



FOREST HEALTH

Beth Brantley, Instructor, Forest Technology, Penn State Mont Alto

Chelsea Kyler, Senior, Forest Biology, Penn State University

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OUTLINE

Forest Health defined

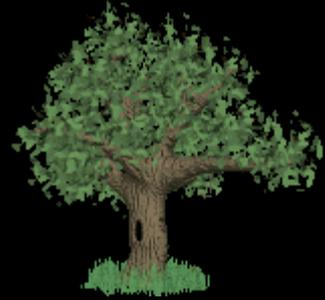
Forest pests

Forest pathogens

Abiotic stresses

Mortality spiral

Chelsea EAB and research!



FOREST HEALTH



WHAT IS A HEALTHY FOREST?



What are your
landowner
objectives?

What do you
ENVISION to be
a healthy forest?

What is acceptable
to you?

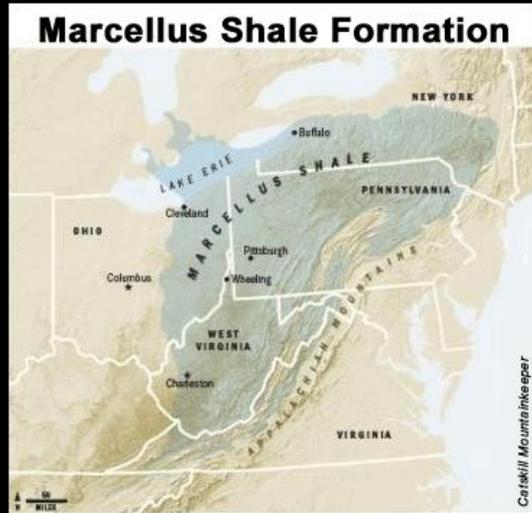
What is best for
the ecosystem?

What is healthy to
YOU may not be
to ME!

