

GYPSY MOTH

Lymantria dispar



Late Stage Larvae



Pupae



Moth Laying Eggs

INTRODUCTION

The Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*) was introduced to The US in New England in the 1800's, in an attempt to manufacture silk. It subsequently escaped and has caused damage to our forest and urban trees cyclically over the generations since introduction. The damage this year rivals that which occurred in the early 1980's with many trees completely defoliated.

The current expansion of Gypsy Moth destruction is largely due to prolonged, dry springs over the last two years which has prevented their natural diseases from controlling them. While predators help, the fungus and virus are generally needed to keep them in check, and reduce explosive growth.

Flightless female moths mate and lay eggs on the underside of tree branches in July. This tan egg mass can contain hundreds of eggs. Eggs hatch in late April and May, and gypsy moth larvae begin to feed on newly emerging tree leaves. These young larvae may blow between trees on silken threads greatly expanding

their distribution and damage. As larvae reach maturity after two months of feeding, they pupate, and adult moths emerge completing the life cycle. Trees that are completely defoliated may re-foliate 3-4 weeks after feeding ends expending an enormous amount of energy. As a result repeated defoliations may kill the trees or severely weaken them, exposing them to native secondary disease or insect organisms.

HOST PLANTS

The Gypsy Moth larvae feed on several types of trees, and under high population pressure they will feed on almost any tree or shrub. Their preferred species include oaks, maple, beech, birch, hawthorn, apple, poplar, and willow. Mature larvae may even feed on hemlock, spruce and pine as well. In addition to severe defoliation damage, their droppings cover patios, furniture and outdoor living areas.

CONTROL

Trunk injection with **TREE-äge®** (Emamectin benzoate) or **TREE-äge® G4** will provide both preventative and curative control depending on the time of year treatment is applied. We recommend treatment in **September** of this year which will eliminate early pest damage next spring. **TREE-äge** will provide control for a minimum of a year, and potentially up to two years.

Treatment with **TREE-äge** or **TREE-äge G4** protects your trees from Gypsy Moth and up to 51 other types of pests, including Emerald Ash Borer and Winter Moth.



Private Trees Suffer Complete Defoliation while entire hillsides are defoliated, and serve as source for greater outbreaks next year.

THE ARBORJET INJECTION ADVANTAGE

- **Trunk injection:** proven most effective control methodology.
- **Longest residual:** for optimum protection
- **Wide open window** for application. No impact due to weather conditions. Can be applied throughout the year.
- **No exposure** to the public, environment or applicator.
- **Broad Spectrum Control** will control many other pests which may attach concurrently, with Gypsy Moth feeding, including; borers, beetles and Winter Moth.
- **Arborplug®:** prevents product from leaking out of tree, works with tree natural vascular system for uptake and injection site closure.
- **Leading research:** 15-plus years of research and development of tree injection equipment and technology, while partnering with leading universities.

For more information, be sure to visit www.arborjet.com for the latest technology and methodology in controlling Gypsy Moth and other pest issues effectively.

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