



Plant Industries Division
West Virginia Department of Agriculture
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WVDA Gypsy Moth Program State Report – 2015

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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 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 or states.

GYPSY MOTH POPULATION

West Virginia's gypsy moth population in 2015 increased in the eastern half of the State. The highest population is in the East and Central areas. The Fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga* caused a moderate collapse in the building gypsy moth population in some areas. However, population densities above treatment thresholds have been observed in several counties. Defoliating populations for 2016 are expected in the eastern and central portions of the state.

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

The WVDA completed treatments on 6,691 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 \$25.67 per acre for 6,245 acres of Mimic insecticide treatments and \$38.05 per acre for the 446 Acres of BTK. Mimic was applied at 5 fluid ounces per acre applied in a total volume of 0.75 gallons per acre and Foray 48B was applied at 0.50 gallons per acre.

GYPSY MOTH DEFOLIATION

West Virginia recorded 99,878 acres of gypsy moth defoliation in the Eastern and Central portions of the state in 2015. This was a significant increase not seen since 2008. WVDA field staff used the Forest Disturbance Monitor System and ground observations to conduct the defoliation survey.

GYPSY MOTH STS (Insecticide Treatments)

There were no larval insecticide treatments made in the West Virginia STS area in 2015.

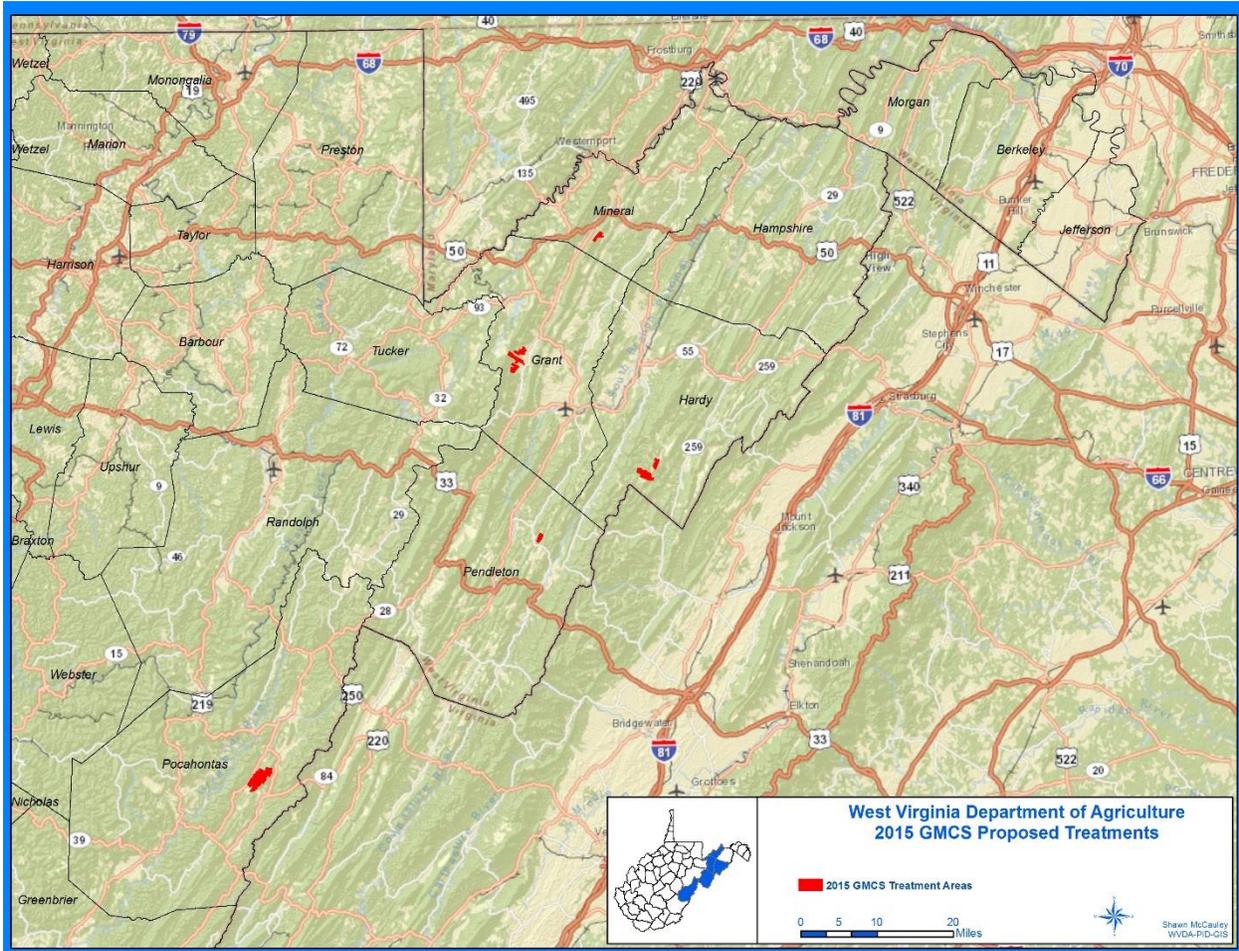
STS MATING DISRUPTION APPLICATION (Pheromone Flakes)

There were no mating disruption treatments in West Virginia in 2015.

STS SLOW THE SPREAD TRAPPING PROGRAM

In West Virginia, the Action Area covered approximately 3,725,764 acres, while the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas covered 5,432,408 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 3,781 traps were proposed across West Virginia and a total of 3,777 traps were set. West Virginia trap catches are equal to previous years.

WEST VIRGINIA 2015 GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION AREA



2015 STS Trapping Breakdown

<u>Grid</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
500m	34	0	34
1K	313	4	309
2K	2,308	0	2,308
3K	619	0	619
5K	282	0	282
8K	219	0	219
Regulatory	6	0	6
Totals	3,781	4	3,777
<u>Project Boundary</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Action Area	3,280	4	3,276
Monitoring Area	501	0	501
Totals	3,781	4	3,777
<u>Trap Type</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Delta Traps	2,942	0	2,942
Milk Cartons	839	4	835
Totals	3,781	4	3,777