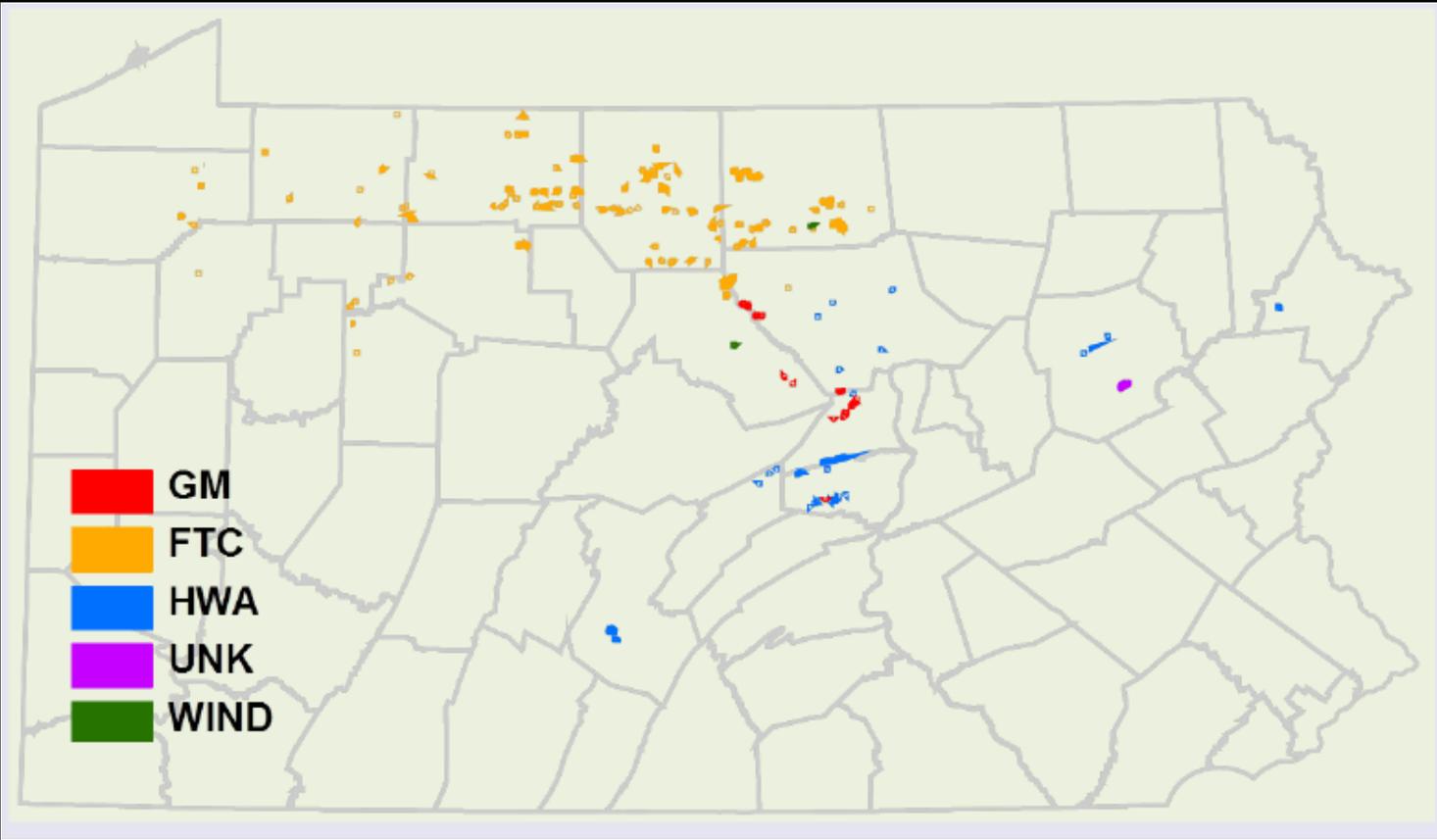




LAND "SICKNESS"



2012 TREE MORTALITY IN PA



FOREST PESTS

Gypsy moth

Tent caterpillars

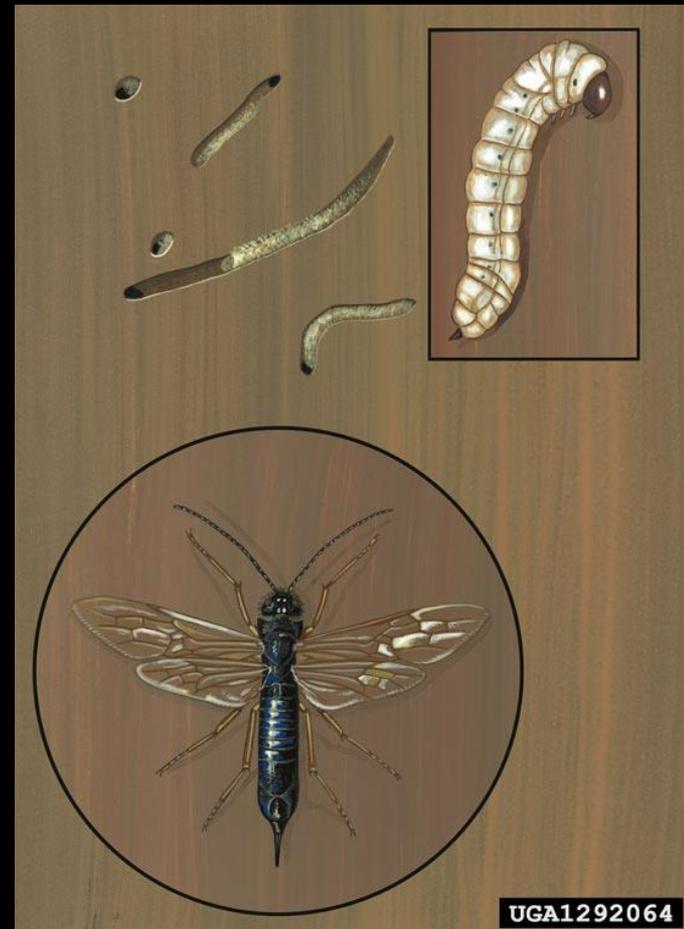
Hemlock woolly adelgid &
elongate hemlock scale

Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)

