

Where can I get forest health \$\$\$\$\$ and assistance ?????

Contact:

USDA Forest Service,
State and Private Forestry,
Forest Health Protection

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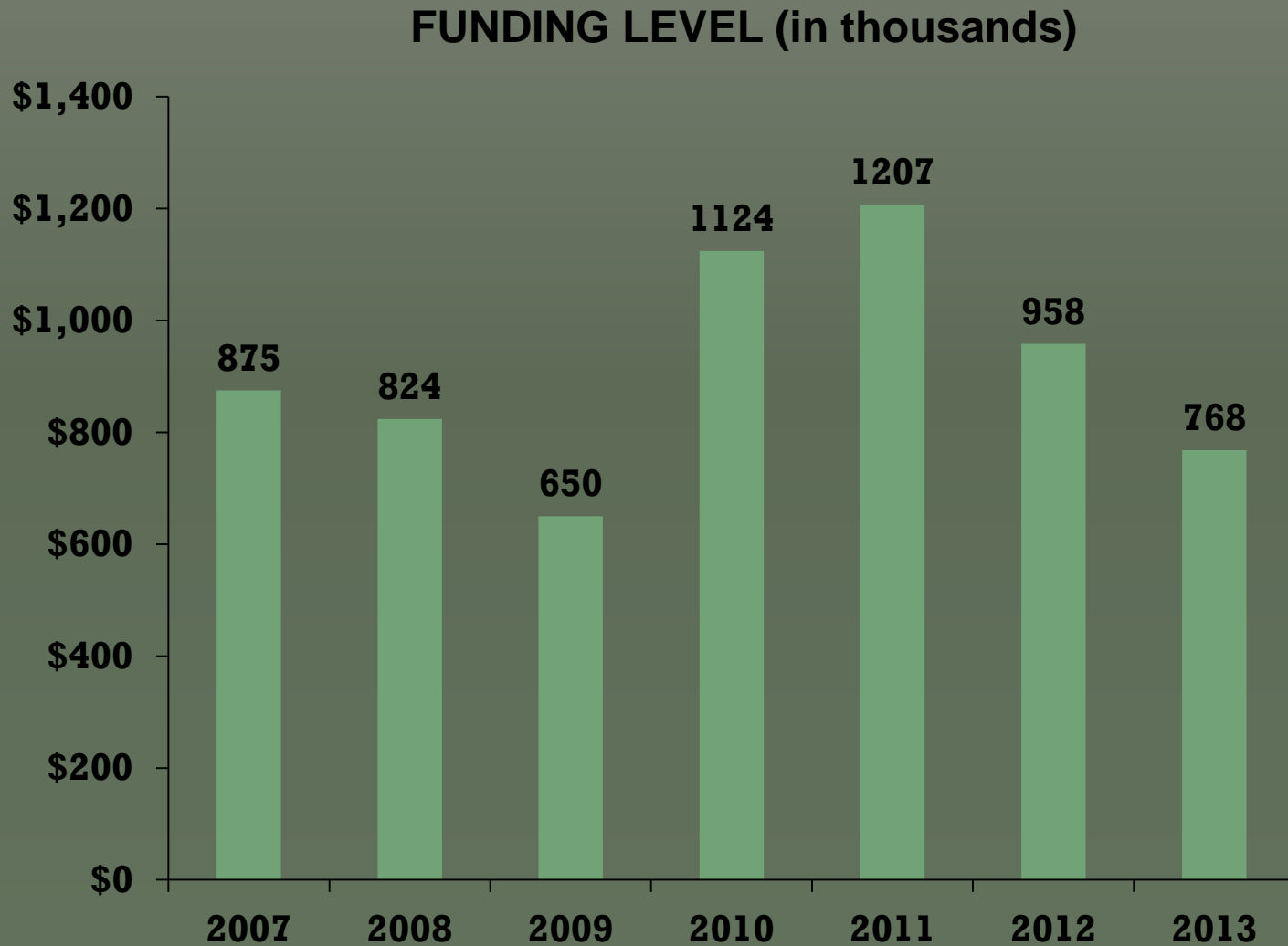
Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

What can I apply for ?

