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Forest Health Protection Staff **(2150)**
Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team

SHORT SUBJECTS AND TIMELY TIPS FOR PESTICIDE USERS

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BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, IPM, AND EXOTIC PESTS PEST CONTROL

DOUGLAS-FIR TUSSOCK MOTH PROJECT 2001
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests

(Source: Douglas-fir Tussock Moth 2001 Project Summary, USDA Forest Service)

"An outbreak of Douglas-fir tussock moth is threatening forest resources on portions of the Methow Valley Ranger District. A decision was made by the Regional Forester in spring 2000 to protect specific areas of concern where surveys determine that heavy defoliation by tussock moth will likely cause unacceptable impacts."

According to the summary "Aerial application of TM Biocontrol-1 will be used to protect specific areas of concern from defoliation." Application will take place "only after sampling has confirmed the presence of treatable populations of tussock moth larvae and that they are in a stage of development most vulnerable to treatment." Crews are scheduled to begin monitoring insect population levels on May 7th, with application beginning in mid-June. The project will operate out of the Winthrop Work Center in Winthrop, WA. Visit the project website at http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/fid/dftmweb/project01.htm to view a copy of the project summary plus additional information.

EXOTIC PEST RESEARCH GOES HIGH-TECH

(Source: *California Agriculture*, March-April 2001, article by Judith White)

On April 11, 2001 University of California (UC) Riverside opened a "state-of-the-art facility permitting scientists to expand use of exotic organisms in biological control research, and to carry out related genetic engineering. The new Insectary and Quarantine Facility will nearly triple UC Riverside's capacity to serve the Western states and the nation in the importation, evaluation and rearing of natural enemies."

According to Tim Paine, chair of UC Riverside's entomology department, "When a new pest is introduced to one area of the state, we can investigate the exotic pest in a contained laboratory, learning the extent of its potential damage, and how best to control it."

For a copy of the article contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us. For additional information on the facility –

CONTACT: TIM PAINE (CA) (909) 787-5835

PEST CONTROL

SOUTH RECEIVES NEARLY $7 MILLION TO COMBAT SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE EPIDEMIC

(Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Region News Release, March 29, 2001)

"ATLANTA – In an effort to combat the aggressive southern pine beetle—which has devastated pine forests across much of the South—nine states will receive emergency funds totaling $6.5 million, USDA Forest Service officials announced today." According to Regional Forester Elizabeth Estill, "The emergency funds for national forests will immediately go toward the protection of adjacent private lands, threatened and endangered species and threats to public safety."

"Other priorities include watershed protection, economic and environmental resource values protection and reduction of fuels build-up that could lead to catastrophic wildfires. Meanwhile, state officials will also use their money to detect beetle spots and assist private landowners."

According to Bob Anderson, Forest Health Protection, the region "recently adopted a long-term strategy aimed at curbing beetle attacks, which specialists continue to expect in the region. The strategy includes employing the newest technology to aid in controlling individual SPB infestations. Specialists will also be working with other agencies and citizens to promptly detect and suppress active infestations. Further, they will treat high-risk stands and promote species diversity, to create more mixed stands and reduce the amount of vulnerable acres." For a copy of the news release contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us. For additional information on Southern Pine Beetle –

CONTACT: WES NETTLETON (GA) (404) 347-2719
wnettleton@fs.fed.us

HUMAN HEALTH

OUT OF THE LYME-LIGHT

(Source: *Agricultural Research*, May 1, 2001)

"Lyme disease occurs mainly in suburban areas with an overabundance of deer. That's why USDA implemented a 5-year tick-control project in the Northeast in 1997. The project uses a device developed and patented by ARS scientists in Kerrville, Texas. The device, named the 'four-poster,' is being tested in four areas where the incidence of Lyme disease was among the highest in the country when the project started…."

The four-poster is a bin filled with whole-kernel corn. Each corner of the bin has a paint roller which contains an acaricide called amitraz. Deer are lured to the feeding station "where they brush up against the paint rollers. The acaricide rubs off and kills ticks on the animal's head and neck, where 90 percent of adult ticks are found. As the animal grooms itself, the acaricide is spread to other areas of the body."

"Amitraz targets ticks and mites without harming beneficial insects. It is currently approved for use on livestock, so the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted the researchers special permission to use it on white-tailed deer during the 5-year project." Find a copy of the article online at http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/may01/lyme0501.htm or contact Pat Skyler, (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us. For further information about the project -

CONTACT: LINDA MCGRAW (IL) (309) 681-6530

EPA SCIENTISTS DEVELOP TECHNOLOGY FOR DETECTION OF DANGEROUS MOLDS

(Source: Environmental Protection Agency Press Release, 5/8/2001, Washington, DC)

"Two EPA scientists have developed an innovative way to detect potentially dangerous molds much faster and with more accuracy. The new technology can be used to detect the mold

Stachybotrys, commonly known as 'black mold' and more than 50 other possibly problematic molds."

