



Early Detection and Prevention of Invasive Species via Travel and Tourism



An invasive species is a non-native being that could cause harm to our economy, ecology, or human health. When traveling, all people can take a role in the early detection and reporting before species are established. We recommend using the EDDMAPS.ORG database to report invasive species. Search “Wisconsin First Detector Network” online for more info.

Here are three early detection insects to report while traveling

spotted lantern fly



Adults are pink with black spots on their wings, while young are black to red with white spots. They feed on hardwoods and especially invasive tree-of-heaven.

elm zigzag sawfly



Named after the distinctive meandering elm leaf damage, larvae are pale green with a dark line on their head and dark T-shaped markings above pairs of legs.

box tree moth



These caterpillar have hairy, lime green bodies with black stripes, white spots, and shiny black heads. They feed exclusively on the leaves of boxwood plants.

find out more online:

Scan this code with your phone to visit a resource page that goes more in depth for identification, how to make a report, and emerging threats to Wisconsin on the web at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn>



You can take an active role by cleaning your vehicle and gear!

Invasive species can hitchhike on your car, as well as on the treads of your footwear, gear, and firewood. Inspect and clean your belongings before you leave for your trip and after enjoying your time outdoors. There are resources to help, so check playcleango.org to learn what you can do.

