

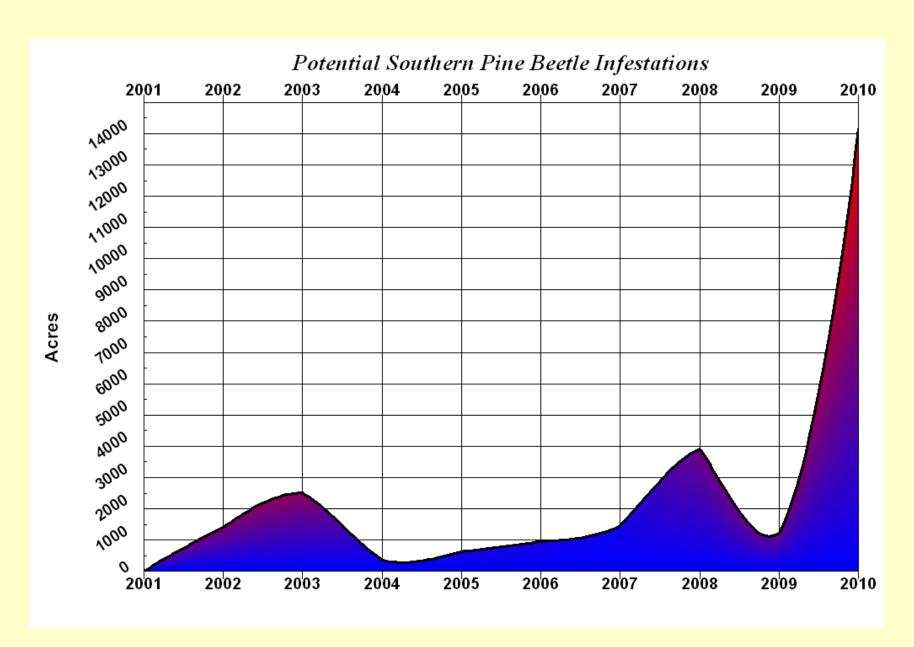
History



(Dendroctonus frontalis)

- Active populations for decades in Southeastern U.S.
- In 2001, a consultant forester reported an insect problem in NJ.
- SPB identification was made by NJFS and USFS.
- Likely migrated to NJ via wind and/or interstate commerce.



