

Gypsy moth spraying

From the Minutes of July 2, 1985

Clay [Hiltz] also raised one other matter relating to the increase in the number of caterpillars. he indicated that this could be the Gypsy Moth which has been spreading eastward across th Province and that property owners should be aware of this situation.

From the Minutes of July 6, 1986

The president [Art Theriault] then summarized the Executive's activities over the past year, highlighting the Gypsy Moth program. he observed that, faced with a common threat, all residents seem to pull together. He expressed his thanks to the members of the Executive for their support, and in paerticular, to secretary-treasurer, Mike Lotan for the big job of coordinating the highly successful gypsy moth program. He also noted that this was likely to be an annual requirement for the next few years if we are to preserve our trees.

Gypsy Moth Program Jean Hollebhone commented that our spray program achieved a success rate in excess of 80% – sufficient to permit no adverse effects on our trees. She expressed concern that some property owners, seeing very little evidence of damage, might conclude that the spray program had not been needed. She pointed out that there were areas close to us which had trees totally defoliated because of the lack of spraying. These trees will probably not survice if they receive another severe outbreak next year. The steps which should be taken by individuals to remove egg deposits this fall and next spring were reviewed (see attached).

Clay Hiltz was present for both spray applications and reported excellent coverage on both sides of the lake.

Mike Lotan pointed out that we were one of the very few lakes which benefited from the provincial program at a nominal \$22.00 per acre. Many other resort areas either missed out completely or resorted to private contracts at much higher prices. Letters of appreciation have been sent to the "Nine Counties Committee" chairman and to the local program supervisor on behalf of the association. A report and comments on the program was firwarded ti the Nibustrt if Environment.

From the Minutees of July 5, 1987

Gypsy Moth Program Jamie Fortune, the Gypsy Moth Moth Program Co-ordinator for the province, briefed the assembly on the results of this years spray program. He pointed out that we were one of the very few private areas which managed to organize to be included in the program. We are on the leading edge of the area of infestation which is moving rapidly eastward. We were sprayed heavily, apparently with very good results. An egg mass survey will be conducted again in the fall. Our lake was used as a model of organization and application of the program in briefings to various government levels. Jamie then answered questions from the audience.

From the Minutes of July 10, 1988

Gypsy Moth Control Ken Jackson passed on the results of a survy of Gypsy Moth Activity which was conducted last fall by Jamie Fortune, the Regional Director of the Government Program. In the spring of 1987 our infestation level was again high enough to qualify for the spray program and it was carried out. This spraying reduced the infestation to a level one fifth of that required for further qualification. Consequently, we were not included this spring. The major threat has moved Eastward to the Mississippi Area. Small pockets of infestation still exist around Little Silver and Rainbow lakes, and the egg sacs should be removed by residents this fall. Our area will be surveyed again by Mr. Fortune later in the year, and if we qualify for spraying next year, the executive will respond.

From the Minutes of July 2, 1989

Environment Jean Hollebhone introduced the guest speaker, David Oliver, from the office of the lanark County Gypsy Moth Control Program. He gave a very interesting and informative talk on the resurgence of the Gypsy Moth infestation of our area, accompanied by outbreaks of both the Forest and Eastern Tent Caterpillars which will reach a peak in their 10 year cycle about next year in our area. he described and showed samples of each species with their egg masses and suggested methods of fighting the problems. The Gypsy Moth is the most destructive and is with us to stay. He confirmed our fears concerning the ehavy increase this year. An egg mass survey will be conducted this fall and if our area qualifies for the spray program we will be notified. The cost of spraying has been reduced from \$8.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Jean thanked Mr. Oliver on behalf of the Association.

From the Minutes of June 30, 1991

Gypsy Moth Spraying The County of Lanark spraying for the gypsy moth was conducted on May 21st and May 28th this year. In addition to being as effective as possible against the gypsy moths, the spraying was also effective against the forest tent caterpillar. The response was not %100 as it should have been and it is possible that unless the participation rate increases we will no longer enjoy the subsidy. Becasue of the effectiveness, Bruce Pedden suggested that we should consider arranging to have this completed each year with or without government assistance.

From the Minutes of July 5, 1992

Gypsy Moth Spraying The County of Lanark spraying for the gypsy moth has been eliminated because of both government cutbacks and very low egg mass count. Private arrangements have been made by some of the people around Christie and Farren lakes at a cost of \$55. per acre using #7 which kills on contact. The County has no plans to spray for forest tent caterpillars.