Forest Health Update



Bob Heyd Forest Health Management



MDNR Forest Management Division Forest Health, Inventory & Monitoring



- Exotic Forest Pest and Pest Management

 Exotic Forest Pests: New and on the horizon
 Management Strategies for native and exotic pests

 Forest Health Monitoring

 Aerial Survey
 Ground Detection and Evaluation surveys
 - Short and Long-Term Monitoring
- Inventory



Aerial Survey

Aerial Surveys







Forest Tent Caterpillar



Beech Bark Disease Impacts





Diagnosing Tree or Forest Health can be tricky.



Beech Bark Disease

- <u>Agent</u>: Sap-feeding Exotic Scale
 – Scale is dispersed by wind & birds
- <u>Disease</u>: Native & Nonnative Fungi - *Nectria sp*.
 – Wind borne spores



Three Stages of Invasion

- Advancing Front
 - Scales only
 - 6 miles / year
- Killing Front
 - Nectria & Mortality
- Aftermath Forest
 - Few trees; defects & decline in residual trees





Beech Blight Aphid



Lichens not Beech Scale





American Beech



Beech Snap - Reason for:

Hazard Tree ManagementSalvage Cutting











Beech regeneration mixed with stripped maple









Resistance Research

- USFS Research Lab, Delaware, OH
 Collect scions
- MSU Reporting form
 - database
 - >9" dbh
 - # tag & painted "R"
 - leave a buffer



Michigan's Upper Peninsula First Tagged Resistant Tree



Light green lichen on many resistant beech



Not all resistant trees have smooth bark







Burrs developing on greenhouse pollinated grafted beech Foam traps provide a favorable environment, resulting in enhanced egg-laying





Six-month old cross-progeny seedlings being challenged with 50 egg sac foam pads.

BBD Resistance

- DNR / MTU Identify resistant beech trees and collect dormant scions
- Delaware, OH Scions are grafted to beech seedlings using a hot-callus grafting technique.
- Goals:
 - a seed orchard
 - maintain an acceptable level of genetic diversity
 - 20 different resistant trees
 - seed orchard = 300 trees with 15 ramets of each of the 20 resistant genotypes
- To date, scions from 24 different resistant trees from MI
- Once grafted, 3 ramets of each genotype are tested for beech scale resistance
 - place scale eggs against the bark on foam pads.

Brighton Tree Improvement Center Fall, 2010 - First planting of resistant stock

- Seed collected from:
 - open-pollinated resistant parent
 - open-pollinated susceptible parent
 - susceptible parent cross-pollinated with a resistant parent
 - pairs of resistant parents cross-pollinated with other resistant parents
- Families with highest proportion of resistant seedlings = two resistant parents
- Includes the open-pollinated family from the resistant tree in Sebois County, Maine
 - provides evidence that management directed at the removal of diseased trees can lead to stand improvement.

Update on Asian Longhorned Beetle

Kevin Dodds & Michael Bohne Forest Service Durham Field Office

Asian Longhorned Beetle Lifecycle



Adults and ovipostion scars



Emergence holes



Adult emerging from tree





Larva in tree



Pupal chamber in tree Diagram by Michael Bohne



ALB Signs



Adult feeding On leaf midrib and petioles











Not Asian Longhorned Beetle






















feeding damage under bark



Asian Longhorned Beetle





V. Good Hosts

Maple Box elder Horse chestnut Buckeye Willow Elm

Good Hosts Birch Sycamore







Bovenzi Land Trust Host tree removal impacted 91 acres













What's ALB Doing in Natural Forests?







Delaval



Bovenzi



ALB Exit Holes



Attack class distribution



Oviposition Sites by Height

Delaval

Boylston





What Have We Learned?

- ALB is not outright killing forest trees
- ALB found in forest trees of all sizes
- ALB attacked and survived at higher rates in red maple
- ALB moves throughout forest stands



Worcester, MA



Old Damage is Different







Could go Undetected for a Long Time





Much Evidence is Hard to See



Attacks Throughout a Stand





Implications for Survey





Oak Wilt

- Suppression efforts
- State lands cutting restriction
- National Database

Firewood Again!



