Pest Surveillance and the Detection of Exotic Pests In the United States

Vigilancia de Plagas y Detección de Plagas Exóticas en los Estados Unidos

La Surveillance et la Detection des Maladies et Ravageurs Exotiques aux Etats Unis

Offshore Preclearance

↓

Port Inspections

↓

Domestic Surveys

Pest Surveillance

Keep our own country's agriculture and environment safe

Satisfy other countries that our agricultural commodities are safe

Pest Surveillance

- Our Pest Surveillance Program supports APHIS' goal of safeguarding U.S. agricultural and environmental resources by ensuring that new introductions of harmful plant pests and diseases are detected as soon as possible, before they have a chance to cause significant damage.

- A strong domestic agricultural pest detection system is an essential element, and provides a continuum of checks from offshore preclearance programs, domestic port inspections, and surveys in rural and urban sites across the United States.

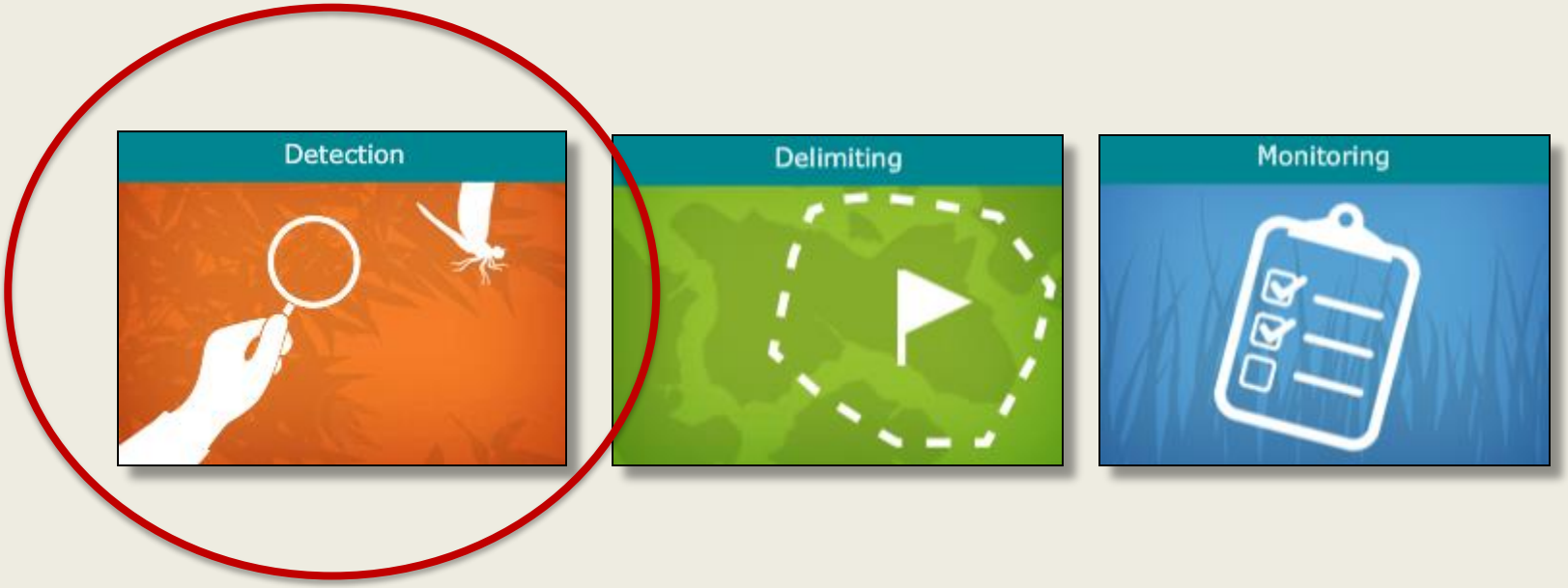
ISPM 6: Guidance for Surveillance (1997)

- There are two major types of surveillance systems:
- **General Surveillance**
  - Involves gathering any current information about the pest you are monitoring from as many accurate and reliable sources as possible.
- **Specific Surveys**
  - Specific surveys are procedures by which NPPOs obtain information on pests of concern on specific sites in an area over a defined period of time
- The verified information acquired may be used to determine the presence or distribution of pests in an area, or on a host or commodity, or their absence from an area (in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas)

Pest Surveillance – Specific Surveys

There are three general types of surveys:

Detection, Delimiting, and Monitoring



PPQ Pest Surveillance Programs - Domestic

- Established Domestic Programs
  - *Emerald Ash Borer*
  - *Asian Longhorned Beetle*
  - *Citrus Pests and Pathogens*
  - *Pale Cyst Nematode*
  - *Fruit Flies*

- Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)
  - *Exotic Pest Detection*

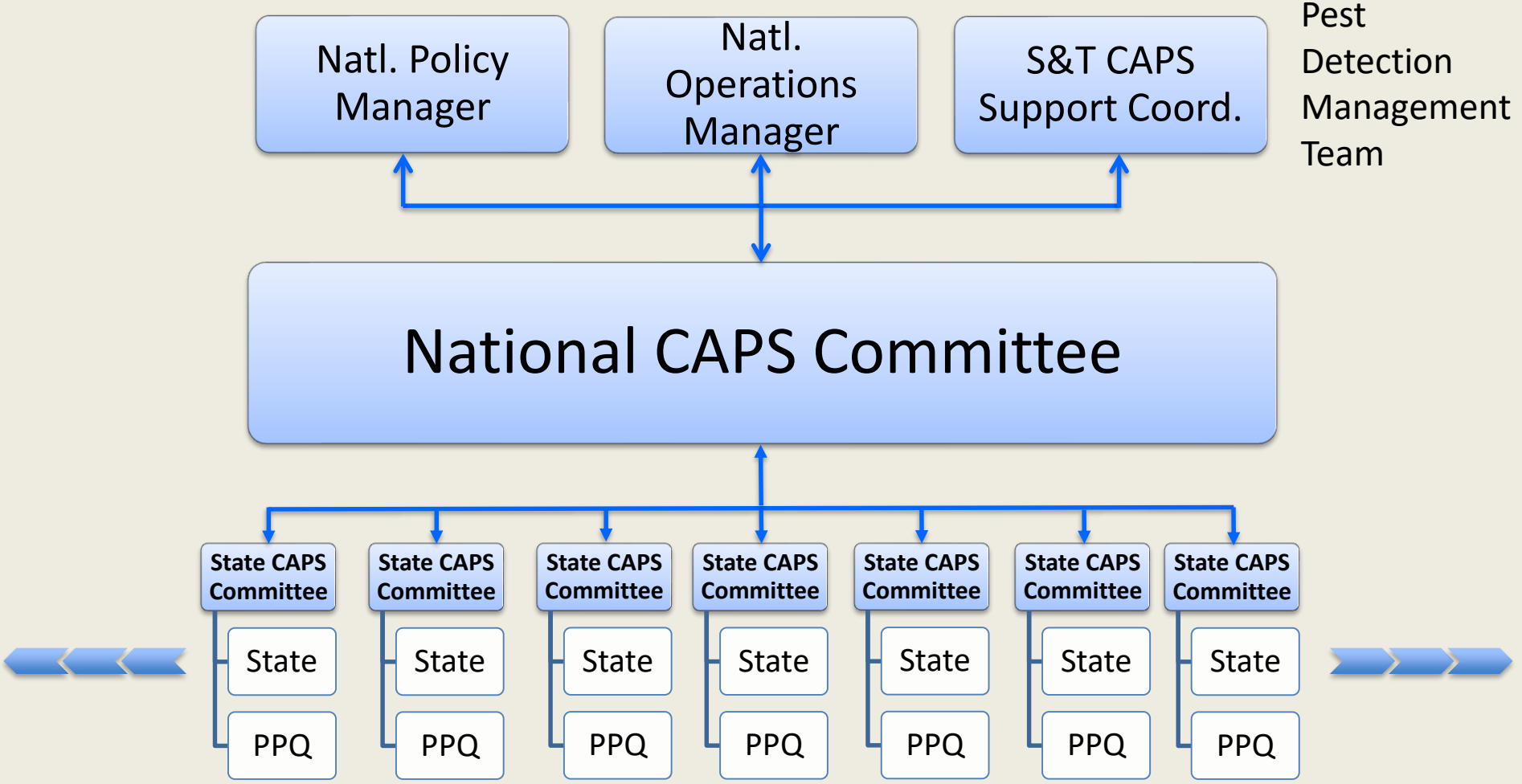
Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)

- The Program uses a multi-pronged strategy:
  - A structured, transparent assessment process to identify pest threats,
  - Development of scientifically sound pest diagnostics and survey protocols,
  - Providing survey materials (traps, lures, etc.),
  - Conducting the actual pest surveys,
  - Timely reporting of pest survey results,
  - Ensuring that the data collected is valid, of high quality, and verifiable, and
  - Notification of significant pest detections through established protocols.

