

**REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE ON THE WORK OF
EXTERMINATION OF THE GYPSY
MOTH. JANUARY, 1898**

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January, 1898 by Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture

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MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the use of statistical tools and models to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges and limitations associated with data analysis. It notes that while data analysis provides valuable insights, it is not without its own set of complexities and potential biases.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data analysis process remains effective and relevant over time.

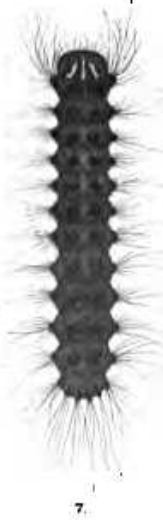
6. The sixth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the specific data sources and collection methods used in the study. It includes information on the sampling techniques and the instruments used for data collection.

7. The seventh part of the document presents the results of the data analysis, including the identification of key trends and the comparison of different data sets. It also discusses the implications of these findings for the overall study.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and the potential for future research. It suggests areas where further investigation is needed to address the identified gaps and uncertainties.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a comprehensive list of references and sources used in the study. It includes both primary and secondary sources that have informed the research and analysis.

10. The tenth part of the document is a concluding statement that reiterates the main objectives of the study and the significance of the findings. It expresses the hope that the research will contribute to a better understanding of the subject matter.



Drawn by Joseph Bridgman.

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GYPSEY MOTH.

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**An Explanation of Plate I, with a Short Description of the
Different Forms of the Gypsy Moth and its Feeding
Habits.**

THE EGGS.

[Fig. 8, cluster of eggs on bark; Figs. 9 and 10, eggs magnified.]

The eggs are deposited in clusters, averaging about six hundred eggs each, and covered with yellow hairs from the body of the female moth. These egg-clusters are usually found in sheltered places on the bark or in the crevices and cavities of trees, stumps and undergrowth; also on fences and buildings and in the crevices of stone walls and other objects, near the plants or trees on which the insect feeds. The eggs are laid in July, August and September, and hatch after the foliage starts in the late spring or early summer of the ensuing year; therefore the insect passes the fall, winter and early spring in the egg.

THE LARVA OR CATERPILLAR.

[Figs. 6 and 7.]

When first hatched the caterpillars are less than one-fifth of an inch in length. As they grow larger they may be seen in clusters upon the trunks and branches of trees or in the cavities and other hiding-places where they gather in June, July and the first part of August.

THE PUPA.

[Fig. 5.]

The caterpillar when fully grown sheds its outer covering and becomes a pupa or chrysalis. This usually occurs in July or August. The pupa may be found in the same situations as the eggs. In Massachusetts the insect usually remains in the pupal state from ten to thirteen days, emerging as a moth at the end of that period.

THE MOTH.

[Figs. 1 and 2, female; Figs. 3 and 4, male.]

The female moth usually deposits her eggs very near the abandoned pupa case, and within a few hours after emerging from it. She dies soon after. The male is a rapid flyer. The female does not fly.

HABITS OF THE CATERPILLARS.

The gypsy moth feeds only when in the larval or caterpillar state. In Massachusetts the eggs of the gypsy moth begin hatching about April 20, and the young continue to emerge until the middle of June. The length of larval life varies somewhat according to circumstances, but probably averages at least ten weeks; therefore the feeding season in this country lasts about four months. When the caterpillars are first