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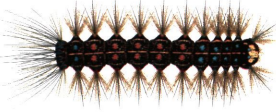



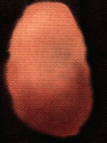


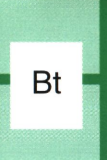

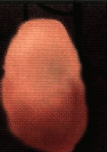
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Gypsy Moth Management Calendar for Homeowners
Michigan State University Extension Service
Michigan State University Gypsy Moth Education Program
July 1997
2 pages

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Gypsy Moth Management Calendar for Homeowners

Activity	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Caterpillars present <i>mid-May to mid-August.</i> Caterpillars eat leaves and grow for 4-6 weeks.												
Pupae present <i>July through mid-August.</i> Found in areas where caterpillars were feeding.												
Adult moths present <i>July to late August.</i> Only male moths can fly. Females have wings but cannot fly.							 Adult Male					
Egg masses present <i>mid-August to spring hatch.</i> Masses remain firm until hatch.												
Place barrier/fabric bands <i>mid-May through mid-August.</i> Check underneath the bands daily and destroy any caterpillars found.												
Apply pesticides, if needed <i>mid-May through mid-June.</i> Most effective when applied to young/small caterpillars.												
Count/destroy egg masses <i>September through May.</i> Egg masses are found on trees, homes, cars, trailers and many other places.												

For more information, contact your county MSU Extension office and obtain any of the following free Extension bulletins that deal with gypsy moths. To find the location of your county MSU Extension office, check the listings in the phone book under "county government." E-2299, "Comparison of the Gypsy Moth with the Forest Tent and Eastern Tent Caterpillars." E-2300, "Fabric Banding Trees to Suppress Gypsy Moth." E-2301, "Barrier Banding to Suppress Gypsy Moth." E-2302, "Gypsy Moth in Michigan: A Homeowner's Guide."

Homeowner's Insecticide Options for Gypsy Moth Management

Product Name (Active Ingredient)	General Description	Time to Apply	Time Between Application and Noticeable Effect	Duration of Effectiveness After Application	Environmental Considerations (Environmental Cost) ¹	Toxicity to Humans and Other Animals (LD 50)
<i>Bt</i> (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>Kurstaki</i>) manufactured under many trade names	Biological insecticide. Stomach poison. Naturally occurring bacteria.	Just after caterpillars appear (May 15-31). Must be used when caterpillars are very small.	2-4 days	4-7 days	Could affect other species of moth and butterfly caterpillars. (EC=\$2.25 per acre.)	Not toxic
Orthene (Acephate)	Organic phosphate. Primarily a stomach poison. Broad- spectrum pesticide.	Whenever caterpillars are present, but the earlier the better.	12-24 hours	6-21 days	Toxic to other insects, including bees. Can be toxic to birds. (EC=\$6.58 per acre.)	Slightly toxic (1,494 mg/kg)
Acecap (Acephate)	Systemic implant containing an organic phosphate. Stomach poison. Broad-spectrum insecticide.	Just after caterpillars appear (May 15-31).	2-4 days	12-18 weeks	Affects some leaf-eating insects all growing season. Tree implants may injure trees. Toxin may not be well distributed throughout the canopy. (EC=not known.)	Slightly toxic (945 mg/kg)
Sevin (Carbaryl)	Carbamate pesticide. Stomach and contact poison. Broad-spectrum pesticide.	Whenever caterpillars are present. The earlier the better.	24 hours	6-21 days	Highly toxic to other insects, especially bees and aquatic insects. Moderately toxic to fish. (EC=\$8.61 per acre.)	Slightly toxic (500-850 mg/kg)

¹ Environmental cost (EC) values were taken from "A Novel Approach to Environmental Risk Assessment of Pesticides as a Basis for Incorporating Environmental Costs into Economic Injury Levels" by L.G. Higley and W.K. Wintersteen, *American Entomologist*, 1992, Vol. 38:34-39. Calculations were based on potential for contamination of surface and groundwater, toxicity to aquatic organisms, birds, mammals, beneficial insects, and acute and chronic toxicity to humans. Values were calculated on a per acre basis in 1993, assuming one application. This information allows a homeowner to select an effective insecticide with the lowest environmental cost.

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These pesticide recommendations are based on research and pesticide regulations. However, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly. Some pesticides mentioned may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. If you have questions about the legality and/or registration status for using pesticides, contact your county Extension Service office. To protect yourself and others and the environment, always read the label before applying any pesticide.