Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act authorizes the USDA Forest Service to protect trees and forests from insects and diseases. This is accomplished directly on National Forest System lands, and in cooperation with other federal agencies, states, private landowners and Tribal governments.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

FOREST SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Provide Tribes with technical assistance for the detection, monitoring, prevention and suppression of forest insects and disease on DOI and Tribal lands.

Provide Tribes with financial assistance to conduct forest insect and disease suppression projects.

Conduct detection surveys and biological evaluations of forest insect and disease outbreaks on Tribal lands.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

FOREST SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Assist in organizing and performing general forest insect and disease field surveillance.

Provide training in techniques for detecting, monitoring, preventing, and suppressing destructive forest insects and diseases.

Assist in identifying new opportunities to incorporate the principles of integrated pest management into resource management plans, decisions and programs.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

FOREST SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES

By October 1 (date may vary) of each year, request proposals for forest insect and disease prevention and suppression projects for potential funding in the next fiscal year. Coordinate the project review and approval processes with agencies.

Transfer funding to other agencies for approved forest insect and disease prevention and suppression projects.

When selecting projects for funding, we consider the purpose and need for the project, a completed biological evaluation as well as DOI's priorities. As discussed with Agency representatives, we plan to meet with DOI and other Federal representatives to discuss our proposed funding allocations.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

BIA RESPONSIBILITIES

Notify field units that they can get technical assistance from the FS. Field units must submit biological evaluations prepared by the local or regional FS forest health protection specialists before the FS can consider funding forest insect and disease prevention or suppression project proposals.

Facilitate forest insect and disease detection and monitoring activities and biological evaluations that the FS conducts on DOI and Tribal lands.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

BIA RESPONSIBILITIES

Perform field surveillance and specialized detection surveys, as necessary, to supplement FS information.

Decide for or against forest insect and disease suppression action and requesting FS financial assistance on the basis of resource management objectives, biological effectiveness, and environmental acceptability.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

Agencies will base these decisions on the following:

- An appraisal of both current pest infestation significance and projected significance with and without suppression activities. FS forest health protection specialists will provide this information and a discussion of alternative pest management tactics in the biological evaluation.
- An evaluation of the resources threatened within the context of the management objectives.
- An analysis of possible adverse environmental effects of control tactic alternatives.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

BIA RESPONSIBILITIES

Submit proposals for FS financial assistance to carryout forest insect and disease suppression projects in accordance with FS guidelines and due dates.

Ensure projects are in compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Conduct forest insect and disease suppression activities.

Forest Health Protection Specialists in CA

Forest Health Protection Staff

Northern CA (Klamath, Mendocino, Shasta-Trinity, Six Rivers)

Plant Pathologist:	Pete Angwin 530-226-2436 e-mail: pangwin@fs.fed.us
Entomologist:	Cynthia Snyder 530-226-2437 e-mail : clsnyder@fs.fed.us

Northeastern CA (Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Tahoe)

Plant Pathologist:	Bill Woodruff 530-252-6680 e-mail: wwoodruff@fs.fed.us
Entomologist:	Danny Cluck 530-252-6431 e-mail: dcluck@fs.fed.us

South Sierra (Eldorado, Inyo, LTBMU, Sequoia, Sierra, Stanislaus)

Plant Pathologist:	Martin MacKenzie 209- 532 3671 ext 242 e-mail: mmackenzie@fs.fed.us
Entomologist:	Beverly M. Bulaon 209 -532-3671 x323 e-mail: bbulaon@fs.fed.us

Southern CA (Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, San Bernardino)