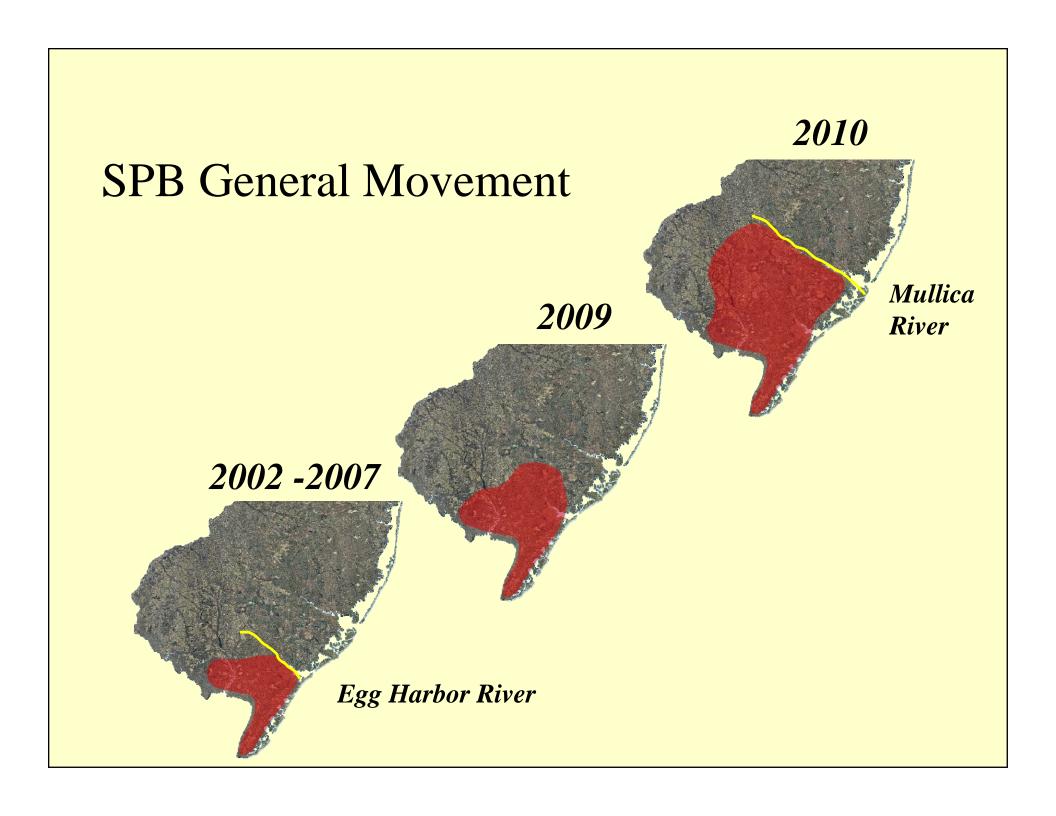


Source: NJ Forest Service 2010

SPB trapping program monitors SPB populations



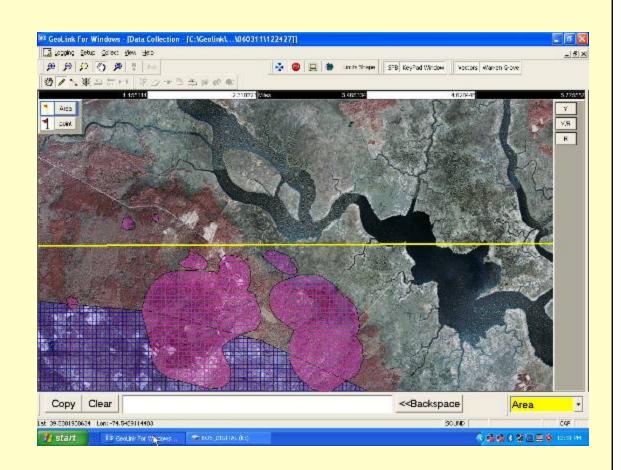




Data and Mapping

Digital Aerial Mapping Systems

- GPS tracking over aerial imagery.
- 85% of all suspected SPB infestations detected through aerial flights are confirmed through ground verification as SPB.



Large Aggressive Spots Multiple Heads

March 22, 2011 Early during leaf out





May 23, 2011 60 days later



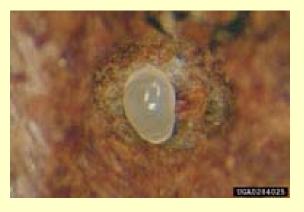
Verification following aerial detection

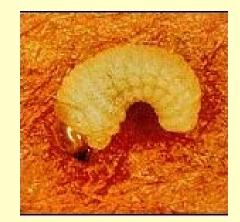


Characteristic pitch tubes from adult Southern Pine Beetle attack

SPB Life Cycle

Egg (1)





Larva (2)

Pupa (2)





Adult (3)

- 1 Photo provided by the USFS
- 2 Photo provided by Bugwood.org
- 3 Photo provided by Gerald Lenhard