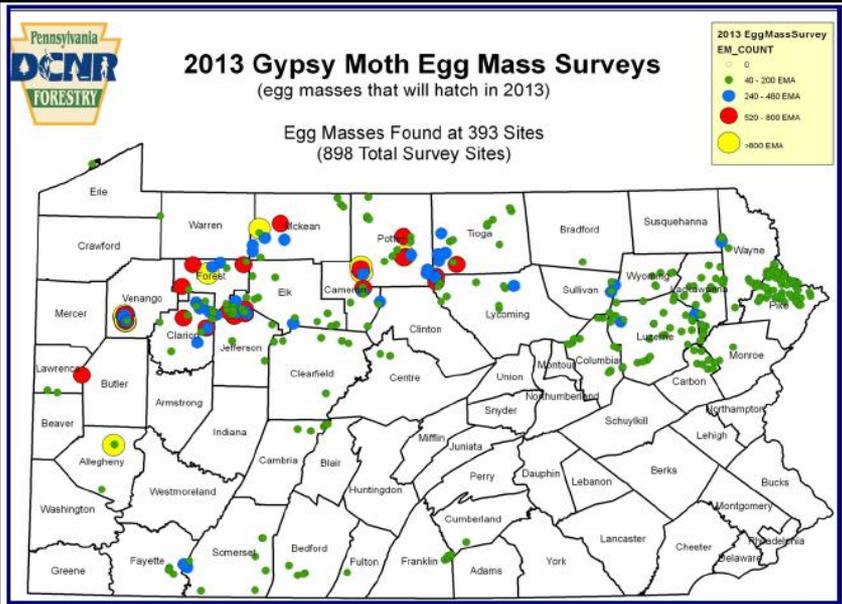
Emerald ash borer (EAB)

And SO many more...

INSECTS & BUGS



GYPSY MOTH



TENT CATERPILLARS





HWA & EHS



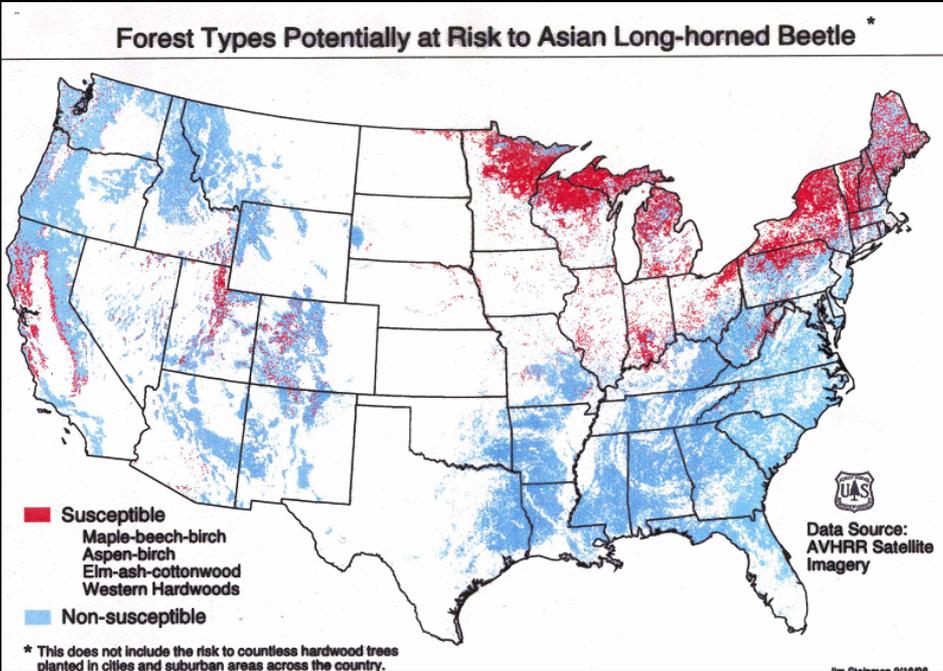
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ALB



