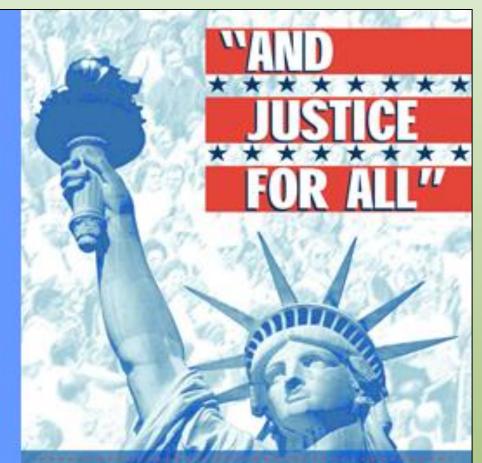


Michigan Eyes on the Forest & Forest Sentinel Tree Network

Julie Crick, MSU Extension Natural Resources Educator MSU is an affirmativeaction, equal-opportunity employer. Michigan State University Extension programs and materials are open to all without regard to race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, religion, age, height, weight, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital status, family status or veteran status.



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"Cost" of Invasive Species

- Tree Health
- Forest Health
- **Ecosystem Health**
- **Human Health**
- **Economic impact**







Credit: Kathleen Knight, US Forest Service



- Proactive awareness
- Early detection, rapid response
- Minimize risk of damage to forest resource
- Take pictures, not samples
- If you see something, say something!

Michigan Department of Agriculture

Email: MDA-Info@michigan.gov

Phone: 1-800-292-3939

Howard Russell, Entomologist

MSU Diagnostics Lab

Email: bugman@msu.edu

Michigan Eyes
on the Forest &
Forest Sentinel
Tree Network

MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY

Michigan State University Department of Entomology

Michigan State University Extension

Midwest Invasive Species Information Network (MISIN)

Funded by the Michigan Invasive Species Grant Program











Asian Longhorn Beetle



eggs

Hemlock Wooly Adelgid

Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut



Asian Longhorn Beetle Anoplophora glabripennis

Wood boring beetle Native to China, Japan, Korea



Maples preferred Poplar, willow, sycamore, birch, Ohio buckeye, horse chestnut

Current Asian longhorn beetle detection

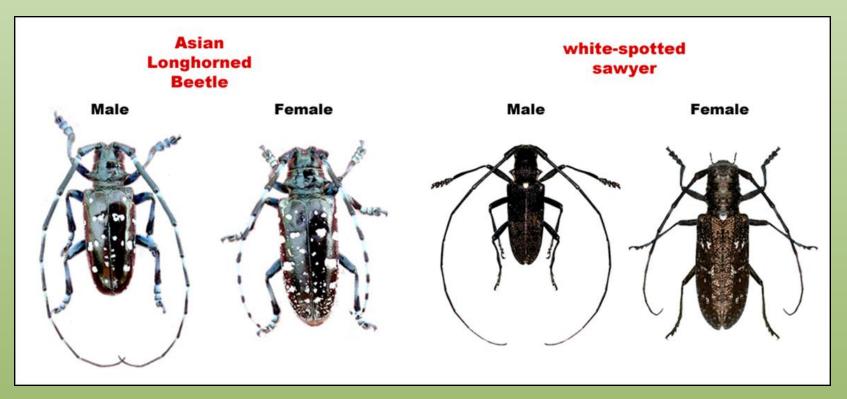


Source: USDA Hungry Pest Tracker



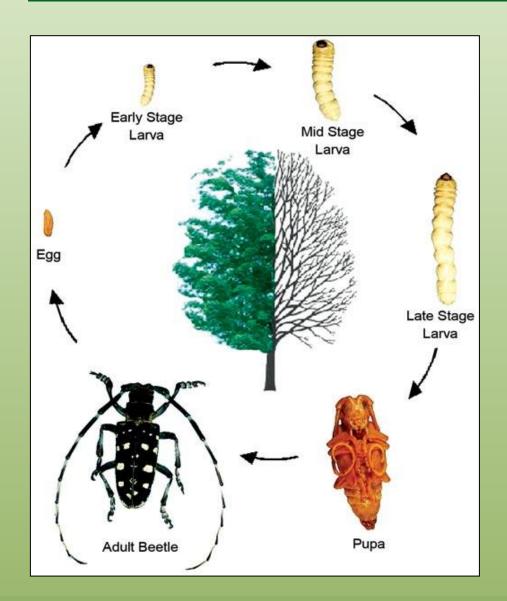


Larger than native borers



Pine Sawyer









Asian Longhorn Beetle – what you'll see:

- Pencil sized exit holes
- Shallow scars in bark

- d or in branches
- Saw-dust like material on ground or in branches
- Dead branches
- The beetle







Asian Longhorn Beetle- what to do?