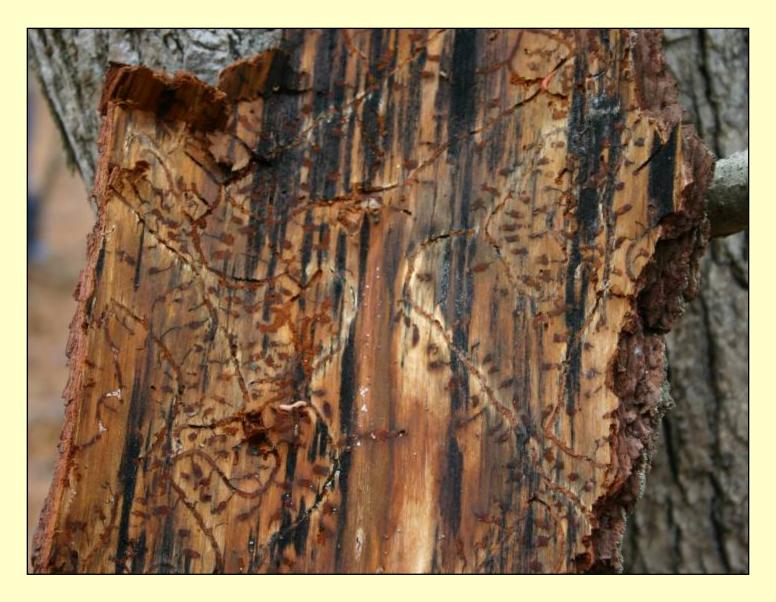
SPB Life History

Multiple generations each year in same area



SPB Adult (left), rice grain, turpentine beetle

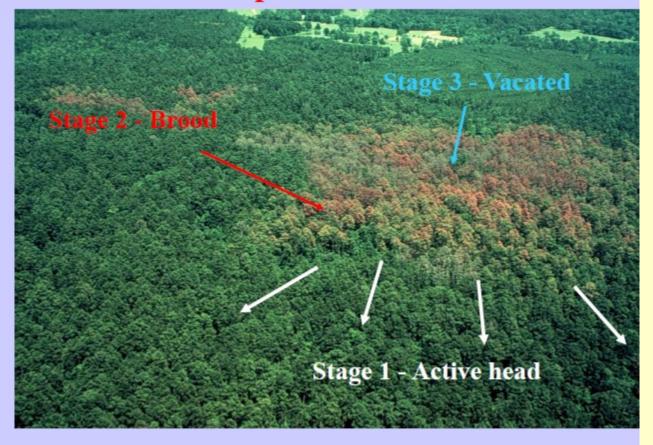
Most of the larvae are concealed within bark



S-shaped galleries and pupa chambers on the underside of infested bark

How does a SPB spot expand?

SPB Spot Growth Process





Stage 3 = Vacated

- Crown red or without foliage
- Many exit holes in bark
- Bark loose, with blue stain, sawyers
- Lots of ambrosia beetle dust at base
- No SPB brood in outer bark
- May see clerid larvae, pupae



Stage 2 = Brood trees

Crowns green – yellow (faders)

Pitch tubes hardened

 Galleries well developed with larvae, pupae or new adults

No checkered beetles on bark



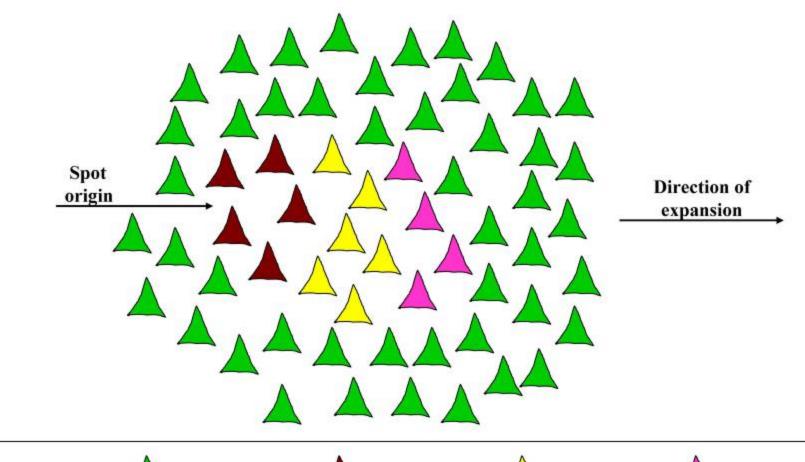






- Fresh pitch tubes or reddish boring dust in bark crevices
- Green crown
- · Bark difficult to remove
- Inner bark white, without galleries
- Adult clerids on bark
- No exit holes in bark
- No white sawdust at base of tree