"Drs. Stephen J. Vesper and Richard Haugland at the EPA Office of Research and Development, National Exposure Research laboratory in Cincinnati, Ohio have developed a DNA-based system that allows rapid identification and quantification of molds in a matter of hours. Current methodologies require days or weeks to identify molds before remedial action can be taken. With the new technology, up to 96 analyses can be run simultaneously by laboratory technicians, reducing the labor required to analyze samples while significantly increasing the accuracy and validity of the analysis. The new technology also enables scientists to make risk assessments by identifying which mold is present and in what numbers."

"Technology is being introduced by the Environmental Technology Commercialization Center, headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, one of the agency's technology transfer centers that assists the U.S. industries in the licensing of EPA technologies. The technology is available for licensing on a non-exclusive basis by laboratories, indoor air quality specialists, or other environmental professionals."

The full press release is available online at http://www.epa.gov/ - go to middle of page and select EPA Headquarters Press Releases or contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us.

Additional information on molds is available at http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/index.html.

REGULATORY

FOOD QUALITY AND PROTECTION ACT – PESTICIDE REVIEW

For a current list of chemicals slated for review this year under the Food Quality and Protection Act (FQPA) –

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA) (916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

The April 25, 2001 issue of the Federal Register (Vol. 66, No. 80) published a Notice of Receipt of Requests to Voluntarily Cancel Certain Pesticide Registrations. The list includes 52 pesticide products registered under section 3 or 24(c) of FIFRA. An electronic copy of the document is available at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2001/April/Day-25/p10124.htm or -

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA) (916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

MISCELLANEOUS

HEADWATERS, INC. V TALENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT

(Source: U.S. Court of appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Case Number 99-35373 filed 3/12/01)

This case involved the application of an algaecide (Magnacide) on irrigation canals to control algae. The plaintiffs argued that the Irrigation District did not obtain a permit as required by the Clean Water Act for the discharge of a pollutant (Magnacide) from a point source (application nozzle). The District Court ruled in favor of the defendants and the case was appealed to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's decision and remanded the case back to the circuit court for "further proceedings on damage and injunctive relief."

The ruling can be viewed on line at http://www.ce9.uscourts.gov/ choose "Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals" then choose Opinions and go to March 12, 2001 or for a copy -

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA) (916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

STATUS OF WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN WEST

(Jonathan P. Smith and James T. Hoffman)

(Published in *Western North American Naturalist* 60(2):165-279, 2000)

"Abstract—During 1995-1997 we conducted a white pine blister rust (WPBR) disease survey in white pines of the Intermountain West. Incidence of WPBR in white pines was 59% overall, 73% in the northern Rocky Mountains, 55% in the middle Rocky Mountains, and 67% in the Sierra Nevada sample stands. Intensity within infected stands averaged 35% and ranged from 2% to 100%. Southward spread of the disease along the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains appears to have slowed or stopped, and the disease was found at the northern and western edges of, but not within, the Great Basin region. Smaller-diameter trees infected with WPBR sustained more severe damage than larger-diameter trees. Mortality and top kill caused by WPBR were very low across the entire study area, but incidence and intensity of the disease appear to have increased substantially in the northern and middle Rocky Mountains since 1960s."

For a copy –

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA) (916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

CENTER FOR INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT
NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR GRANT PROPOSALS

Summary: The Center for Invasive Plant Management (CIPM) announces the availability of grant funds and requests proposals for fiscal year (FY) 2001. Grants will be awarded in three categories:

- **Applied Science**
- **Multidisciplinary Research Planning**
- **Seed-Money**

Proposals must be received on or before May 31, 2001. The grants are open to federal and state agencies, universities and others. For forms and additional information visit their website at http://www.weedcenter.org/rfp/main.htm or -

CONTACT: JANET CLARK (MT) (406) 994-6832
cipm@montana.edu

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION DECLARES ZONE OF INFESTATION FOR SUDDEN OAK DEATH – SEVEN COASTAL COUNTIES INCLUDED

(Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection News Release, April 5, 2001)

"Sacramento – Earlier this week, in response to growing concerns about the emerging problem of Sudden Oak Death, the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection authorized the Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) to declare a 'Zone of Infestation' for the counties of Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Sonoma, which have all become infested by this devastating pathogen. The declaration will allow CDF to use its crews and expend resources to address the problem on state and private lands within the Zone of Infestation.

'The declaration now allows us to help landowners remove trees that pose an increased risk of fire or safety,' said Andrea E. Tuttle, Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 'And, it will help increase public awareness of this growing menace' added Director Tuttle.

