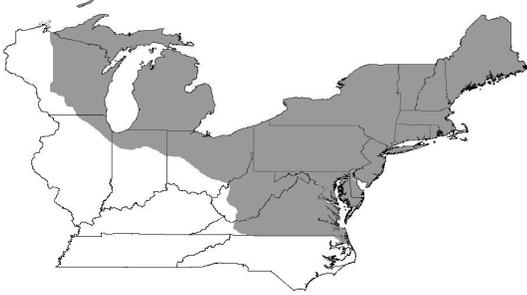


Which areas are infested?



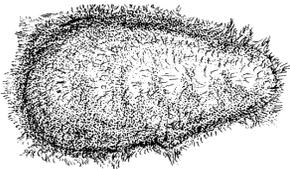
As of 2009, the gypsy moth is generally infested in the Eastern, Northeastern and Midwestern states as illustrated above.

What if I find gypsy moth?

Take care when handling caterpillars or egg masses. Their tiny hairs can be irritating to skin.

Remove egg masses by thoroughly scraping them off the article. Both egg masses and caterpillars can be destroyed by dropping them into warm soapy water or into a mild bleach solution.

Gypsy Moth Egg Mass
Actual Size 1½ inches long



To learn more about gypsy moth and how you can help Slow the Spread, please contact the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection:

Gypsy Moth Toll Free Hotline
1-800-642-MOTH

Gypsy Moth
Regulatory Specialist
608-224-4588

E-mail
gypsymoth@wisconsin.gov

Gypsy Moth illustrations limited to educational use only.
For non-educational use of artwork please contact individual artists listed below.

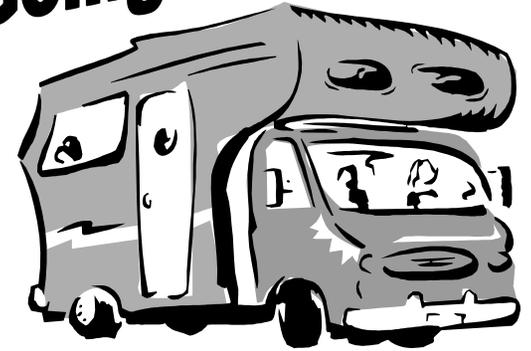
Artist credits: Egg mass with female moth - Dr. Francis Eugene Wood, Professor Emeritus, University of Maryland, College Park;
Larva, pupa, female gypsy moth - Dr. J.A. Davidson, Professor Emeritus, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park;
Egg mass - Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland System;
Adult male moth - Linda Pohlod, WDNR.



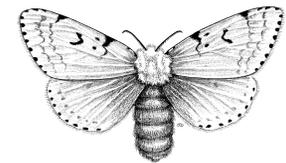
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Going Camping?



Don't let Gypsy Moth



Hitch a Ride!



Wisconsin Department of
Agriculture, Trade &
Consumer Protection

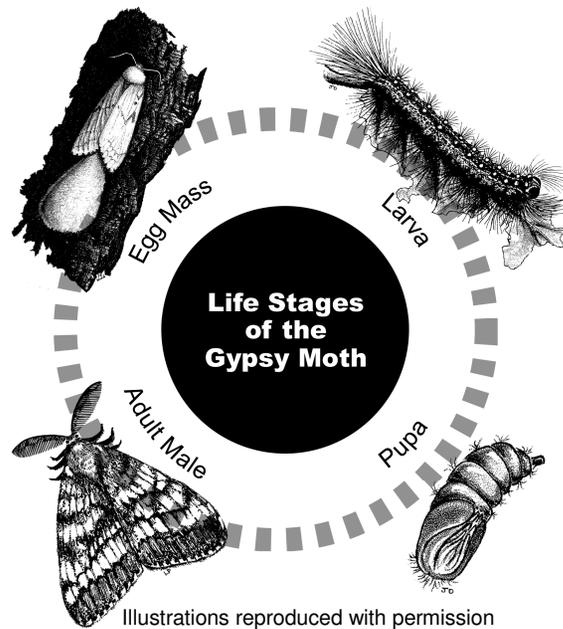
Are you going camping?

Gypsy moths are experts at hitching rides on just about any outdoor article you can think of. Females lay their eggs in protected areas, such as firewood piles, on lawn chairs and underneath campers and RVs.

If gypsy moth populations become established, the effect can be devastating. Besides devouring the leaves of more than 500 different trees and shrubs, the caterpillars shed tiny hairs that may cause skin irritation and exacerbate asthma in some people. Feeding caterpillars produce so many droppings that it sounds like it's raining! These droppings can also cause quite a mess around campsites.

Both State and Federal regulations require that all outdoor articles and firewood being moved from an infested area into a non-infested area be inspected to ensure they are free of gypsy moth in any life stage. You can perform an inspection yourself using the information contained in this brochure. During the camping season, state gypsy moth specialists will occasionally visit campgrounds performing inspections to ensure that all life stages have been removed.

*Adult male gypsy moths are brown.
Approximately 1 inch long.*



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See back of brochure for individual credits.

September to May

Gypsy moth eggs spend the winter bundled tightly in an egg mass. This flat and fuzzy caramel-colored mass holds up to 1000 eggs and is about the size of a quarter. It's fuzzy because it's covered with hairs from the female's abdomen.

May to mid-June

Gypsy moth caterpillars feed on the leaves of more than 500 types of trees or shrubs. These ash-gray caterpillars have a yellow head with black markings, five pairs of blue dots followed by six pairs of red dots and are very hairy.

Mid-June

After the caterpillar has fed, it forms a cocoon, which is a brown hard shell. Within this shell, it transforms into a moth.

Early July

Gypsy moths will begin to emerge from their cocoons. Males will seek out females to mate with. Because the female cannot fly, she emits a pheromone (scent) that attracts a male to her. Shortly after mating, she will lay her eggs and die.

Where do gypsy moths hide?

Before you leave for or return from a camping trip, inspect all outdoor articles. Be sure to look underneath and inside small hiding places!

- Vehicles
- Camper/ trailer
- Inside propane gas cap
- Lawn chairs
- Firewood
- Grill stand
- Backpacks
- Boat trailer
- Tents
- Bicycles
- Patio furniture

*Adult female gypsy moths are white.
Approximately 1½ inches long.*