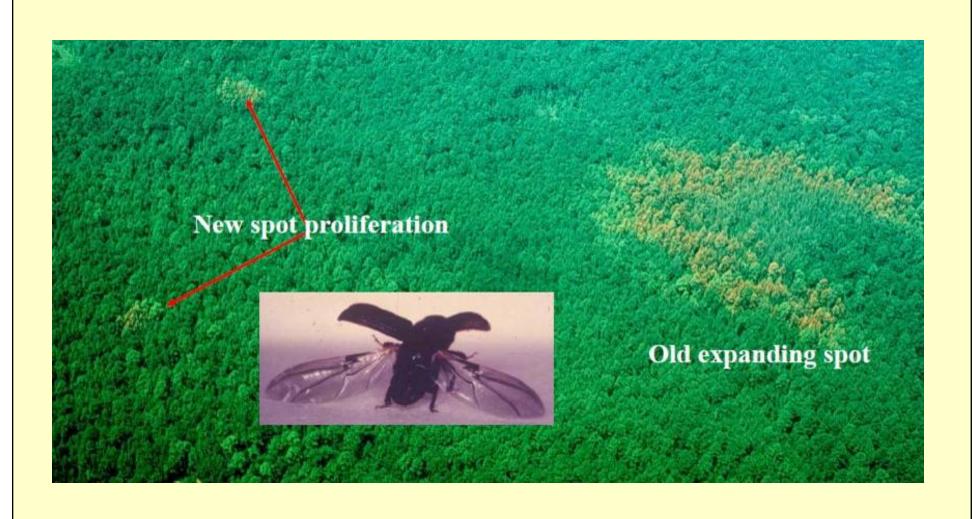


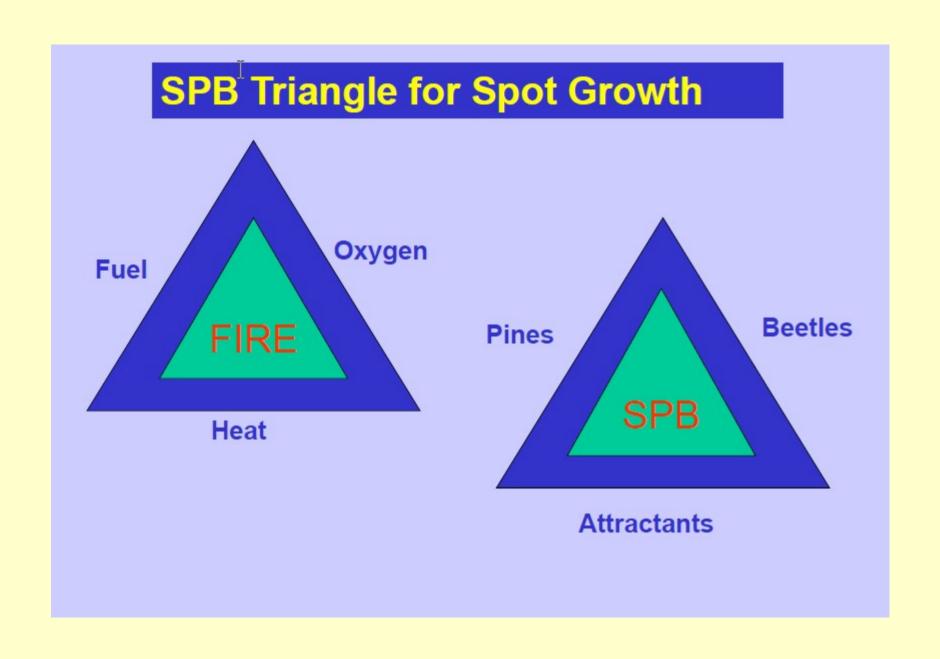




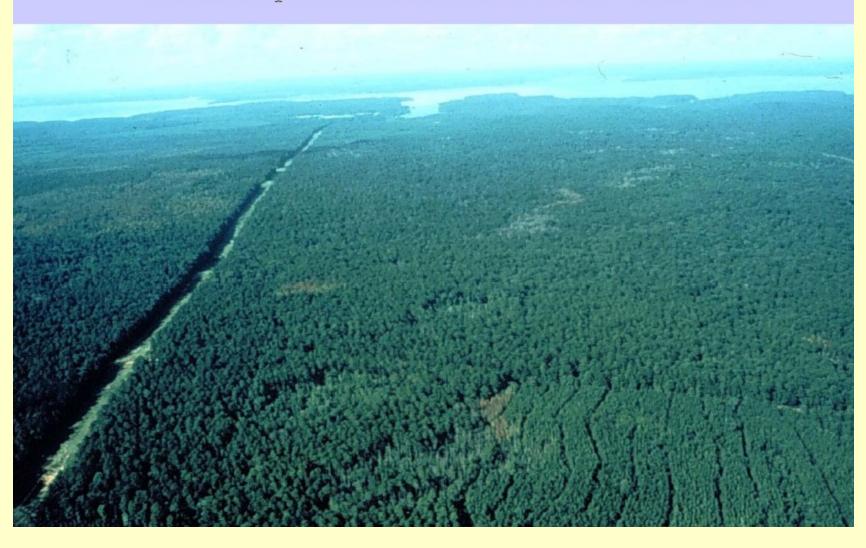
Uninfested pine

Stage 3 (dead and vacated) Stage 2 (with brood) Stage 1 (fresh attack)





