

Gypsy Moth

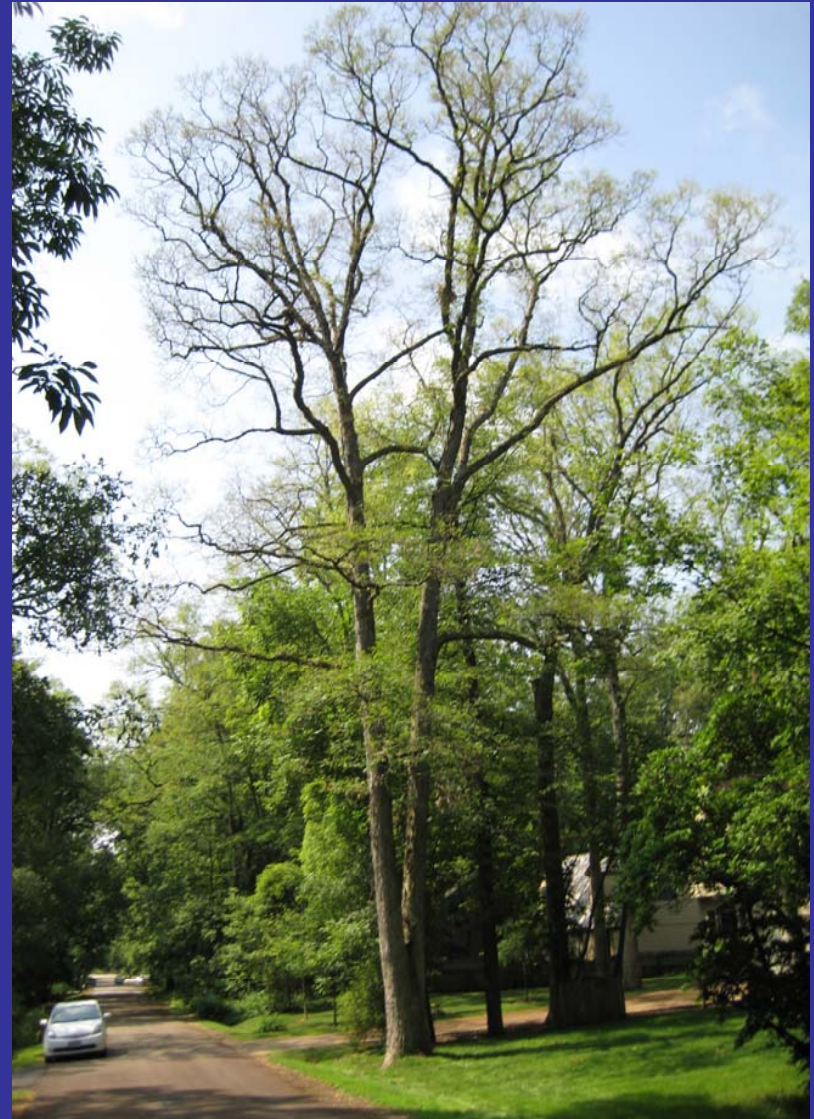


History

- Brought into the United States in 1896
- Moths were brought here to produce a new type of silk
- Has moved steadily west since then
- Arrived in Illinois in the late 70's
- It is not likely they will ever be eradicated from the United States

What Is At Risk?

- Oak are their primary target
- If caterpillars are hungry enough they will eat most trees that grow in Highland Park



Life Cycle

1 Egg Mass



2 Larva



3 Pupa



4 Adult



What are the signs

Fall Winter and Early Spring



Early to Mid Summer



Early to Mid Summer



Late Summer



Late Summer



Manual removal

Scrape all egg masses that can be reached
Into a container of soapy water.



Install sticky bands

- 1 Wrap the tree with a 10" band of duct tape
- 2 Apply a thin layer of Vaseline check daily and remove caterpillars and replace Vaseline as needed.
3. Remove duct tap in the fall



Install burlap traps

1. Obtain materials needed
 - A. Burlap sheet
 - B. Heavy twine
 - C. A Good pair of scissors
2. Tie the burlap to the tree and fold down the top portion of burlap
3. Remove caterpillars from under the burlap on a daily basis.
4. Check in the late afternoon and scrape them into a bucket of soapy water.
5. Remove in the fall



Chemical Tree Injection

Advantages

- Only hits target tree
- Good in populated areas
- Allows for stronger chemicals

Disadvantages

- Causes a wound in the tree
- Repeated treatment causes a large wound
- Cost



Ground Spraying

Advantages

- Can cover a large area
- Cost effective
- Can take advantage of biological chemicals as oppose to insecticides

Disadvantages

- Can drift off target
- When stronger chemicals are used environmental risk increases



When in doubt call an Arborist