

STOP THE SPREAD

Invasive species threaten our agricultural and natural resources, causing billions of dollars in damage annually. Invasive forest pests such as emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle and Asian gypsy moth kill trees in both natural and residential landscapes. These devastations disrupt the ecosystem, cause losses in timber industries, and cost landowners money to remove and replace infested trees.



Ash trees killed by emerald ash borer sit in a chipping yard in Michigan. UGA1460074

Wood packing material (WPM) poses a high-risk of introducing invasive wood-boring insects because it is often made of raw wood and travels across the globe. WPM includes wooden boxes, pallets, crates and even block and bracing.

To reduce the risk of pest introduction, wood packing material is regulated and must be treated and certified to enter the United States. You can help protect our resources by inspecting WPM for signs of invasive pests.



REPORT AND PROTECT

Report noncompliant wood packing material and any suspect invasive species found in imported cargo shipments to a U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialist at:





U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CLEMSON
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT INDUSTRY

The South Carolina Pest Awareness and Risk Assessment Committee is comprised of regulatory agencies working to protect our state's agricultural and natural resources from invasive species.

KNOW THE LAW

A valid International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) logo should be marked on each piece of wood packing material. Compliant wood packing material has a legible IPPC logo with the country code, facility number and treatment type (HT or MB) as shown below:



Regulations also require wood packing material to be free of pests, signs of pests, and bark.

KNOW THE SIGNS

Look for signs of insect activity in or on wood packing material.

Adult insects may be large or small. In the picture at right, you can see a tiny adult bark beetle as well as the tunnels eaten into the bark.



Insect larvae vary in size, but are usually colorless and wingless, with no apparent legs. The Cerambicid larva shown to the left is about an inch long. Look for eggs or egg sacs that may contain live insects.

Other signs of pest activity include exit holes and frass, which appears to be wood shavings or sawdust.



BE ALERT: INVASIVE PESTS TRAVEL IN WOOD PACKING MATERIAL

SC PARA
South Carolina Pest Awareness and Risk Assessment Committee