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)

- Conduct science-based national and state surveys
- Target specific exotic plant pests identified as threats to U.S. agriculture and/or the environment
  - Pests ⇒ Insects, Plant Pathogens, Mollusks, and Weeds
- Surveys accomplished through a network of cooperators
  - State departments of agriculture / natural resources
  - Universities
  - Other cooperators
  - PPQ state offices

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)



Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program

- Focus on the early detection of exotic plant pests
  - ✓ Pests not yet present in the U.S. or of a very limited distribution, and
  - ✓ Likely to have a high impact if established in terms of environmental or economic consequences

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program

- Focus on exotic pests
  - ✓ Not native, widely distributed or established
  - ✓ Not PPQ Program pests

➢ First line of defense against the domestic establishment of harmful plant pests, pathogens, and weeds

Surveys

- The emphasis is on multi-pest surveys
  - ✓ The survey must concentrate on multiple, high priority pests for efficiency and economy of survey
  - ✓ The survey must include pests from the CAPS Priority Pest List
  - ✓ Pests of importance to a State not on the Priority Pest List, but in common with the other pests, may be included

Pest Surveillance

- **Conduct surveys for pests and pathogens that should not be present, and we hope we do not find!**

- **Negative data is very important!**
  - Saves the cost of eradication or management
  - Potential to facilitate trade and the designation of pest-free areas, and
  - Supports official control programs

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

http://caps.ceris.purdue.edu

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey

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CAPS Resource and Collaboration Site

The Pest Detection program supports APHIS' goal of safeguarding U.S. agricultural and environmental resources by ensuring that new introductions of harmful plant pests and diseases are detected as soon as possible, before they have a chance to cause significant damage. A strong domestic agricultural pest detection system is an essential element in providing a continuum of checks from offshore preclearance programs, domestic port inspections, and surveys in rural and urban sites across the United States.... Read more

CAPS Recognition

Individuals receive recognition from their peers and the CAPS community for being continually engaged in the CAPS Program at a high level, and for their contributions and outstanding efforts in support of the CAPS Program in their states. The CAPS Recognition pages showcase the individuals and their achievements:
2017 2016 2015 2014 2010

Welcome

Ekaterina Nikolaeva
enikolaeva@pa.gov
CAPS Coordinator
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Katya Nikolaeva is Pennsylvania CAPS Coordinator with Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Katya received her PhD in Cell Biology from Moscow State University. In 2004, she came to PDA Plant Health Division as a PSU Postdoc to support department with development and deployment of modern diagnostic tools and to conduct state and national surveys for high-risk plant pathogens. Three years ago, she joined PDA Plant Health Division and now is serving as Plant Inspection Program Specialist and Molecular Plant Pathologist. Katya loves to travel inside the US and internationally. At home, she enjoys decorating, organic gardening, and canning food.

Tom Gere
tom.gere@state.sd.us
State Plant Regulatory Officer
South Dakota

Tom Gere has been with the SD Department of Agriculture for 13 years and is the Assistant Director of Division of Agricultural Services. He previously held the position of Agronomy Services Manager for the Feed, Fertilizer, Pesticide and Recycling programs within the department. He is currently a Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) and has a position on the SD CCA Board of Directors. He has been married for 18 years and has two sons, ages 16 and 13. He enjoys hunting, fishing, and golfing.

Tiffany Pahs
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State Survey Coordinator
Washington

CAPS Partner Login

Enter your Username and Password

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Password:

LOGIN

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USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

http://caps.ceris.purdue.edu/pest-surveillance-guidelines/2017

National Pest Surveillance Guidelines - 2017

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Priority Pest List - Commodity

Priority Pest List - Economic and Environmental

Additional Pests of Concern List

Priority Pest Lists (Combined Excel File)

Pest Assessment and Prioritization Process

Objective Prioritization of Exotic Pests (OPEP model) (Excel File)

Introduction to Host Matrix

Host Matrix (Excel File)

Summary of Pest List Changes

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Infrastructure Work Plan Template

Survey Work Plan Template

Example of a Combined Survey Work Plan

Detailed Survey Financial Plan Example

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Survey Report Template

⊟ Identification and Diagnostics

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Plant Pathogen Log Survey Samples

Phytoplasma Sample Submission

⊟ Survey Information

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Survey Summary Form

Examples of Bundled Surveys

⊟ Data Management

Data Management Guidance

Data Entry Guides for Selected Taxonomic Groups

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)
2017 National Pest Surveillance Guidelines
April 22, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide pest surveillance direction for the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program. These guidelines are for State Departments of Agriculture, state Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) personnel, tribal governments, and collaborators that conduct pest surveillance activities with Pest Detection (and Farm Bill Goal 1Survey - National Priority Surveys) funding. These guidelines and the referenced resources provide general and specific direction on Program processes and how pest surveillance activities should be conducted. Questions concerning current or yearly survey activities may be obtained from the National Survey Coordinator in Policy Management, National Operations Manager for Pest Detection, or members of the National CAPS Committee (NCC).

