FACTSHEET

Plant Protection & Quarantine

United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Don't Move Gypsy Moth

Planning to move from an area infested with gypsy moth to an uninfested area? Moving your camper or recreational vehicle across border or State lines? You need to know about a regulation intended to prevent the spread of this pest.

Recent studies show that most new, isolated infestations of the gypsy moth were started from egg masses transported on outdoor household articles—garbage cans, lawn furniture, children's toys—any item accessible to the female moth at egg-laying time. As a result, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) gypsy moth quarantine regulations require that such articles be inspected for all gypsy moth life stages prior to movement outside of a regulated area.

Why Regulation Is Needed

If you have lived where the gypsy moth is prevalent, you know the damage these leaf-eating caterpillars can cause. They defoliate trees and shrubs, giving summer landscapes a barren, winter look. Gypsy moths can defoliate up to 13 million acres of trees in 1 season. They crawl on homes, litter lawn furniture and pools, and make outdoor activities difficult to enjoy.

Unfortunately, people can unintentionally carry egg masses with them when they travel, making it easier for gypsy moths to spread far from their old neighborhood. Millions of Federal and State tax dollars have been spent in recent years to limit the movement of this pest and to eradicate the isolated infestations established in previously uninfested areas.

Failure to inspect household articles for gypsy moth life stages prior to movement from a regulated area is a violation of USDA quarantine regulations and may result in significant civil penalties. Inspecting your property for gypsy moths goes beyond being a good neighbor: it is required by law. Don't be responsible for moving an old pest to a new neighborhood.

Inspect for Gypsy Moth

You are responsible for making sure that your outdoor items don't move the gypsy moth. The quarantine regulations allow for self-inspection, and this factsheet can assist you. To do the inspection yourself, include anything accessible to a gypsy moth. Inspect any article left outdoors, stored in areas open to the outside, or stored indoors but used outdoors.

Remember, you are the key to preventing the movement of gypsy moth on outdoor household articles, including recreational vehicles. Do your part to prevent the spread of this pest.

How To Recognize Gypsy Moth Life Stages

To inspect your outdoor articles, you need to be able to identify gypsy moth life stages. Most important is the egg mass.

The gypsy moth goes through four stages of development—egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (cocoon), and adult (moth). It has one generation per year. During the summer, female moths attach egg masses to trees, stones, walls, logs, and other outdoor objects including outdoor household objects. Each egg mass contains up to 1,000 eggs and is covered with buff or yellowish "hairs" from the abdomen of the female. The velvety egg masses vary in size but average about 1.5 inches long and .75 inch wide (roughly between the size of a dime and a quarter).

In the Southern United States, eggs begin hatching in late March. Eggs start to hatch around early May in the northernmost United States. The grayish, hairy caterpillars are easy to identify when about half-grown by pairs of red and blue dots on their backs. Mature caterpillars are from 1.5 to 2.5 inches long.

Although they are voracious eaters, caterpillars stop feeding when they enter the pupal or cocoon stage, ranging from May in the Southern United States to early July in the Northern United States, varying with weather and climate. Adult moths emerge from the dark-brown pupal cases 10 to 14 days later. Males have light tan to brown wings marked with dark, wavy bands, and a 1.5-inch wingspread. Female moths are larger than males

and generally white, with a wingspread of about 2.5 inches. Despite having larger wings, the female moths cannot fly.

Neither sex feeds in the moth stage; adults mate and lay eggs only. The eggs are the dormant stage of the life cycle, allowing the pest to survive winter weather. Egg-hatch the following spring starts the life cycle over again.

What To Do If You Find Gypsy Moth Life Stages

An effective way to dispose of gypsy moth life stages is to remove them by hand. Scrape egg masses from their locations with a putty knife, stiff brush, or similar handtool. Dispose of egg masses and other life stages in a container of hot water, household bleach, ammonia, or kerosene.

Gypsy moth hairs, found attached to all life stages, can cause people who are allergic to them to have skin rashes or respiratory reactions. If necessary, wear gloves, protective clothing, and a dust mask.

Additional Information

For more information about the Federal regulations on moving outdoor household articles, contact one of the following:

- Your State or Province's regulatory officials, usually listed under department of agriculture, plant protection or regulatory division, in the State or Provincial government section of your telephone directory.
- A U.S. Federal regulatory official, listed in the Federal Government section of your telephone directory under USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine. (If you have access to the Internet, point your browser to http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq and use the "Comments" link to send us an e-mail request for more information.)

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To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326–W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250–9410 or call (202) 720–5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Self-Inspection Checklist

Important: Make sure this checklist goes with your household goods when you move!

Checklist and Record of Your Self-Inspection Date:				
Place Inspected:	_			
Recreational or Cam Backpacks Basketball backboards Bicycles Boats Boat trailers Campers		Ice chests Motorcycles Motor homes	<u> </u>	Sports equipment Tarps Tents Waders or boots
Household Items Air conditioners Barrels Cardboard and wooden boxes Clothesline poles Clothespin bags Empty plant containers Firewood Houseplants taken outside during the summer		Ladders Outdoor doormats Outdoor thermometers Refrigerators Sheets of plastic Shutters Storage sheds Storm/screen doors and windows		Tanks for propane and oil Television antennas Trash cans Washing machines Water hoses Weather vanes Window awnings
Building Materials Bricks Cinder blocks Cement-mixing tubs Lumber		Roofing materials Sewer pipes Tools and toolboxes		Water pipes Welding equipment Workbenches
Yard and Garden Iter Animal houses (e.g., doghouses, rabbit hutches) Barbecue grills Birdbaths Bird feeders Bird houses Bug lights Carts Coldframes Driftwood		Fencing Fertilizer spreaders Flagpoles Garden tillers Garden tools Lawnmowers Mailboxes Picnic tables Porch or patio furniture		shrubs Trellises Wheelbarrows Yard decorations
Children's Plaything Bicycles, tricycles Playhouses Sandboxes Sleds, toboggans		Swingsets Tire swings Wagons	<u> </u>	Other outside toys like trucks, sand molds
Other Items Car parts Car ramps Cars or trucks		Farm items Plants	<u> </u>	Stored tires (snow tires)
Please inspect anything that was stored outside!				
Signature:				