

Since 2003, a network of volunteers in the Township of the Archipelago has been assisting BioForest Technologies with pheromone trapping to monitor and forecast hemlock looper and gypsy moth populations. Pheromones are volatile compounds used by insects to communicate with other insects of the same species. Synthetic pheromones in traps can be used for tracking and monitoring insect populations. While BioForest annually monitors for gypsy moth and hemlock looper throughout the Township, having a team of volunteers hanging traps on their properties allows for an invaluable expansion of the area being surveyed.

### 2010 Hemlock Looper Results

Hemlock looper counts remained low in traps hung by volunteers in 2010. Trap catches in 2010 ranged from two to 18. Average trap catches in 2010 were only slightly higher than in 2009, increasing from nine to 12 moths per trap (Figure 1). BioForest will continue to monitor hemlock looper, as it is not unusual for localized outbreaks of hemlock looper to occur suddenly, particularly near bodies of water.

Does your property have hemlock trees? Are you located in one of the areas listed in Table 1? How about becoming a pheromone trapper? Call (1-888-236-7378) or email (bforest@bioforest.ca) BioForest today!

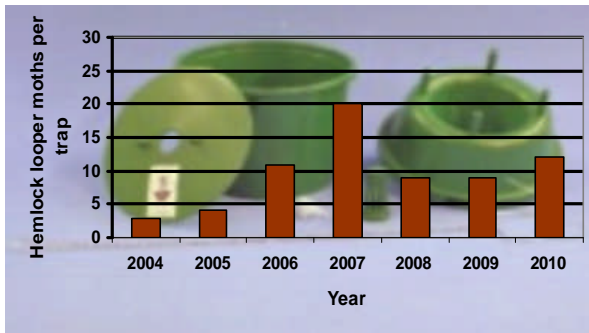


Figure 1. 2004-2010 hemlock looper pheromone trap catches across the Township of the Archipelago.

Table 1. 2004-2010 hemlock looper pheromone trap catches by cottage association.

Cottage Association	Hemlock looper moths per trap						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Blackstone Lake	n/a	3	23	67	20	14	17
Crane Lake	n/a	n/a	2	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Healey Lake	2	n/a	0	0	4	0	2
Kapikog Lake	3	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Channel	9	12	24	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Woods Bay	2	n/a	5	6	4	n/a	n/a

### 2010 Gypsy Moth Results

Based on traps hung by volunteers, gypsy moth populations appear to be decreasing in the Township (Figure 2 and Table 2). This trend fits the pattern that is being seen across Ontario. Although there have been pockets of damage in some areas of the Province over the last couple of years, gypsy moth has generally been kept in check by the fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga*. BioForest did not detect any signs of gypsy moth in its 2011 spring Township survey. BioForest will continue to monitor for gypsy moth during its upcoming summer and fall Township surveys, particularly since, in 2010, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources reported on two Sudbury District locations with low numbers of gypsy moth.

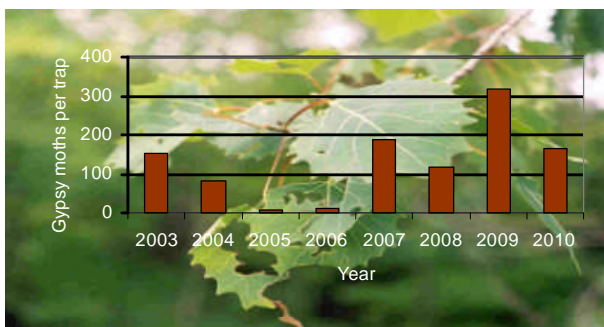


Figure 2. 2003-2010 gypsy moth pheromone trap catches across the Township of the Archipelago.

Table 2. 2003-2010 gypsy moth pheromone trap catches by cottage association.

Cottage Association	Gypsy moths per trap							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Healey Lake	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manitou	n/a	279	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Our Sturgeon Bay / Pointe au Baril	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	249	323	318	296
Pointe au Baril	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	13	4	298	56
Sans Souci / Copperhead	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	44	452	289
South Channel	153	49	8	37	370	n/a	n/a	n/a
Woods Bay	n/a	42	n/a	*	130	113	284	141

\* Gypsy moth was trapped but not quantified in Woods Bay in 2006