U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

USDA PHOTOGRAPHS showing damage to trees by the gypsy moth and activities of the cooperative State - U. S. Department of Agriculture Gypsy Moth Control and Eradication Program.

PHOTO SERIES 9 March 1958

1--N-21738

2--Bn-5346

3--M-3335

4--Bn-5345

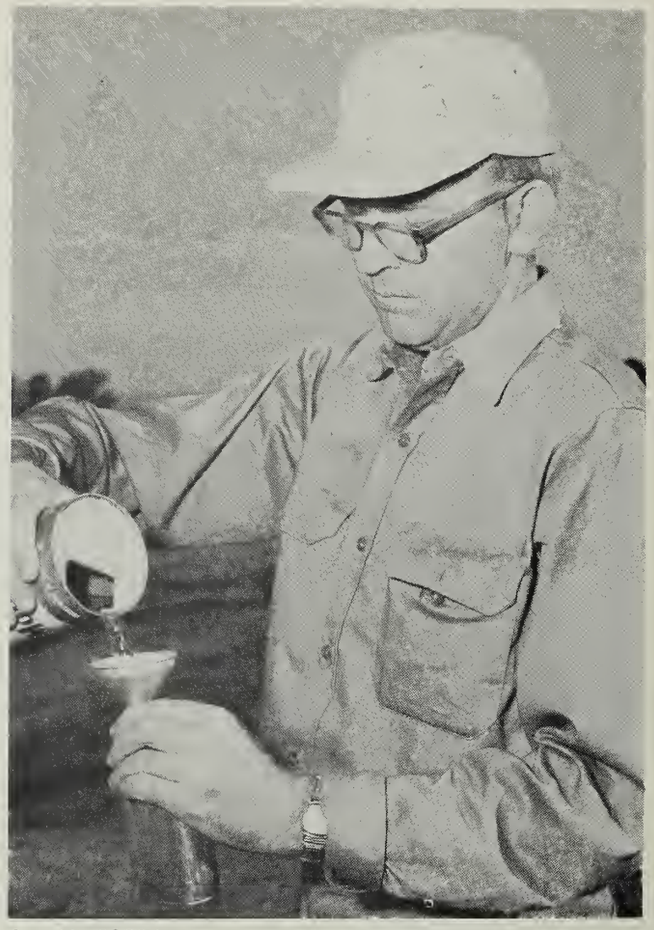
USDA photo service to Farm Magazine and Newspaper Editors: Glossy Prints (8 x 10) of any of these photographs may be obtained by writing direct to Charles T. Myers, Jr., Division of Photography, Office of Information, USDA Washington 25, D. C. Please mention negative number of photograph when requesting prints.

