## GYPSY MOTH: 1/40TH ACRE EGG MASS SURVEY

Objective: To estimate the number of gypsy moth egg masses above

and below snowline

Time of Year: August-April; whenever the ground is snowfree

Equipment Needed: Rope to measure 18.6'

2' measure

Baggie or other container to collect egg masses

Data Sheets Needed: "Gypsy Noth Survey"

Procedure:

See "Instructions for Gypsy Moth Survey; September 1978", attached. See "Gypsy Moth Egg Mass Counting" for

information on aging egg masses

Interpreting Results:

Over 500 egg masses/acre has the potential for significant defoliation

Less than 200 egg masses/acre rarely results in defoliation

## Instructions for Gypsy Moth Survey September 1978

- 1. Area ID #: Give the area a letter number ID using the first letter of the town and a consecutive numbering system (ex. C-l for lst area checked in Colchester).
- 2. Species Composition: Estimate the percentage of major tree species in the area. If the area consists mainly of low-value species (ie. gray birch, aspen) and is uninhabited, do not establish egg mass plots unless requested by the owner. Do record all other data. If egg mass plots are justified, you may wish to determine species composition after you've established the plots. Species composition does not have to add up to 100%.
- 3. Plot Data: Randomly establish 1/40 acre plots using the following guidelines:

<u>Acres</u>	Minimum / Plots	Distance Between Plots
O <del>-</del> 25	1	Near center of area
26- 50	2	400 ft.
51-100	3	425 ft.
101-200	$l_4$	450 ft.
201-300	5	500 ft.
301-400	5	600 ft.
401-500	5	700 ft.
500+	l per 100 acres	775 ft.

Avoid edges, roads, or stand openings for establishment of plots. Record only new egg masses but note number of old egg masses in the area. Plots for large areas may be located at various access points rather than trying to traverse the whole area from one starting point. Draw a rough sketch of plot locations and shape of area on the back of the survey card.

Collect 5 egg masses of average size per area and return to the laboratory for determination of size and parasitism.

- 4. Population Trend: Estimate this on the basis of the ratio and size of old egg masses compared to new egg masses.
- 5. Remarks: Feel free to make any remarks pertaining to the area, such as % defoliation if known, tree mortality present if it can be attributed to gypsy moth, defoliation of conifers, etc.

VT GYPSY MOTH EGG MASS SURVEY	DATE
BLOCK NAME	EVALUATOR(s)
procy sive (acres)	ROCK OUTCHORS (circle) present absent
SPECIES COMPOSITION:	BASAL AREA or % OF TOTAL
OAK	
BIRCH ASPEN	
OTHER MAJOR SPECIES(list)	The state of the s
	VALK PERCENT OLD MASSES
	4 LINE 5 LINE 6 LINE 7 LINE 8
	y high mostly low widely distributed
NUMBER OF NEW EGG MASSES PER 1/40 ACRE	
PLOT# BELOW 2' ABOVE 2' TOTAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	6
3	8
4	9
5	10
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EGG MASSES PER ACRE	
POPULATION TREND(circle) STABLE I	L (<15mm) MEDIUM (15-30mm) LARGE (>30mm)
REMARKS	INCREASING DECREASING COLLAPSED
2200K BIZE (acres)	DATEEVALUATOR(s)ROCK OUTCROPS(circle) present absent
SPECIES COMPOSITION:	BASAL AREA or % OF TOTAL
OAK	Section 1.
BIRCH ASPEN	An about the format and the format a
OTHER MAJOR SPECIES(11st)	
	WALK PERCENT OLD MASSES
	4 LINE 5 LINE 6 LINE 7 LINE 8
LOCATION OF EGG MASSES(circle) mostl	y high mostly low widely distributed
NUMBER OF NEW EGG MASSES PER 1/40 ACR	
PLOT# BELOW 2' ABOVE 2' TOTAL	
1	
2	6 <u> </u>
3	8
5	9
	10
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EGG MASSES PER ACRE	(4.15)
POPULATION TREND(circle) STABLE	LL (<15mm) MEDIUM (15-30mm) LARGE (>30mm)
PEMADAG (111070) PIWANG	rucing provencing (OTPARSED