MISSION

The mission of the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) program is to provide a survey profile of exotic plant pests in the United States deemed to be of regulatory significance to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), State Departments of Agriculture, tribal governments, and other cooperators through early detection and surveillance activities by:

- Confirming the presence or absence of environmentally and/or economically harmful plant pests that impact agriculture, the environment, or our natural resources and that have potential to be of phytosanitary significance; and
- Establishing and maintaining a comprehensive network of cooperators and stakeholders to facilitate our mission and to safeguard our American plant resources.

The CAPS program strives to conform to the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) as adopted by The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The IPPC is an international plant health agreement, established in 1952, that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The United States is a signatory to The Convention.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW & ORGANIZATION

Central to the success of the CAPS program is clarity about the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in cooperative surveys. This includes surveys conducted by PPQ and state cooperators funded through the Pest Detection line item (and Farm Bill Goal 1 Survey). While the focus of these survey guidelines is primarily directed to PPQ state offices and state cooperators, it also extends to universities, tribal governments, and,

National Pest Surveillance Guidelines

- Updated Annually with Timelines
- Program Structure & Organization
  - Roles & Responsibilities
- Priority Surveys
- Priority Pest List
- Administrative
  - State Funding
  - Work Plans & Cooperative Agreements
- Data Management
- Negative Data

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

http://caps.ceris.purdue.edu/pest-surveillance-guidelines/2017

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Pest Assessment Process

Pests are suggested by CAPS community and other sources.

↓

Pests are run through Pre-assessment Form.

→ Pest is not a candidate for Prioritized Pest List. → Completed pre-assessment form is archived. Pest may be re-submitted in the future if more information becomes available.

↓

Pest is a candidate for Prioritized Pest List. Pest is run through OPEP model.

→ Low impact pests are not added to the final Prioritized Pest List list.

↓

High and Moderate Impact Pests.

↓

Pests are run through Post-assessment Form (evaluate Survey and ID methods / capacity).

→ Pests that do not pass the Post-assessment are put on a research list for methods development / improvement or ID capacity improvement.

↓

Pests that make it through the Post-assessment will be on the Priority Pest List.

Priority Pest List

- **Commodity and Taxon-Based Surveys**

Commodity		Taxon
Corn	Pine	Asian Defoliators
Cotton	Small Grains	Cyst Nematodes
Grape	Solanaceous	Exotic Wood Borer & Bark Beetles
Oak	Stone Fruit	Mollusks
Palm	Soybean	
Tropical Hosts		

- **Economic & Environmental Pests**
  - High Impact Pests from the OPEP Prioritization Model

Solanaceous Hosts

Scientific Name	Common Name	Eco. & Environ.*
Autographa gamma	Silver-Y moth	No
'Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense' 16SrXII-B	Australian grapevine yellows	Yes
Chrysodeixis chalcites	Golden twin spot moth	No
Globodera pallida	Pale cyst nematode	No
Globodera rostochiensis	Golden nematode	No
Helicoverpa armigera	Old world bollworm	Yes
Meloidogyne fallax	False Columbia root-knot nematode	No
Meloidogyne minor	Root-knot nematode	No
Neoleucinodes elegantalis	Tomato fruit borer	Yes
Ralstonia solanacearum race 3 biovar 2	Bacterial wilt	Yes
Spodoptera littoralis	Egyptian cottonworm	No
Spodoptera litura	Cotton cutworm	Yes
Synchytrium endobioticum	Potato wart	No
Tecia solanivora	Guatemalan potato moth	Yes
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	False codling moth	Yes
Tospovirus Groundnut bud necrosis virus	Groundnut bud necrosis (GBNV)	Yes
Tuta absoluta	Tomato leafminer	Yes

*Eco. & Environ. denotes that the pest is on the 2018 Pests of Economic and Environmental Importance Prioritized Pest List.

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Survey Manuals

The purpose of the these surveys is to detect new infestations of target species at low population levels. Their references provide standardized guidelines for conducting detection surveys in the United States and its territories. Each consists of an Introduction document and individual pest datasheets. The Introduction contains information on the background of the survey, survey planning, trapping, and sample submission. The individual pest datasheets are posted as free-standing documents.

For the most up-to-date methods for survey and identification, see the Approved Methods. The information in the Approved Methods site will always supersede any survey and identification/ diagnostic information found in any other CAPS document (i.e., Commodity-based Survey References and Guidelines, CPHST Pest Datasheets, etc.). Manuals are updated only on a periodic basis and may not contain updates that occur outside of a review period.