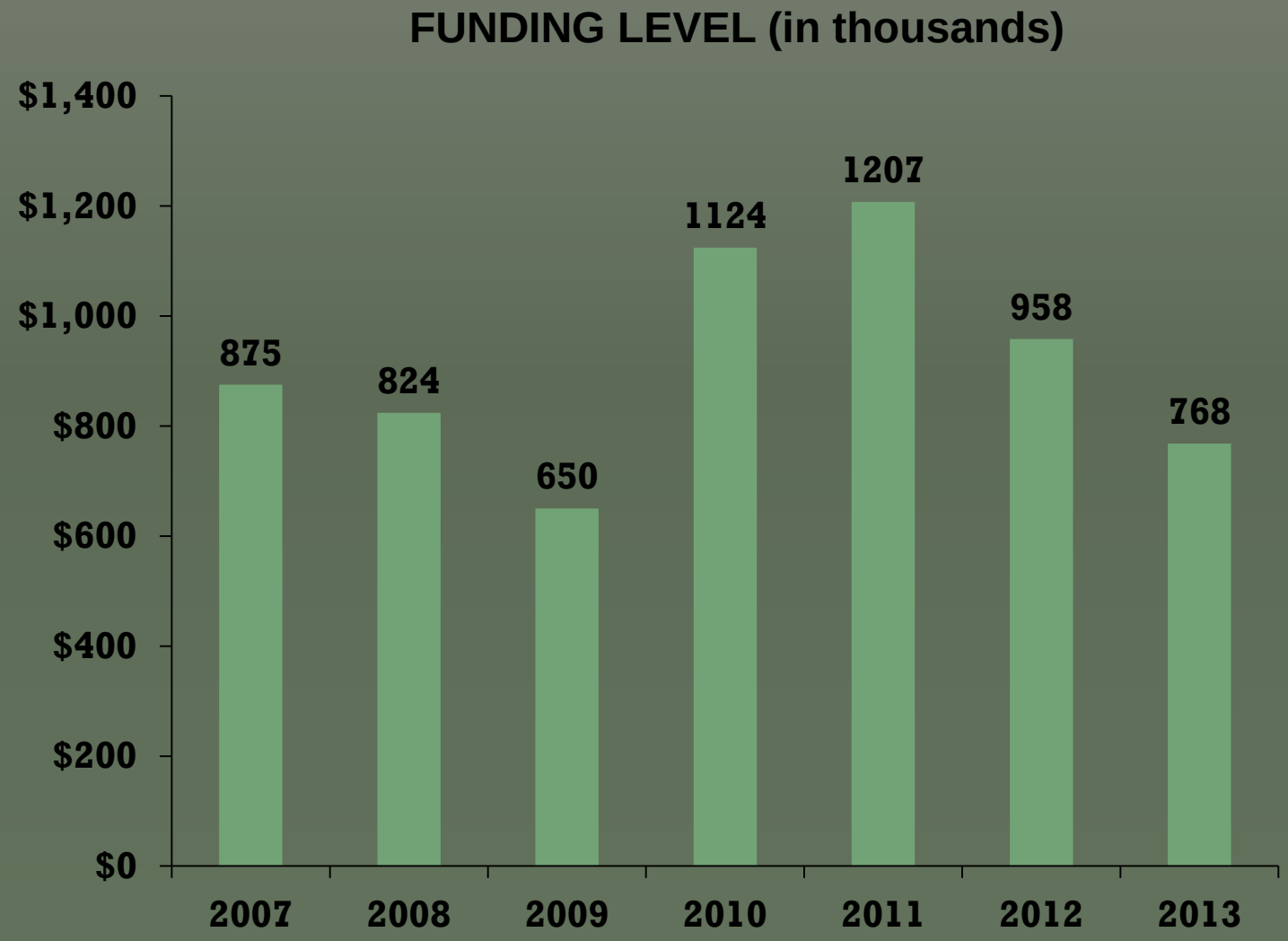
Plant Pathologist:	Melody Lardner 909-382-2725 e-mail: mlardner@fs.fed.us
Entomologist:	Tom Coleman 909-382-2871 e-mail: twcoleman@fs.fed.us

Regional Office

Plant Pathologist:	Phil Cannon 707-562-8913 e-mail: pcannon@fs.fed.us
Entomologist	Sheri Smith 530-252-6667 e-mail: ssmith@fs.fed.us
Pesticide Use/ Invasive Plants	David Bakke 707-562-8916 e-mail: dbakke@fs.fed.us

Forest Service - Funded Forest Health Projects on BIA Lands

Forest Service Funding for Forest Health Projects on BIA Lands



Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Gypsy moth	**1**	**1**	**1**			**3**
Spruce budworm						**0**
WPBR		**2**		**1**		**3**
Oak wilt/Root Disease		**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**7**
Mistletoe	**7**	**10**	**14**	**10**	**9**	**50**
HWA	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**		**8**
Bark Beetles		**7**	**7**	**2**	**6**	**22**

Forest Service Funding for BIA Forest Health Projects in California, 2013

Project	Funding
La Jolla Campground - Mistletoe	$21,000
Manzanita GSOB	$30,000

Forest Health Protection
Pacific Southwest Region

Date: 07-13-11
File code: 3400

Manzanita Reservation Oak Surveys
(FHP Report # SC-11-03)

Background

On September 9, 2010, follow-up surveys were conducted on the Manzanita Reservation by Tom Coleman, Forest Health Protection, and members of the Manzanita Reservation to identify additional tree injury and infestation from the goldspotted oak borer (GSOB), *Agrilus auroguttatus*.

Figure 1. Coast live oak mortality from the goldspotted oak borer on the Manzanita Reservation.