Report suspect forest pest infestations to:

-or-

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Email: MDA-Info@michigan.gov

Phone: 800-292-3939

Howard Russell
Entomologist
MSU Diagnostics Lab

Email: <u>bugman@msu.edu</u>

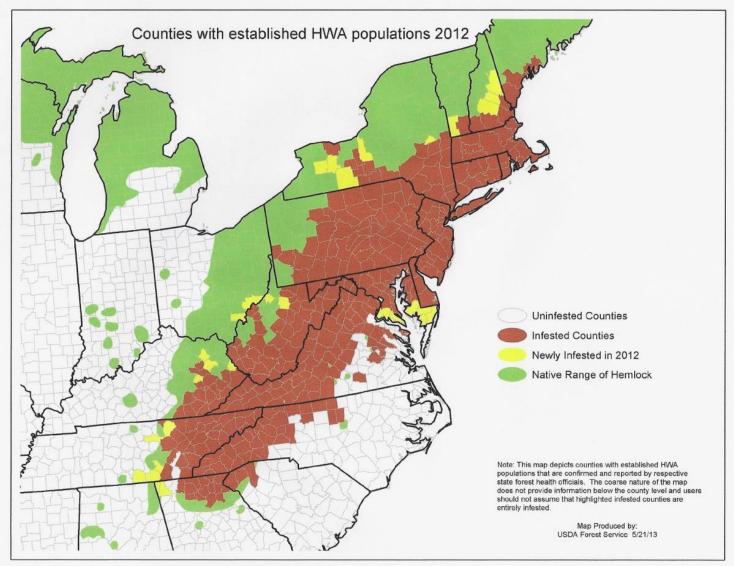


Hemlock Wooly Adelgid Adelges tsugae

- Tiny insects feed on sap
- White 'wax' is protection



- Overtime weakens, can help kill trees
- Movement by wind, wildlife, logs, firewood, infected trees/nursery stock

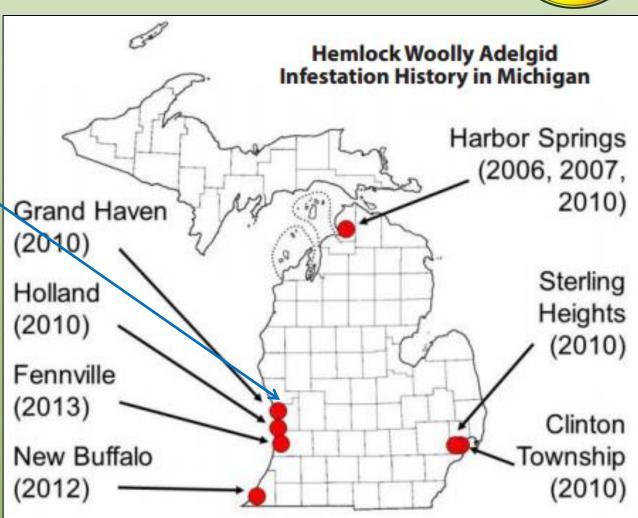






Summer 2015 Detections Ottawa & Muskegon Counties

Treatment, survey & eradication activities underway







Source: Maine Forest Service

http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest_health/insects/hemlock_woolly_adelgid_life_stages.htm



Hemlock Wooly Adelgid – what you'll see:

- Small cottony masses at base of needles
- Advanced infestations
 - twig and branch mortality
 - needles become grayish green







Hemlock Wooly Adelgid— what to do?

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-or-

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Take pictures, not samples!