Asian Defoliator	2018 2017 2016
Corn	2018 2017 2016
Cotton	2018 2017 2016
Cyst Nematode	2018 2017 2016
Exotic Wood Borer / Bark Beetle	2018 2017 2016
Grape	2018 2017 2016
Mollusk	2018 2017 2016
Oak	2018 2017 2016
Palm	2018 2017 2016
Pine	2018 2017 2016
Small Grains	2018 2017 2016
Solanaceous Hosts	2018 2017 2016
Soybean	2018 2017 2016
Stone Fruit	2018 2017 2016
Tropical Hosts	2018 2017 2016

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Solanaceous Hosts Survey Reference - 2017

The purpose of the Solanaceous Hosts Survey is to detect new infestations of targeted solanaceous hosts pest species at low population levels. Solanaceous hosts include eggplant, pepper, potato, tobacco, and tomato. The Solanaceous Hosts Survey Reference provides standardized guidelines for conducting a Solanaceous Hosts detection survey in the United States and its territories.

The Solanaceous Hosts Survey Reference consists of an Introduction and individual pest datasheets. The Introduction contains information on the background of the survey, survey planning, trapping, and sample submission. The individual pest datasheets are posted as free-standing documents (below).

Autographa gamma
Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense 16SrXII-B
Chrysodeixis chalcites
Globodera pallida
Globodera rostochiensis
Helicoverpa armigera
Meloidogyne fallax
Meloidogyne minor
Neoleucinodes elegantalis
Ralstonia solanacearum race 3 biovar 2
Spodoptera littoralis
Spodoptera litura
Synchytrium endobioticum
Tecia solanivora
Thaumatotibia leucotreta
Tospovirus Groundnut Bud Necrosis Virus
Tuta absoluta

Back to manuals

Autographa gamma

Scientific Name
Autographa gamma L., 1758

Synonyms:
Plusia gamma var. *gammina* Staudinger

Previous older combinations:
Phytometra gamma L.,
Plusia gamma L.

Common Name
Silver Y moth, beet worm, gamma owlet

Figure 1. *Autographa gamma* adult (Julieta Brambila, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Bugwood.org).

Type of Pest
Moth

Taxonomic Position
Class: Insecta, **Order:** Lepidoptera, **Family:** Noctuidae

Reason for Inclusion in Manual
CAPS Target: AHP Prioritized Pest List - 2006 through 2009

Pest Description
Eggs: Eggs are semi-spherical and 0.57 mm (< $^{1}/_{32}$ in) in diameter. They are strongly and irregularly ribbed with 28 or 29 ribs (Paulian et al., 1975; Carter, 1984). Eggs are initially yellowish-white, but as they age, they turn yellowish-orange and later brown. They are laid singly or in small groups on the underside of leaves (Hill, 1987).


Figure 2. Eggs of *Autographa gamma* (Jurgen Rodeland, http://www.rodeland.de/fotos/lepidoptera/autographa_gamma.htm).

Larvae: The larvae are "semiloopers" with only three pairs of prolegs: two pairs of abdominal prolegs and one pair of anal prolegs (abdominal segments 5, 6, and 10) (Fig. 3) (Carter, 1984; Hill, 1987; INRA/HYPP Zoology, 2011). The caterpillar ranges from bright green to dark olive green. There is a dark green dorsal line edged

Negative Data – CAPS Policy Definition

- Valid Negative data
  - Basis for the program and a guiding principle
- Active activity; Not a passive activity
  - Absence of a positive does not necessarily mean negative
- To have valid negative data, one must
  - ✓ Target a specific pest
  - ✓ Conduct surveys using specific Approved Methods
  - ✓ Examination of the sample by a qualified identifier

➢ If the target pest is not present in a sample after examination by an identifier and the method used will capture or detect that pest, then that sample is negative for the specific pest at that point in time.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

http://caps.ceris.purdue.edu/approved_methods

Approved Methods for Pest Surveillance

2017 Approved Methods

The survey methodology presented here lists the most up-to-date, Approved Methods for survey and identification/diagnostics of 2017 CAPS target pests from the Priority Pest List, consisting of 1) Commodity and Taxonomic Survey Pests and 2) Pests of Economic and Environmental Importance. The information in this table supersedes any survey and identification/diagnostic information found in any other CAPS document (Commodity- or Taxon-based Survey References and Guidelines, datasheets, etc.). All other CAPS documents will eventually be revised to include the information contained in this table; however, this table should always be the authoritative source for the most up-to-date, Approved Methods for Pest Surveillance.

IMPORTANT: Read this first before using the table! Click here for more information.

Looking for the other lists? Click: 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011.