Oak Surveys

Surveys were conducted at four sites across the Reservation and consisted of examining coast live oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, for GSOB injury symptoms. Crown thinning, D-shaped exit holes, bark staining, and woodpecker foraging were used to determine infested trees and level of injury from GSOB (see Goldspotted Oak Borer Field Identification Guide attached).

Coast live oak was the dominate tree species found across the Reservation. The average infestation rate observed in coast live oak was 46%. The infestation was found spanning the entire Reservation and adjacent properties also injury and tree mortality from GSOB. Larger diameter coast live oaks (14.1-60.2″ DBH) were infested by GSOB. Low levels of injury from GSOB were observed on coast live oaks. Few trees had extensive injury from the beetle, which was determined by the density of exit holes and crown fullness. Several dead oaks were encountered that showed previous injury from GSOB (Figure 1 and Appendix 1). Similar data was observed by FHP pathologist, Paul Zambino, on his site visit.

Management Options

No action: If no action is taken to prevent or slow GSOB populations, oak mortality will likely continue at low levels on the Reservation in larger diameter coast live oaks. Oak mortality will be persistent in the future and occur at elevated levels than what has historically been associated with insects or diseases in this area. Additional oaks will become infested during this time and will likely succumb to beetle herbivory in 5-9 years. If additional stress from drought, wildfire, or other insects and diseases impact oaks in the area, an increase in oak mortality levels will likely be observed. Coast live oak >10″ DBH are at risk from GSOB-caused mortality.

Prevention Options: Developing a management plan for the Reservation will be essential for assessing the oak resource, identifying high-value sites for management actions, limiting the

Forest Health Protection Accomplishment Database

PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	OWNERSHIP
BIA-13-CA-S-PRO01	Suppression	Other Federal
AGENCY	**FS REGION**	**ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT**
USDI BIA	R-5	Regional Contingent - R.O.
FISCAL YEAR	**PROJECT PRIORITY**	**STATE(S)**
2013	3	CA, ,
PROPOSED BY	**RECOMMENDED BY**	**PARENT PROGRAM NUMBER**
Gerald Jones	Gerald Jones	

PROJECT NAME

Manzanita Goldspotted Oak Borer II

PRIMARY PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Protect Developed Sites/High Value Trees

PROJECT LOCATION	PREDOMINANT CONDITION CLASS	FIRE REGIME
General Forest Area	CC1	I
PRIM DIST CATEGORY	**PRIM DIST AGENT**	**PRIM NAT/INV**
Boring Insects	ambrosia beetles	I
SEC DIST CATEGORY	**SEC DIST AGENT**	**SEC NAT/INV**
None	NONE	U
PRIMARY HOST		**SECONDARY HOST**
canyon live oak		
TREATMENT ACTIVITY	**TREATMENT RATE**	**TREATMENT MATERIAL**
Thinning		

FISCAL YEAR TARGETS & COSTS

	NUMBER OF ACRES	TOTAL COST ($)
PRE-TREATMENT SURVEYS:	0	$0
TREATMENT:	240	$30,300
POST-TREATMENT MONITORING:	0	$0
OTHER:		$0
DIRECT ADMIN. SUPPORT:		$0
PROPOSED PROJECT COST:		**$30,300**

CARRYOVER PROJ #/$'s:	$0
PARENT PROGRAM NUMBER/$'s USED:	$0
ADDITIONAL FUNDING NEEDED:	**$30,300**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Phase Two of the proposed Manzanita GSOB Assessment and Management Project is the development of a long-term oak management plan for dealing with GSOB, which is underway. We have a preliminary long-term plan, but are awaiting completion of our oak survey to finalize the long-term plan. In developing this plan, we have followed U.S. Forest Service recommendations identified in "Best Management Practices for Preventing Tree Mortality from the Goldspotted Oak Borer on Public and Tribal Lands." Based on the completed oak tree inventory, high-value oaks will be identified (i.e. oaks next to houses, in the campground, or oaks that have a cultural connection) and the recommendations will be outlined for protecting these trees. In our preliminary plan, the primary management tactic for protecting high-value oaks is to be a topical insecticide application. Preliminary recommendations also include removal and sanitizing dead and dying trees to reduce the population density of GSOB in these high-value areas. The identification of the individual GSOB infected trees will be completed before the end of 2012and the long-term plan will be in place. We are requesting funding to implement our primary management tactic for protecting high-value oaks and remove dead and dying trees to reduce the population density of GSOB on the 240 acres of woodland oaks on the Manzanita Reservation.

PROJECT INITIATIVE INFORMATION

INITIATIVE CODE	PROJECT CODE	OFFICIAL PROJECT NAME

There are no initiatives associated with this project.

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Thank you!

Any questions?

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