'This action by the Board will help the state address the spread of this serious problem,' said Stan Dixon, Acting Chairman of the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. 'This is the first formal state action in California to address Sudden Oak Death since the Board and Resources Agency formed the Oak Mortality Taskforce last summer,' added Mr. Dixon."

For a full copy of the press release contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us.

More information can be obtained from the California Oak Mortality Task Force web page at http://www.suddenoakdeath.org.

ON THE INTERNET

Still under construction but lots of good information already in place, visit the USDA Forest Service Pesticide Management site http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/pesticide.html.

The Center for Invasive Plant Management (CIPM) represents a coalition of agencies, organizations, and individuals interested in managing invasive plants and maintaining healthy ecosystems in western North America. Access their website at http://www.weedcenter.org.

Weed Control Methods Handbook by Mandy Tu, Callie Hurd, and John M. Randall – April 4, 2001. The handbook which consists of seven chapters and six appendices reviews manual, grazing, fire, biocontrol, and herbicide techniques to control undesirable invasive plants as well as an in-depth discussion on 11 different herbicides and information on herbicide use. The entire handbook is 200 pages and is available for free downloading at http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/handbook.html.

Calibrator is an aircraft spray calibration program. Version 1.0 can be used with Micronair, CP, flat fan, and hollow cone atomizers. To download the program access it at http://fhpr8.srs.fs.fed.us/sprayadvisor/calibrator - questions or comments should be directed to John Ghent (828) 257-4328, jghent@fs.fed.us.

Forest Health Atlas is a collection of data about forest insects and diseases along with related data for the Southern United States. The states included are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. These data are either specific to an insect or disease, or related data such as weather or soil characteristics. The data is stored in a Geographic Information System (GIS) by layer which allows it to be analyzed, updated, and used to produce maps and reports. Access it at http://fhpr8.srs.fs.fed.us/programs/ATLAS/Fhatlas.htm.

Centres of Plant Diversity: A Guide and Strategy for Their Conservation—Volume 3: The Americas, published in 1997 by the World Wildlife Fund and The World Conservation Union (IUCN), has been recreated into a user-friendly website, available at http://www.nmnh.si.edu/botany/projects/cpd/. The book and website were prepared under the coordination of the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Systematic Biology – Botany. The website is part of a three-volume work that contains accounts of nearly 250 major sites for conservation of plant diversity worldwide. Volume 3 deals with the Americas, and contains six sites in North America, 20 in Middle America, 46 in South America, and three in the Caribbean. The web version of the printed volume contains all the same material, including tables, figures and additional pictures. (Source: *Biological Conservation Newsletter*, No. 197, May 2001)

Dr. Vernard Lewis, an Urban Entomologist at University of California Berkeley, specializes in termites and maintains a website that includes research papers and links to U.C.'s Statewide IPM Project. The website is located at http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/lewis.

The following documents can be accessed at the U.S. Geological Service website http://biology.usgs.gov/cro/invasive.htm.

- Control of Invasive Exotic Plants in the Great Plains (Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center)
- Group on Aquatic Alien Species (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences)
- Invasive Species Science Strategy for DOI Lands
- NBII Invasive Species Information (National Biological Information Infrastructure)
- Nonindigenous Aquatic species (Florida Caribbean Science Center)
- Noxious, Invasive, and Alien Plant Species – A Challenge in Wetland Restoration & Enhancement (Wetland Science Institute)
- Southwest Exotic Plant Mapping Program (Colorado Plateau Field Station)
- Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas – by the Alien Plant working Group (Native Plant Conservation Initiative)

AmphibiaWeb, a site inspired by global amphibian declines, is an online system that allows free access to information on amphibian biology and conservation. AmphibiaWeb offers ready access to taxonomic information for every recognized species of amphibian in the world. Species descriptions, life history information, conservation status, literature references, photos and range maps are available for many species and are being added to regularly by specialists and volunteers from around the world. Access the site at http://www.amphibiaweb.org.

If you are unable to access the internet and would like copies of any of these items, contact Pat Skyler, pskyler@fs.fed.us, (916) 454-0817.

PUBLICATIONS

Felsot, A.S. 2001. Assessing the Safety of Herbicides for Vegetation Management in the Missoula Valley Region – A question and Answer Guide to Human Health Issues. Final Report. Prepared on behalf of the Missoula Valley Weed Managers, Missoula, MT. Food & Environmental Quality Lab, Washington State University, Richland, WA. Contact Dr. Felsot at (509) 372-7365, Email: afelsot@tricity.wsu.edu. A copy of the 45-page report can be obtained online at http://www.umt.edu/sentinel/herbicidetoxreport.pdf or contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us.

