

## **Federal and State *C. cactorum* Survey Activities in the United States**

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Surveys for *C. cactorum* in the United States have taken at least two forms, with traps and visual observation. The first is the use of Pherocon-C sticky traps baited with experimental *C. cactorum* lure provided by the Agriculture Research Service (ARS). The initial surveys in the Southeastern U.S. consisted of Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services detections and those gathered by ARS researchers. Since 2004, trapping surveys have occurred in all southern tier states conducted by USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) survey specialists and State departments of agriculture. These surveys focus on nurseries and residential areas. The data collected are entered into the National Agriculture Pest Information System (NAPIS). No detections have occurred west of Alabama in these surveys. Another cooperative survey is funded by the U.S. Geological Survey and is managed by Mississippi State University's GeoResources Institute (MSU-GRI) It works through collecting visual survey information collected on a website database with geo-reference points and mapping capability. The data recorded is primarily from observations made by MSU-GRI, land managers and volunteers. A goal is to have sentinel sites for regular monitoring of host plants at fixed locations, primarily on managed lands such as wildlife refuges and national parks, etc.. Dr. Richard Brown, a moth systematist at MSU provides taxonomic support to both efforts. The priorities for survey are in front of the leading edge in Alabama and Mississippi, along the US Gulf Coast, and in the southwestern states. The Gulf Islands of the Mississippi coast, accessible only by boat, are particularly worrisome and require more consistent monitoring.