**Nursery surveys**

There is constant interest from the CAPS community about looking for CAPS targets during nursery surveys. For pathogens, it shouldn’t be much of a problem…the approved methods are visual, so it is the setting that is different. It is a long term goal to write out specific instructions for visual surveys in nurseries in the datasheets.

For insects, for the moths in particular, the approved method is usually a trap and lure. The lures are usually pheromones, which are very specific. If we go a visual route for these species, we are trading in a very specific, effective survey method for a lesser one.

On the 2013 CAPS Summary:

Traps:

* 47 entries with some kind of trap listed as the survey method.
* 14 states with trap entries

Number of insect species that had Trap listed as the method:

* 13 Moths
* 1 Thrips
* 1 Stink bug
* 11 EWB/BB
* 2 Palm weevils

Visual:

* 55 species listed with visual as method.
* All of them matched up with having Visual as an approved survey method.

On the 2012 J-3

Traps:

* 36 entries with some kind of trap listed as the survey method.
* 10 states with trap entries

Number of insect species that had Trap listed as the method:

* 12 Moths
* 1 Stink bug
* 3 EWB/BB

Visual:

* 47species listed with visual as method.
* Most matched up with having Visual as an approved survey method.
* Exceptions:
* *Agrilus auroguttatus* (Goldspotted oak borer) (1 entry)
* EAB (5 entries)
* Pine shoot beetle (PPQ program pest, *Tomicus piniperda*) (1 entry)

Discussion Questions:

1. Are states able to survey in nurseries using traps and lures?

If not, what is the reason for the opposition?

2. If we do want to approve visual as a method for species that are best surveyed for by traps and lures, we would need parameters on what was done to report negative data from the survey.

* What is the minimum number of times that the nursery must be surveyed?
* How is seasonality of pest presence/ emergence taken into account? (i.e., are nurseries only surveyed during warm months?)
* Will the types of inspections that occur actually find larvae? Some are very small and may be tucked into leaves/ buds.
* Must look at appropriate hosts for the target species.
* Must look for appropriate signs of damage per the target species.

3. Identification issues

* For moths, larvae may not be submitted for identification. Larvae must be reared in the state’s lab and dead adults must be submitted.
* May be similar for EWB/BBs.

4. Action: if states want to survey for insects that currently do not have visual listed as an approved method, they need to submit the names of the species to Lisa Jackson for review.