2005 Distribution of Oak Wilt



Oak wilt disease cycle



Oak Wilt Epicenters



Oak Wilt Epicenters







- Shakey Lakes, Menominee & Dickinson Counties
 •38 sites / 20,000 ft plowed in 2010 (Most in Shakey Lakes)
 •Follow up timber sales
- Fall, 2010 detected for the first time in Iron County on state land south of Crystal Falls.
- Effort to remove oak wilt from the UP will continue in 2011.
ARRA Oak Wilt Project Northern Lower Peninsula

- Identify and treat oak wilt in high-use recreation areas and in high-value stands of red oak
- Aerial and ground surveys identified oak wilt on 3,026 acres of state forestland
 - Crawford, Missaukee and Grand Traverse Counties.
- 47,000 feet of root-graft barriers established
- Oaks chipped or sold for timber if non-threatening.

Counties with Oak Wilt - 2009



Hemlock Wooly Adelgid



2010 HWA Detections



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid: Signs







• Cottony material



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Survey





Hickory Decline

- Menominee County, SW of Shakey Lakes
- Sudden mortality of bitternut hickory in mid-summer, 2010
- Reported in Wisconsin and other NE states since 2005
- Reported by not confirmed in southern Dickinson Co.





Hickory bark beetle

- Exit holes

Larval galleries –



Cankers on Bitternut Hickory



Thousand Cankers Disease of Black Walnut (TCD)







U.S. TCD Distribution



2010 Tennessee TCD Quarantine





Thousand Cankers Disease September 2010 Quarantined Areas

Anderson, Blount, Knox, Union



Thousand Cankers Disease Buffer Regulated Areas

Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, Jefferson Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier

Annosum root rot

- Caused by the fungus *Heterobasidion annosum* (a.k.a. *Fomes annosus*)
- Attacks pines, spruces, and firs
- In natural forests, plantations, Christmas trees, recreation areas, residential landscapes
- The most destructive disease in coniferous forests worldwide
- In USA, prevalent in SE and West





Heterobasidion annosum

• Spores are produced in fruiting bodies called "conks" that form on stumps and killed trees











Hosts: Pinus sp. (esp. jack & Scotts)





SPRUCE BUDWORM

(*Choristoneura fumiferana*) 30-50 year cycle

• One of the most destructive native insects in spruce/ fir forests of USA & Canada.

- Balsam fir is favorite host
- Defoliation in late spring / early summer.

















Counties with Spruce Budworm Defoliation in 2010

Two-lined Chestnut Borer *Agrilus bilineatus*



Grayling – West of I75, 4 Mile Road



Diplodia scrobiculata on White Pine along the AuSable near Grayling





Drought Years





Oak Ash Aspen Balsam Fir Sugar Maple Spruce

What can we do?

- Don't be a vector (EAB, BBD, OW, ALB, HWA)
- Look for and report resistant beech
- Be familiar with important forest health signs and symptoms
- Report forest health problems
- Proactive management (SBW, JPBW, EAB)

EAB: Ash Management

- Reduce # of larger trees
- Prioritize removals by
 - Proximity to EAB
 - High ash volume / value
 - Ash vigor
 - (low vigor = high risk)



EAB / Ash Management Western Upper Peninsula Project

Assistance to private landowners in rural forested areas

- CFM Foresters Coordinate Outreach and Ed with the Extension, Conservation Districts, consulting foresters, and Forest Health staff.
- Forest Stewardship plans
 - Ash removal and forest restoration in upland white ash stands
 - Improve species diversity
 - Assure long term sustainability of hardwood stands
- Workshops
 - Target landowners, forestry consultants & municipalities to ensure a greater understanding of the EAB

EAB

ARRA SLAM Project for WUP

Conduct community-based tree inventories & management plans in the SLAM project area communities: Manistique Hancock Laurium Calumet Calumet Twp Copper City

EAB / Ash Management Northern Lower Peninsula Project

• Urban forests of following cities and rural forest areas within 25 miles radius:



Petoskey



Thank you



www.michigan.gov