



View of the Ansonia facility



The inside door of the pass through autoclave

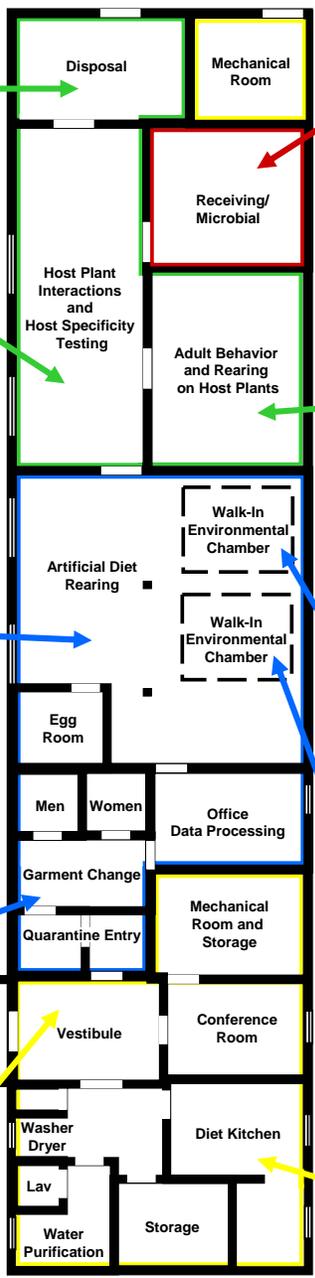


Bioassays of natural enemies and insect specific microbials to determine their effectiveness and specificity for controlling Asian longhorned beetle, Asian gypsy moth, and hemlock woolly adelgid



Hemlock woolly adelgid predator from China

Asian longhorned beetle mating behavior observations



Asian gypsy moth flight propensity and capacity studies



Asian longhorned beetle emergence from infested wood (above) and flight propensity studies (left)

This 3100 square foot quarantine facility was officially opened in 1992. The quarantine facility provides the opportunity to conduct research on insect biology and behavior, and on biological control tactics necessary to prevent the introduction of forest pests and to eliminate or manage those that have been introduced.



People working on Asian longhorned beetle biology and the front of the walk-in environmental chambers



Asian longhorned beetle larvae are reared to adults and used in various studies

These pictures show some of the safeguards put in place to maintain the quarantine status of the facility

Sink screens & 100 mesh screens in all zones

Tyvek suits over clothing

Other safeguards include shatter resistant windows, autoclaving all waste, security company monitoring, and individual tracking numbers for insects

The air pressure in each successive zone gets progressively more negative

- Zone I**
- Zone II**
- Zone III**
- Zone IV**

Key lock entry



Gypsy moth and nun moth larvae are reared to adults

Nutrition, inheritance of important traits, and basic biology studies can be carried out in these chambers



Artificial diet is produced for Asian longhorned beetle, gypsy moth, and nun moth larvae