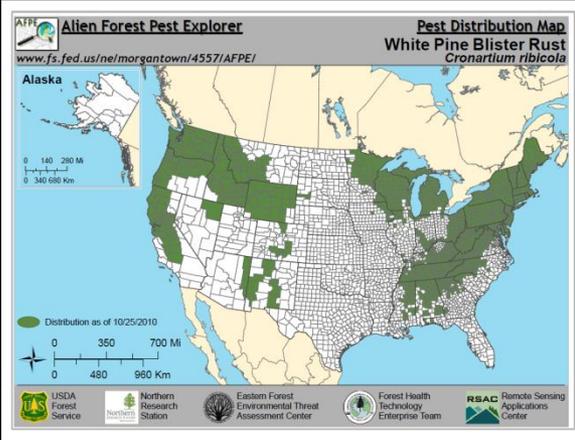
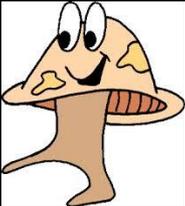
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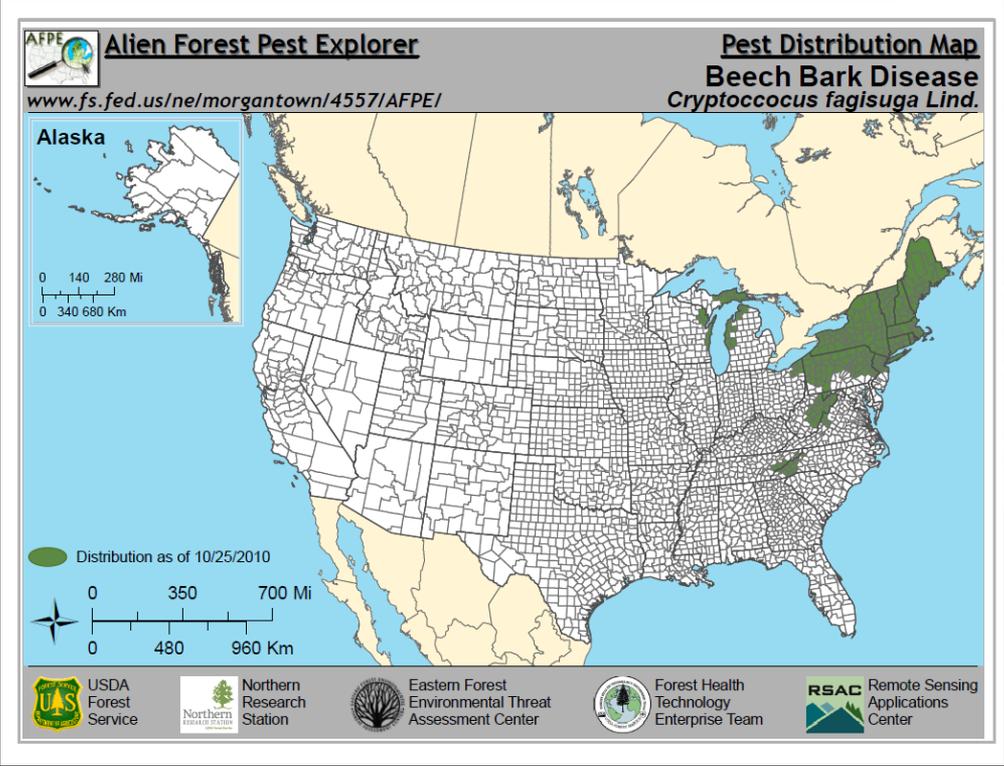
FOREST PATHOGENS

Beech bark disease
Chestnut blight
Dutch elm disease
and elm yellows
Armillaria root rot
Thousand cankers
disease
And SO many
more...





BEECH BARK DISEASE (BEECH SCALE – NECTRIA CANKER)