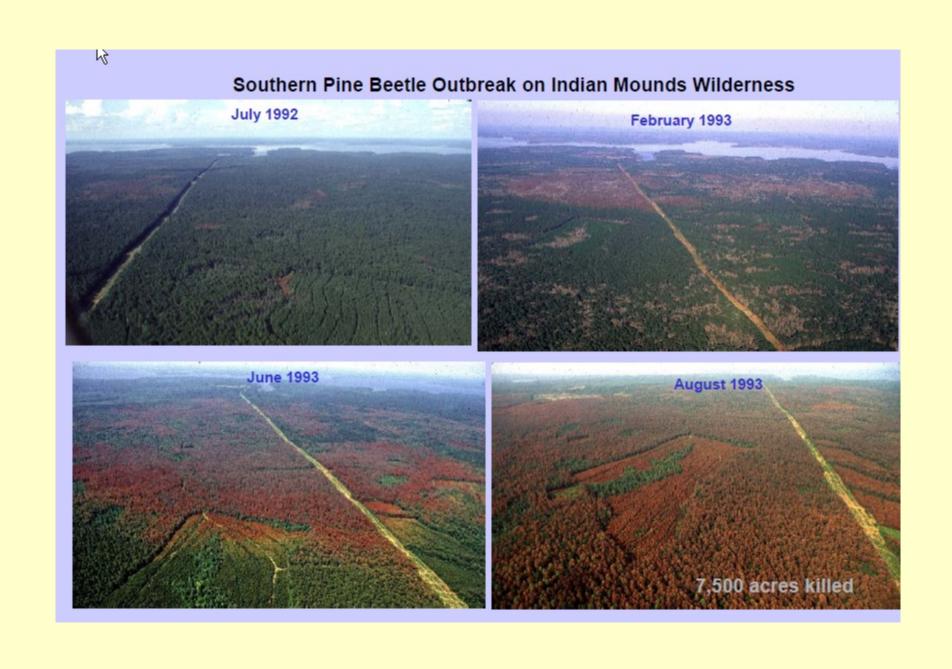
Indian Mounds Wilderness in Texas – July 1992





Indian Mounds Wilderness in Texas – June 1993 11-year old pine plantation



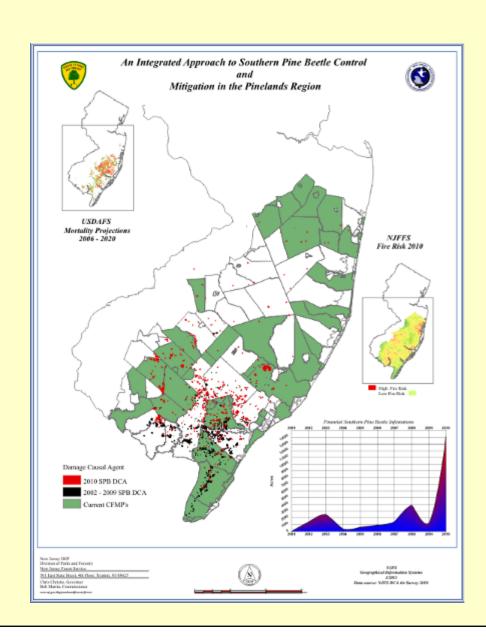




SPB severe outbreak (Tennessee)

