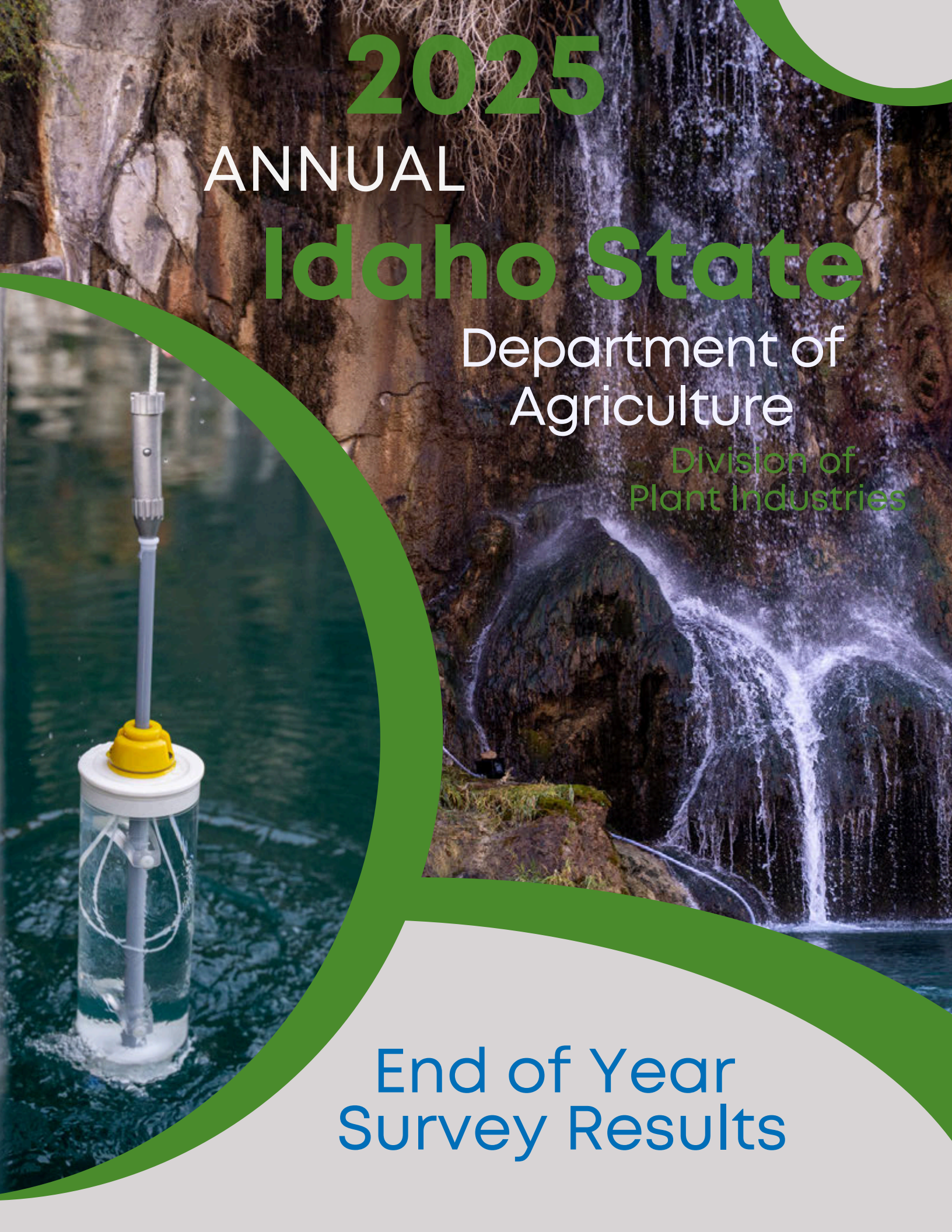
2025 ANNUAL Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Division of Plant Industries



End of Year Survey Results

Table of Contents

Introduction

ISDA's Division of Plant Industries derives its statutory authority from multiple sections of Idaho Code, Title 22, which includes:

- the Plant Pest Act
- the Noxious Weed Law
- the Nursery and Florist Law
- the Invasive Species Act

These laws give the Division of Plant Industries clear directives to conduct pest surveys, manage plant pests, and invasive species for the purpose of protecting Idaho's agricultural industries. These industries are valued at over $4 billion dollars; which include crops, nurseries, and ranching.

The Division of Plant Industries works in cooperation with other agencies including:

- Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)
- University of Idaho (UI)
- United States Forest Service (USFS)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)
- County governmental agencies
- Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA)
- Industry groups and other stakeholders to protect Idaho's landscapes and environments from invasive species

The Division of Plant Industries aid in accomplishing the ISDA's broader mission to "serve consumers and agriculture by safeguarding the public, plants, animals, and the environment through education and regulation." This report summarizes the comprehensive and cooperative programs conducted during 2025 to enforce Idaho statutes and fulfill the mission of the ISDA.

Apple Maggot Survey (AM)

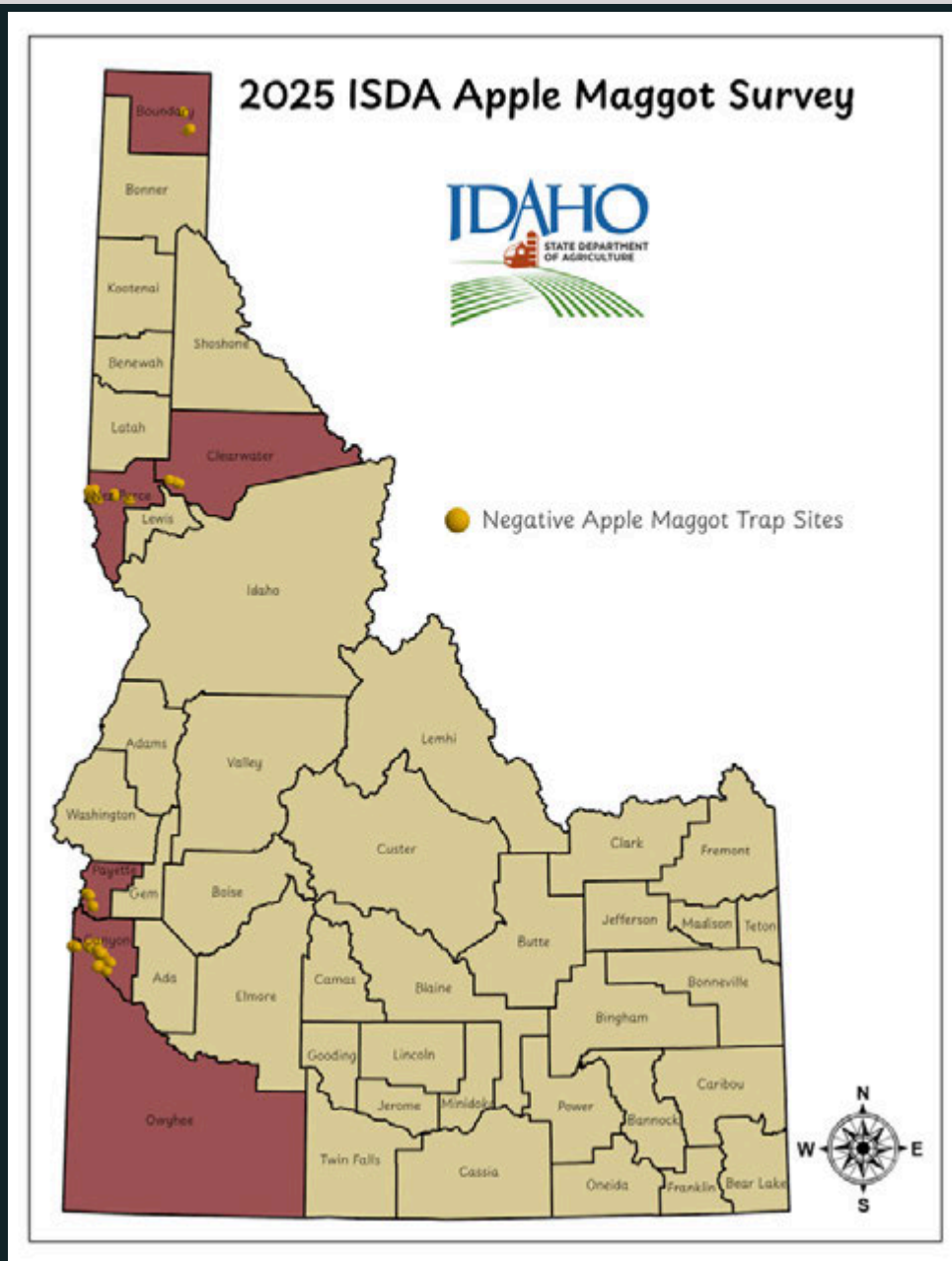
During the 2025 Apple Maggot (AM) trapping season, ISDA deployed 194 traps across six Idaho counties: Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Owyhee, and Payette. Trap placement focused on high-risk areas, specifically in or near commercial apple orchards and plant nurseries, to maximize early detection efforts.

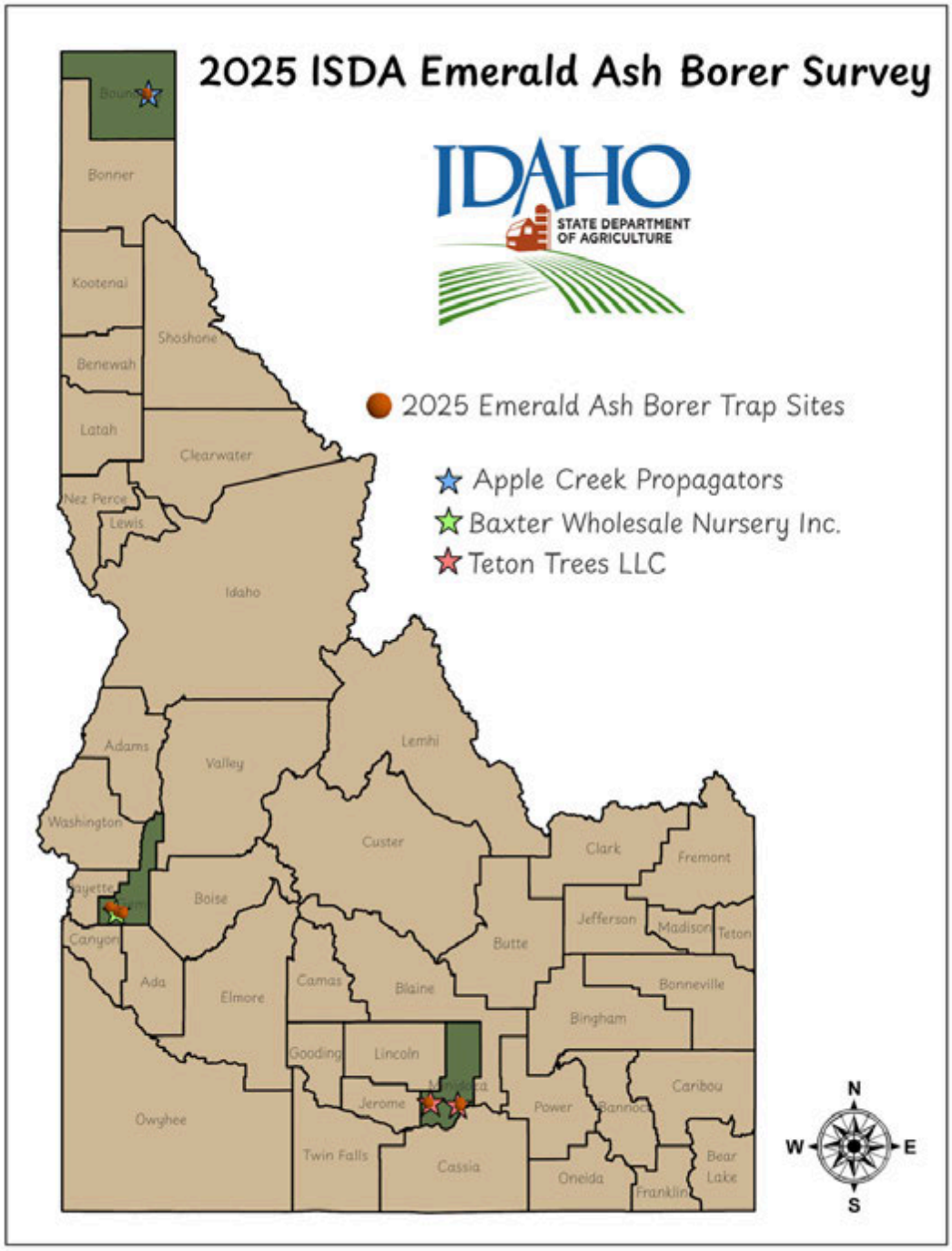
All traps for the 2025 season tested negative for apple maggot, indicating no detections in the monitored regions. Looking ahead to the 2026 trapping season, ISDA will continue its surveillance in the same counties, maintaining a focus on commercial orchards and plant nurseries. This detection survey is part of ISDA's commitment to safeguarding Idaho's apple industry by monitoring for potential apple maggot infestations. This ongoing effort helps protect the state's apple growers and maintain the health of Idaho's orchards.

Western Cherry Fruit Fly (WCFF)

ISDA continues to carry out an annual trapping program to detect first emergence of Western Cherry Fruit Fly in the state. During the 2025 WCFF survey, adults were first observed in ISDA sentinel traps in Canyon Co. & Gem Co. on June 3.

The agency also monitors and reports degree day accumulation calculations as required by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to comply with their WCFF quarantine, which is aimed at states wishing to export fresh sweet cherries into or through California.





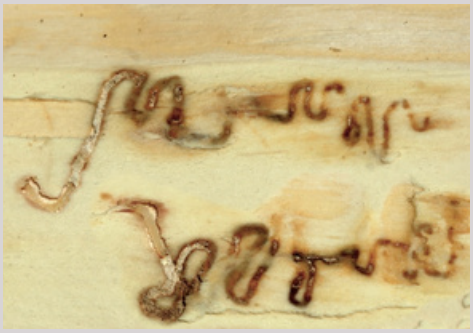
Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

The emerald ash borer known as EAB is an invasive insect from Asia that is killing ash trees in North America. EAB was first found in the United States in southeast Michigan in 2002. USDA estimates that EAB had been here since the 1990s based on the size of the infestation. It probably arrived hidden in wood packing material used to ship consumer goods.

To comply with Canada and Utah quarantines on the movement of ash tree nursery stock, the Idaho Emerald Ash Borer survey is conducted annually to monitor for the presence of EAB.

In 2025 ISDA staff placed 19 EAB traps in three Idaho nurseries known to grow ash trees and in areas adjacent to those nurseries containing ash trees throughout three Idaho counties. ISDA plans to conduct this survey again in 2026.

All traps for 2025 were negative for EAB.

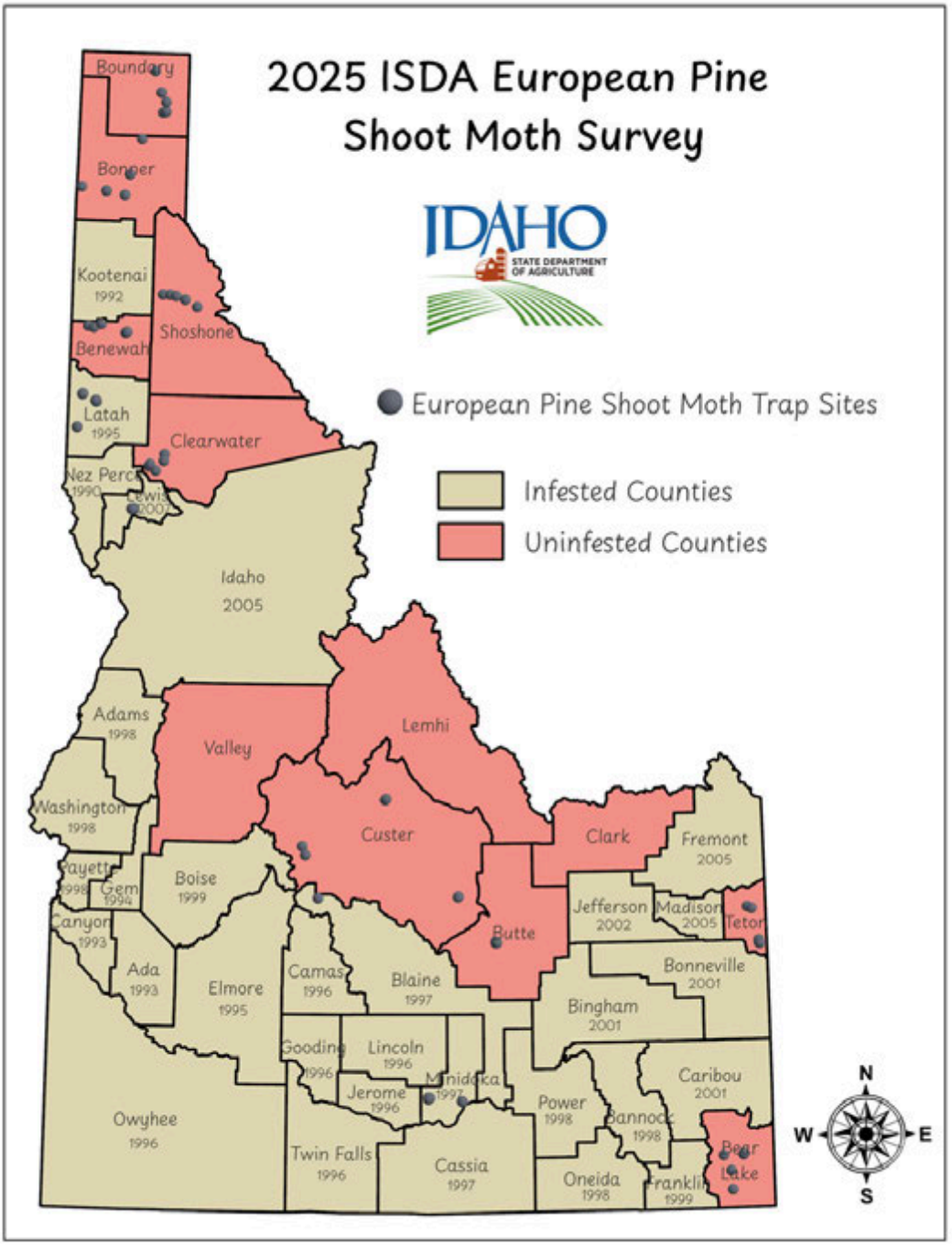


European Pine Shoot Moth Survey (EPSM)

Idaho conducts an annual European Pine Shoot Moth (EPSM) survey to gather data required for compliance with California and Montana quarantines on pine nursery stock moving into those states.

In 2025, ISDA staff placed 46 EPSM traps in pine trees located in parks, cemeteries, golf courses, nurseries, and pine plantations across nine Idaho counties that are currently considered "un-infested," as EPSM have never been collected there to date. Additionally, 28 traps were set at the request of nurseries seeking phytosanitary certification for export, in three counties where EPSM has been detected in the past.

The 2025 survey found no new infestations. Nurseries in infested counties that requested surveys showed no evidence of EPSM presence this year.