Scientific Name: **Lists:** "any" **Survey:** "any" **ID/Diagnostic:** "any"

Search | Reset Report | Download Results

Displaying 167 records. Results per page: 25

OPTIONS	Scientific Name	Common Name	Lists	Survey	ID/Diagnostic	Version
info	*Acoxophyes orana*	Summer Fruit Tortrix Moth	Stone Fruit	Trap	Morphological	2010-08-18
info	*Aeolesthes sarta*	City Longhorned Beetle	Oak	Visual	Morphological	2010-08-18
info	*Agrilus auroguttatus*	Goldspotted Oak Borer	EWB/BB	Trap/Visual	Morphological	2014-11-05
info	*Agrilus biguttatus*	Oak Splendour Beetle	Economic and Environmental EWB/BB Oak	Other/Visual	Morphological	2014-11-05
info	*Agrilus planipennis*	Emerald Ash Borer	EWB/BB	Trap/Visual	Morphological	2014-11-05
info	*Alectra vogelii*	Yellow Witchweed	Soybean	Visual	Morphological	2015-04-24
info	*Anguina tritici*	Wheat seed gall nematode	Economic and Environmental Small Grains	Visual	Molecular	2016-04-22
info	*Anoplophora chinensis*	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	EWB/BB	Visual	Morphological	2010-08-18
info	*Anoplophora glabripennis*	Asian Longhorned Beetle	EWB/BB	Visual	Morphological	2010-08-18
info	*Anthomonus grandis*	Boll weevil	Cotton	Trap	Morphological	2011-12-09
info	*Archips xylosteanus*	Variegated Golden Tortrix	Oak	Trap	Morphological	2010-08-18
info	*Argyresthia pruniella*	Cherry Blossom Moth	Stone Fruit	Trap	Morphological	2014-06-09
info	*Aspidiotus rigidus*	False Coconut Scale	Palm	Visual	Morphological	2015-04-08
info	*Autographa gamma*	Silver Y Moth	Corn Cotton Grape Small Grains Solanaceous Soybean	Trap	Morphological	2014-03-11

Summer Fruit Tortrix Moth - *Adoxophyes orana*

Version: 08/18/2010

Effective: August 18, 2010 - September 29, 2014

Resources: Global Pest & Disease Database

Taxonomic Position: Lepidoptera : Tortricidae

Pest Type: Insects

Pest Code (NAPIS): ITBUETA

This pest is a member of the following lists:

List	2015	2016	2017
Grape	reference		
Oak	guidelines reference	guidelines reference	
Soybean	guidelines reference		
Stone Fruit	guidelines reference	guidelines reference	guidelines reference

This datasheet represents an Approved Method for: 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Human and Animal Pathogens Transmitted:

Not known to transmit any human or animal pathogens.

Plant Pathogens and Organisms Vectored:

Not known to vector any pathogens or other associated organisms but damage may lead to invasion by secondary pests.

Survey

Approved Method(s):

Method	Product Name / Instructions	NAPIS Survey Method
Trap	108 - Paper Delta Trap, 2 sticky sides, Brown	00002 - Trap;Delta Pheromone (Paper)
Trap	110 - Paper Delta Trap, 2 sticky sides, Green	00002 - Trap;Delta Pheromone (Paper)
Trap	109 - Paper Delta Trap, 2 sticky sides, Orange	00002 - Trap;Delta Pheromone (Paper)

Trap Spacing: When trapping for more than one species of moth, separate traps for different moth species by at least 20 meters (65 feet).

Method Notes:

Trap should be used with ends open. Trap color is up to the State and does not affect trap efficacy.

Approved Lure(s):

Option	Product Name	Dispenser	Effectiveness	Compound(s)
1	*Adoxophyes orana* Lure	rubber septum	84 days	Z9-14Ac Z11-14Ac Z9-14OH Z11-14OH

Survey Supply and Procurement Program (SSPP)

- Coordinates Bulk Purchasing: Increased Savings & Quality
  - FY 2013 – FY 2017 Savings of over $1,200,000
  - 1,900 m² Warehouse – 50% Fully Temperature Controlled
  - $2 Million in Survey Supplies Stored
  - 500 Orders Filled annually
- Organization & Delivery of Survey Supplies
- Inventory Maintained and Forecasted
- Speeds Survey Response Time





CAPS Information Services - CAPSIS

- Cooperative Agreement with Purdue University
- Provides an efficient and supportive decision-support environment for the CAPS Program in the form of enhanced information services
- State owned, restricted access, role-based
- Includes:
  - CAPS Resource & Collaboration web site
  - Survey Summary Form
  - National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS)
  - Accountability Reports
  - Pest Tracker public web site
  - Associated processes, work flows, and integration

National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS)

- The purpose of NAPIS is to provide a repository for survey results, and to provide information about survey activities and the incidence and spread of pests.
- The only national repository for historical survey data
- ➢ Rules for validating negative data entry were developed and instituted to enforce standard survey methodology for negative data
- ➢ Negative data validation rules in NAPIS check for the correctness of the data, not just that a required field contains a proper value

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

http://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/

Pest Tracker
Exotic Pest Reporting

Search Pests / States:

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HELP STOP EXOTIC PESTS

REPORT EXOTIC PESTS

Stopping exotic invaders is a community effort.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS BIG BUG?