8 Years of SPB Mortality

Approximately 389 recorded infestations (14,100 acres) in the NJ Pinelands region in 2010





Hardings Run Apartment Complex in Mays Landing



Winslow Wildlife Management Area



Glassboro Wildlife Management Area with feed strip



Union Lake Wildlife Management Area



Clarks Landing with Mullica River in background



Clarks Landing with Mullica River in background



Clarks Landing with Mullica River in background



Clarks Landing looking south past the Mullica River



Pine Plains...

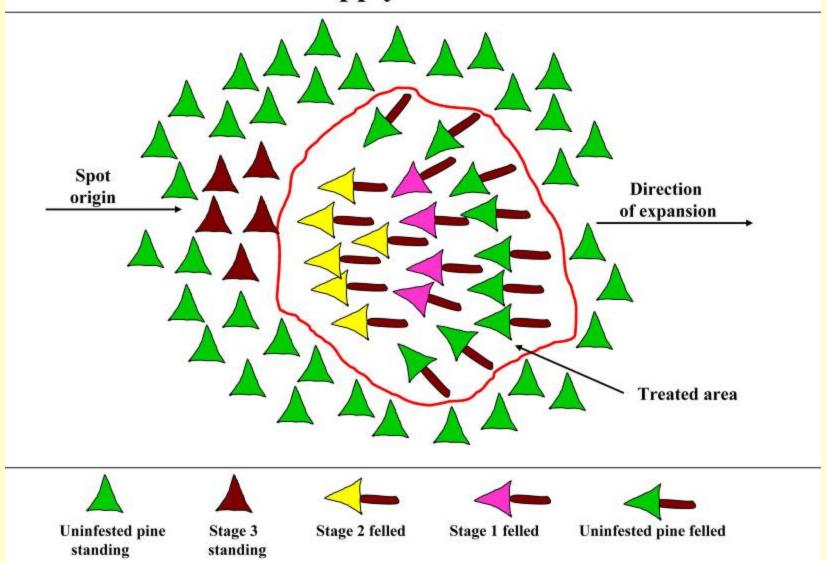
Current Strategies

- Aerial survey flights Once a week
- SPB spots detected and ground verified
- Foresters prepare and submit a report
 - T&E species; Inter-agency review process
 - Coordinate with the Pinelands Commission
- State certified sawyer crews scheduled to perform suppression activities (cut and leave)
- Site is monitored after treatment via air and ground



SPB suppression activities by State Forest Fire Service certified sawyer crews.

How to Apply Cut-and-leave



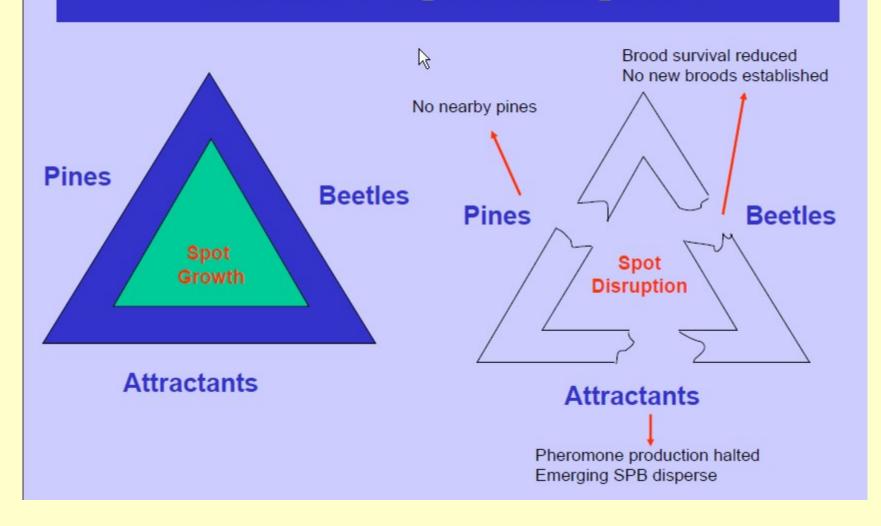
Small Spot Treatment



- Limited number of trees
- Generally located around lightning strikes or stressed trees