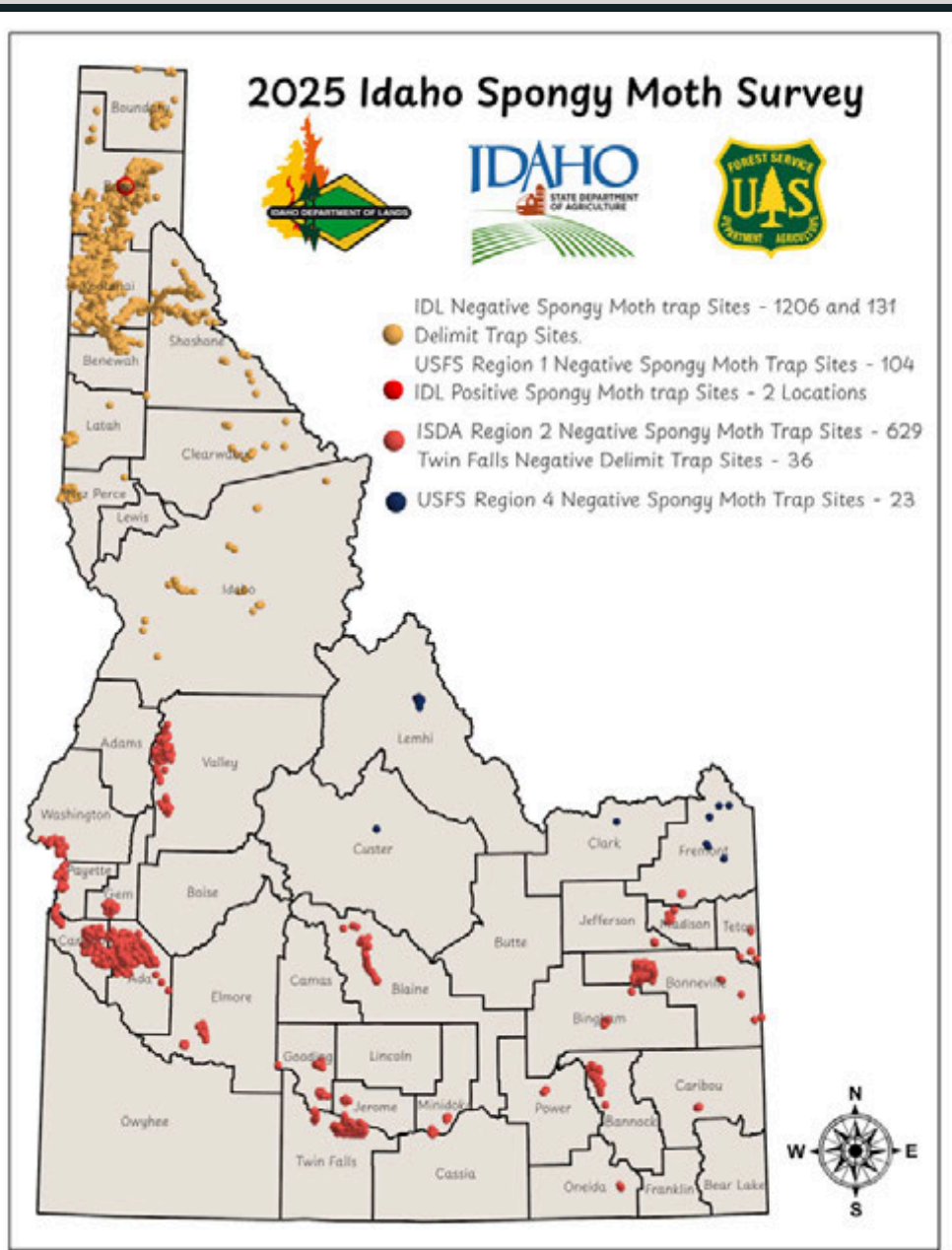
Spongy Moth (SM)

In 2025, a total of 2,128 pheromone-baited spongy moth (SM) traps were deployed across Idaho by multiple agencies:

- Idaho Department of Lands (IDL): 1,205 detection traps and 133 delimitation traps
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA): 628 detection traps and 36 delimitation traps
- United States Forest Service Region 1 (USFS R-1): 103 detection traps (plus 4 additional detection traps placed by IDL, typically handled by USFS R-1)
- United States Forest Service Region 3 (USFS R-3): 23 detection traps

In 2023, ISDA detected a single male spongy moth in a trap off Hwy 93 in Twin Falls County. In response, ISDA conducted delimitation surveys with 36 traps around the positive site in both 2024 and 2025, all of which were negative. After two consecutive years of negative results, the Filer location in Twin Falls County is now considered free of spongy moth.

IDL detected a single male spongy moth in Sandpoint, Idaho, and responded by placing 133 delimitation traps in 2025. This resulted in two positive sites with three moths caught. For 2026, IDL plans to expand their delimitation grid in the affected area to ensure thorough monitoring.



Japanese Beetle in Idaho: Why It Matters and What We're Doing

The Japanese beetle is one of the most destructive invasive pests in the United States, attacking more than 300 plant species—from roses and grapes to fruit trees and turfgrass. In states where it becomes established, the damage costs millions of dollars annually. For Idaho, the stakes are high: if Japanese beetle populations spread unchecked, our nurseries, landscapes, and agricultural industries could face severe consequences, including costly restrictions that would limit the ability to ship plants and nursery stock to other states. These restrictions would not only harm local businesses but also ripple through Idaho's economy.

Since 1990, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) has worked tirelessly to prevent this scenario by monitoring for Japanese beetle each summer. Hundreds of pheromone-baited traps are deployed at high-risk locations such as plant nurseries, airports, and retail box stores. This proactive approach has allowed Idaho to catch infestations early and respond before they become widespread.

For many years, detections were rare—single beetles found in 1992, 1997, and 2011 were likely hitchhikers on nursery stock from infested states. But in 2012, the situation changed dramatically when 56 beetles were discovered in downtown Boise. By the following year, intensified trapping revealed more than 3,000 beetles, confirming an established infestation. ISDA launched an aggressive eradication program, treating turf in the affected area from 2012 to 2018. After two consecutive years of zero catches, the program was declared a success - marking the largest successful Japanese beetle eradication in U.S. history.

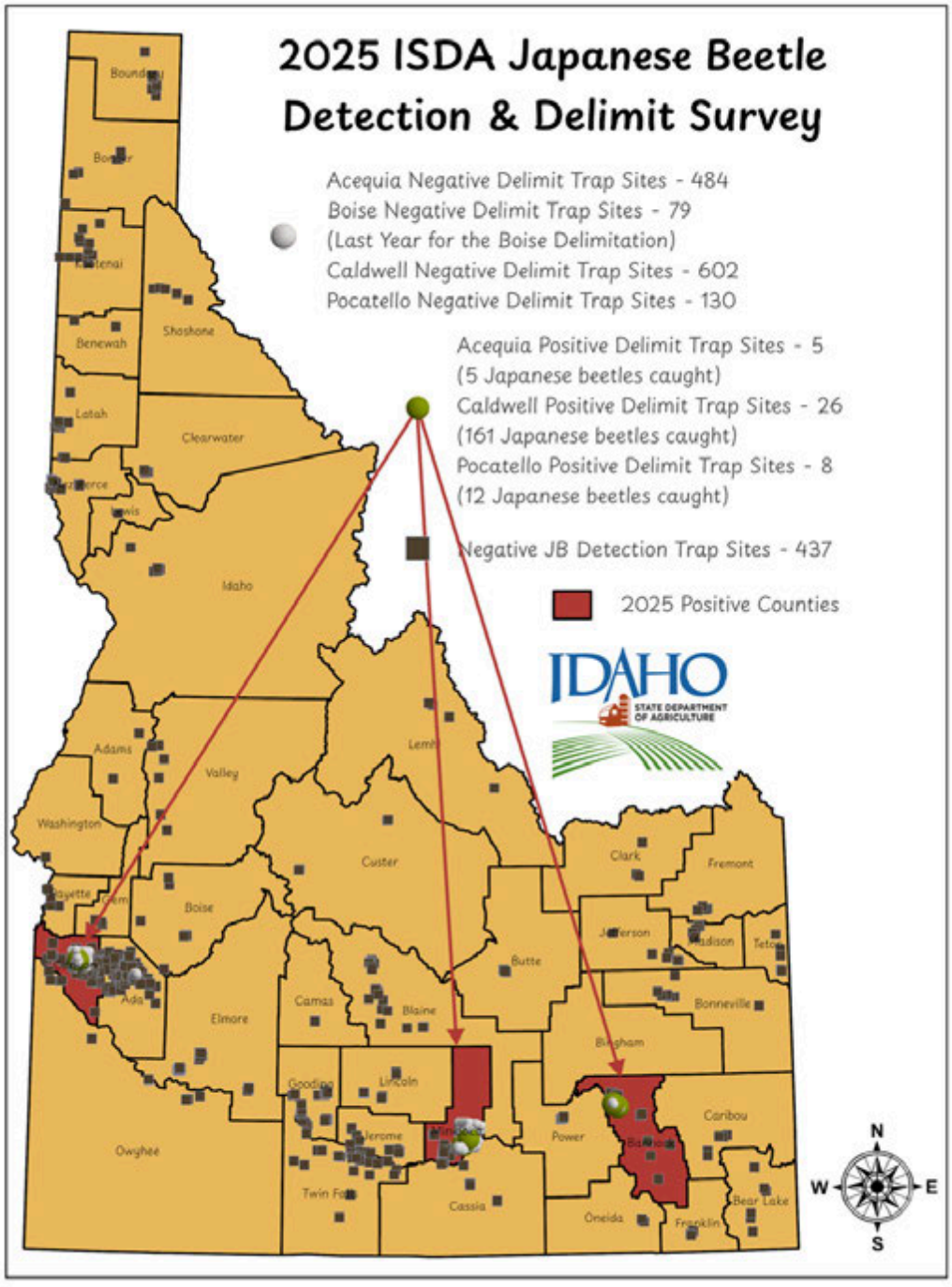
Unfortunately, other infestations have appeared in other Idaho communities. In Pocatello, sporadic detections since 2012 have grown into a concern, with 12 beetles caught in 2025. ISDA plans to expand trapping to 449 sites in 2026 and continue treatments to prevent establishment. In Acequia and Rupert, a single beetle found in 2025 led to an intensive response, including 489 traps and targeted treatments. For 2026, ISDA will nearly double efforts with 938 traps to ensure eradication. Caldwell presents the most significant challenge since Boise: after one beetle was found in 2021, subsequent monitoring revealed an infestation. By 2024, 77 beetles were collected, and in 2025, despite treating 175 acres and deploying 708 traps, 161 beetles were caught. ISDA will continue aggressive treatment and monitoring in 2026 to replicate the success achieved in Boise.

The risk of doing nothing is clear. If Japanese beetle becomes widespread in Idaho, nurseries could face strict quarantines and shipping restrictions, cutting off access to markets in other states and countries. This would devastate Idaho's hop, grape, seed, and nursery industries and increase costs for consumers and ag producers. The pest's ability to damage crops, ornamentals, and turf would add further economic strain.

Idaho has proven that eradication is possible, but only with sustained effort and community support.

Statewide Japanese Beetle Monitoring using Pheromone-Baited Traps and Results of the JB Eradication Program in Boise, Caldwell and Pocatello 2012-2025

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
# Detection Traps	365	840	430	297	289	306	295	392	377	375	401	459	428	437
# Beetles Caught in Boise	56	3,058	1,283	365	128	19	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
# Acres Treated in Boise	N/A	250	400	550	340	60	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Beetles Caught in Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	77	260	132	161
# Traps in Caldwell Delimit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	82	399	823	708
# Acres Treated in Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	477	477
# Beetles Caught in Pocatello	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	11	8	4	4	12
# Traps in Pocatello Delimit	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	29	104	104	49	52	62	138
# Acres Treated in Pocatello	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	49	75	237
# Beetles Caught in Post Falls	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Beetles Caught in Acequia/Rupert														5
# Traps in Acequia/Rupert Delimit														489

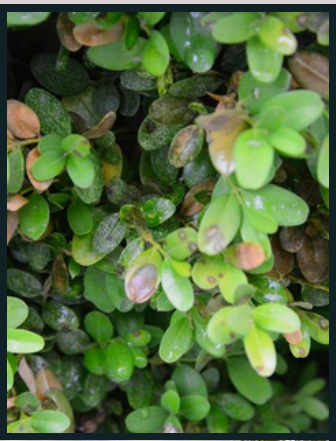


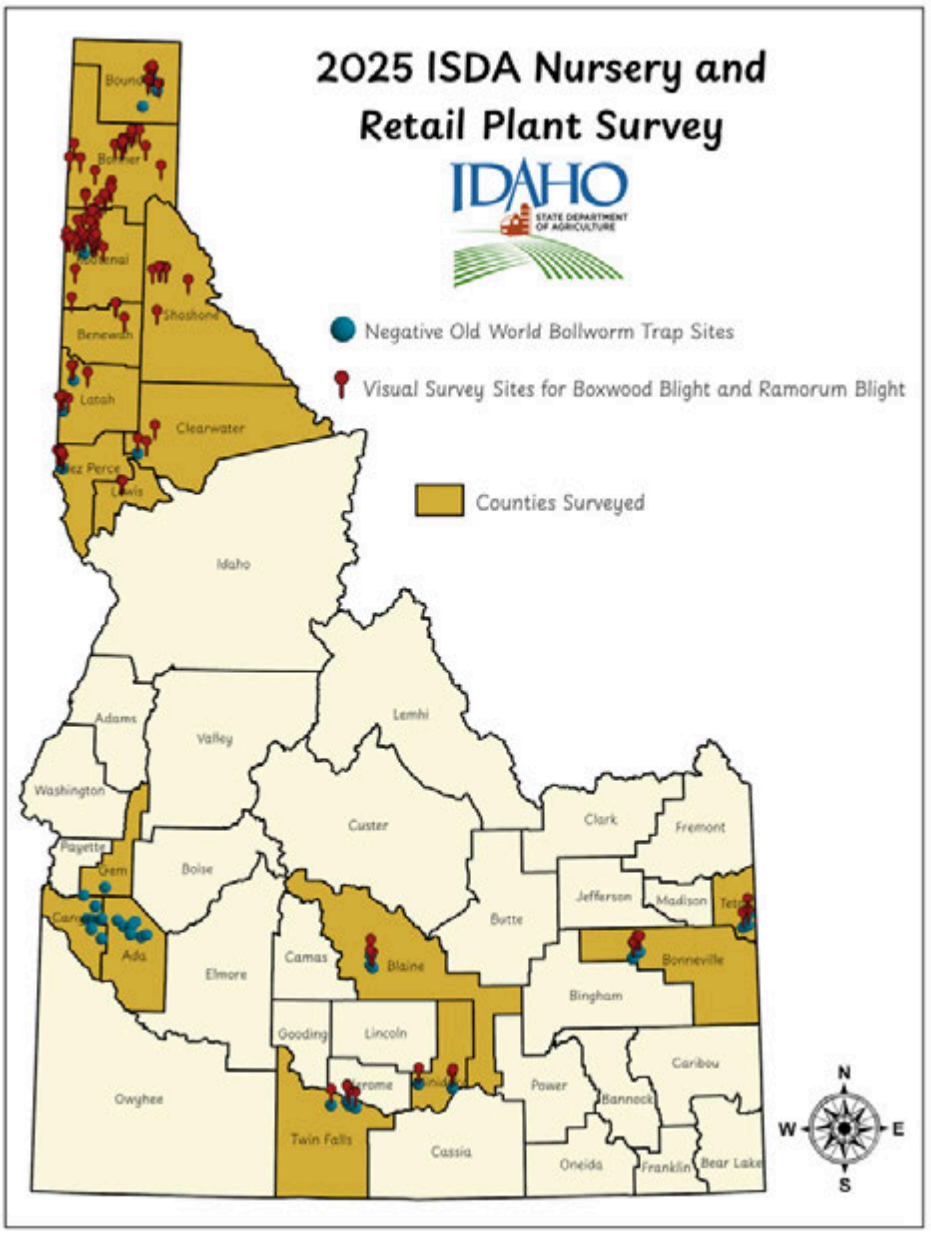
Nursery and Retail Plants Survey

Idaho's nursery and greenhouse production ranks among the state's top 10 crop sectors. Field-grown nursery products account for 75% of nursery sales, with greenhouse receipts making up the remainder. The industry's diverse output includes sod, bedding plants, shrubs, and trees. Over the past decade, Idaho's nursery industry has grown by 56% in both revenue and employment, according to the Idaho Department of Labor.

In 2025, ISDA conducted a survey of 45 nurseries and retail plant outlets, deploying traps for Old World Bollworm and servicing them every two weeks. Additionally, ISDA staff observed and sampled foliage for Boxwood Blight and Ramorum Blight in nurseries and retail outlets across 17 counties. All disease samples were screened and confirmed by the ISDA Plant Pathology Lab.

The 2025 results from both visual inspections and trap survey were all negative, no detections of Old-World Bollworm, Boxwood Blight, or Ramorum Blight in Idaho's nursery and greenhouse sector this year.





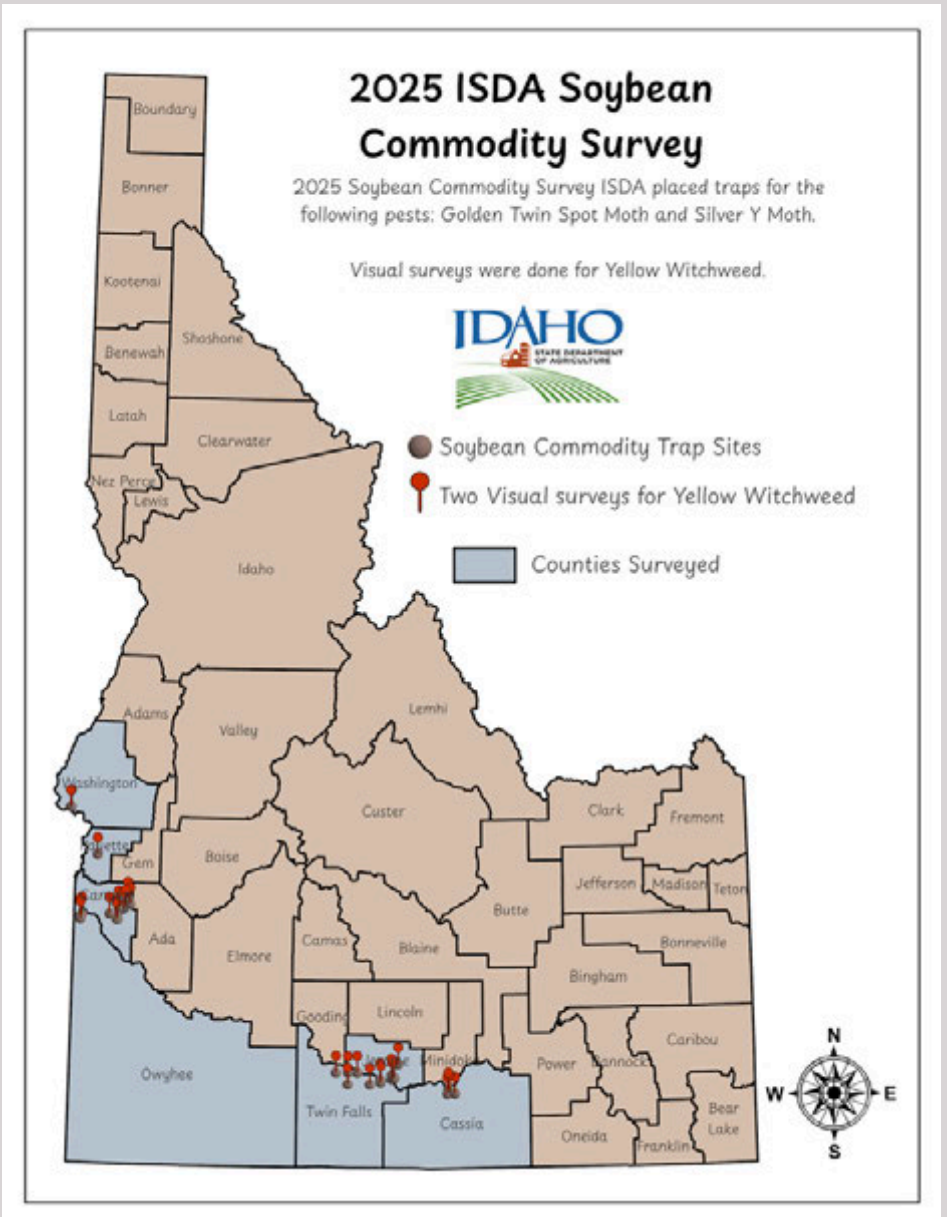
Soybean Commodity Survey

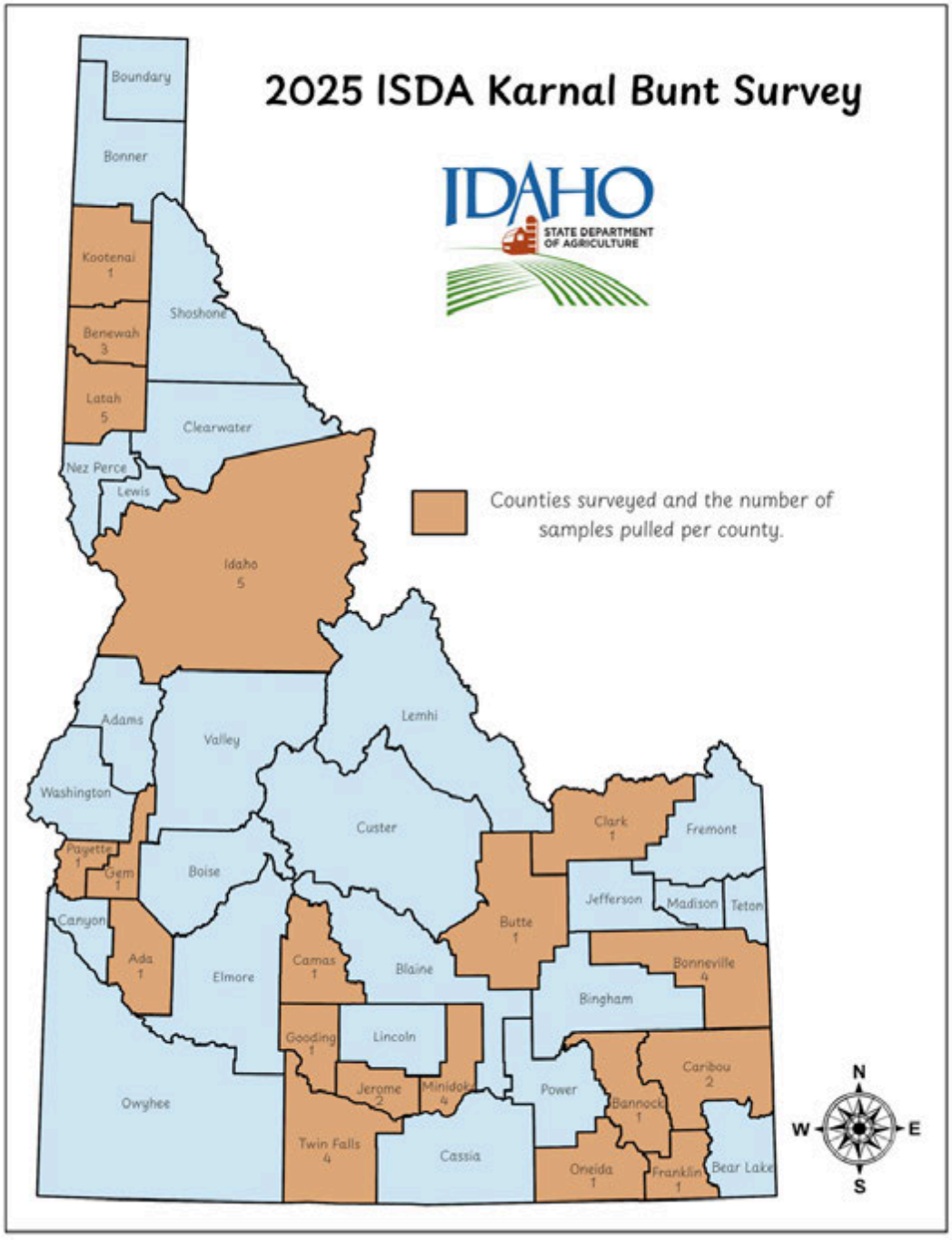
Idaho has been a national leader in dry bean seed production for decades, with industry stakeholders advocating for regulatory oversight since the 1960s to protect seed quality and maintain disease-free standards. Today, approximately 70% of the state's 50,000 acres of dry beans are grown for seed, making Idaho the top producer of dry bean seed in the United States. This leadership is supported by stringent regulations requiring all imported seed to undergo serology testing and certification to ensure it is free of regulated diseases before planting.