Thousand Cankers Disease

Pityophthorus juglandis and Geosmithia morbida

Walnut twig beetle and fungus

- Twig beetle native to western states
- Fungus newly identified
- Beetle introduces spores into phloem
- Cankers develop girdle branch

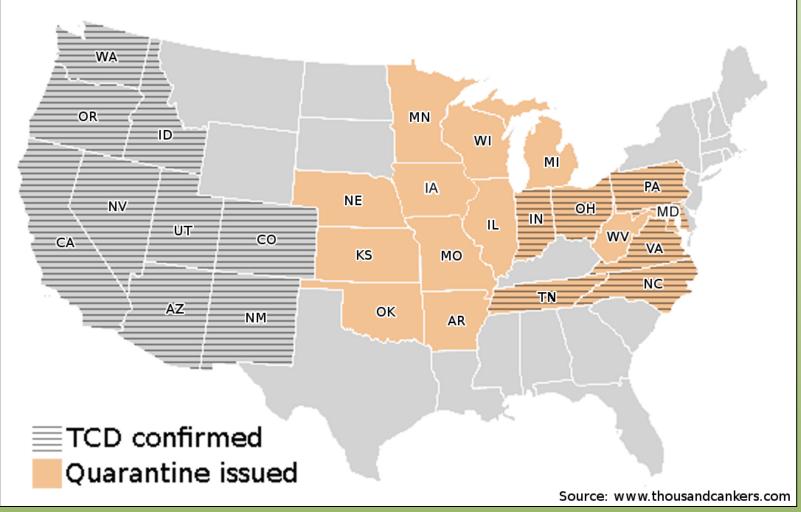




Credit: Whitney Cranshaw



Distribution of Thousand Cankers Disease as of April 20, 2015



Source: http://www.thousandcankers.com/tcd-locations.php

Michigan Eyes on the Forest & Forest Sentinel Tree Network MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Thousand Cankers Disease – what you'll see:

- All species of Juglans
- Yellow foliage that quickly turns brown
- Branch mortality
- Circular or oblong cankers in phloem (under bark)
- Bark may have no symptoms, or have stain or cracking over canker

Thousand Cankers Disease





Credit: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University



Credit: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University

Tree Network

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Thousand Cankers Disease— what to do?

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- Volunteers 'adopt' an individual tree
- Monitor it 2-3 times a year
- Report on the condition of the tree







Michigan Eyes on the Forest & Forest Sentinel Tree Network MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Forest Sentinel Tree Network – what we ask

- Tree common name
- Location lat/long
- Diameter
- Type of land
- Forest or natural area?
- Dominance
- Growing condition
- Current tree condition
- Compared to neighbors
- Canopy condition
- Soil disturbance?
- Insect defoliation present?
- Defoliation severity

- Insect exit holes in bark?
- Size of insect holes
- Insect galleries under bark?
- Cavities in trunk?
- Cottony or waxy material visible?
- Where?
- Insect webbing, nest, or other evidence?
- Unusual pitch flows or globs on bark?
- Conks or mushrooms present?
- Where?

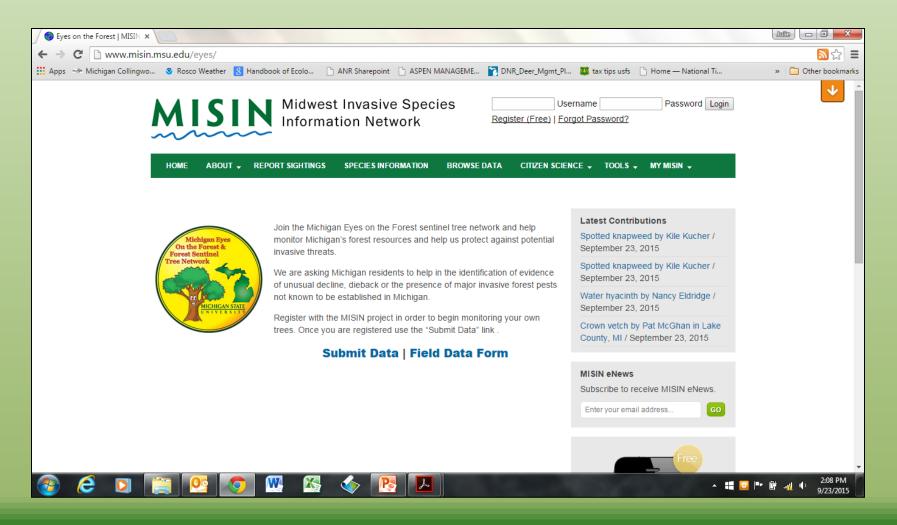












Midwest Invasive Species Information Network

Forest Sentinel







Project Funded by the Michigan Invasive Species Grant Program