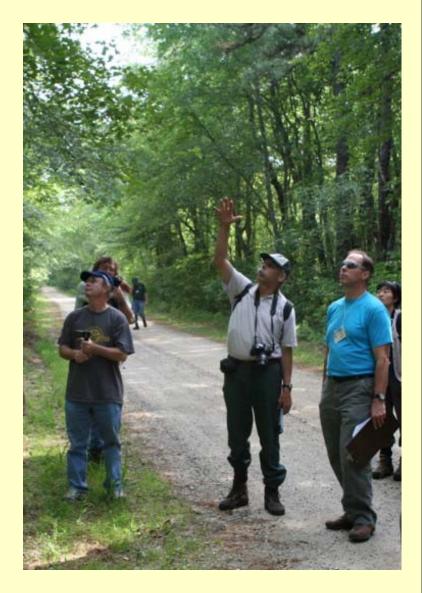
• Minimal environmental impact

Effects of Spot Disruption

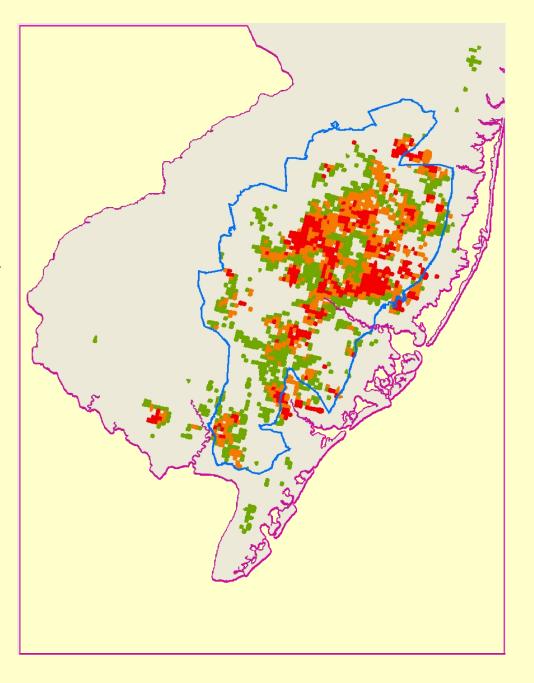


Ad Hoc Advisory Committee

- Emile DeVito NJ Conservation Foundation
- Kim Laidig Pinelands Commission
- Troy Ettel NJ Audubon
- George Zimmermann Stockton College
- Mark Vodak Rutgers University
- Matthew Ayres Dartmouth College
- Ronald Billings Texas Forest Service
- Bill Oldland USFS
- Stephen Clarke USFS
- James Meeker USFS
- Bob Williams Land Dimensions
- Mayor Pikolycky of Woodbine Borough
- Thomas Bullock NJ Forestry Association
- Brad Rosenthal Cape May County
- Tom Hirshblond Industry Representative
- Matt Simons Atlantic City Electric
- Richard Reenstra Ocean County
- Ken Taaffe NRCS
- Roger Smith Fort Dix



U. S. Forest Service
Percent Mortality
Projections
2006-2020



Impacts to the Pinelands

- Rapid conversion of pine forests to hardwoods.
- Loss of critical habitat for T & E species.
- Watershed and riparian deterioration.
- Loss of aesthetics and recreational opportunities.
- Increased wildfire risk to lives and property.
- Increased danger from hazard tree failure.

Critical Needs

• Partnership with the Pinelands Commission for SPB suppression.

• Temporary emergency action creating an expedited review and permitting process (five working days or less) for SPB cut and leave suppression activities.

Critical Needs

- Meet with Pinelands Commission staff to develop a specific implementation and permitting process.
- Monthly updates to the Pinelands Commission outlining suppression progress and beetle populations dynamics.