Building on this foundation, Idaho's bean rule was expanded in 2014 to allow limited soybean cultivation within the state's primary bean seed production regions, including the Treasure Valley and Magic Valley. Since then, soybean acreage has remained "small about 22 acres have been planted" reflecting a cautious approach to integrating this emerging crop into Idaho's well-established bean seed industry.

In 2025, ISDA conducted a trapping survey for Golden Twin Spot Moth and Silver Y Moth in seven counties: Canyon, Cassia, Jerome, Payette, Owyhee, Twin Falls, and Washington. Traps were set out in mid-June and checked every two weeks. ISDA also performed visual surveys for Yellow Witchweed.

All 2025 results from both visual and trap surveys were negative, indicating no detections of the targeted pests.





Karnal Bunt Survey (KB)

Karnal Bunt (KB) is a wheat disease caused by the fungus Tilletia indica, first detected in the United States in 1996 but never found in Idaho. The US Department of Agriculture continues to pursue eradication through ongoing surveys and quarantines.

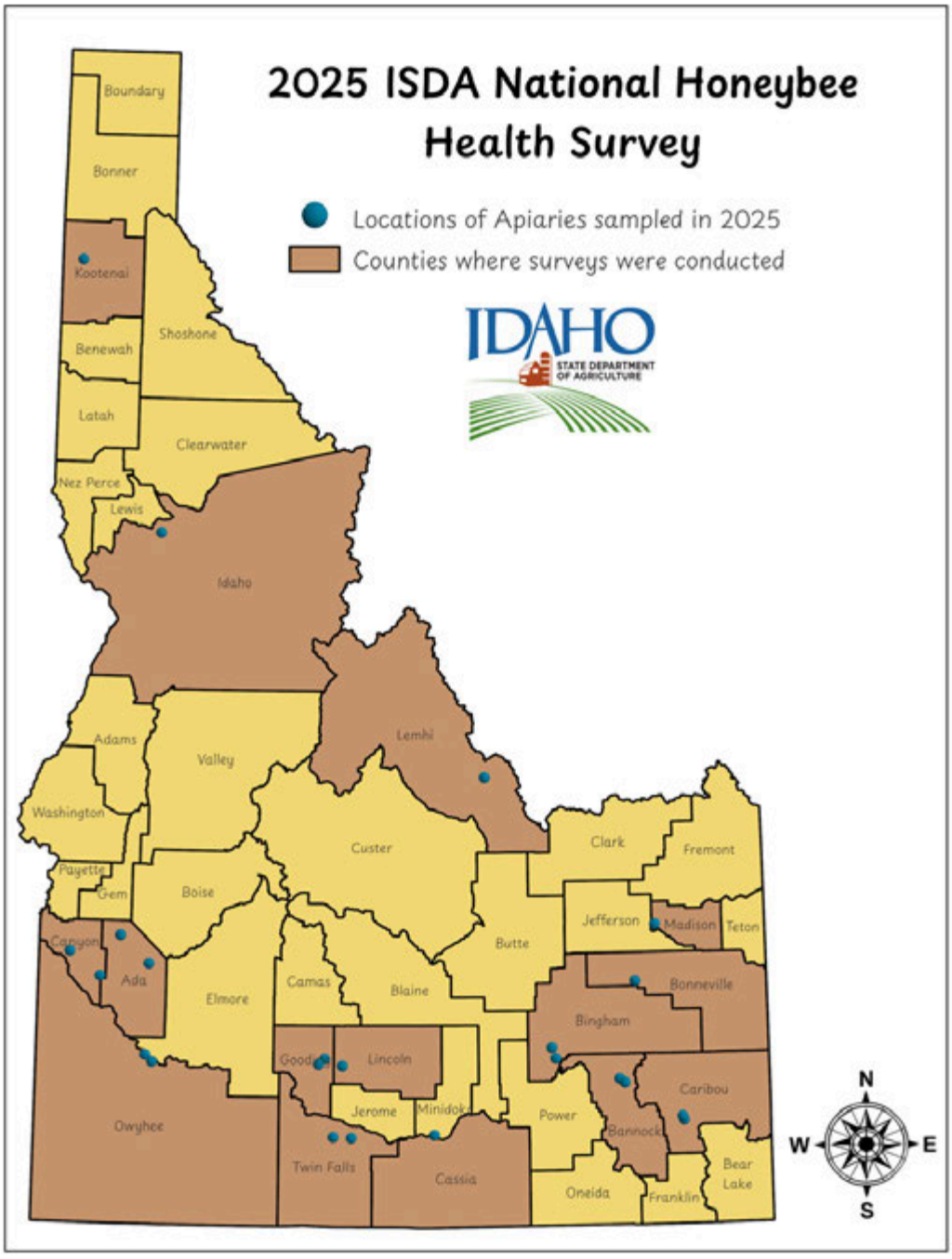
Since 1996, ISDA has conducted annual surveys for KB in Idaho. In 2025, ISDA inspectors collected 40 grain samples from 19 counties: Ada, Bannock, Benewah, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Clark, Franklin, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Minidoka, Oneida, Payette, and Twin Falls. All samples were sent to a USDA APHIS PPQ lab for testing.

Results from the 2025 survey were all negative. To date, Karnal Bunt has never been detected in Idaho, reflecting the ongoing success of the state's monitoring and prevention efforts.

Idaho Apiary Registration and National Honey Bee Health Survey

In 2025, Idaho registered 126 beekeepers and 164,297 honeybee colonies. Idaho was one of 41 states and territories participating in the USDA APHIS/University of Maryland National Honeybee Health Survey, which aims to collect baseline data on the health of the U.S. honeybee industry. The survey focuses on confirming the absence of several exotic bee pests, including the parasitic mite Tropilaelaps, the Asian honeybee (Apis cerana), and Slow Bee Paralysis Virus. Additionally, samples are analyzed for other diseases and parasites already present in the U.S., such as Nosema species, Varroa mites, and various viral diseases.

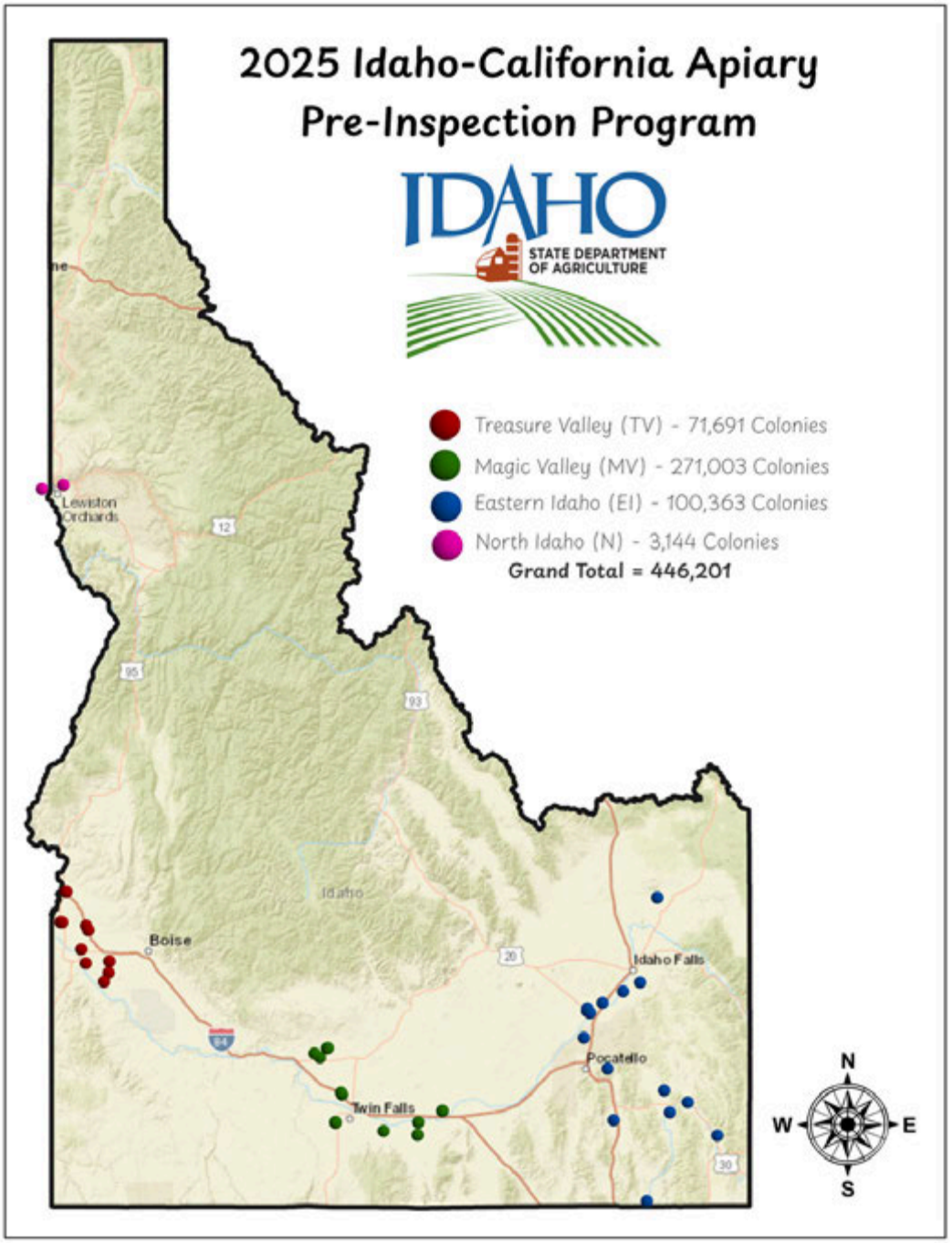
During 2025, ISDA collected bee samples from 24 apiaries across the state, with 10 of these apiaries also providing wax samples. All surveys were completed by September 3rd. ISDA is currently awaiting diagnostic reports from the USDA Agricultural Research Service and the University of Maryland. These ongoing efforts help monitor and protect the health of Idaho's honeybee population and support the broader U.S. beekeeping industry.



Idaho-California Apiary Pre-Inspection Program

ISDA, in collaboration with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, continues to coordinate pre-shipment inspections for honeybees destined for crop pollination services in California. Successfully certified shipments are allowed expedited entry into California, bypassing time-consuming inspections at border stations.

In 2025, ISDA certified 80 registered warehouses and beekeepers in the program, covering over 431,952 certified honeybee colonies—an increase of 45,397 colonies compared to 2024. Most inspections were conducted between December 2nd and 10th. This program streamlines the movement of Idaho honeybees into California and supports the pollination needs of both states' agricultural industries.



Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket Program

Introduction

Although grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are a natural part of Idaho's ecosystem, under the right conditions, their population densities can reach levels that result in negative economic and environmental impacts. These impacts have labeled grasshoppers and Mormon crickets as some of the worst agricultural pests in Idaho. Due to the significant historical losses caused by these pests and enabled by the Idaho Plant Pest Act of 2002, the ISDA implemented the Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control Program (GHMC) in 2004. As outlined in ID Code Section 22-2019, "Whenever the director determines that there exists the threat of an infestation of grasshoppers, crickets or exotic plant pests on state-owned land, private, range or agricultural land, and that the infestation is of such a character as to be a menace to state, private, range or agricultural land, the director shall cause the infestation to be controlled and eradicated…". The passage and continued support for this law allows the ISDA funding and authority to provide qualifying agricultural producers with assistance on state and private range and cropland throughout Idaho.

Background

The Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control Program provides assistance to ag. producers on a case-by-case basis. Producers actively experiencing grasshopper or Mormon cricket infestations on qualified agricultural-use lands may request assistance from the ISDA. The program offers two forms of assistance: 5% Carbaryl insecticidal bait or a pre-approved reimbursement for insecticides purchased and applied by the producer. Reimbursement is for situations where Carbaryl bait is not the most effective control method. Management and timely control of grasshopper and Mormon cricket populations are key to the success of the program. According to annual surveys conducted by The U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Service (USDA-APHIS), Idaho has experienced severe pest outbreaks in years past. 2025 showed a significant decline in requests and total acreage treated. This year, the program received 100 landowner assistance requests spanning 23 Idaho counties. It provided assistance by way of 5% Carbaryl bait or insecticide reimbursements to treat approximately 21,628 acres* of agricultural land in Idaho.

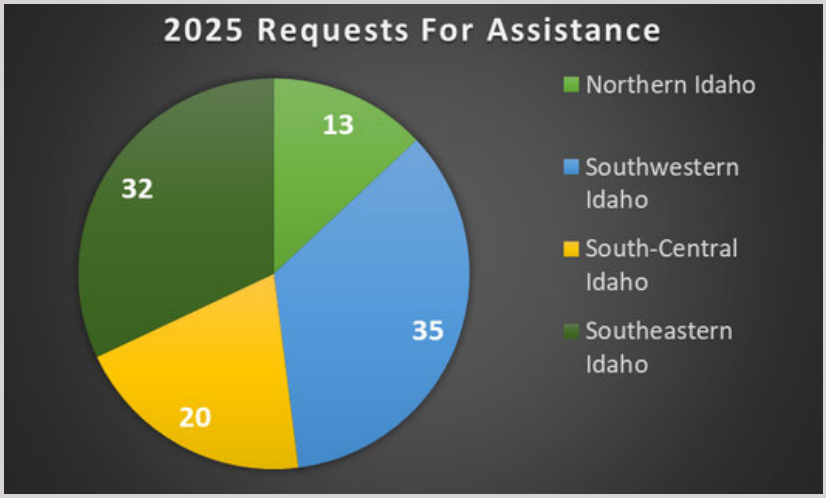
*5% Carbaryl bait treatment acreages are calculated using the recommended rate of 10lbs./acre using the Reduced Agent and Area Treatment (RAAT) method.

Program Updates

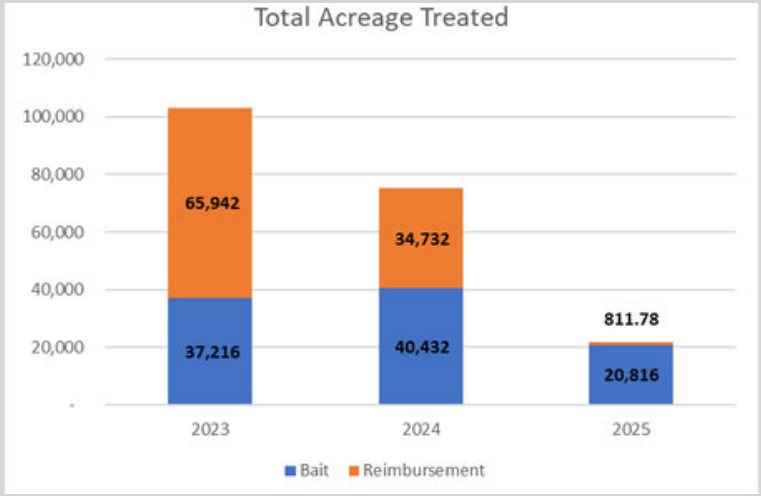
In 2025 steps were taken to improve logistics to reduce wait times for producers needing assistance. Improvements included the addition of a bait storage warehouse in Twin Falls and storage site in Oneida County, an onsite forklift for the Idaho Falls bait storage location, utilization of CDLs for select staff to allow for larger trailers to increase bait delivery efficiency, and updates to program standard operating procedures.

Program Accomplishments

In the 2025 season, the program received 100 ag producer assistance requests, resulting in 104,080 pounds (lbs.) of bait and $17,939.41 of reimbursements distributed in 23 counties. In comparison, the 2024 season saw more assistance requests (224), resulting in 201,640 pounds of bait and $547,622.86 in reimbursements. Comparing 2024 to 2025 shows a significant reduction in requests, in fewer counties, with less total acreage treated. With the program updates mentioned above, response times in 2025 were significantly reduced. 86.4% of eligible requests for assistance were serviced within 1 business day from the initial confirmation of the request to an evaluation or bait delivery. 97.5% of requests were serviced within 2 business days.



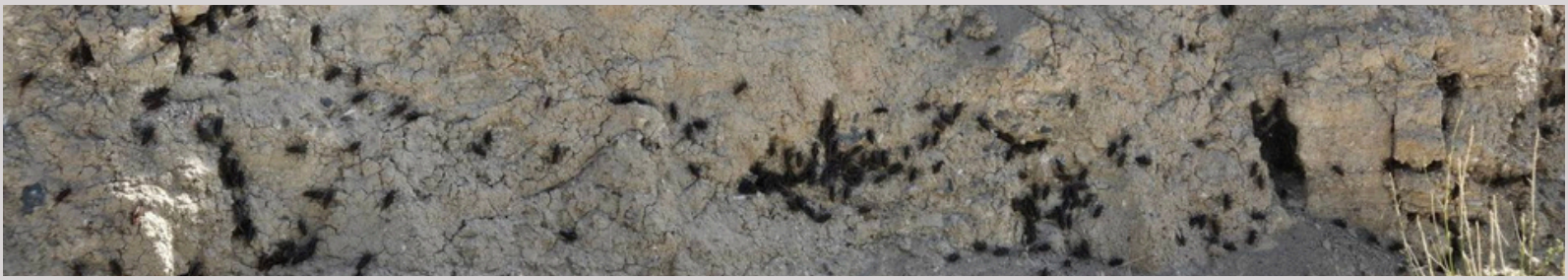
In 2025 requests came from 23 counties, the majority originating from the South-Eastern and South-Western parts of the state.



*5% Carbaryl bait treatment acreages are calculated using the recommended rate of 10lbs./acre using the Reduced Agent and Area Treatment (RAAT)

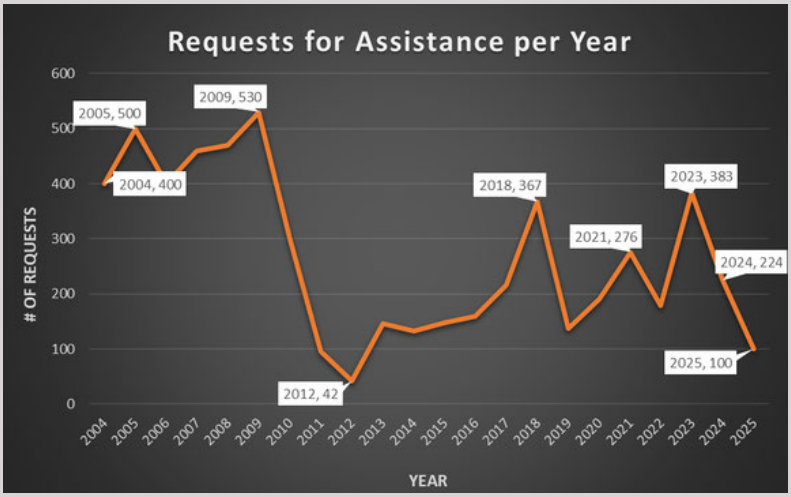
Program staff were able to scout 1,412 sites statewide and conduct surveys for grasshoppers and Mormon crickets simultaneously. Due to lack of insect pressure on highways, no roadside treatments were necessary in 2025.

