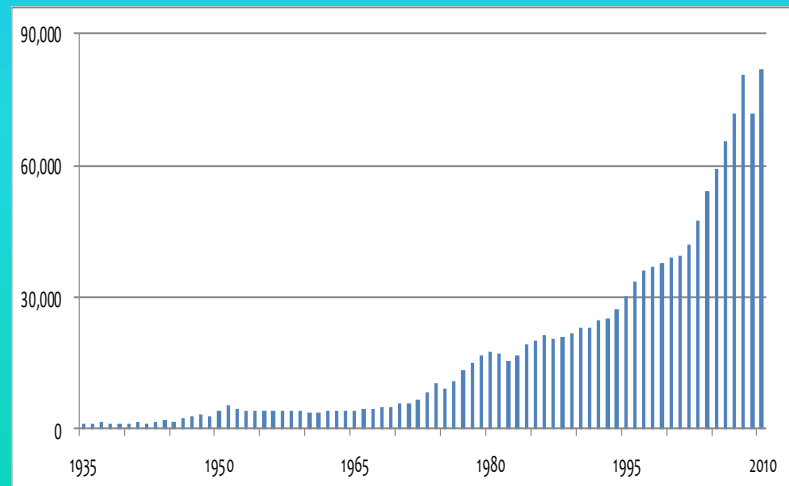


History doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme.

Beetles, wasps, borers and thrips
Stow'd 'way in the holds of trade ships
Slip by the detection
Of keen port inspections
To reduce mighty trees to _____.
_____.

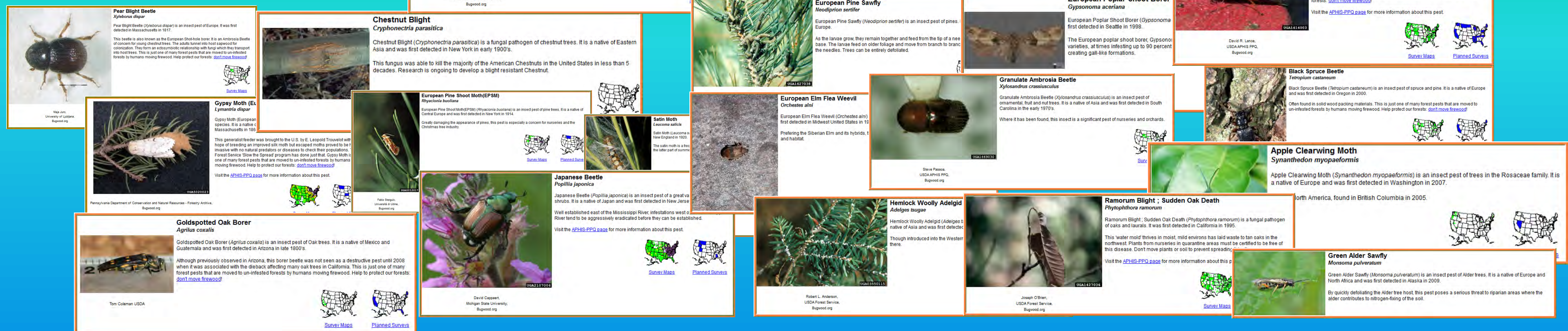
-Mark Twain

Just as the rhyme in the first two lines of a limerick gives us a clue to predict the fifth line, the history of introductions of exotic forest pests, gives us a clue to predict the impact of exotic pest on forest in the future.



US agricultural imports (\$ M) by year*

While the correlation of exotic pest introductions with the volume of imports is striking, successful phytosanitary regulations, detection and eradication programs can attenuate introduction pressures. Cultural practices, like packing firewood to take on a camping trip hundreds of miles from home exacerbate the damage inflicted by exotic forest pests.



1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100

Time line of exotic forest pest introductions.

The National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS) has been the repository for APHIS exotic pest survey data since 1985. The Pest Tracker website publishes NAPIS survey maps and curates exotic pest news and web sites. The exotic pest content presented was extracted from these sources. Prepared by NAPIS staff, presented by Susan Schechter (schechte@ceris.purdue).

*U.S. Agricultural Trade, Calendar year: www.ers.usda.gov/data/fatsus/DATA/XMS/cy1995.xls