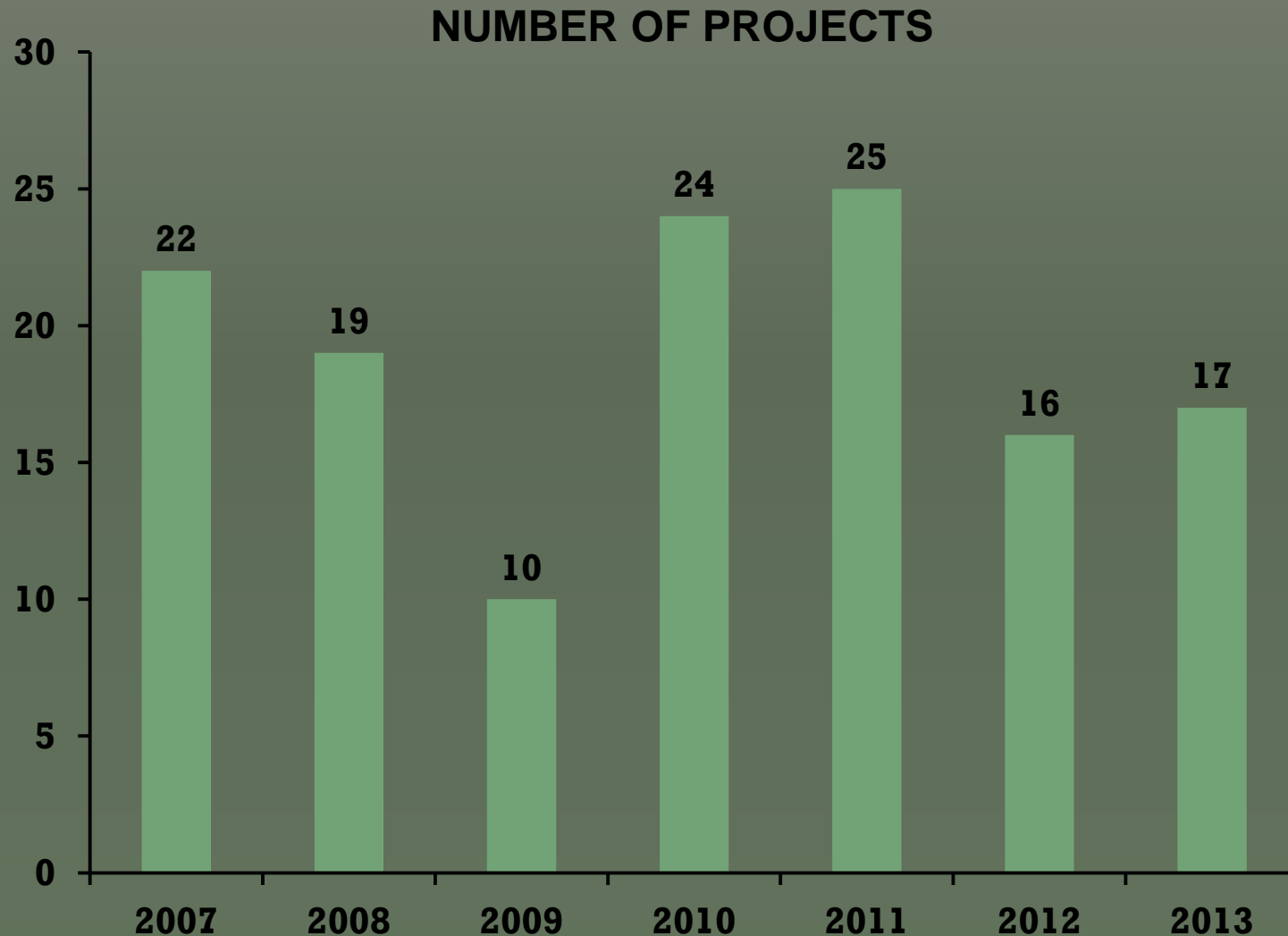
Provides tribes with \$\$\$\$\$\$ to conduct:
--forest insect and disease suppression
projects.

--detection surveys and evaluations of
forest insect and disease outbreaks on
tribal lands.

Forest Service Funding for Forest Health Projects on tribal Lands



Forest Service - Funded Forest Health Projects on BIA Lands



Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects



	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

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When can I apply?

Applications are due about September of each year.

Coordinate review and approval with BIA and FHP.

Biological evaluation



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*.

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.



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

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

WHAT HELP CAN YOU GET?

- Assistance for forest insect and disease field surveillance.
- Training for detection, monitoring, prevention, and suppression of **destructive** forest insects and pathogens.
- Assistance to identify ways to incorporate integrated pest management into plans and programs.

Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects

BIA works together with Forest Service, Forest Health Protection.

Start by contacting the BIA.
Tell them your ideas & concerns.

The BIA needs to submit the project to the FS-FHP (deadline Nov. 1).

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Project Evaluation – Criteria for selection

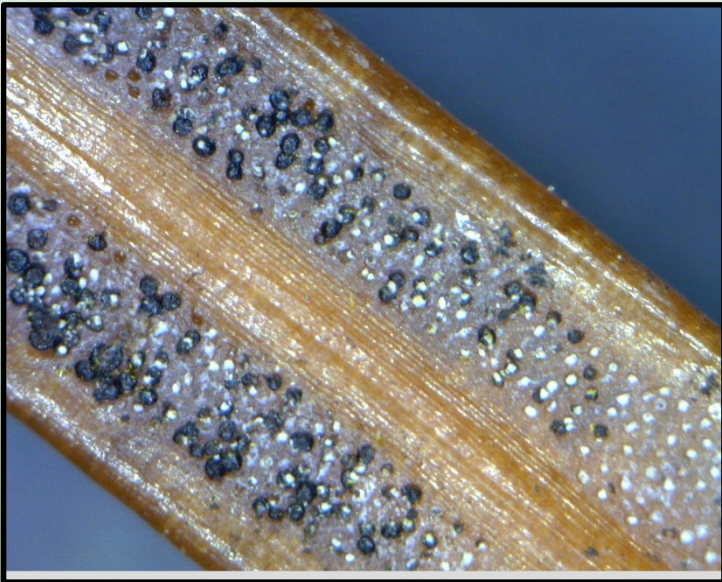
Pest infestation significance
+/- suppression activities.

Evaluation of the resources
threatened & mgt objectives.

- An analysis of environmental impacts of control methods.



Forest Service & Tribal Forest Health Projects



BIA - Also there to assist you.

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

Conduct forest insect and disease suppression
activities.



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