2023 Spongy Moth (Gypsy Moth) Spraying with Foray 48B Pesticide

The permit application by the Ministry of Forests to the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy link at:

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/gypsy-moth-docs/cr_pa_pup_application_ldd_2023.pdf

Link to Monday January 23, Open House Information.

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-health/invasive-forest-pests/spongy-moth/news

Foray 48B Label: Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki, (BTKz0 strain ABTS-351

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/gypsy-moth-docs/foray_48b_cdn_spec_label_2011.pdf

Health Canada Records show adverse reactions to spraying with Foray 48B.

https://pr-rp.hc-sc.gc.ca/pi-ip/result-eng.php?1=0&2=65&3=ir&4=a&5=1&6=DESC&7=BACILLUS%20THURINGIENSIS%20SUBSPECIES%20KURSTAKI%20(ALL%20STRAINS)&8=E

Environmental:

Spraying will be in the Simms Creek area. The Foray 48B Label states:
"DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. As this pesticide is not registered for control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests."

A multi-year study by the provincial government titled "Non-target Lepidoptera on Southern Vancouver Island: Field assessment at four years after the 1999 gypsy moth eradication program 2003 Final Report showed that that the impact of Btk on non-target Lepidoptera was more severe at 12-13 months postspray than 1-2 months post-spray, and, more than a year after application, the affected species had not yet begun the recovery process. "At 12-13 months post-spray, four additional species were shown to be reduced by1999 Btk applications, indicating that some effects went undetected in 1999. The data in 2000 also indicated that the total number of caterpillars in the spray-zones was reduced by 53.5% and 84.0% on snowberry and Garry oak, respectively. These estimates are considerably higher than those of 1999, which were 66.3% and 29.1% on snowberry and Garry oak, respectively. Thus, monitoring non-target Lepidoptera in 2000 was important and supported the hypothesis that the full extent of the pesticide side effects would be manifest only in the long-term."

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/gypsy-moth-docs/2003_final_report_-_nontarget_leps.pdf

History of spongy moth detection in B.C.
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-health/invasive-forest-pests/spongy-moth/detection-history

https://alpha.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/gypsy-moth-docs/the_british_columbia_gypsy_moth_detection_story.pdf

Non pesticide treatment (mass trapping) methods using traps have been used in the following communities: It looks like 2008 was the last mass trapping.

- Sechelt
- Sidney
- Gabriola Island
- Fairfield

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/forest-health/invasive-forest-pests/spongy-moth/treatment-history