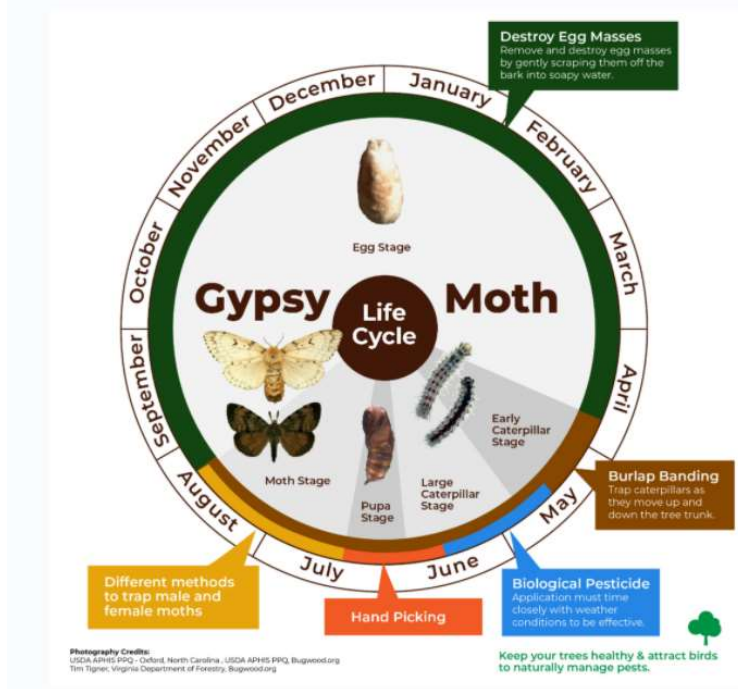


Lifecycle and multiple mitigation options

EGM life cycle



Tree banding-late April through August: Tree banding prevents caterpillars from feeding on foliage. Irrespective of whether tree bands are approved to be provided to residents, residents may elect this mitigation option as well.

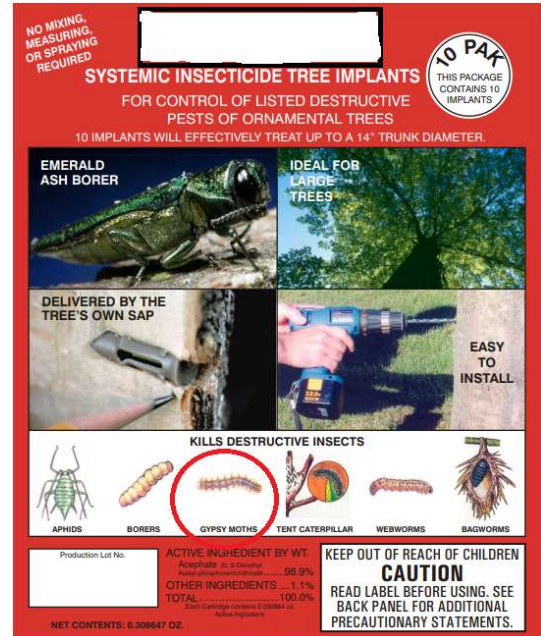
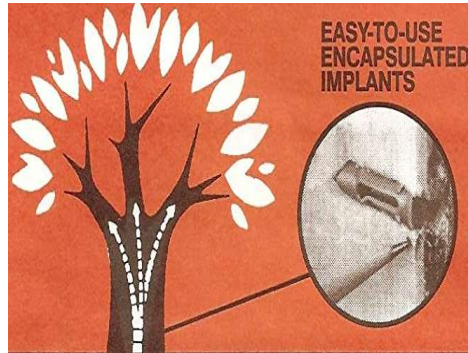


Biological pesticide (Bacillus thuringiensis BT) mid-May through mid-June: Application with garden hose on foliage.



Lifecycle and multiple mitigation options

Systemic insecticide tree implants-spring: Control a broad range of pests including gypsy moth caterpillars. They can provide season-long control with 12 to 18 weeks residual in deciduous trees. Implants can be placed with basic household tools as noted in one product label noted.



Gypsy moth traps-July through August: Traps contain a special pheromone attractant. Since the female gypsy moth does not fly, she instead releases minute amounts of the sex lure (pheromone) to attract the flying male moth for the purpose of mating. The Gypsy Moth Trap pulls male gypsy moths in from a ¼-acre area to the trap which traps the male moths before they reach the waiting female.

Gypsy Moth Traps should be first hung in early spring. The trap is effective as long as the moths are active and from late April through to late September.

When placing the trap, choose a tree and a location on the tree where air currents can circulate the smell of the attractant freely. The Gypsy Moth Trap should be hung from a tree or placed on a stand approximately 4 to 5 feet from the ground. The south side of the tree is the best location.



Remove Gypsy moth egg masses-September through March: Residents can use a variety of tools/scrapers to remove egg masses and deposit them into containers with soapy water.