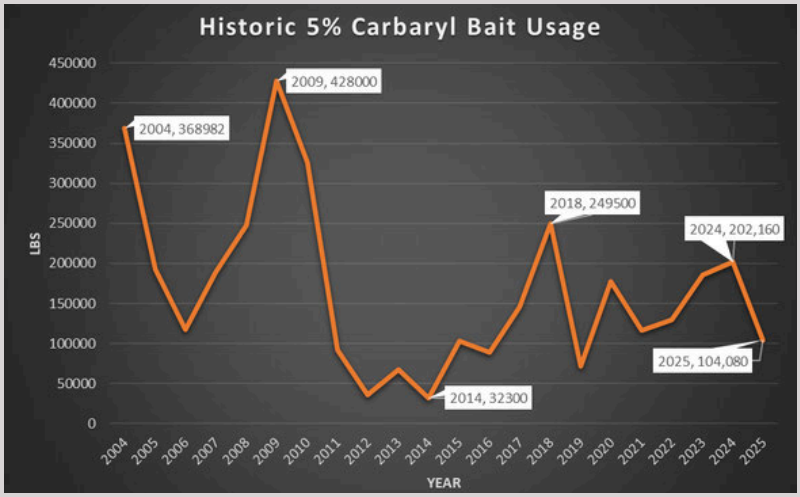
In summary, the overall cost of insecticides to assist producers and mitigate roadway hazards statewide decreased 81.34%, from $804,366.06 in 2024 to $150,121.01 in 2025.

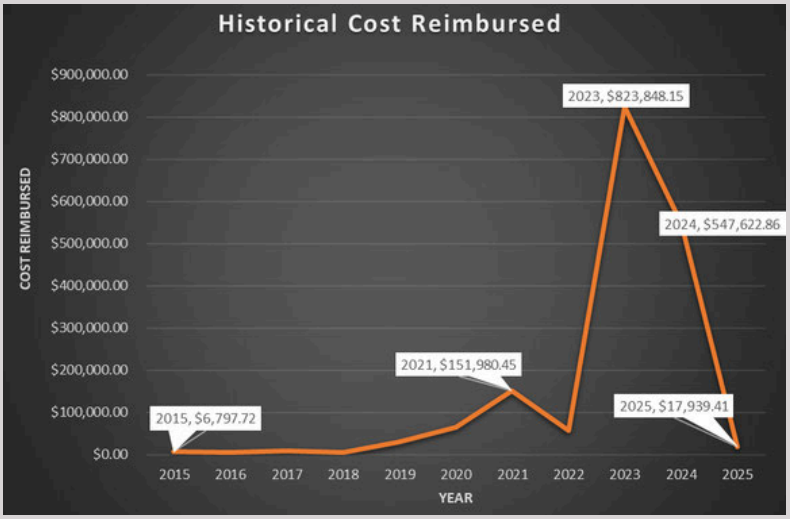


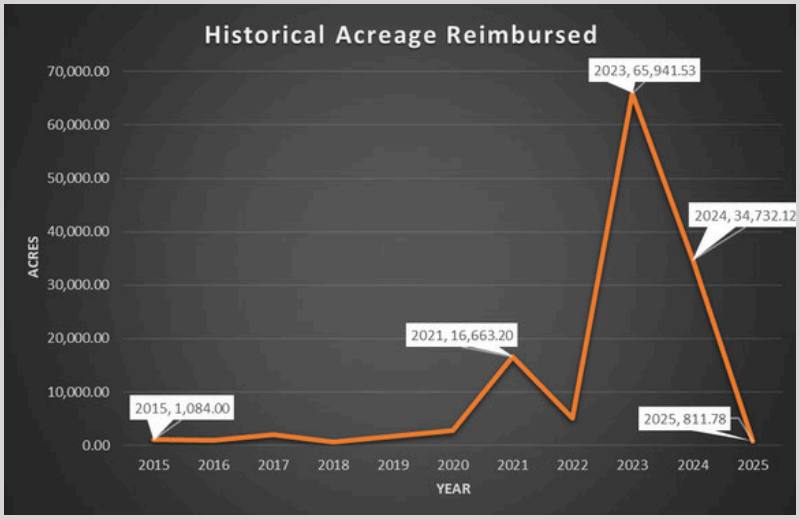
Summary of Insecticide Treatments Statewide

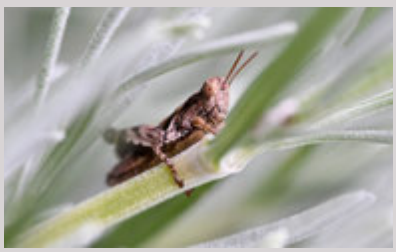
Method of Application	lbs. ($1.27/lb)	Value
5% Carbaryl bait, Ag. producer application, Total	104,080	**$132,181.60**
5% Carbaryl bait, ISDA State/ROW application, Mormon cricket control	0	$0
Total 5% Carbaryl bait distributed	104,080	$132,181.60
Ag. Producer reimbursement for Grasshopper & Mormon cricket control	811.78 (acres treated)	$17,939.41
Total cost of all treatments		$150,121.01

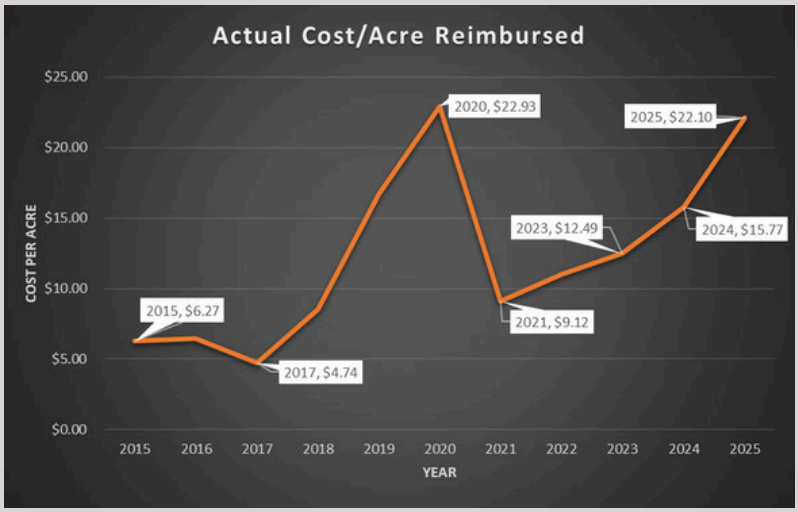










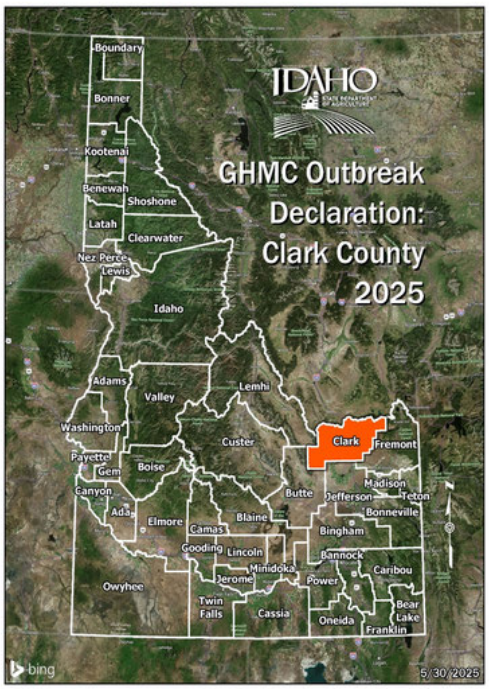


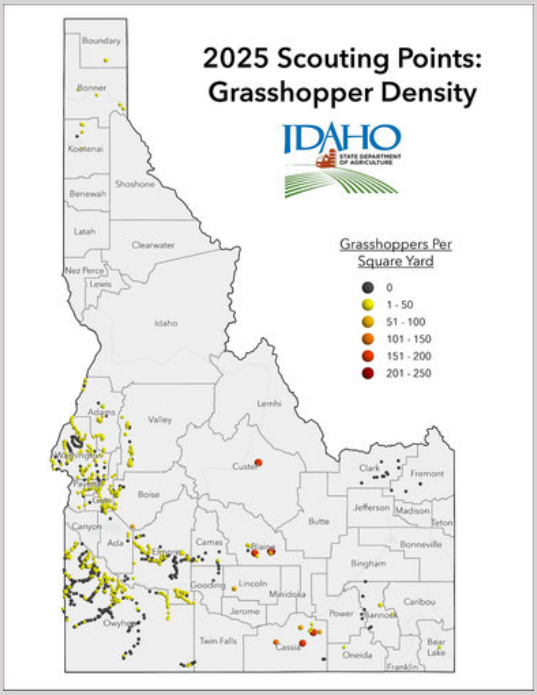
*Reimbursement cost per acre can vary widely depending on the specifics of the treatment including species and lifecycle of pest targeted, pest pressure, crop type and growth stage, application method, chemical availability due to label law changes or supply issues, and organic treatment options. The ISDA works with ag producers and crop advisors on a case-by-case basis to determine which chemicals and adjuvants are approved for reimbursement.

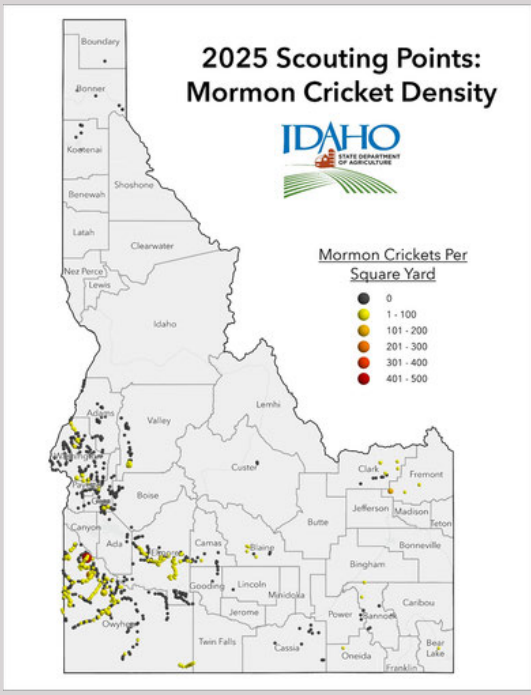
Outbreak Areas

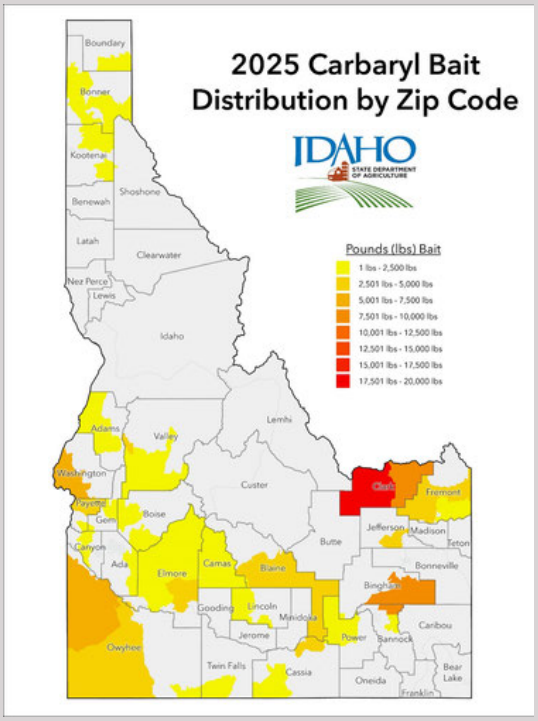
When severe grasshopper or Mormon cricket outbreaks occur, it is crucial to respond in a timely manner to prevent total loss of pasture/range and cropland. In these situations, the ISDA may declare specific geographic areas as outbreak areas, allowing for a swifter response.

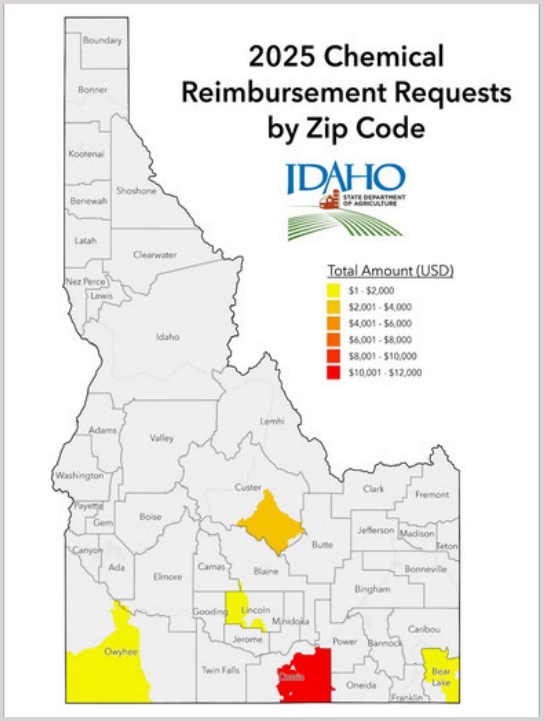
In 2025, the ISDA declared an outbreak in Clark County due to a larger-than-normal hatch of Mormon crickets, resulting in a higher volume of requests for assistance and bait distributed.



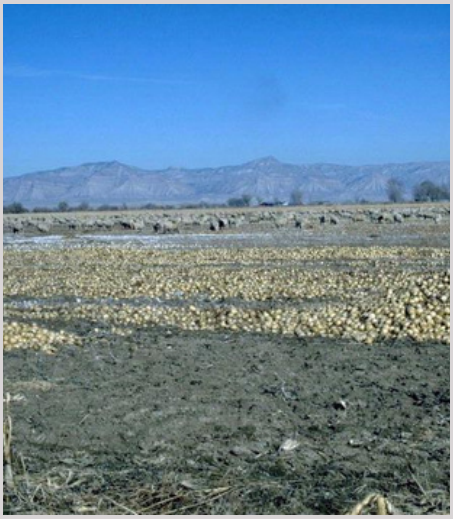








Cull Onion Inspections and Actions



The deadline for disposal each year is March 15. Once the deadline was reached, visits were conducted and cull onion piles were then disposed of, resulting in compliance being reached.

In 2025, monitoring of cull onion sites began on March 18th in Ada, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington counties. A total of 81 inspections were conducted between March and June, most for repeated monitoring, and no formal actions were required.

Monitoring and inspection of these sites was conducted to identify and keep areas of high concern in compliance with IDAPA 02.06.05 Subchapter F – Disposal of Cull Onions and Potatoes.

Export Certification for 2025 Calendar Year

During 2025, The Division of Plant Industries issued 3283 Federal and 121 State phytosanitary Certificates for 211 commodities, to 79 countries.

The Division of Plant Industries certified over 399,169,482 pounds of seed, grain, hay, lumber, plants and other commodities for export. The ISDA operates this program under memorandum of understanding with the USDA.

Other Regulatory Inspections and Actions

ISDA, under the authority of Title 22, Chapters, 4, 5, 23 and 24 of the Idaho Code, and IDAPA defined pest quarantines, conducts inspections and consequently takes action against various pest threats and other violations.

In 2025, there were 3,224 licensed nurseries in the state; of those, 993 were inspected for compliance under statutes of the Idaho Nursery and Florists Law, and they were examined for the presence of plant pests as well as noxious weeds.

Seed Lab Summary

During the 2025 fiscal year, the Idaho State Seed Lab received 5,081 samples and completed 10,108 tests.

In the spring of 2025, three Seed Lab scientists took their Certified Seed Analyst (CSA) examination for Germination, Purity, or both. All three scientists' hard work paid off with each of them successfully passing their exams and receiving their respective CSA certification. The Seed Lab now has 5 Certified Seed Analysts.

The number of issued seed dealer's licenses remained steady with 746 issued.

A significant effort was devoted to improving turn-around time for regulatory enforcement samples. This restructuring of testing priorities and with Seed Lab staff assisting in collecting samples, increased the number of enforcement samples to 95 during 2025.

Diseases and Pests Found During 2025 Field Inspections for Export Certification

In 2025, 63 seed companies submitted field inspection requests representing 36 crop types. The total acres submitted for inspection were 31,826 with 59,064 acres inspected due to multiple inspections required for some crop diseases. This represents 7 less firms than participated in 2024, with an 8.05% increase in submitted acreage from the 29,455 acres submitted in 2024.

Year	# Participating Firms	# of Crops	Submitted Acres	Inspected Acres
2004	44	27	46,282	79,671
2005	43	28	42,961	74,905
2006	47	30	37,859	70,692
2007	48	32	30,938	58,218
2008	50	32	34,439	66,114
2009	43	33	36,541	72,184
2010	46	35	32,495	62,608
2011	41	30	25,193	51,404
2012	50	30	24,102	50,045
2013	57	32	23,785	50,157
2014	62	36	26,620	55,846
2015	62	36	28,678	64,077
2016	62	38	31,093	67,930
2017	60	34	32,485	68,040
2018	66	37	30,757	65,639
2019	68	35	33,233	68,950
2020	72	34	29,667	60,421
2021	82	49	33,237	69,383
2022	79	52	29,911	59,307
2023	77	49	35,897	63,369
2024	70	45	29,455	57,634
2025	63	36	31,826	59,064

Positive Diseases from 2025 Field Inspection Season

Allium, Garlic: Onion yellow dwarf potyvirus was confirmed in 5.35 acres; the remaining acres inspected were found apparently free from Onion yellow dwarf potyvirus.

Allium, Onions: Botrytis rot complex (Botrytis aclada) and (Botrytis allii) were confirmed in 17 acres; the remaining acres inspected were found apparently free from Botrytis rot complex (Botrytis aclada) and (Botrytis allii).

Beans, Garden: Alfalfa mosaic alfamovirus (AMV) was confirmed in 47.00 acres. Bean common mosaic potyvirus was confirmed in 35.00 acres. Beet curly top curtovirus was confirmed in 40.00 acres.

Beans, Trial Ground – Phaseolus sp.: Bean common mosaic potyvirus was confirmed in 2.00 acres.

Carrot: Alfalfa Mosaic Virus (AMV) was confirmed in 188.00 acres. Bacterial blight of carrot (Xanthomonas hortorum pv. carotae) was confirmed in 7.50 acres; the remaining acres inspected were found apparently free from Bacterial blight of carrot (Xanthomonas hortorum pv. carotae).

Corn: Common smut (Ustilago maydis) was confirmed in 186.33 acres. Maize stripe tenuivirus was confirmed in 27.11 acres. High plains virus (HPV) was confirmed in 870.82 acres.

Corn, to Australia: High plains virus (HPV) was confirmed in 33.00 acres. Common smut (Ustilago maydis) was confirmed in 39.30 acres.

Corn, to Japan: Common smut (Ustilago maydis) was confirmed in 83.31 acres. High plains virus was confirmed in 11.97 acres. Wheat streak mosaic tritimovirus was confirmed in 20.00 acres.

Grain, Oat: Wheat streak mosaic tritimovirus was confirmed in 6.00 acres.

Mint, Peppermint: Verticillium wilt of mint (Verticillium dahliae) was confirmed in 3.00 acres, the remaining acres inspected were found apparently free from Verticillium wilt of mint (Verticillium dahliae)

Peas: Sclerotina spp. was confirmed in 13.00 acres.