The Asian Longhorned Beetle poses a serious threat to forests of the northeast and maple syrup production. Infestations in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey are under eradication by USDA APHIS. This is just one of many forest pests that are moved to un-infested forests by humans moving firewood. Help to protect our forests: don't move firewood!

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

PEST WATCH

Oak Splendour Beetle - *Agrilus biguttatus*

This pest presents a significant threat to food or forest plants. Click the photo to learn more about this exotic pest.

CAPS SURVEYS

The Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) program is sponsored by the Plant Protection and Quarantine division of USDA Animal and Plant Inspection Services. Surveys to detect and prevent the spread of this pest are being supported in the higlighted states.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | USDA | PEST DETECTION | NPB national plant board | CERIS

Pest Tracker
Exotic Pest Reporting

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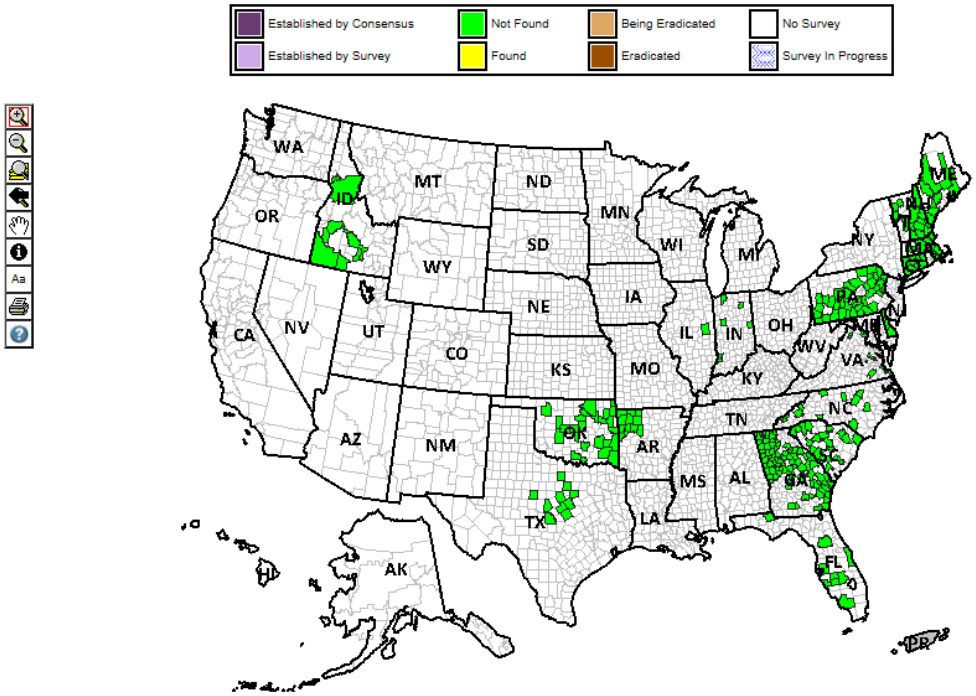
Map views: 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009

