

West Virginia Department of Agriculture

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WVDA Gypsy Moth Program State Report – 2020

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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 2020 is low in most areas of the state. The population collapsed in 2018 from the extremely wet weather. Our population is building but remains low. We investigated a few reports of gypsy moth populations in Region 3, but nothing was observed except fungus killed larvae. Additional areas will be checked for viable life stages in the surrounding areas.

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

The WVDA did not conduct any treatments in the Gypsy Moth Cooperative State County Landowner (CSCL) Suppression Program.

GYPSY MOTH DEFOLIATION

WVDA uses ForWarn II (a vegetation change recognition and tracking system) and visual ground observation to locate areas of possible defoliation. The areas identified by ForWarn II and staff are ground surveyed for confirmation. Currently, there have not been any acres confirmed in 2020.

GYPSY MOTH STS (Insecticide Treatments)

There were no larval insecticide treatments in the West Virginia STS area in 2020.

STS MATING DISRUPTION APPLICATION (Pheromone Flakes)

There were no mating disruption treatments in West Virginia in 2020.

STS SLOW THE SPREAD TRAPPING PROGRAM

In West Virginia, the Action Area covered approximately 4,275,868 acres, while the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas covered 5,650,889 acres. The 2k and 3k base-grids in the Action Area were placed using delta traps. Milk carton traps were used within the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas. A total of 3375 delta traps were used in the STS Action Area and 526 Milk Carton traps were used in the Monitoring Areas. There were no intensive grids in West Virginia during the trapping year of 2020. Populations seem to be static across the entire STS boundary.

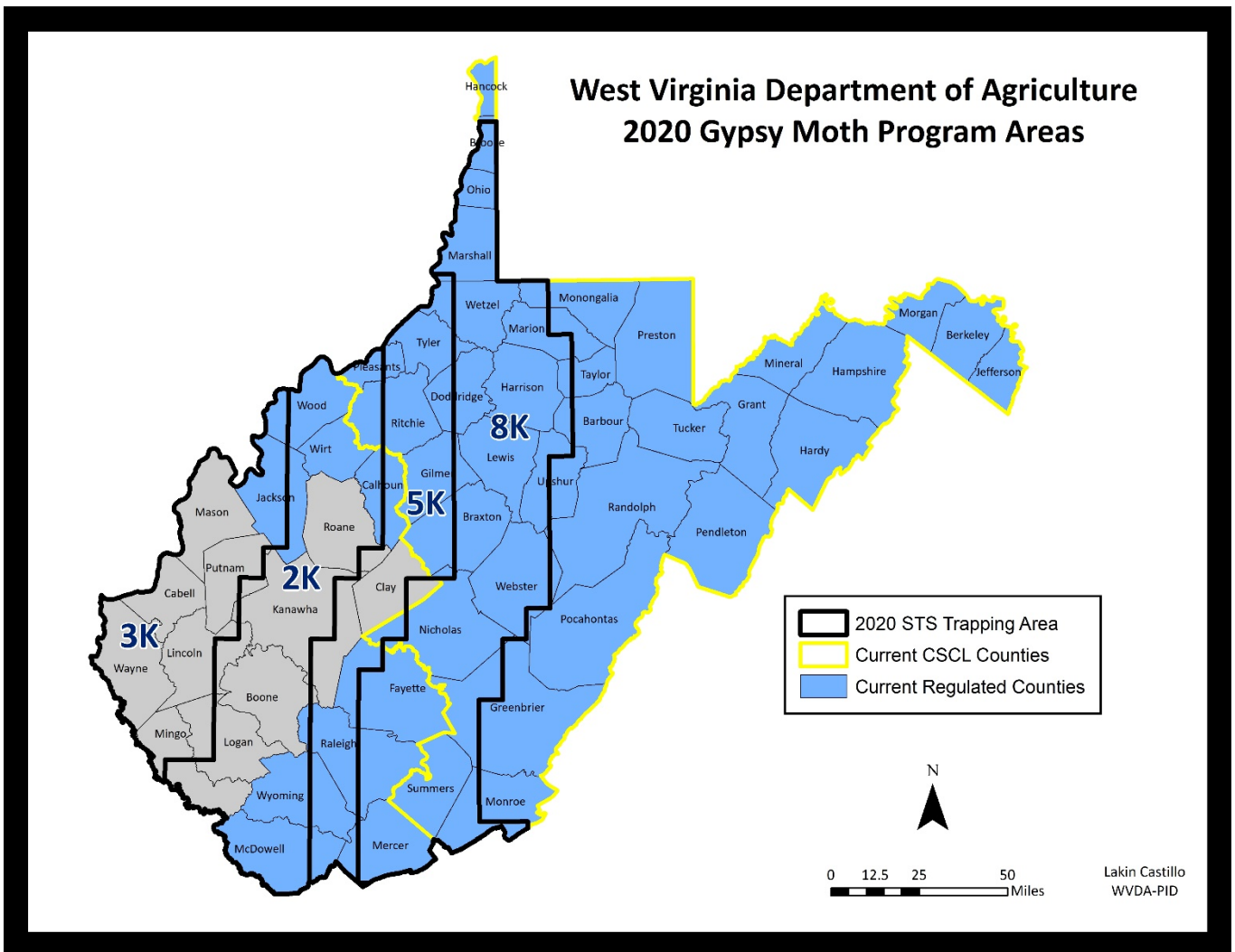
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WEST VIRGINIA 2020 GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM AREAS



2020 STS TRAPPING BREAKDOWN

<u>Grid</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Regulatory	8	0	8
2K	2630	9	2621
3K	749	3	746
5K	300	0	300
8K	227	1	226
Totals	3914	13	3,901
<u>Project Boundary</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
STS Action Area	3,379	12	3,367
STS Monitoring	527	1	526
Regulatory	8	0	8
Totals	3,914	13	3,901
<u>Trap type</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Delta Traps	3387	12	3375
Milk Cartons	527	1	526
Totals	3,914	13	3,901