

Voice Your Concerns About the Gypsy Moth Spray!

**Demand a non-pesticide treatment for the Gypsy Moth
instead of the proposed ground spray with Btk-Foray 48B in your private yard**



Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) proposes a ground spray of Foray 48B in the Rockland area of Campbell River this Spring, 2018. By way of an Order in Council, should one be signed, they will enter our private property and spray Biological Insecticide, Foray 48B, over trees, shrubs, etc. three times, 10 days apart.

The area bordering Simms Creek is targeted as well. It is an important salmon bearing waterway.

School children; Primary, Junior and High School Students walk to and from school in this area. See map on back of pamphlet.

In 1996 the Environmental Appeal Board (EAB), [APPEAL NO. 95/28 - PESTICIDE] heard the concerns of the residents of New Westminster, BC, against the proposed ground spray there. The evidence they presented resulted in the permit to spray being revoked. It is our understanding that a permit is no longer needed to ground spray. The governments' Btk spraying program is highly undemocratic and deprives citizens of civil liberties. In recent years a series of measures have been taken to strip citizens of legal recourse in opposing the ground spraying for treatment of the Gypsy Moth.

The Campbell River Pesticide Awareness Page states:

"Even low-levels of pesticide exposure can pose a potential risk to the health and well being of our families, especially children."

As of 2/6/14, Foray 48B contained: Bacillus thuringiensis, var. kurstaki CONCENTRATION: 12.65% and Inert/Other ingredients – Proprietary Information CONCENTRATION: 87.35%. (label info on Gov't of BC Website) This Biological Insecticide will be DILUTED. CREC is told that the DILUTION RATE for ground spraying is decided by the manufacturer.

In 2016 no egg masses and 2 Gypsy Moths were found in the Rockland area. In 2017 no egg masses and 8 Gypsy Moths were found in the Rockland area.

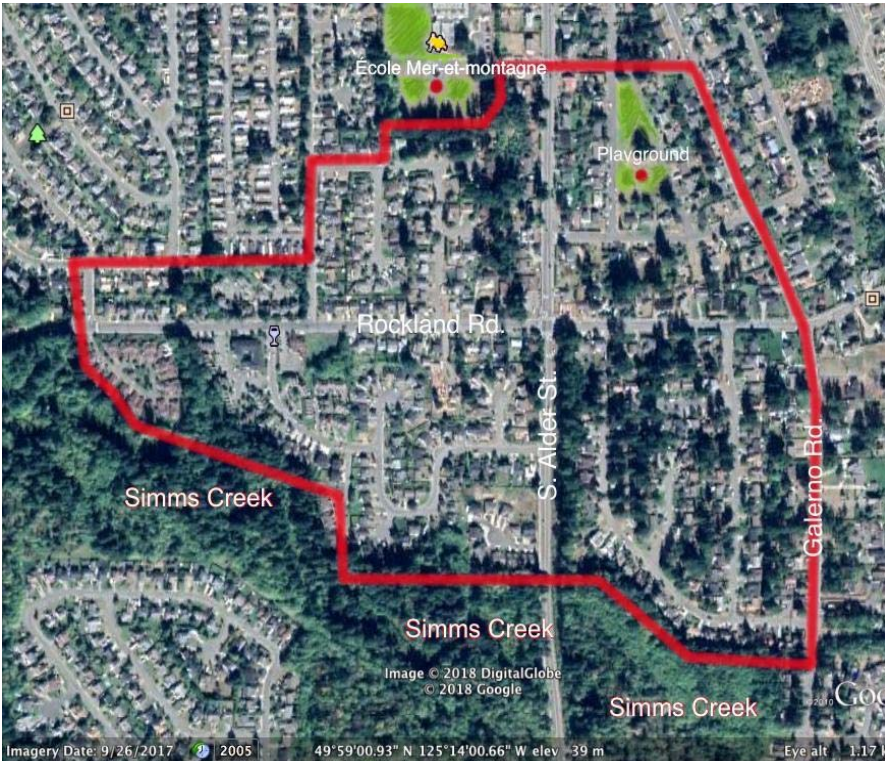
"The Sidney, Gabriola and S. Duncan trials are considered successful examples of mass trapping, where the moth populations were eliminated over two years of treatment." BC Government Website-Detection History.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-health/forest-pests/invasive-forest-pests/gypsy-moth/alternative-treatments#masstrapping>

Foray 48B Impacts non-targeted butterflies and moths. Source: 2003 BC government study titled, "Non-target Lepidoptera on Southern Vancouver Island." Hydraulic sprayers are used to reach spray up into the crowns of trees "usually until run-off is visible." (Gov't of BC Website-Spraying with Btk-Ground Spraying) Our gardens will be sprayed just as our flowers begin to bloom and we prepare to plant.

We must stand up as a community and put the health of our youngest to our oldest, above the spraying of a Biological Insecticide for Gypsy Moth, be it through Ground Spray or Aerial Spray. Though as noted in the local paper when we were first notified of this Spray Program - our forest canopy gets in the way during Aerial Spraying. In the Mirror Article, dated, Friday, Feb. 2nd, 2018, we were also told by FLNRORD that: "Bacillus thuringiensis, var. kurstaki (Btk) is a naturally occurring bacteria" - "...those with respiratory ailments or other health concerns, "may wish to reduce their exposure to the product during the spray operation.""





Proposed Spray Zone of the Rockland Area of Campbell River. Red Dots indicate School and/or Playground. (Map based on Feb. 2, 2018 Mirror article.

The Vancouver Sun reported that in 2015, Fraser Health sent a letter to doctors warning them to be on the lookout for symptoms like eye irritation, gastrointestinal problems, coughing, shortness of breath and other issues that could be related to the spraying program of Foray 48B. (This was an aerial spray)

The BC Gov. website re: Ground Spraying - “Both residents near the spraying area and the person applying the spray are more exposed to the insecticide than with aerial spraying, though Btk formulations do pose minimal health risks.” Minimal risk is still a risk!

It is important to note, that in 2006 a People’s Inquiry came about after the aerial spraying campaign of Foray 48B against the Painted Apple Moth in Auckland, New Zealand. Reports of illness were dismissed. This spray campaign and one in Hamilton, New Zealand against the Asian Gypsy Moth, also prompted an Ombudsmen’s Report, Independent of the Inquiry, be written. People’s lives were seriously affected as a result of the spraying of Foray 48B. The Government simply did not listen to the pleas of their citizens.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: **Voice Your Concerns!**

Write to your local Mayor and Council, MLA Claire Trevena, Premier John Horgan, Hon. George Heyman, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, and Hon. Doug Donaldson, Minister of Forest Lands and Natural Resources Operations RD.

Demand a non-pesticide approach to dealing with the Gypsy Moth, i.e.; egg mass collection, mass trapping, burlap bands, etc. Let’s form Volunteer Groups and safely deal with the Gypsy Moth through Education and Participation.



Gypsy Moth Egg Collection



Gypsy Moth Trap



Burlap Band

For form letter, addresses to write to and more Information see crecweb.com -Reports-Pesticides
FLNRORD Ground Spray Project Open House, Tuesday, April 10, 3:30-7:30pm, C.R. Sportsplex-Room 2