2025 Phytosanity Field Inspection Acreage

2025 Inspection Acres Report (compiled 01/09/2026)

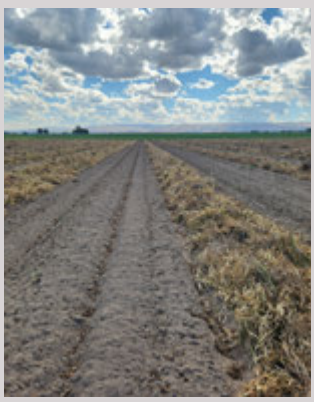
Crop	Number of Applications	Acres Submitted for Inspection	Number of Inspections Based on Diseases Requested	Actual Acres Inspected
Alfalfa Total	9	99.18	1	99.18
Amaranth Total	1	0.03	1	0.03
Barley	1	0.03	1	0.03
	47	11.29	2	22.58
Barley Total	48	11.32		22.61
Beans, Cowpea Non Phaselus Total	2	15.00	2	30.00
Beans, Dry Phaseolus	54	736.20		1,472.40
	13	626.00	2	1,878.00
Beans, Dry Phaseolus Total	67	1,362.20	3	3,350.40
Beans, Garden Phaseolus	368	3,744.13	2	7,495.14
	133	5,561.40	3	16,684.20
Beans, Garden Phaseolus Total	501	9,305.53		24,179.34
Beans, Trail Ground Azuki Non-Phaseolus Total	1	0.22	5	1.10
Beans, Trial Ground Cowpea Non Phaselus Total	1	0.12	5	0.60
Beans Trial Ground - Phaseolus Total	84	277.45	5	1,378.28
Beans Trial Ground Soybeans Non-Phaseolus Total	1	0.51	5	2.55
Buckwheat, Total	2	5.25	1	5.25
Carrot, Total	366	3,215.20	1	3,206.90
Coriander, Total	2	51.00	1	51.00

2025 Phytosanity Field Inspection Acreage

2025 Inspection Acres Report (compiled 01/09/2026)

Crop	Number of Applications	Acres Submitted for Inspection	Number of Inspections Based on Diseases Requested	Actual Acres Inspected
Corn	9	75.90	1	75.90
	596	4,673.67	2	9,347.34
Corn Total	605	4,749.57		9,423.24
Corn To Australia, Total	18	248.40	2	496.80
Corn To Japan, Total	47	566.15	2	1,132.30
Dill, Total	4	15.00	1	15.00
False Flax, Total	3	1.50	1	1.50
Garbanzo Bean/Chickpea, Trial Ground, Total	4	1.92	2	3.82
Garden Orache, Total	2	0.64	1	0.64
Garlic, Total	9	10.07	1	10.07
Kale, Total	2	12.00	1	12.00
Lettuce, Total	24	111.75	1	111.72
Mustard, Total	1	0.24	1	0.24
Oats	6	1.12	1	1.10
	1	1.23	2	2.46
Oats, Total	7	1.61		3.56
Onion	99	382.23	1	382.23
	13	219.00	2	438.00
Onion, Total	112	601.23		820.23
Onion, Shallot, Total	1	0.10	1	0.10
Onion,Welch, Total	1	12.00	1	12.00
Ornamental Allium, Total	3	8.15	1	8.15
Oregano, Total	1	0.40	1	0.00
Peas, Total	231	3,381.93	2	6,763.86
Peppermint, Total	7	141.08	2	282.16
Potato, Total	49	7,449.00	1	7,449.00
Radish, Total	6	107.00	1	107.00
Turnip, Total	4	43.00	1	43.00
Wheat, Total	3	20.00	2	40.00
Totals	**2,229**	**31,825.75**		**59,063.63**





Plant Pathology Summary Report

The ISDA Plant Pathology Lab (ISDA-PPL) received 60,068 samples (field, seed, regulatory and nursery). From these samples, we ran a total of 10,336 tests. Increased sample number reported is due to the change in reporting the true number of corn leaves assessed for Australia and Japan requirements. As well as the true number of bean plants assessed for the Bean common mosaic virus grow out. Even with this reporting, the ISDA-PPL lab saw an increase in submitted samples throughout the 2025 year, resulting in an additional 41 lots of bean seed for planting in Idaho and / or export, 144 lots of bean seed for Bean common mosaic virus and 721 submitted field samples from the 2024 year.

ISDA-PPL examined 239 lots of beans or non-Phaseolus bean seed for planting in Idaho and / or export. From these lots, we ran 1,213 different tests. We found 5 lots positive for regulated bacteria. These were as follows: 4 lots were contaminated with Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens and 1 lot with Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae. Macrophomina phaseolina was found in one out of State lot.

ISDA-PPL received 172 seed samples and ran 4,278 different tests on these samples. We tested 7 different crops for 14 different diseases. 161 of these samples were bean lots for Bean common mosaic virus grow out of 1,000 plants.

ISDA-PPL received 4 samples taken from nursery stock across the state. 4 tests were run with 3 samples testing positive for a pathogen of regulatory concern.

ISDA-PPL received 36,293 samples from 27 different crop species in the field inspection program. We ran approximately 4,841 tests on these samples. Many of these tests were visual assessments performed by the pathologist with samples not showing signs of regulated and / or requested diseases, so no further testing was necessary. 15 corn fields were inspected for a 300-leaf sample for testing to meet phytosanitary requirements for Australia. 44 corn fields were inspected for a 300-leaf sample for testing to meet phytosanitary requirements for Japan.

The table below shows the number of fields that were positive for organisms of concern during the 2025 field season.

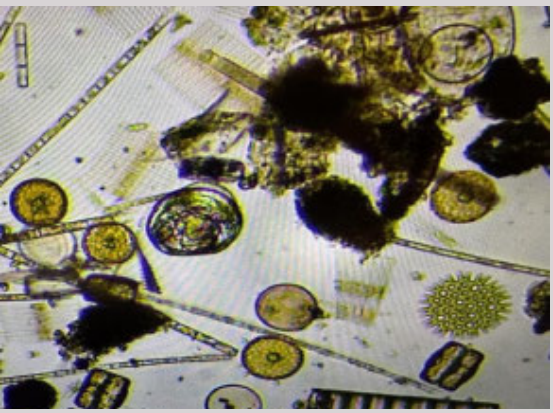
Positive Field Sample Results

Crop	Number of Positive Fields	Disease
Beans	1	Alfalfa mosaic virus
	2	Bean common mosaic virus
	1	Beet curly top virus
Carrot	5	Alfalfa mosaic virus
	1	Xanthomonas hortorum pv. carotae
Corn	79	High plains virus
	5	Maize stripe virus
	29	Ustilago maydis
	2	Wheat streak mosaic
Garlic	1	Onion yellow dwarf virus
Mint	2	Verticillium dahliae
Onion	1	Botrytis aclada/allii
Pea	1	Sclerotinia spp.

COMMERICAL FEED, FERTILIZER AND AMENDMENT PROGRAM

The Commercial Feed, Fertilizer & Amendment Program ensures a level playing field for industry through registration and label review and ensures Idaho consumers are protected in the marketplace through sampling and regulation enforcement.

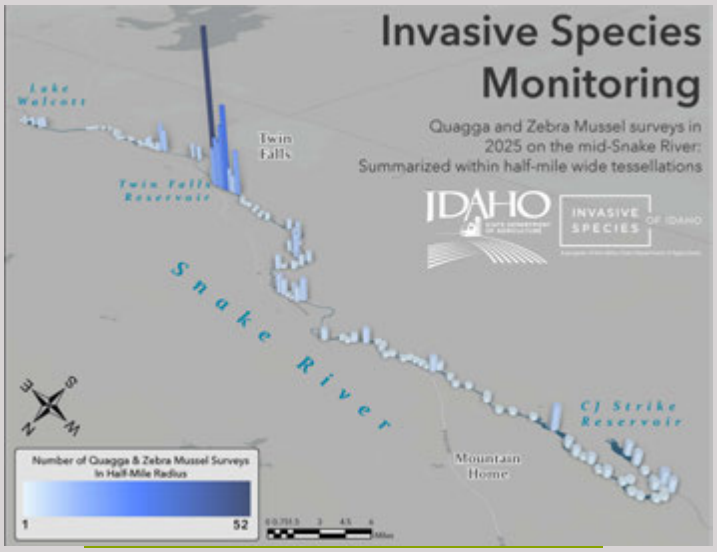
	Feed	Fertilizer	Soil & Plant Amendments
Number of Labels Submitted for Registration Year	26,158	8,071	2,463
Number of Labels Reviewed/% of Registered	5,576 (21.3%)	1,122 (13.9%)	397 (16.1%)
Number of Approved or Deny within 91 days	99.86%	100%	100%
Number of Enforcement Samples Submitted	1297	640	0
Number of Enforcement Violations Submitted	133	137	0
Number of Enforcement Actions	108	50	0



“Invasive Species Program”

Invasive species present a significant threat to the economy and environment of Idaho. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) administers the Invasive Species Program for the state, managing program activities that include watercraft inspection, invasive species surveys, invasive species education, and management of the state’s Noxious Weed program.

- 173,104 watercraft inspections were conducted in 2025. This is an increase of 24% since the 2023 quagga detection.
- 1,502,683 watercraft inspections have been conducted in Idaho since the program began in 2009.
- 21 zebra/quagga mussel fouled vessels were intercepted in 2025 with 15 of them destined to Idaho.
- 488 zebra/quagga mussel fouled vessels have been intercepted in Idaho since the program began in 2009.
- Increased level of watercraft inspection station operations on numerous levels including:
    - 2 New Inspection Stations Shoshone Falls and Twin Falls. This brings total stations to 24.
    - 10,213 watercraft decontaminations representing a 515% increase since the 2023 quagga detection.
    - Inspection Stations increase season by a month or longer (Bruneau, Marsing, Cotterell, Malad, Franklin, Albeni Falls, Samuels, Clark Fork and Hwy 93).
- Completion of ephemeral pool potash treatment.
- 1,857 veliger samples for zebra/quagga mussel early detection monitoring were collected from over 80 waterbodies throughout the state in 2024.
- Weekly monitoring on the mid-snake.
- Deployment of eDNA program for the detection of Quagga and Zebra Mussels with 141 samples taken across the state.
- Training and deployment of in-house ISDA quagga detection lab.



Watercraft Inspection

Prevention of aquatic invasive species (AIS) is a significant component of the Invasive Species Program. The 2025 season was the 17th year of the watercraft inspection program. In 2025 two new stations were added, Shoshone Falls and Twin Falls, making a total of 24 active inspection stations operating statewide. For this year watercraft stations inspected 173,104 watercrafts. The continued high level of watercraft inspections was due, in part, to several factors including, 50% of inspection stations increased their season by a month or longer, extending station operation to cover daylight hours, 24-hour operation at I-84 West Cotterell, 18-hour operations at the Cedars I-90 West, Malad I-15 North, and Jackpot Hwy 93 North Watercraft Inspection Stations, lighted message boards, increased signage, operating additional inspection stations and contracting with law enforcement to assist with station compliance.

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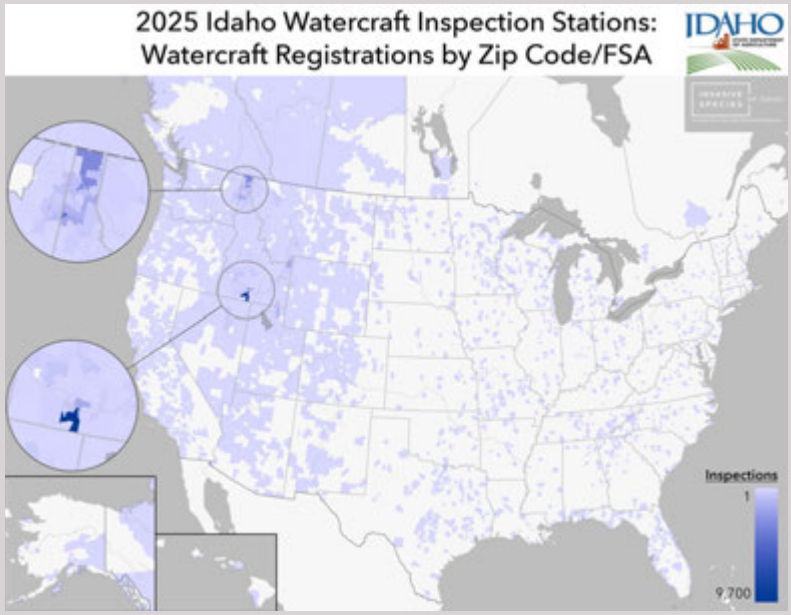
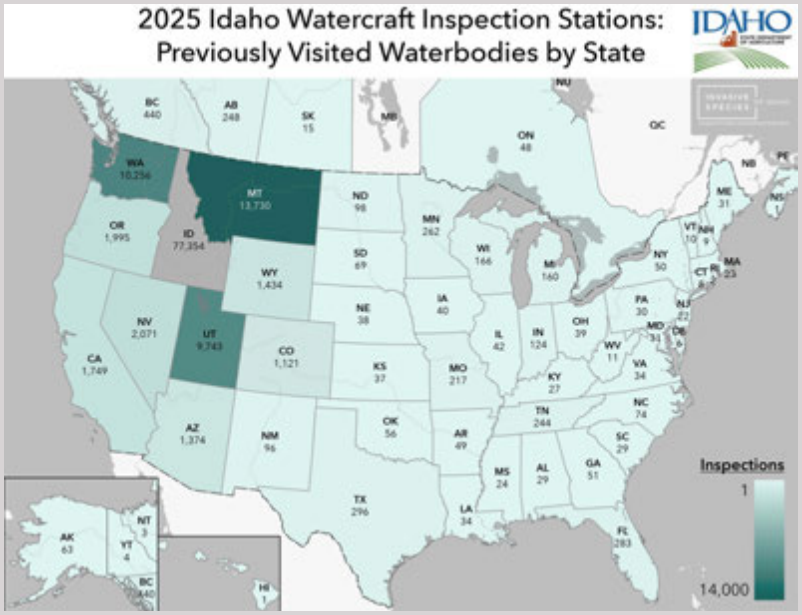
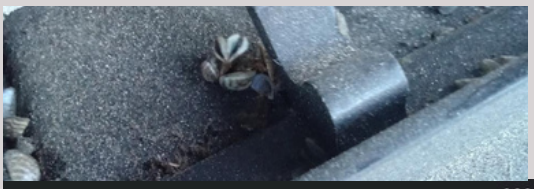
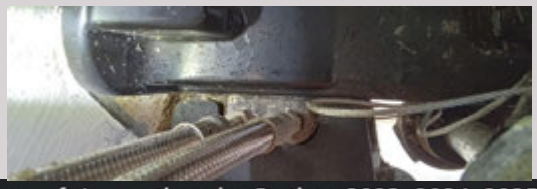
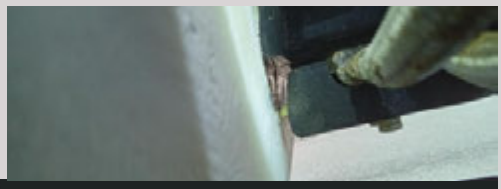


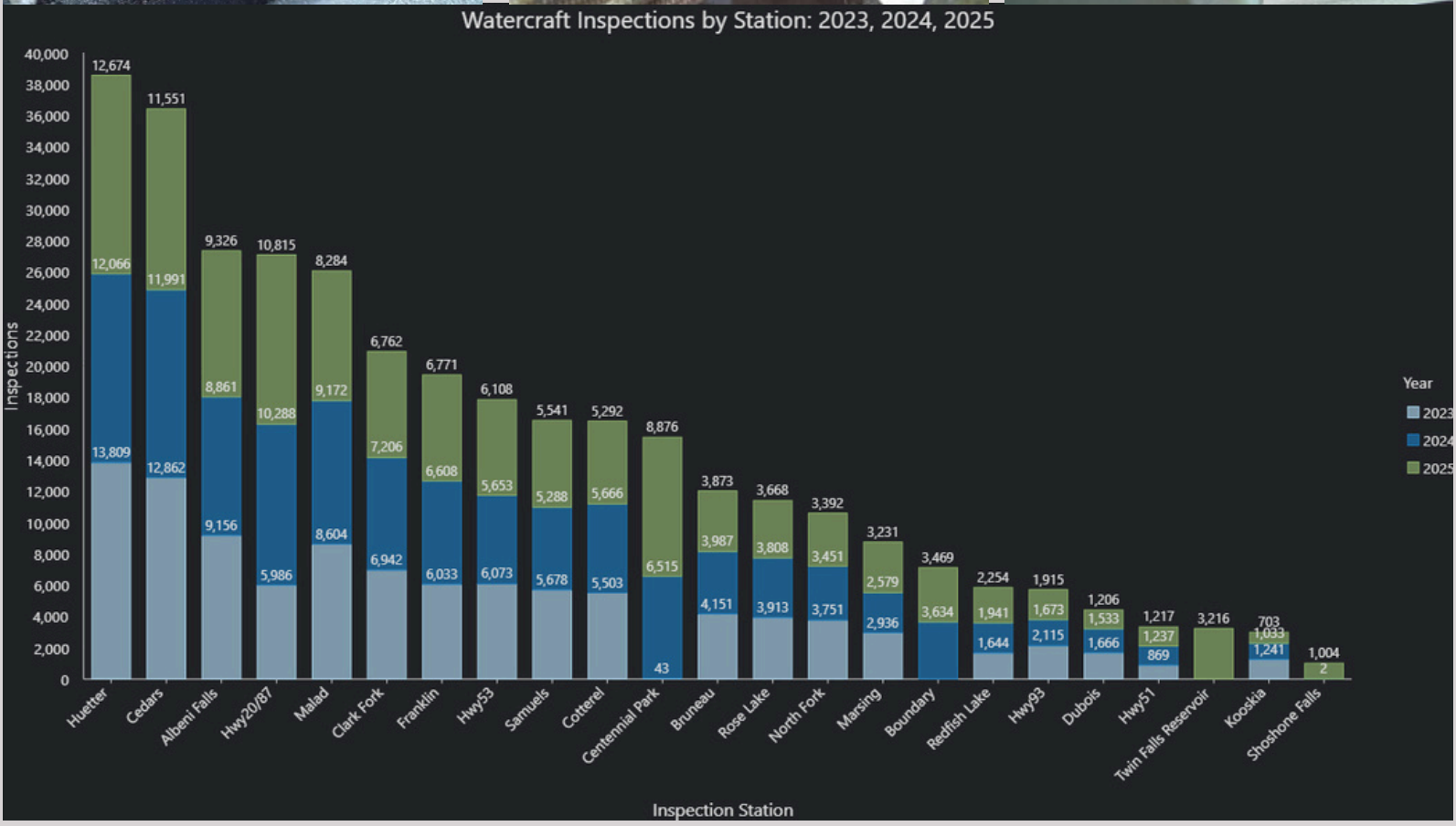




High Risk Inspections: 11,125 watercraft visited high-risk water bodies with known zebra/quagga mussel infestations within the previous 30 days. Watercraft traveling from these areas represent the highest risk for transporting live zebra/quagga mussels into the state. Watercraft inspections at mussel-impacted waters are the most efficient and effective way to prevent the introduction of mussels into Idaho. Vessels that were found to have recently been in mussel-impacted waters received a thorough high-risk inspection and hot wash to ensure that they were free of AIS. Following inspection, over half of these boats traveled to destinations in Idaho, with the remainder destined to locations throughout the western region. Watercraft inspection information is available online at: http://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/watercraft-inspection-stations.

Mussel-Fouled Watercraft: Twenty-one watercraft were intercepted transporting zebra or quagga mussels in 2025. These vessels originated from mussel-impacted waters in the Southwest, as well as from the Mid-West and over to the Great Lakes region. Seventeen of these vessels were destined for Idaho, with the others heading to waters in the neighboring states. Vessels that were destined for Idaho were thoroughly decontaminated by ISDA staff and remained out of the water for a minimum of 30 days. A total of 488 mussel-fouled vessels have been intercepted in Idaho since the program began in 2009. Additional watercraft inspection data from the 2025 season is displayed on the ISDA Invasive Species Program website at: http://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/watercraftinspection-stations/.



