



West Virginia Department of Agriculture

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Commissioner

WVDA Gypsy Moth Program State Report – 2016

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The objective of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Gypsy Moth Program is to continue to minimize the adverse impact on forest resources, preserve aesthetic values, protect people from the annoyance and health problems that can occur when in contact with large numbers of gypsy moth caterpillars, and to slow the spread of gypsy moth by reducing populations on the advancing front.

QUARANTINE

West Virginia currently has 44 regulated counties considered generally infested for gypsy moth. The WVDA regulates the movement of articles out of these counties into non-quarantined counties and states.

GYPSY MOTH POPULATION

West Virginia's gypsy moth population in 2016 increased in most areas of the state, with the highest population in the eastern counties. The fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga* caused a moderate collapse in the building gypsy moth population in some areas, but population densities above treatment thresholds have been observed in several counties. Defoliating populations are expected in the eastern portions of the state for 2017.

GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION - Cooperative State County Landowner (CSCL) Program

The WVDA completed treatments on 12,156 acres in the Gypsy Moth Cooperative State County Landowner (CSCL) Suppression Program. Summit Helicopters, Inc. of Cloverdale, VA was the aerial contractor for the WVDA – CSCL Program. Cost was \$26.35 per acre for 10,696 acres of Mimic insecticide treatments and \$32.10 per acre for the 1,460 Acres of BTK. Mimic was applied at 5 fluid ounces per acre applied in a total volume of 0.75 gallon per acre and Foray 76B was applied at 1/3 of a gallon per acre.

GYPSY MOTH DEFOLIATION

WVDA used Forest Disturbance Monitor (FDM) to locate, and map areas of possible defoliation. The areas identified by the FDM and staff, were then ground surveyed for confirmation. WVDA mapped approximately 92,686 acres of gypsy moth defoliation in 2016 which was less than the 99,878 acres defoliated in 2015.

GYPSY MOTH STS (Insecticide Treatments)

There were no larval insecticide treatments in the West Virginia STS area in 2016

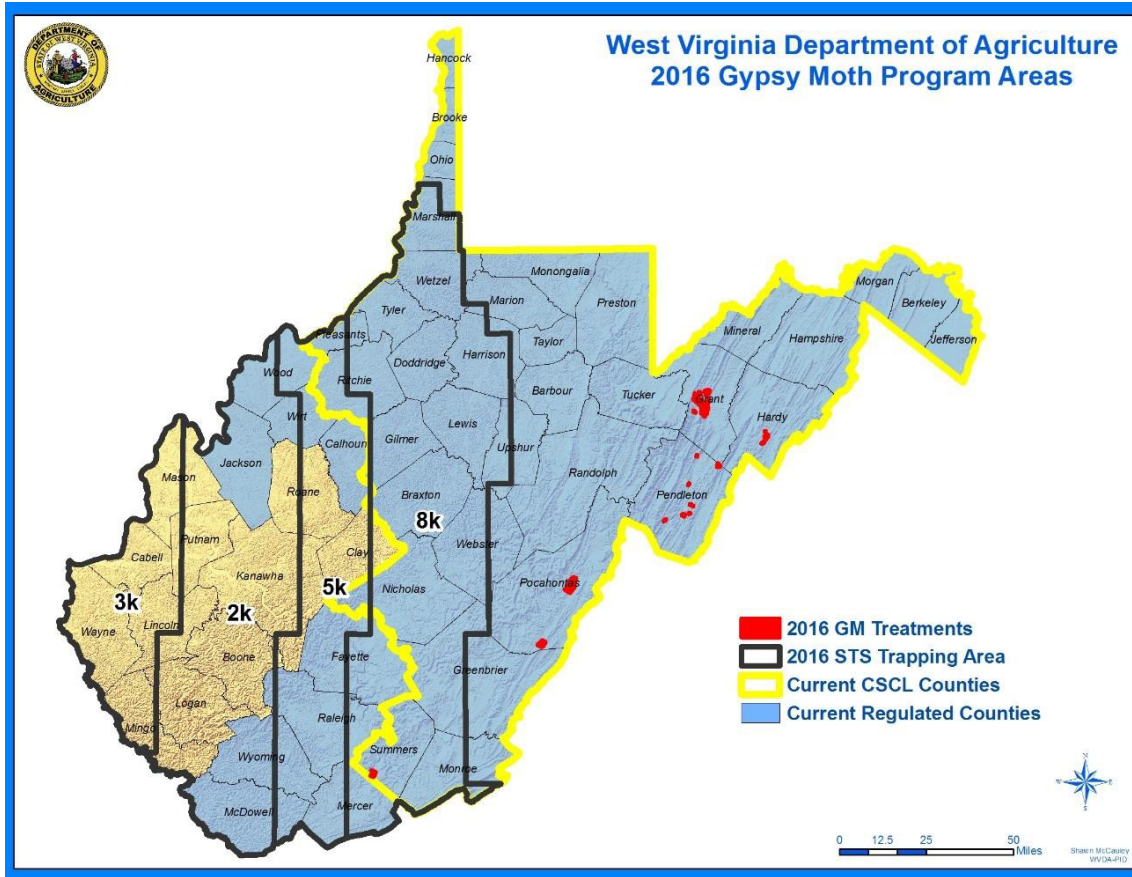
STS MATING DISRUPTION APPLICATION (Pheromone Flakes)

There were no mating disruption treatments in West Virginia in 2016.

STS SLOW THE SPREAD TRAPPING PROGRAM

In West Virginia, the Action Area covered approximately 3,744,632 acres, while the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas covered 5,782,058 acres. The 2k and 3k base-grids were set with delta traps. Milk carton traps were used within the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas. Both milk carton and delta traps were used within 500m and 1k intensive grids. A total of 3,837 traps were proposed across West Virginia and a total of 3,837 traps were set. West Virginia trap catch totals were increased slightly over 2015, that increase in part was due to additional traps deployed in the 5 and 8k monitoring areas of STS. Populations have generally decreased across the north and northcentral STS areas with slight increase in catch in the southern and central areas of the monitoring zones.

WEST VIRGINIA 2016 GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM AREAS



2016 STS TRAPPING BREAKDOWN

<u>Grid</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Regulatory	8	0	8
500m	55	0	55
1K	118	0	118
2K	2,663	0	2,663
3K	471	0	471
5K	286	0	286
8K	236	0	236
Totals	3,837	8	3,837
<u>Project Boundary</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
STS Action Area	3,313	0	3,313
STS Monitoring	524	0	524
Random	0	0	0
Totals	3,837	8	3,837
<u>Trap type</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Delta Traps	3,254	0	3,254
Milk Cartons	583	0	583
Random	0	0	0
Totals	3,837	0	3,837