5--N-21427

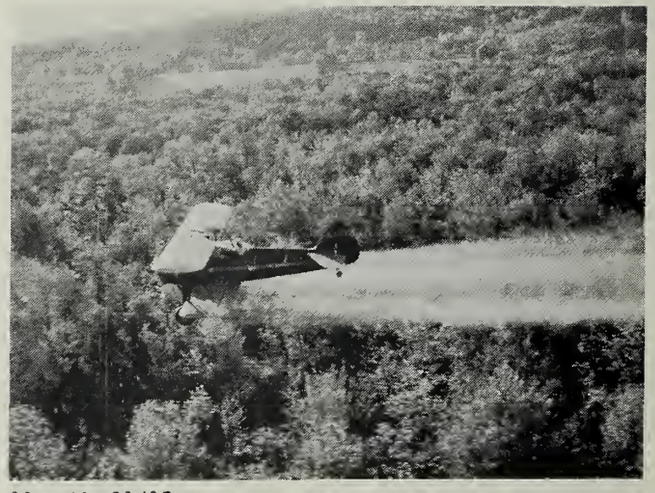
6--N-21412

7--N-21406

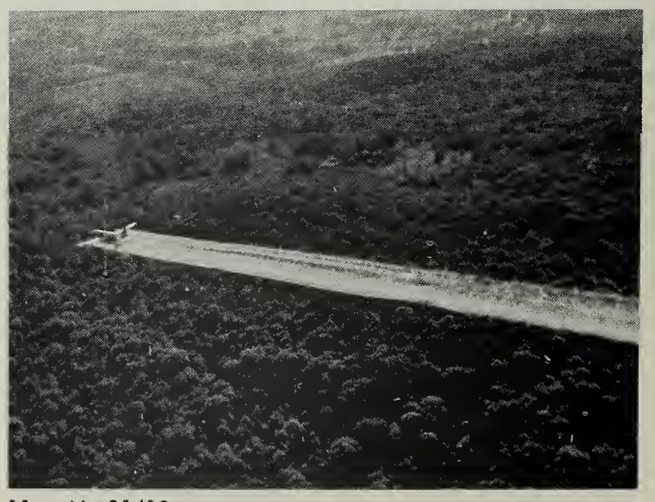
8--N-21385



9--N-21394



10--N-21415



11--N-21418

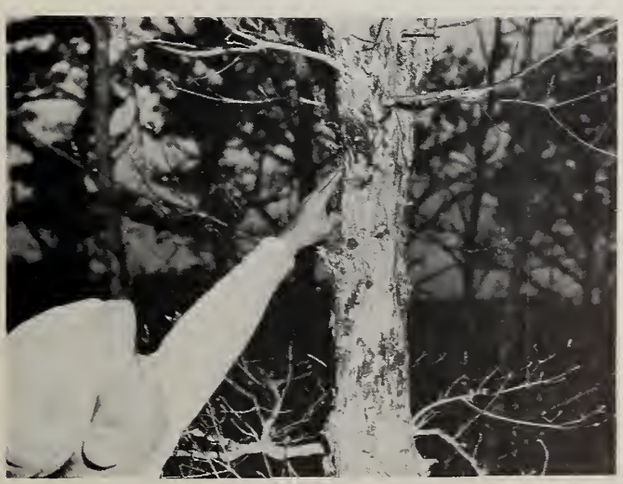
12--N-21389

15--N-21396

16--N-21398

13--N-21936

17--N-23627



14--N-10704

18--N-23641

1--N-21738--Gypsy moth caterpillars or larvae feed voraciously on tree foliage. As soon as it turns warm in the Spring they hatch from eggs laid the previous summer.

2--Bn-5346--Loss of trees affects stream flow, increases fire and erosion hazards. Dead and dying trees detract from scenic and recreational value of forests and parks.

3--M-3335--Defoliation by gypsy moth larvae retards growth of trees, reduces their value as timber, and eventually kills the trees. Some trees die after one defoliation.

4--Bn-5345--Defoliated oak trees in this picture were dead the following Spring. Loss of trees affects property value.

5--N-21427--Only highly skilled and experienced pilots fly spray planes for the gypsy moth eradication program. Plane crew is carefully briefed on areas to be sprayed and pattern to be followed.

6--N-21412--Small planes such as this Stearman carrying 160 gallons of spray are used in the gypsy moth spray program where a narrow spray swath is required.

7--N-21406--These tanks under a B-17 are being filled with spray solution containing one pound DDT in each gallon. The B-17 was used for the first time for spraying against the gypsy moth in 1957. It carries a load of about 2500 gallons, enough to treat 2500 acres.

8--N-21385--Field Headquarters supervisor, Carl Braun, directs air spraying operation against the gypsy moth through radio contact with ground and air observers.

9--N-21394--USDA plant pest control specialist, Ed Paszek, collects sample of gypsy moth spray solution to be sent to regional headquarters laboratory for testing.

10--N-21415--Small planes spray trees near pastures, truck crops, and other areas where precise spray pattern is necessary in the gypsy moth eradication program.

11--N-21418--This 4-engine converted stratocruiser lays a swath of spray 500 feet wide over a 6-mile run.

12--N-21389--Colored blimp-shaped balloons are raised to guide pilots away from areas to be avoided, also to mark boundaries for spraying.

13--N-21936--Traps baited with attractant for male gypsy moths are used to help locate new infestations and check on effectiveness of spraying. Survey scout examines moths captured by the sticky paper lining of a trap.

14--N-10704--In the fall and winter, scouts survey infested areas for gypsy moth egg clusters to determine the extent and intensity of infestation.

15--N-21396--Oil-sensitized cards are placed at 20-foot intervals along the ground in area to be sprayed for gypsy moth to check on width of spray swath and droplet size of spray.

16--N-21398--Test cards will be freckled evenly with numerous spray drops, where area is properly covered. Areas are resprayed when cards indicate inadequate spray coverage.

17--N-23627--Gypsy moth egg clusters are often found attached to building stones stored in infested areas. Such materials must be inspected, and treated when necessary, to prevent spread of the pest by shipments to uninfested areas.

18--N-23641--Christmas trees and evergreen boughs grown in areas infested by the gypsy moth, must be inspected and certified as free of the pest before they can be shipped to uninfested areas.

Other photographs available: M-127 close-up of gypsy moth caterpillars; M-412 gypsy moth pupal cases and female moths laying eggs; Bn-4078 close-up of male and female moths; M-1842 and M-3175 damage to trees (these photographs were shown in Picture Story No. 103, April 1957).