Idaho Watercraft Inspection Numbers by Station in 2025

Inspection Station	Watercraft Inspected	Hotwash	Infested Water	Fouled	High-Risk Watercraft	Weeds	Law Enforcement
Albeni Falls	9,742	16	12	0	41	81	33
Boise Roving Crew	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Boundary	4,499	4	8	0	9	26	20
Bruneau	4,469	57	65	1	71	16	3
Cedars	15,158	179	409	6	341	158	228
Centennial Park	16,904	3,977	11,817	0	6,325	103	118
Clark Fork	8,635	6	19	0	20	19	11
Cotterell	8,507	342	552	0	396	11	294
Dubios	1,470	1	8	0	13	11	17
Franklin	10,362	67	94	0	97	37	5
Huetter	14,830	5	25	0	17	184	98
Hwy 20/87	15,749	56	189	0	107	59	26
Hwy 51	1,540	9	11	5	19	15	0
Hwy 53	7,394	3	7	0	24	75	80
Hwy 93	2,537	151	418	0	287	12	37
ISDA Staff	140	25	29	1	21	5	0
Kooskia	908	1	26	0	3	8	2
Malad	12,539	737	1,065	2	877	33	191
Marsing	4,597	17	69	0	33	42	112
North Fork	6,069	16	148	0	30	49	11
Other	1,869	624	775	0	234	35	2
Pocatello Roving Crew	1,086	3	8	1	5	9	1
Post Falls Roving Crew	337	5	14	0	6	4	0
Redfish Lake	3,049	13	93	0	71	14	7
Rose Lake	4,504	6	11	0	41	105	14
Samuels	6,945	3	17	1	10	17	18
Sandpoint Roving Crew	11	2	5	0	2	2	0
Shoshone Falls	1,329	575	1,031	0	357	81	13
Twin Falls Reservoir	8,855	3,189	5,596	0	1,692	886	11
Twin Falls Roving Crew	58	0	1	0	5	3	0
Total	**174,094**	**10,090**	**22,523**	**17**	**11,155**	**2,100**	**1,352**

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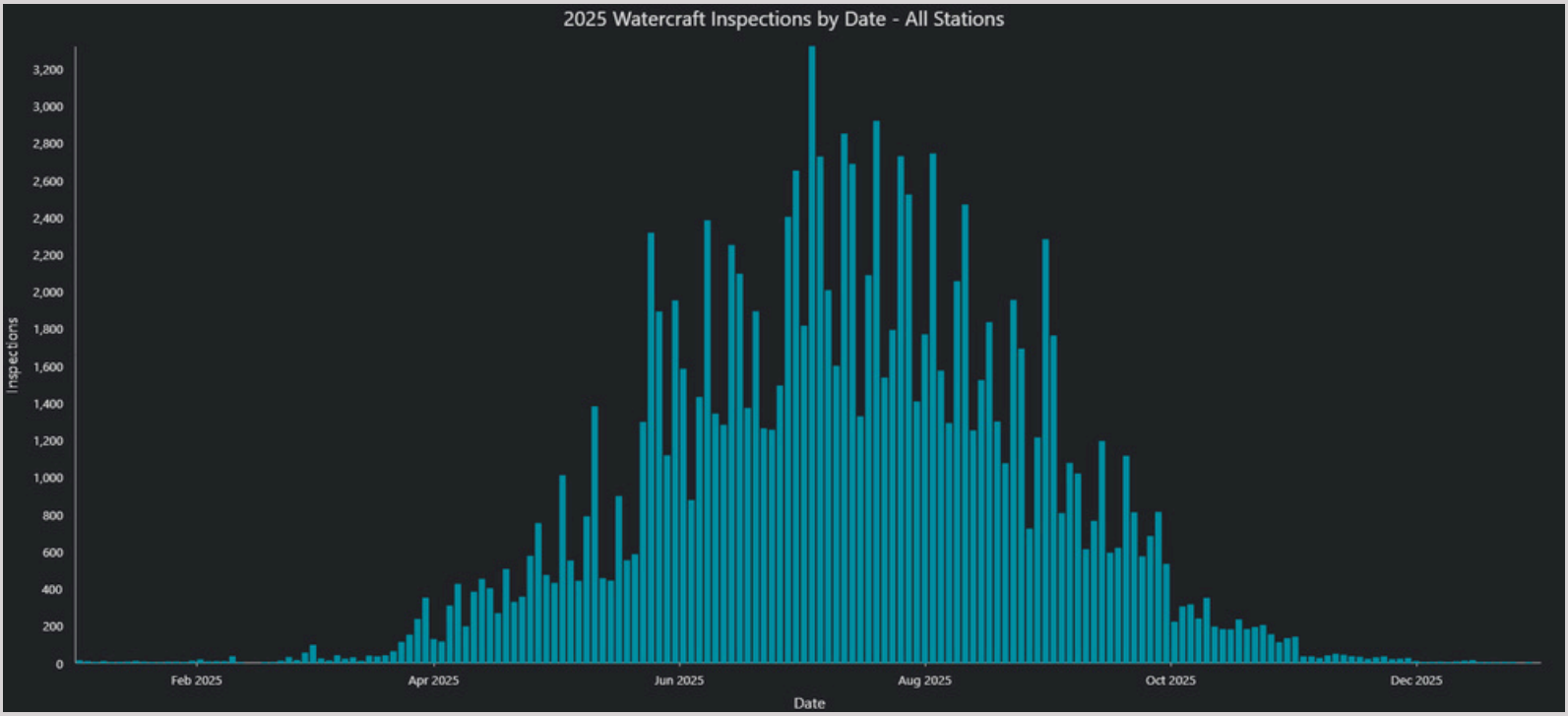
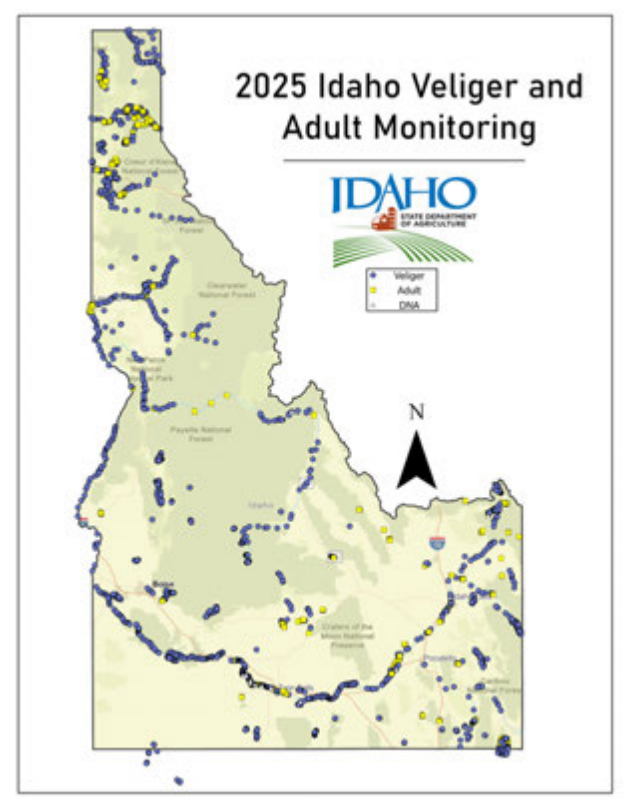
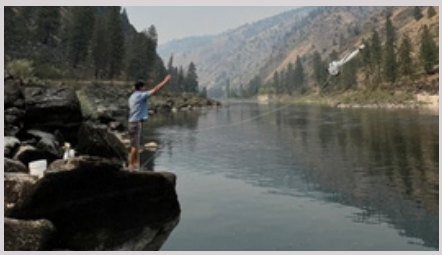
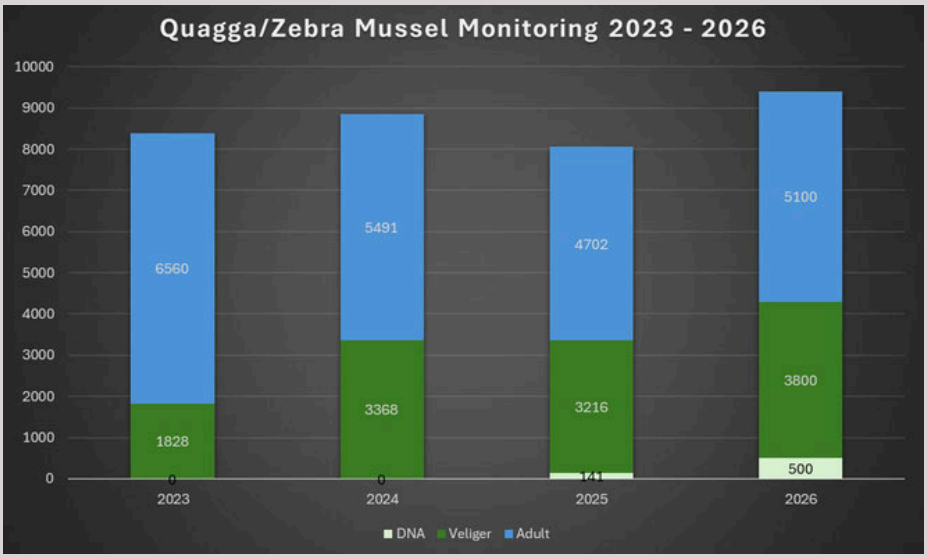


Invasive Species Early Detection Monitoring

ISDA announced in September 2025 the detection of a small number of quagga mussels in the Snake River near the city of Twin Falls. Current monitoring results showed a 51% decrease of quagga mussel presence in the affected stretch of river since the pre -treatment surveys of 2024. The recent positive locations include Shoshone Falls pool and the Twin Falls Reservoir behind the Twin Falls hydroelectric facility. Both the 2023 and 2024 treatments were a multi-agency coordinated effort of federal, state, local and private industry stakeholders through various collaboratives. ISDA will continue to deploy containment efforts including closures or mandatory decontamination for exiting watercraft along the Mid-Snake River within the restricted area. ISDA will alsocontinue extensive monitoring within the treatment area to further evaluate treatment efficacy.







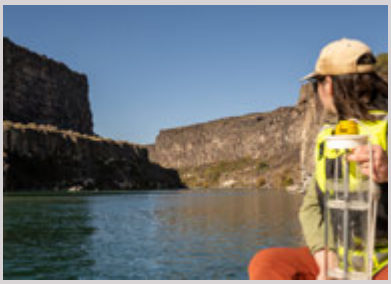
Education

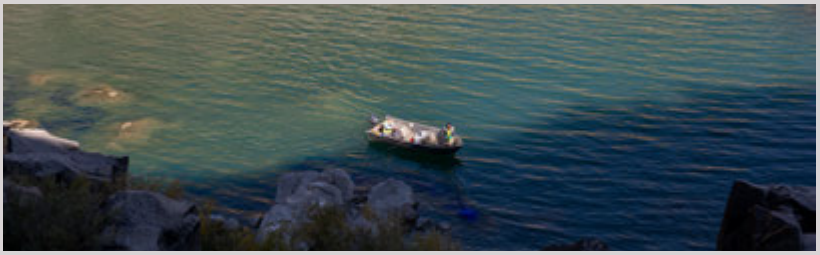
Education is a major component of the ISDA invasive species prevention program. Watercraft inspection stations play an important role in education through one-on-one interaction with the public and reinforcing the “Clean, Drain, Dry” message. Inspectors also provided a variety of invasive species-related educational materials to the public.

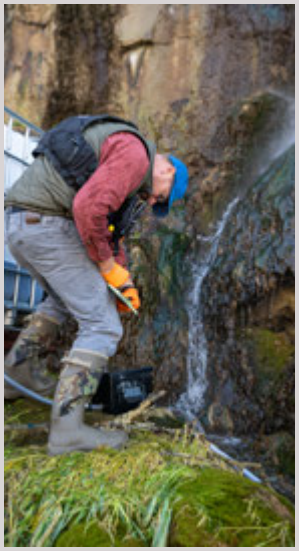
In 2025, the public awareness campaign followed water recreationists through their full boat prep journey, using video, audio, social media, and long-form placements in local news and weather environments to build broad awareness, then shifting to targeted, action-oriented media like ice box wraps and gas station toppers as boaters headed to the water. In 2024 and 2025, the public awareness campaign reached just over 82 million impressions.

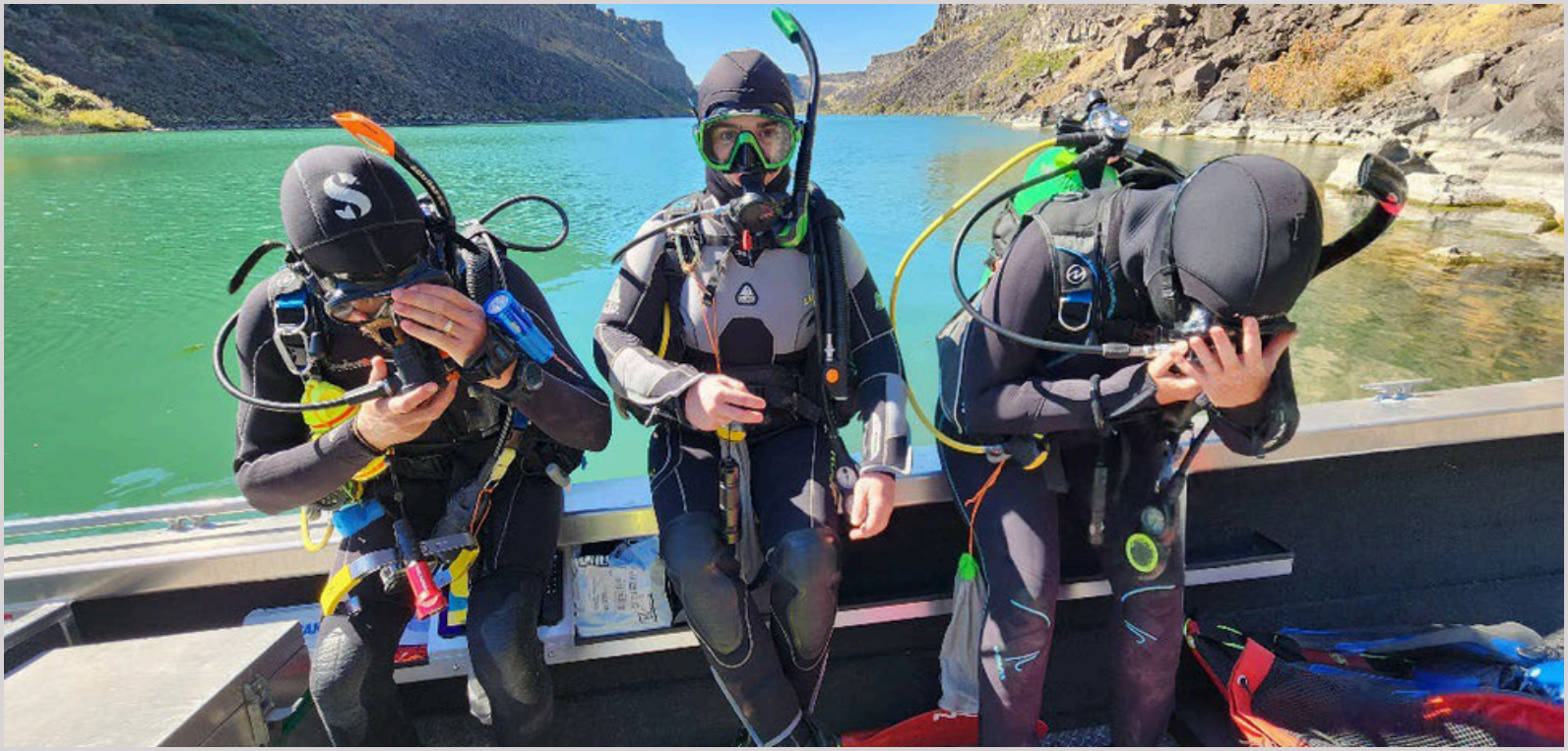
Idaho Invasive Species Council

The Idaho Invasive Species Council (IISC) was created in 2001 by Executive Order, as a forum for coordinating invasive species related efforts and initiatives in the state. Executive Order 2017-05 replaces Executive Order 2010-14, to continue this coordinated effort. The IISC holds biannual meetings for discussions and project updates. An updated copy of the IISC Strategic Plan is available online at: https://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/idahoinvasive-species-council/









Noxious Weeds

Idaho's lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and wetlands are among the state's most valuable natural assets. These waters support world-class recreation such as fishing, boating, rafting, swimming, and wildlife viewing – drawing residents and visitors alike and contributing significantly to local economies and quality of life.

Additionally, Idaho's waterbodies are the backbone of the state's extensive agricultural heritage. Both surface waters and groundwater systems irrigate millions of acres of farmland – sustaining crops, livestock, and rural communities throughout Idaho. Hydropower generation from rivers and reservoirs also provides reliable renewable energy, further underscoring water's role as a foundational state resource.

Because water is a state resource, Idaho's waterbodies are managed through a shared stewardship model, with different agencies, irrigation districts, and tribes overseeing water rights, quality, fisheries, allocation, and planning to balance competing uses. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture plays a crucial role in the detection and management of invasive species and noxious weeds, which threaten the beneficial uses of Idaho waters.

Aquatic Noxious Weed Survey

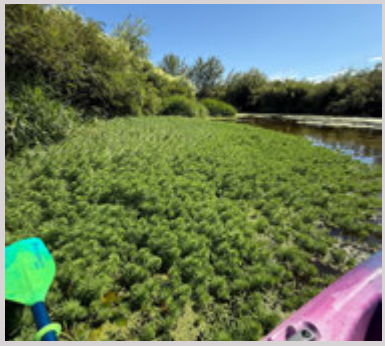
The ISDA remains committed to both monitoring and managing advancing populations of aquatic noxious weeds. During the 2025 survey season, ISDA collected 37,652 individual aquatic noxious weed survey points. 9,341 of these points had positive detections. Survey methods included 3m rake toss via motorized boat or kayak and/or visual survey via motorized boat, kayak, wading, or snorkel/scuba.

2025 Aquatic Noxious Weed Survey Points

Waterbody	Eurasian Watermilfoil Survey Points	Flowering Rush Survey Points	Parrotfeather Milfoil Survey Points
American Falls Reservior	0	756	0
Bear Lake	4k	0	0
Blackfoot Reservoir	0	687	0
Boise River	0	0	1.6k
Chesterfield Reservoir	0	687	0
Coeur d'Alene Lake	2.1k	0	0
Hayden Lake	2.0k	0	0
Payette Lake	1.6k	0	0
Pend Oreille Lake	5.8k	8.1k	0
Priest Lake	2.7k	0	0

Please visit the 2025 Idaho Aquatic Noxious Weed Surveys Dashboard for more information. Information can be filtered by date, waterbody, target species, and more. Data collected is used to guide and inform management efforts.



Aquatic Noxious Weeds

Species of Concern

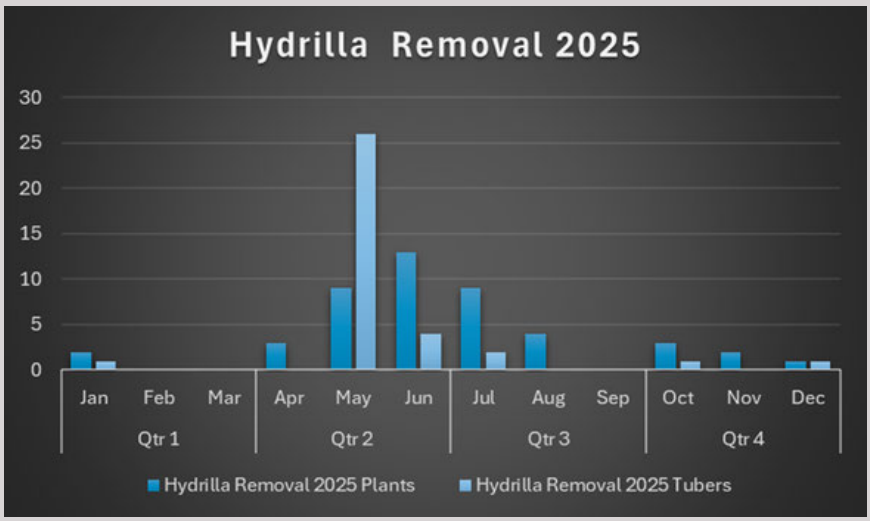
Hydrilla

Hydrilla is considered one of the worst aquatic invasive plants in North America and is on the Idaho Noxious Weed list as an early detection, rapid response (EDRR) species. It was first introduced by aquaculture facilities and has since been sustained by the influence of geothermal waters.

In Central Idaho, in the infested areas of Buhl and Twin falls, a total of 46 plants and 35 tubers were removed in 2025 compared to initial populations of greater than 10,000 in 2010. Persistent management of hydrilla has proven fruitful, with populations trending towards eradication. The need for sustained management is clear, considering a Buhl Site resurgence seen in 2024 and continuing into 2025, where 26 tubers were removed.

In Western Idaho's Bruneau River system there have been zero detections of hydrilla plants or tubers since 2021. Additionally, the Boise Hot Ditch has had zero detections since 2016. Trends are going in a positive direction towards eradication of the species in Western Idaho.

ISDA staff will continue to monitor, survey, and remove any potential hydrilla at all sites until there are 0 occurrences for 10 consecutive years. All sites will be checked at least monthly, while areas that had positive detections within the last season or two will be checked weekly, especially during peak growing seasons.







Eurasian Watermilfoil

Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) continued to be a species of concern in 2025. EWM is a submersed aquatic species that most commonly spreads via fragmentation, carried by currents and/or human activity. ISDA's EWM monitoring accounted for 22.2k of the states 37k total aquatic plant survey collection points. Monitoring efforts occurred primarily on Bear Lake, Coeur d'Alene Lake, Hayden Lake, Payette Lake, Pend Oreille Lake, and Priest Lake via a combination of 3m rake toss and in water visual survey methods.

EWM is highly adaptable and tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions, including cold water and ice cover, allowing it to overwinter and persist in Idaho waterways. Due to EWM's aggressive growth, ability to outcompete native aquatic vegetation, and tendency to form dense monocultures, ISDA prioritizes management of populations that harbor the highest risk of spread, such as those near launches and in high traffic waterbodies. Chemical treatments occurred on Bear Lake, Cocolalla Lake, Hayden Lake, and Pend Oreille Lake. Mechanical removal occurred on Hayden Lake, Payette Lake and Pend Oreille Lake. Each of these waterbodies has a history of EWM presence within the last five years. Eurasian watermilfoil populations have seen a beneficial decline in locations where management has occurred. For more information on Eurasian watermilfoil management efforts, see the Treatment section of this report.