view summarized survey results for this map
pest page

Survey Status of Oak splendour beetle - *Agrilus biguttatus*
2016



Survey profile – not a distribution profile

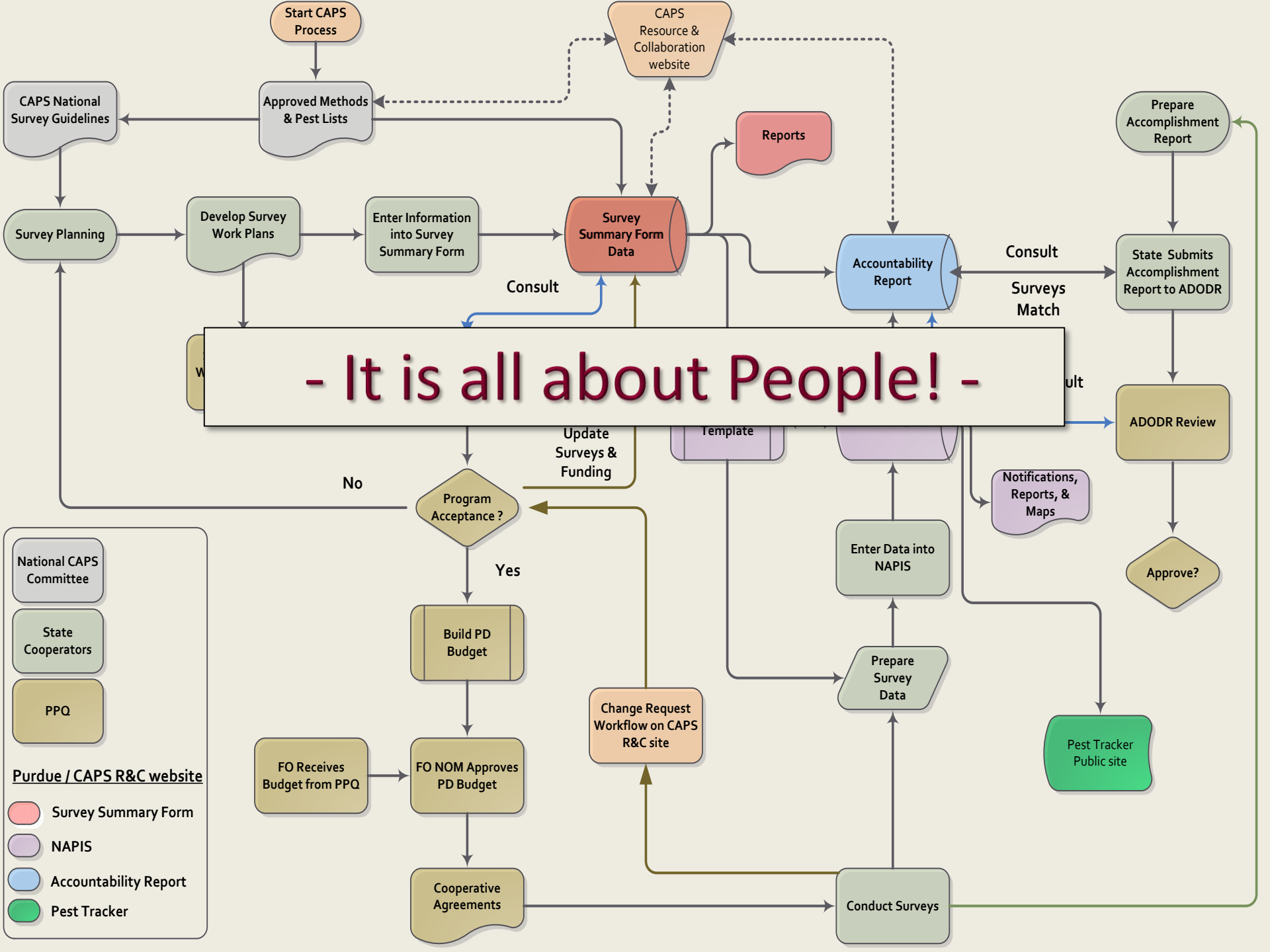
APHIS CAPS

This map only represents pest survey data submitted to the NAPIS database by participating states in the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) program with USDA, APHIS, PPQ.
Data is based on survey observation by calendar year.
CERIS does not certify the accuracy or completeness of this map.
"Survey in Progress" does not imply that all counties are expected to report.

CERIS

CAPS Measures & Metrics - 2017

Participation	50 States, PR, USVI, Guam
# Surveys	280
Avg # Surveys / State	5 - 6
# Unique Pests	275
Avg # Pests / State	24
# Priority Pests	129 (97% of all Priority Pests)
# Non-Priority Pests	146


Start CAPS Process
CAPS Resource & Collaboration website
CAPS National Survey Guidelines
Approved Methods & Pest Lists
Reports
Prepare Accomplishment Report
Survey Planning
Develop Survey Work Plans
Enter Information into Survey Summary Form
Survey Summary Form Data
Accountability Report
Consult
Surveys Match
State Submits Accomplishment Report to ADODR
Consult
- It is all about People! -
Update Surveys & Funding
Template
ADODR Review
No
Program Acceptance ?
Notifications, Reports, & Maps
Enter Data into NAPIS
Approve?
Yes
Build PD Budget
Prepare Survey Data
Change Request Workflow on CAPS R&C site
Pest Tracker Public site
FO Receives Budget from PPQ
FO NOM Approves PD Budget
Cooperative Agreements
Conduct Surveys
National CAPS Committee
State Cooperators
PPQ
Purdue / CAPS R&C website
Survey Summary Form
NAPIS
Accountability Report
Pest Tracker

CAPS Resource and Collaboration Site

caps.ceris.purdue.edu