



**The Wisconsin
Department of Natural
Resources Gypsy Moth
Suppression Program**

**Benefits to landowners
and communities**

**DNR suppression
program**

Treatment method

Timing of treatment

**Requirements of
2009 treatment blocks**

**If I live in a proposed
treatment block, do I
have to be sprayed?**

- Conducts aerial spraying at the request of landowners and communities, to reduce high gypsy moth populations so that they do not cause heavy tree defoliation
- Administers federal cost sharing funds for aerial spray treatments as available
- Provides technical information about the gypsy moth
- Introduces natural enemies, such as wasps and fungi, to help reduce gypsy moth populations
- Provides community governments and landowners with access to aerial spraying
- Reduces costs for participants by combining treatments into one spray contract
- Applies, on behalf of participants, for up to 50% reimbursement of the cost of spraying and preparatory administrative costs as available from the federal government
- Provides a formal process for notifying landowners and communities well before spray season. During spray season, the 1-800 number below offers daily information about when and where sprays are scheduled to occur. An automatic email service is available to send spray schedule details and updates to subscribers. Anyone can subscribe or unsubscribe anytime by following the directions at the website below.

Suppression spraying was first conducted in 2001 in Appleton and Brookfield. Spray program information for the current year, including maps of the proposed spray sites, will be available online starting in late January or early February at the website below. Information is also available by phone or by emailing dnfrgypsymoth@wisconsin.gov.

A single aerial application of the microbial insecticide Foray, containing the bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis* kurstaki, (Btk). Gypchek, a viral insecticide specific to gypsy moth caterpillars, will be applied where endangered or threatened moths or butterflies are present or are likely present.

It is weather dependent, but generally starts by middle to late May in southern Wisconsin; later further north. Caterpillars are targeted when they are less than ½ inch long and when leaves on host trees are less than half size.

- At least 50% of the ground is covered by trees, and at least 50% of the trees present are preferred hosts (such as oak, aspen, and birch)
- At least 20 acres in size
- At least 500 gypsy moth egg masses per acre in residential areas

No, the DNR gypsy moth suppression program is voluntary. Anyone residing in a proposed spray block can request to have their property and a buffer zone excluded from treatment if an objection is filed prior to the county deadline.

For additional help, call 1-800-642-MOTH

or visit Wisconsin Gypsy Moth on the Web at <http://gypsymoth.wi.gov>