

## Peer Review Plan

Title of Review: The effectiveness of  **Influential Scientific Information**  
vegetation management  
practices for prevention  
and control of bark  
beetle infestations in  
coniferous forests of  
the western and  
southern United States

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Agency:  **Highly Influential Scientific Assessment**  
USDA Forest Service,  
Pacific Southwest  
Research Station,  
Davis, CA; Southern  
Research Station  
Pineville, LA; Texas  
Forest Service, College  
Station, TX; Forest  
Health Protection,  
Ogden, UT, Dept. of  
Entomology and Plant  
Pathology, Mississippi  
State University, MS;  
Rocky Mountain  
Research Station, Fort  
Collins, CO; Forest  
Health Protection,  
Asheville, NC

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Agency Contact: Christopher J. Fettig; Kier D. Klepzig; Ronald F. Billings; Steven A. Munson; Evan T. Nebeker; Jose F. Negron; John T. Nowak.

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Subject of Review: Insects are major components of forest ecosystems, representing most of the biological diversity and affecting virtually all processes and uses. In the USA, bark beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Scolytinae) heavily influence the structure and function of these ecosystems by regulating certain aspects of primary production, nutrient cycling, ecological succession and the size, distribution and abundance of forest trees. We describe the current state of our knowledge and identify gaps for making informed decisions on proposed silvicultural treatments. This review draws from examination of 498 scientific publications (many of which are cited herein) on this and related topics.

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Purpose of Review: **The purpose of this report is to review tree and stand factors associated with bark beetle infestations and analyze the**

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