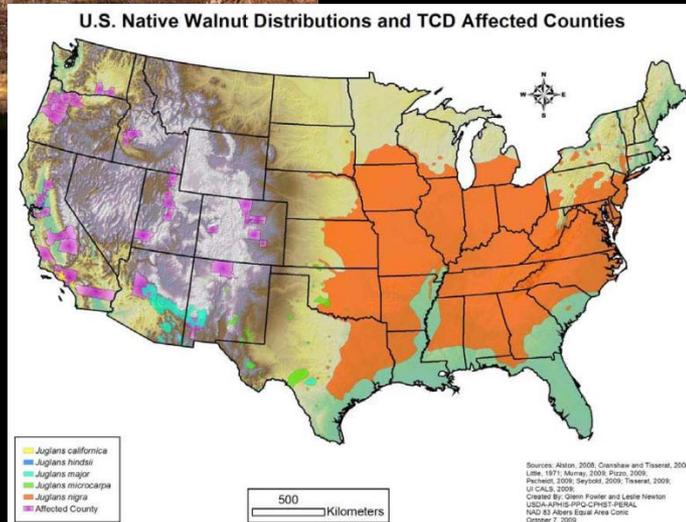




THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE

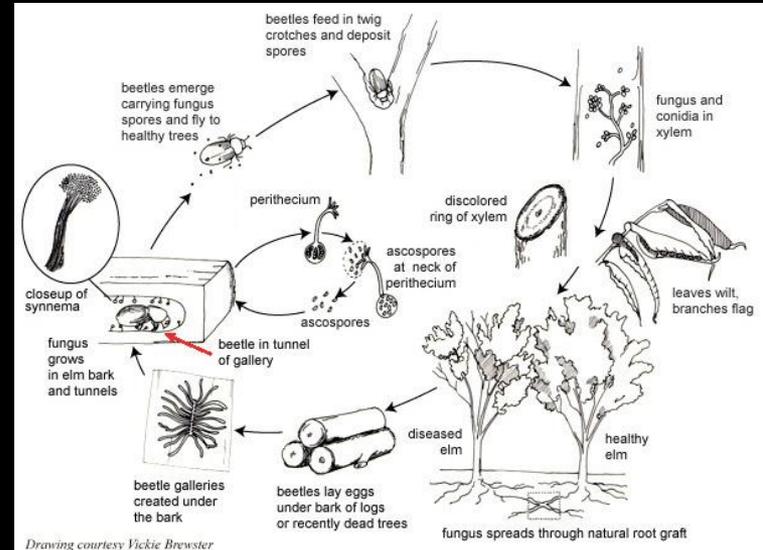
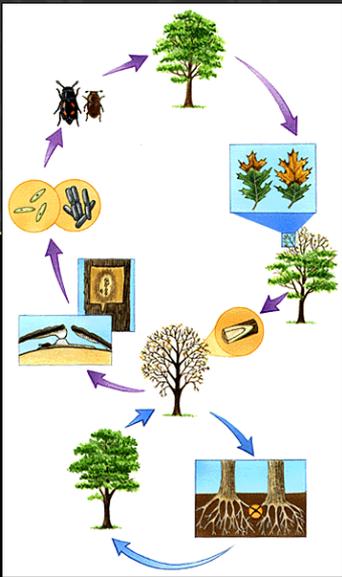


KATHY KEATLEY GARVEY
UC DAVIS
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY



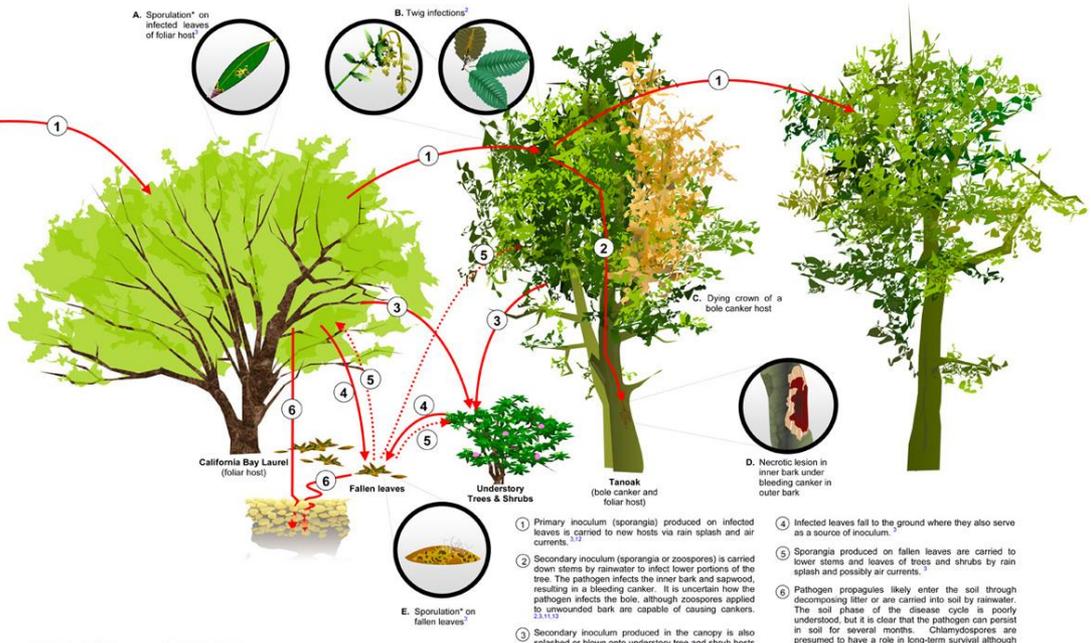


FOREST PATHOGENS



Drawing courtesy Vickie Brewster

Proposed Disease Cycle for *Phytophthora ramorum* in Forests*



- 1 Primary inoculum (sporangia) produced on infected leaves is carried to new hosts via rain splash and air currents.^{1,2}
- 2 Secondary inoculum (sporangia or zoospores) is carried down stems by rainwater to infect lower portions of the trees. The pathogen infects the inner bark and sapwood, resulting in a bleeding canker. It is uncertain how the pathogen infects the bole, although zoospores applied to un wounded bark are capable of causing cankers.^{3,4}
- 3 Secondary inoculum produced in the canopy is also splashed or blown onto understory tree and shrub hosts causing local intensification of disease.^{1,2}
- 4 Infected leaves fall to the ground where they also serve as a source of inoculum.^{1,2}
- 5 Sporangia produced on fallen leaves are carried to lower stems and leaves of trees and shrubs by rain splash and possibly air currents.³
- 6 Pathogen propagules likely enter the soil through decomposing litter or are carried into soil by rainwater. The soil phase of the disease cycle is poorly understood, but it is clear that the pathogen can persist in soil for several months. Chlamydospores are presumed to have a role in long-term survival although the triggers for germination are not known. There is little evidence of root infection in the forest.^{3,5,6,7}

Illustration by N. Ochiai
* not drawn to scale

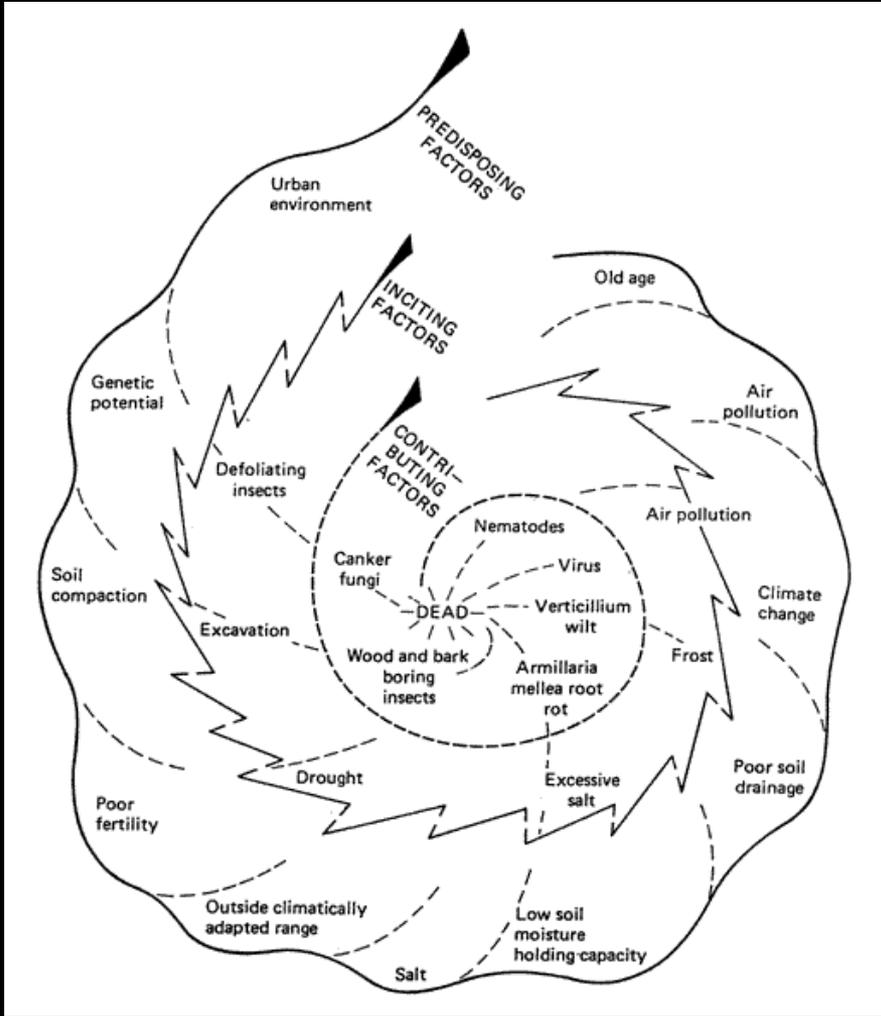
Armillaria Root Rot Fungus



ABIOTIC STRESSORS



MORTALITY SPIRAL





QUESTIONS?

It is now time for...



EAB AND CHELSEA KYLER !

