to attacking landscape plants, other susceptible hosts include important crops such as apples, grapes, hops, pears, sweet cherries, caneberries and cannabis among many others. Funds would be used to conduct detection and eradication programs.  |
| <b>Exotic Pest Early Detection</b><br><br>\$1.060M, <i>ongoing</i> - GFS     | This proposal requests ongoing funding for monitoring, early detection, and preparation to ensure WSDA is positioned for rapid response in the event of a new pest outbreak.  |
| <b>Northern Giant Hornet Eradication</b><br><br>\$2.2M, <i>ongoing</i> - GFS | The Northern Giant Hornet was first detected in Washington state in December 2019 and poses risks to honeybees, native insects, and human health. Although no hornets were found in 2022 and 2023, state matching funds are requested for 2025-2027 if any are detected during the 2024 trapping season.  |
| <b>Spotted Lantern Fly</b><br><br>\$400,000, <i>ongoing</i> - GFS            | Spotted lanternfly ( <i>Lycorma deliculata</i> ) poses a serious threat to three key agricultural industries, grape, hop, and apple in Washington State. The Pest Program requests additional funding to continue detection and eradication programs.   |
| <b>Invasive Moth Eradication</b><br><br>\$3.248M, <i>ongoing</i> - GFS/GFF   | This proposal requests General Fund-State and General Fund-Federal for the 2025-2027 biennium for the Pest Program to conduct detection and eradication programs for invasive moths including <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , both Asian and European varieties known as <i>Lymantria dispar asiatica</i> and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> respectively. Funds will allow WSDA to conduct trapping activities in high-risk counties each year to more effectively detect any populations while they are small and easier to eradicate. |

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