Parrotfeather Milfoil

Parrotfeather milfoil has established itself as a persistent and problematic invasive species in Ada County, Canyon County, Gem County, and Payette County. Jerome County has had four consecutive years of zero detection of parrotfeather milfoil but remains a county to be monitored for this noxious weed.

The plant has adapted to local environmental conditions, particularly in areas with spring-fed, non-freezing water sources. Management efforts in the Gem County Drainage Ditch (Emmett) have demonstrated the effectiveness of aggressive control strategies, including mechanical removal, hand-pulling, and chemical treatments. Early intervention, particularly targeting upstream populations, has proven successful in preventing the spread of this aquatic noxious weed, as seen in the positive results of control efforts in Jerome County.

Continued monitoring and treatment are essential to reduce plant densities and prevent further downstream spread. Ongoing surveying in 2026 will help identify new growth areas and ensure that removal strategies remain effective. Collaboration with local landowners and stakeholders, along with continued research into optimal control methods, will be critical for maintaining progress and safeguarding Idaho's aquatic ecosystems from the long-term impact of parrotfeather milfoil.

Flowering Rush

Flowering rush is a submerged/emergent aquatic plant that spreads primarily through the fragmentations of its large rhizomatous roots. In 2025, monitoring for flowering rush occurred on American Falls Reservoir, Blackfoot Reservoir, Chesterfield Reservoir and Pend Orielle Lake.

Surveys methods were primarily visual detection via a combination of kayak and shoreline walks. Mechanical removal via diver assisted suction harvest (DASH) occurred on Blackfoot Reservoir and Pend Oreille Lake. For more information on flowering rush management efforts, see the Treatment section of this report.

Aquatic Noxious Weeds

Treatments

During 2025 the ISDA conducted multiple aquatic treatments based on the need as a result of the 2025 aquatic plant survey efforts. The ISDA uses two primary control methods, mechanical and herbicide applicator, through contracted statewide vendors. All treatment information is available on the invasive species website at https://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/treatment-plans

Mechanical

During the 2025 season ISDA's contract Diver, Aquatic Weed Solutions worked a total of 370 hours on six waterbodies, and with the majority of work being completed on two species Eurasian watermilfoil and Flowering rush. Total assigned acreages for these removals to take place were 57.42 acres. A total of ~9,520 pounds of plant biomass was removed from these 6 waterbodies:

2025 Aquatic Noxious Weed Mechanical Treatments

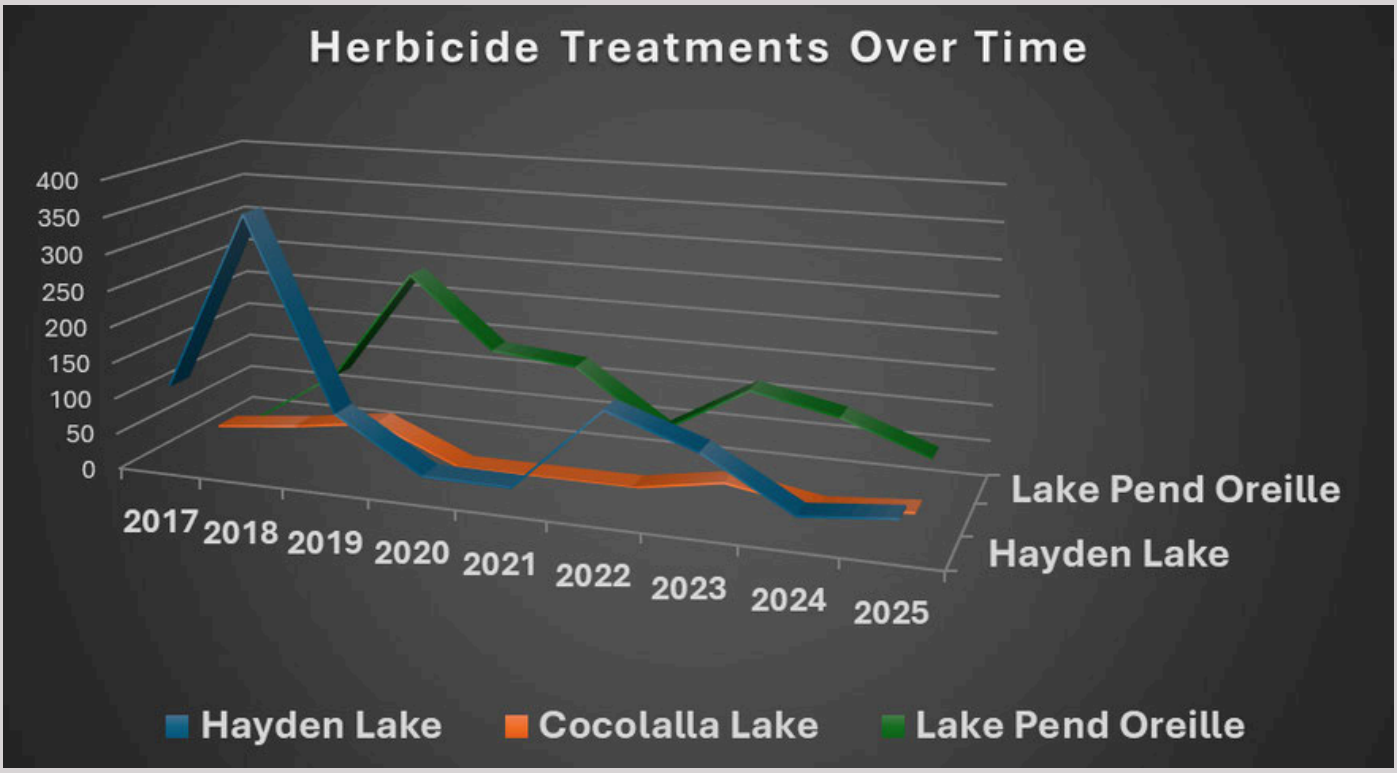
Waterboy	Species	Acres	Lbs. Removed	Hours
Blackfoot Reservoir	Flowering Rush	30.23	70	100
Cocolalla Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	3.03	40	50
Hayden Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	7.19	3965	100
Payette Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	5.99	2200	40
Pend Oreille Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	1.13	805	25
Priest Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	9.85	2440	55

Herbicide Applicator

During the 2025 season ISDA's contracted herbicide applicator, Clean Lakes Inc, conducted prescribed treatments on four waterbodies targeting Eurasian watermilfoil. A total of 157.96 acres were treated. All treatments for Eurasian watermilfoil in 2025 were completed using ProcellaCOR® herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 67690-79) following all labeled restrictions.

2025 Aquatic Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments

Waterboy	Species	Date	Acres
Bear Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	9/29/2025	59.5
Cocolalla Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	8/5/2025	9.9
Hayden Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	7/30/2025	44.44
Pend Oreille Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	8/25/2025	44.12

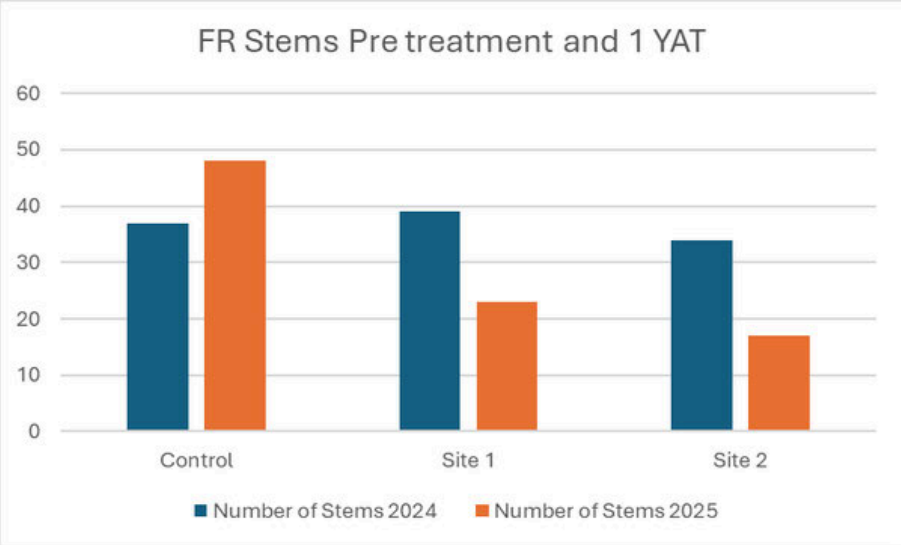


Flowering Rush UAV Treatment Review

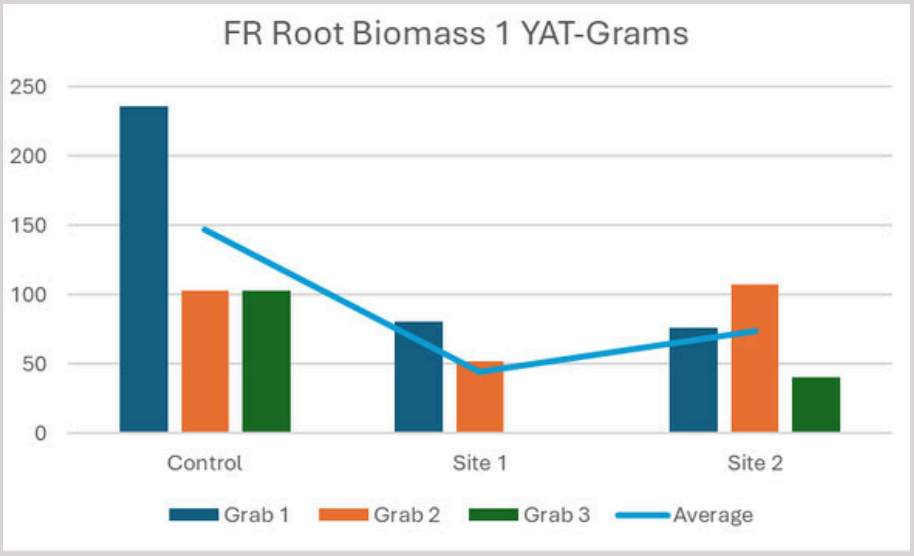
In 2024 ISDA tested the use of drone or Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), treatments on Flowering rush in Oden Bay of Lake Pend Oreille on two, eight acre areas to test both the effectiveness of UAV applications and the effectiveness of the active ingredient Imazamox (Clearcast© EPA Reg. No. 241-437-67690). The initial treatment took place on April 14, 2024. The treated areas were reviewed during the week of April 14, 2025, looking at both stem count and below ground root biomass.

Treatment Areas	2024	2025
Control	37	48
Site 1	39	23
Site 2	34	17

Initial stem counts were conducted pre-treatment and then again one year post treatment for both treatment areas and an untreated control site. All locations were based on a repeat analysis of a one quarter meter square area based on assigned location. Within those same areas, three- one quarter meter cubed soil samples were collected and sifted to weigh root biomass in grams. Although the root biomass was not conducted pre-treatment the results when compared to untreated controls was very interesting. Based on these results a total of ~30% of stems were reduced from treatments, where control sites increased by 30%. In root biomass in comparison there was a ~50% difference in the presence of viable root material. ISDA is incorporating this tool for additional treatments planned in 2026.



Sediment Extraction	Grab 1	Grab 2	Grab 3	Average
Control	236	103	103	147.3333
Site 1	81	52	0	44.33333
Site 2	76	107	40	74.33333



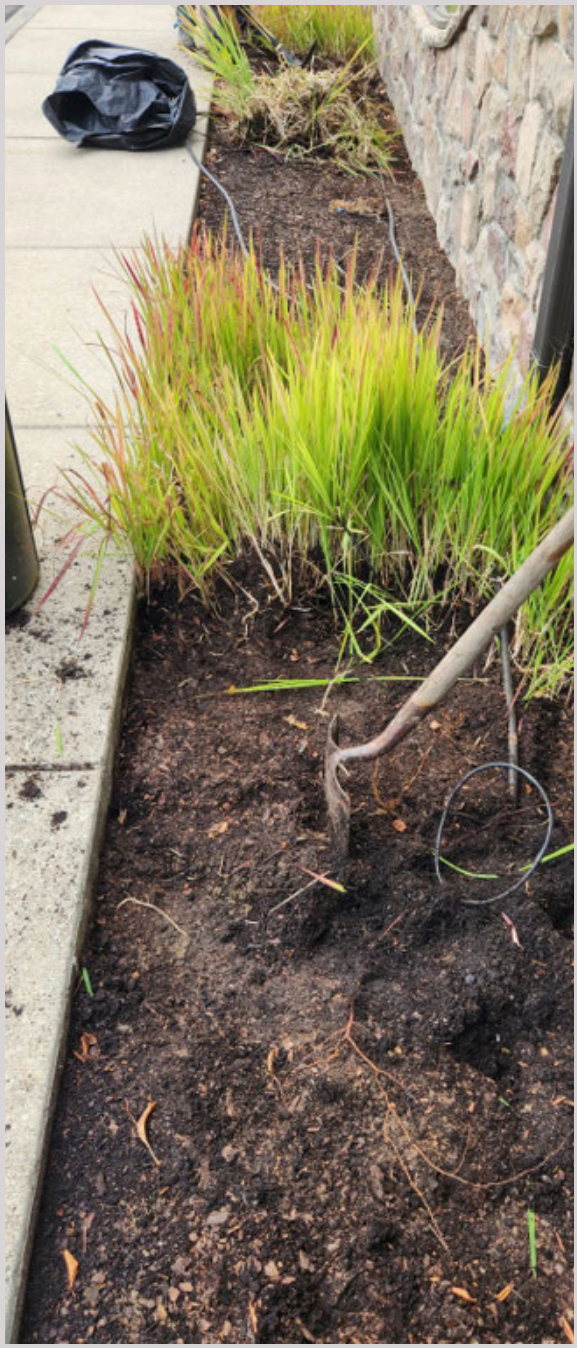
Terrestrial Noxious Weeds

Species of Concern

Cogon Grass

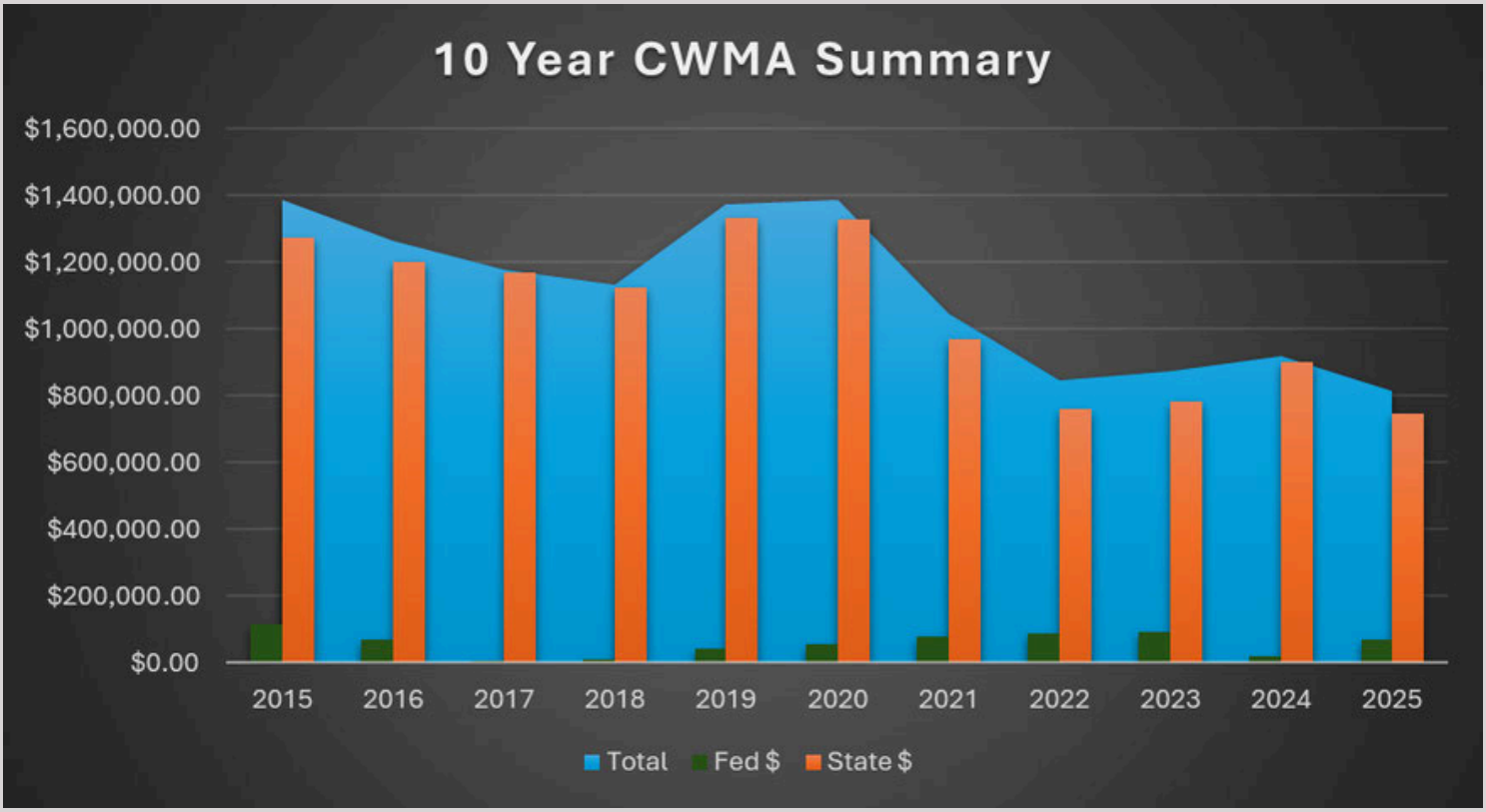
Cogon grass, a sub-cultivar of Japanese blood grass, is an early detection rapid response (EDRR) species previously thought to exist only in Ada County.

EDRR species are to be eradicated in the same growing season that they are found. On June 13, Cogon grass was discovered in isolated populations in Coeur d' Alene, Hayden, and Post Falls. ISDA staff collaborated with Kootenai County Noxious Weeds to eradicate the populations on September 29th.



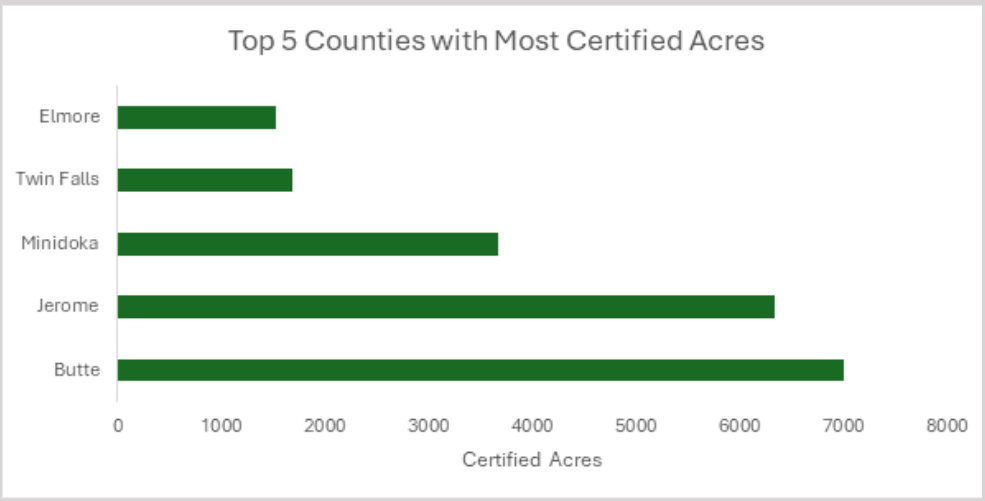
The ISDA awarded 15 Cooperative Weed management Areas (CWMA) during the 2025 Cost Share cycle. The state general fund appropriation covered $744,274.55 of awarded projects with the US Forest Service contributing $68,574.60. All projects resulted in direct targeted treatments or outreach efforts for state listed Noxious Weeds throughout Idaho.

Each project is reviewed by the State Noxious Weed Advisory Committee with recommendations for awards passed on to the Director. ISDA and the awarded CWMA's are grateful for the legislative and federal dollars that go towards helping the CWMA's to blur the landownership boundaries across their respective CWMAs to address the noxious weeds that are impacting them.



Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw

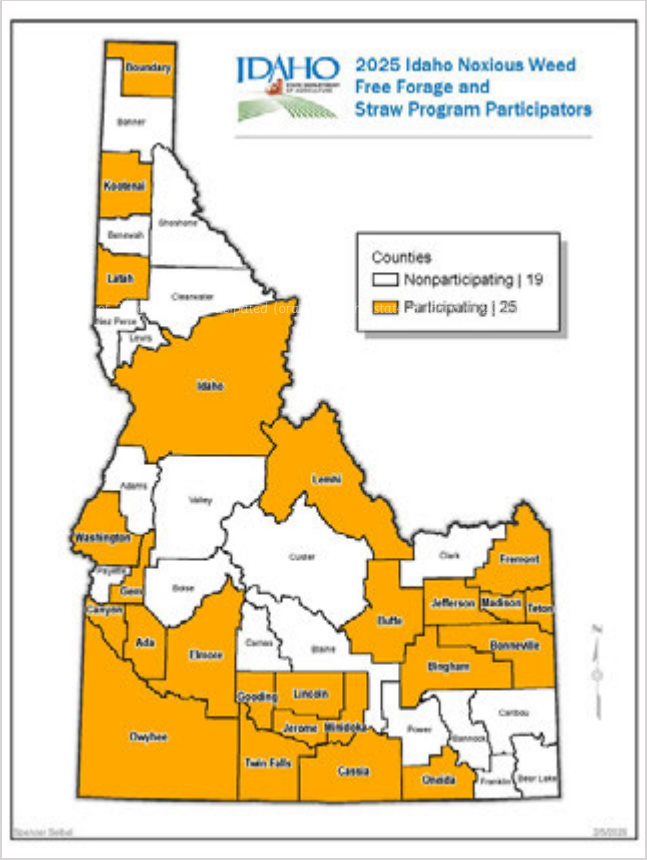
The purpose of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFFS) Certification Program is to limit the introduction and spread of noxious weeds through forage and straw onto Idaho United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and other Idaho lands. In addition, the NWFFS certification program allows for the transportation and sale of certified Idaho forage and straw products into and through states and other boundaries where restrictions are placed on such commodities. ISDA is a member of the North American Invasive Species Management Association (NAISMA) and has incorporated its NAISMA Standards for certifying noxious weed free products into Idaho Rule.

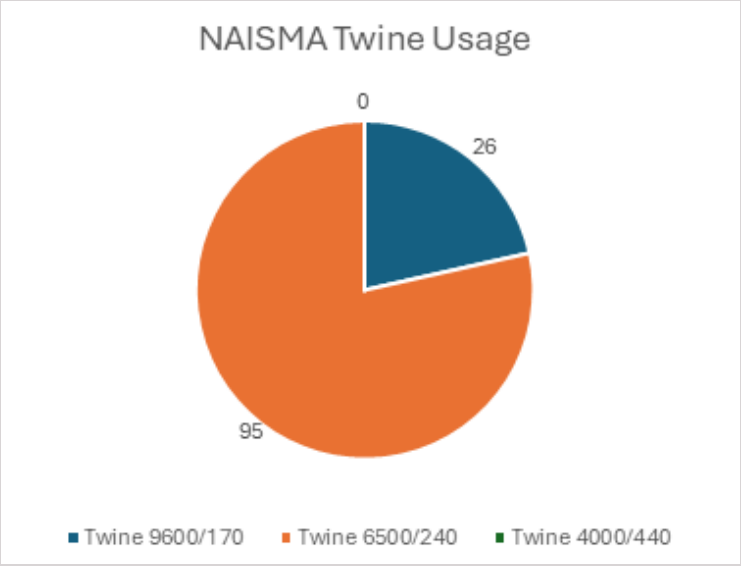


The top 5 counties with the most certified acres for the noxious weed free forage and straw program are as follows; #5 Elmore – 1,527 acres certified, #4 Twin Falls – 1,680 acres certified, #3 Minidoka – 3,677 acres certified, #2 Jerome – 6,335 acres certified, #1 Butte – 7,014 acres certified

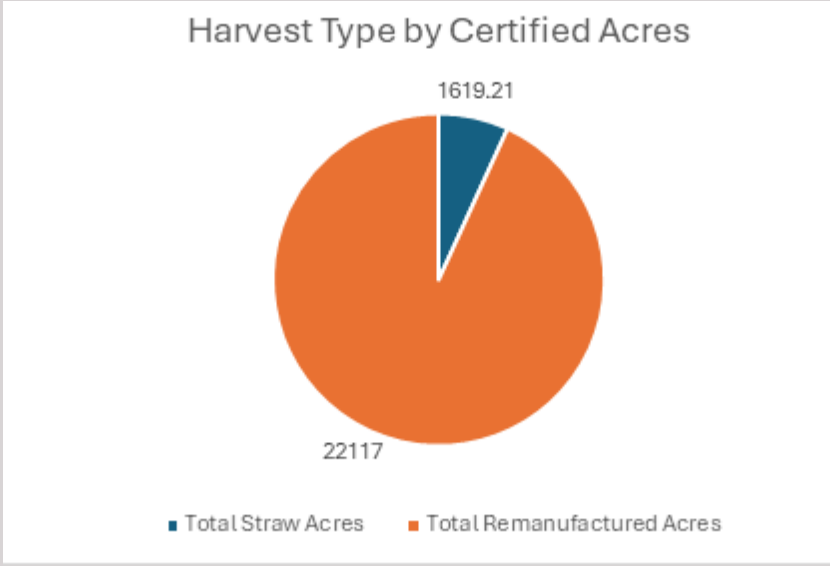
For the 2025 season, the Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFF&S) program produced a total of 24,429.21 certified acres of forage and straw. Compared to 2024, there was an increase of 11,478.39 certified acres in 2025 for weed free forage and straw production. For the 2025 season, it is estimated that ~51,899 tons of forage was produced. In 2025, there were a total of 24 counties participating in the NWFF&S program. This was a 7-county increase compared to the 2024 season, which only had 17 participating counties.

The top producers by certified acres in 2025 were Elmore County (1,527 certified acres), Twin Falls County (1,680 certified acres), Minidoka County (3,677 certified acres), Jerome County (6,335 certified acres), and Butte County (7,014 certified acres), respectively. For the 2026 season, the goal is to continue providing education to producers and inspectors with the intent to increase acreage production in forage and straw in Idaho as well as resume the NAISMA Federal Noxious Weed certification.

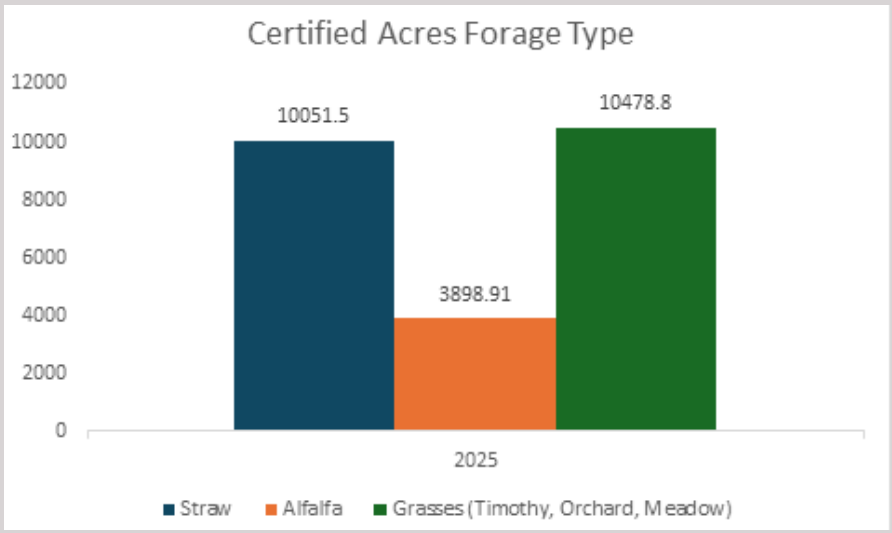




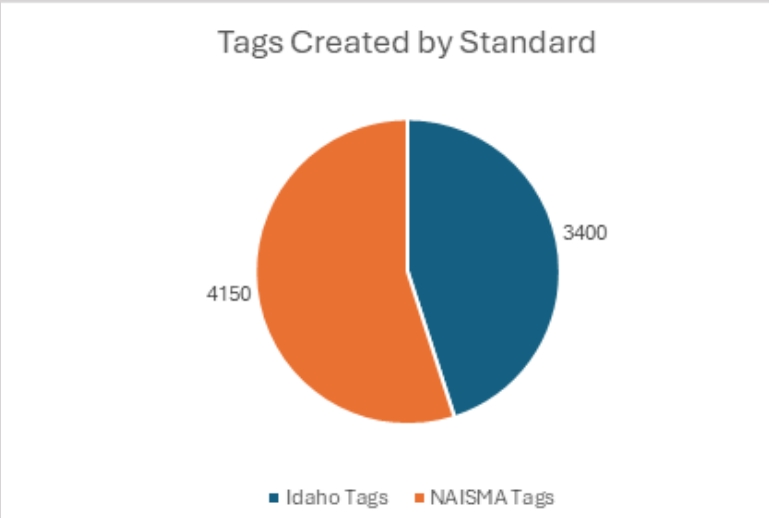
During the 2025 season, there was a total of 121 rolls of twine sold. There were 26 rolls (13 boxes) of 9600/170 twine sold. 95 rolls of 6500/240 twine were sold, but 0 rolls of 4000/440 twine were sold in 2025.



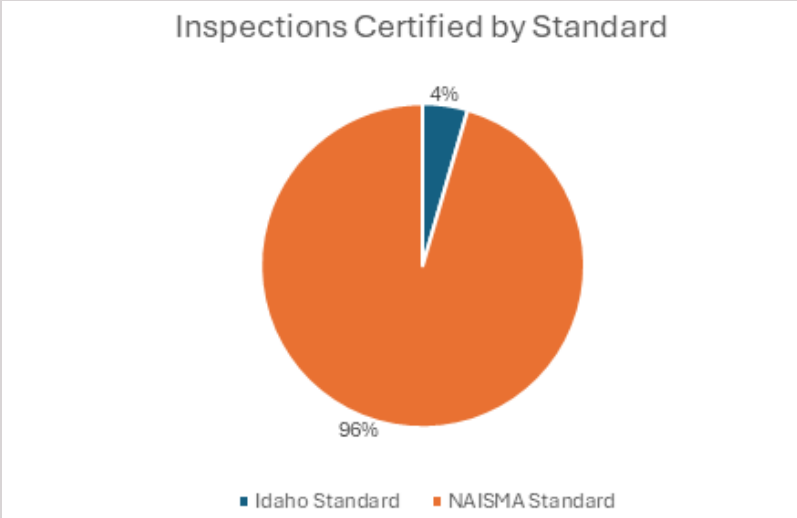
There was a total of 22,117 acres of remanufactured forage produced and a total of 1,619.21 acres of straw forage produced during the 2025 season.



A total of 10,051.5 certified acres was straw specific forage. 3,898.91 certified acres were specifically alfalfa forage. 10,478.8 certified acres were the total for grass forage which includes Timothy grass, Orchard grass, and Meadow grass.



There was a total of 4,150 NAISMA Standard Tags produced and 3,400 Idaho Standard Tags produced in 2025.



96% of all straw and forage harvest was NAISMA certified and only 4% of straw and forage was Idaho certified.

Background

The ISDA Range program provides support, coordination, and expertise to Idaho rangeland livestock producers and land and wildlife management agencies for planning and management of vegetation and other rangeland resources utilizing the best available science and best management practices. These services are provided per Idaho Code Title 22, Chapter 1, Section 22-103(23)

What We Do

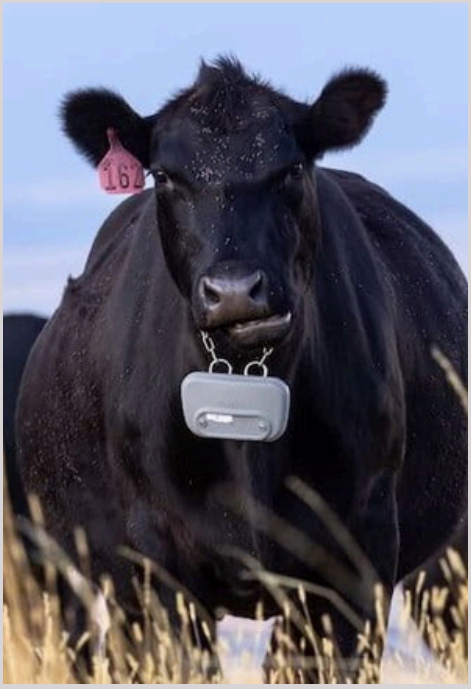
- Policy NEPA review - ISDA's Range Program provides support to the livestock industry by reviewing, commenting on, and providing interpretation on all relevant state and federal rangeland-related documents. Examples include Rangeland Health Assessments; Evaluations; Determinations; Environmental Assessments (EAs); Environmental Impact Statements (EISs); grazing decisions for permit renewals; trailing/crossing permit decisions; fire rehabilitation closure decisions; Resource Management Plans; as well as any proposal that impacts vegetation management or resources of value to the livestock industry. Reviews ensure that the best available scientific information and management practices are proposed and remain consistent with federal and state regulations.

- Rangeland Monitoring - The ISDA program allows for participation, coordination, and cooperation between ISDA, Land Management agencies, and grazing permittees in the collection and review of range monitoring data. This program provides a framework for monitoring data to be collected by permittees and used in grazing permit renewals. It also produces a standardized and scientifically valid monitoring protocol for Idaho.

- Outreach/ technical assistance/ expertise - Provide training and assistance to producers on public and private lands, as well as to land management agencies, for the planning and initial implementation of a monitoring program.

What is the Idaho Grazing Improvement Program:

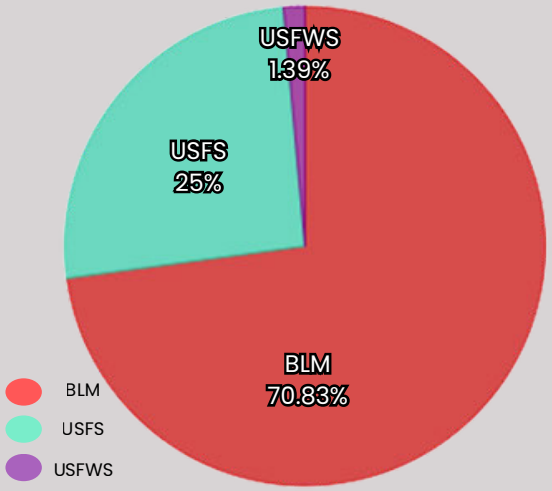
The Idaho Grazing Improvement Program (IGIP), established under the Idaho Rangeland Improvement Act (House Bill 468), operates within the Idaho State Department of Agriculture's Range Program as a cost-share grant initiative aimed at enhancing rangeland health, productivity, and management. IGIP serves as a centralized resource for funding opportunities, enabling collaborative efforts to implement projects on Federal, State, and private lands that benefit livestock operations, watersheds, and wildlife. Through technical assistance and funding support, ISDA Range Management Specialists work closely with grazing permittees to develop, apply for, and execute improvement projects such as water development, vegetation management, fencing, predator control, and grazing systems. By streamlining access to resources and guiding project implementation, IGIP ensures Idaho plays an active role in directing investment toward sustainable rangeland practices.



In 2025 the IGIP program received 16 project applications that ranged from virtual fence to water developments. In spring 2025, the IGIP program partnered with the Western Landowners Alliance (WLA) to carry out select range improvement projects across Idaho. With grant funding secured through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Big Game Migration Corridors program, the partnership is implementing virtual fencing and improving grazing management to restore wildfire-impacted big-game habitat and migration corridors, which are key areas identified for mule deer and elk by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Projects will enhance habitat connectivity, promote forage recovery, and support ranching operations, ensuring long-term conservation and resilience for over 600,000 acres of public and private lands affected by recent wildfires.

IGIP is working with livestock producers in identified regions to implement virtual fencing projects in spring 2026. In addition to the existing funding through the Big Game Migration grant, WLA has been working to secure additional dollars to fund a variety of IGIP applications in partnership with ISDA. The ISDA Range Program stands ready to implement funds from other private or federal sources.
Idaho Grazing Improvement Program

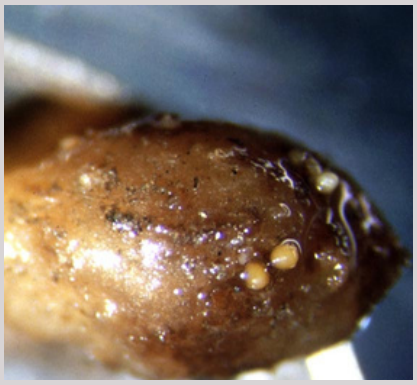
Policy:
70 individual NEPA projects that are directly rangeland related were received and reviewed by the range program in 2025. These areas included grazing permit renewals, energy development, vegetation treatments and conservation and land rules. These projects were seen at various levels of management from national to field office level.



Exotic Wood Boring Bark Beetle -USDA Survey

As part of USDA's 2025 National EWBB survey, a total of 12 Crossvane traps and 21 Lindgren Funnel traps in 9 counties at 17 different locations throughout Idaho were installed and monitored. The sites included city parks, Forest Service campgrounds, national forests, a Forest Service nursery, and a local nature center. In 2025, there were a variety of lure types used: Ips, Alpha-pinene, 6 combo, ethanol, monochamol and spruce blend.

The current years' samples were sent to Oregon Department of Agriculture Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program, which resulted in a total of 1,341 specimens of woodborer and weevils identified, of which consisted of 5 families, along with 25 specimens of non-woodboring or agriculturally significant groups. None of the specimens mentioned were of regulatory concern. There were two species of note for Idaho: Hylesinus aculeatus, a bark beetle of North America but a new state record for Idaho and Trichoferus campestris, an exotic fruit tree pest that has been reported in Utah since 2010. (Report provided by Josie Fitzwater, PPQO, USDA APHIS PPQ)



Pale Cyst Nematode- USDA Survey

Idaho's Pale Cyst Nematode Eradication Program:
Production Acres Surveyed: 1,023.38
Seed Acres Surveyed: 67
Number of Counties Surveyed: 3
2 Counties with Pale Cyst Nematode (PCN): 31 fields (3,420.10 acres total)
Report provided by Denise Olson, Director, PCN Program, USDA APHIS PPQ

All thirty-one known PCN infested fields are located within an 8.5-mile radius that spans portions of northern Bingham County and southern Bonneville County. PCN associated regulated land was reduced by 69.17 acres in 2025. One PCN-infested field (119.71 acres) has been deregulated by PPQ based on survey results in accordance with 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 301.86-3(d)(1) and criteria listed in the "Canada and United States Guidelines on Surveillance and Phytosanitary Actions for Potato Cyst Nematodes, Globodera rostochiensis, and Globodera pallida".

The current regulated area is 6,265.64 acres; of that total 3,420.1 acres are infested fields, and 2,845.53 acres are associated fields. Viability staining analyses of cysts from 29 infested fields show no detectable viability. Of these 29 fields, 25 have successfully completed the greenhouse bioassay phase of evaluating eradication progress, making them eligible to return to potato production with certain regulatory controls in place. The remaining fields have greenhouse bioassays in progress, with the results expected in 2026. Two infested fields are working through the fumigation treatment process and still show some level of viable PCN in soil samples.

In 2025, potatoes were planted on 1 PCN infested field (45.7 acres) that is eligible to return to PCN host crop production as part of the in-field bioassay test, the final test that must be passed to declare PCN eradication and deregulate an infested field. This was the first crop for this field since before PCN was detected on those fields. The results for the in-field bioassay survey will be available in 2026
PCN Eradication Treatments: The soil fumigant Telone II (1,3-dichloropropene) was applied to 142.8 acres (1 field) in 2025. Soil samples were collected from this field following treatment to determine treatment efficacy. Viable PCN was detected after the Telone treatment. This field will receive a Telone treatment in 2026 and monitored for PCN viability.

Outreach: Stakeholder updates (Quarterly Reports) were published to the USDA APHIS PCN website in April and July 2025. The 2025 third and fourth quarter reports will be completed in January 2026.
Sampling Information: To date, the PCN Program has collected 543,120 soil samples in Idaho (from outside of the 31 known infested fields) to ensure Idaho's freedom from PCN. A total of 210,811 samples have been collected from the eradication fields since 2006 to monitor eradication progress and to provide cysts to research institutions for PCN research.

To date, the PCN laboratory in Idaho Falls has screened 691,529 soil samples collected in Idaho, and 122,764 samples from other potato producing states. An additional 63,862 samples collected in Idaho were screened at the Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory and the University of Idaho Parma laboratory between 2006 and 2009. There have been no pale cyst nematode detections in the U.S. outside of southeast Idaho. Since program inception in 2006, the PCN Program has analyzed the viability of 1,130 cyst samples collected from infested fields before and after eradication treatments.

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