

SCOTTS PROTURF 6832 Woodlock Way Citrus Heights 95610	SHELTON TRANSFER SERVICE, INC. Sand Gravel & Top Dressing 1996 Oakland Rd, San Jose 95131
C. M. VOLKMAN & COMPANY 1050 Twenty-second Avenue Oakland 94606	WARREN'S TURF NURSERY Cordelia & Chadbourne Roads Suisun City 94585
WESTERN LAWN EQUIPMENT COMPANY 50 Edwards Court Burlingame 94010	WESTORO DISTRIBUTING, INC. 2438 Radley Ct Hayward 94545

GYPSY MOTH

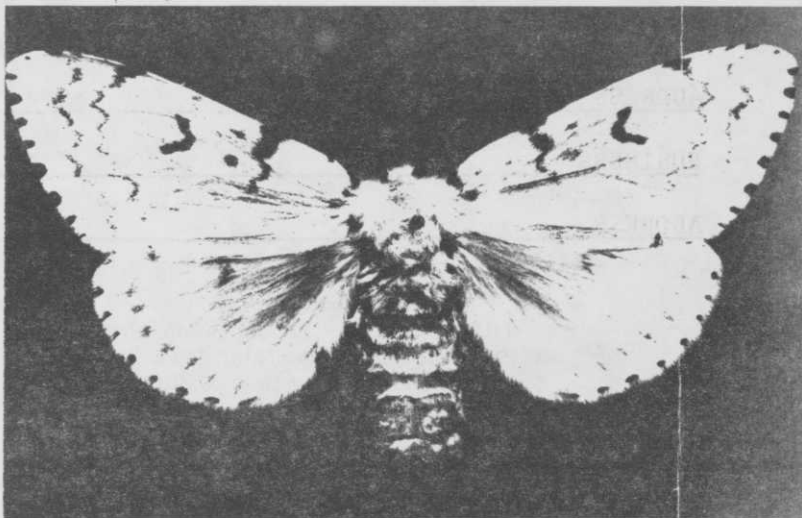
A MAJOR
PEST
OF TREES

The gypsy moth is a foreign insect that has become one of the most important forest pests in the United States. Although harmless in the moth stage, the caterpillars feed on the leaves of shrubs and trees. A single defoliation can kill some softwood trees; two or more defoliations can kill many types of hardwoods.

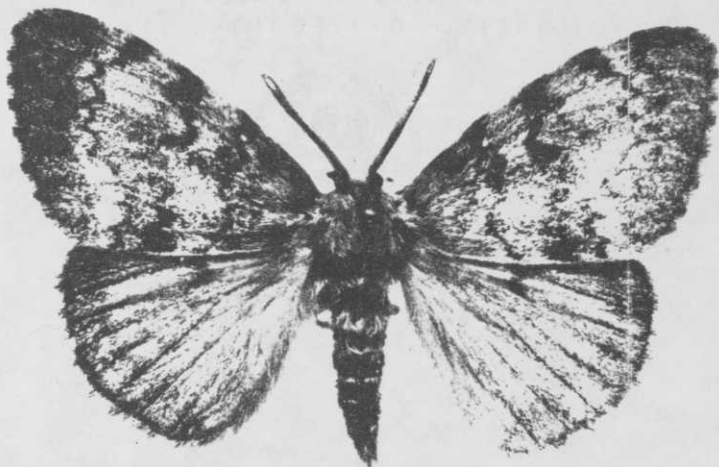
Gypsy moths became established in this country in 1869, after specimens imported from Europe escaped from a laboratory in Massachusetts. The gypsy moth became a pest because this country did not have the natural enemies that help keep the pest in check in Europe and Asia.

Infestations containing millions of caterpillars can strip whole forests in a matter of days. However, only a small percentage of the millions of trees stripped each year actually die. Most put out new leaves. But even a single defoliation may seriously weaken a tree, making it susceptible to secondary attack by other insects or plant diseases. Furthermore, hordes of chewing caterpillars impair the beauty and recreational value of forests, parks, and wooded homesites.

Repeated years of destructive feeding can result in startling losses. In Pennsylvania, for example, the first major defoliation by gypsy moth did not occur until 1968. Yet, between 1972 and 1980, the State lost approximately \$40 million in trees because of gypsy moth feeding. Most of the trees that died were oaks.



ADULT FEMALE



ADULT MALE