Solomon, J.D., F.I. McCracken, R.L. Anderson, R. Lewis, Jr., F.L. Oliveria, T.H. Filer, and P.J. Barry. 2000. Oak Pests – A Guide to Major Insects, Diseases, Air Pollution and Chemical Injury. Available online at - http://fhpr8.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/oakpests/contents.html.

Storer, A.J., K.E. Keirnan, N.K. Palkovsky, B.W. Hagen, G.W. Slaughter, N.M. Kelly and P. Svihra. 2001. Sudden Oak Death: Diagnosis and Management. Pest Alert #5. University of California, Cooperative Extension in Marin County, Novato, CA. The Pest Alert is available online at http://cemarin.ucdavis.edu/publications.html or contact Pat Skyler, (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us.

UPCOMING EVENTS

1-6 June 2001. **Invasive Alien Species and Their Management,** as part of the **Pacific Science Intercongress**, Guam. Contact: R. Muniappan, RMuni@uog9.uog.edu.

19-21 June 2001. **Team Leafy Spurge – Spurgefest II**, Medora, ND. Contact: (701) 623-4466, Email: teamls@sidney.ars.usda.gov or visit the Spurgefest II website at http://www.team.ars.usda.gov/spurgefest2.html.

7-10 July 2001. **4th International Conference on Urban Pests**, Charleston, SC. Contact: Richard Cooper, Fax (609) 799-3859, Email: rcooper@cooperpest.com or visit the conference website at http://entweb.clemson.edu/urban/ICUPinfo.htm.

22-27 July 2001. **Tree Biotechnology in the Next Millennium**, Stevenson, WA. Contact: Forestry Outreach Education, Oregon State University, College of Forestry (541) 737-1605, Email: outreach@for.orst.edu or visit their website at http://www.fsl.orst.edu/tgerc/iufro2001/.

24-25 July 2001. **California Pest Council's Annual Weed Tour**, Yreka, CA. Contact: Tom Young (530) 475-3453 ext. 105, Email: tyoung@snowcrest.net.

30 July – 2 August 2001. **The Western Forest Genetics Association 2001 Conference**, University of California, Davis, CA. The conference is hosted by the Institute of Forest Genetics, Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service. Contact: Dr. David Neale, (530) 754-8431, Email: dneale@dendrome.ucdavis.edu or visit their website at: http://dendrome.ucdavis.edu/ifg/WFGA/wfga.htm.

2-5 August 2001. **The Practice of Biological Control: Importation and Management of Natural Enemies in the New Millennium,** Bozeman, MT. For additional information contact: Tim Kring (501) 575-3186.

13-17 August 2001. **The 6th International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals**, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Contact: H. deRuiter, ISAA 2001 Foundation, P.O. Box 83, NL-6870 AA Renkum, The Netherlands, Fax 31-317-350-812, Email: h.deruiter@issa2001.com.

5-8 September 2001. **National Urban Forest Conference**, Washington, DC. Contact: Kasey Russell (304) 345-7578, Email: kaseyrussell@citynet.net or visit their website at http://www.americanforests.org/trees_cities_sprawl/conference/contact.html.

10-14 September 2001. **The Western International Forest Disease Work Conference**, Carmel, CA. Contact: David Johnson, (303) 236-9541, Email: dwjohnson01@fs.fed.us or Katy

Marshall (541) 858-6124, Email: kmarshall01@fs.fed.us or visit the conference website at http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/wif.

10-14 September 2001. **Dynamics of Forest Insect Populations**, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland. Contact: Andrew Liebhold, USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, WV, (304) 285-1512, Email: sandy@gypsy.fsl.wvu.edu or visit their website at http://salava.metla.fi/iufro/iufronet/d7/wu70307/aberdeen_firstannounce.htm.

13-17 September 2001. **Society of American Foresters National Convention**, Denver, CO. Contact: SAF (301)897-8720, Email: safweb@safnet.org or visit the conference website at http://www.safnet.org/calendar/natcon.htm.

17-21 September 2001. **First International Symposium on Biological Control of Arthropods**, Honolulu, HI. Contact: Dr. Roy Van Driesche, (413) 545-1061, Email: vandries@fnr.umass.edu or visit their website at http://www.isbca.ucr.edu.

23-26 September 2001. **Resistance 2001: Meeting the Challenge** (the meeting will review the latest research on the origins, nature, development, and prevention of resistance to insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides), Harpenden, Herts, United Kingdom. Contact: Resistance 2001 Secretariat, IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, Hers AL5 2JQ, UK 44-0-1582-763133, Email: res.2001@bbsrc.ac.uk.

22-25 October 2001. **Fifth Symposium on California's Oak Woodlands**, San Diego, CA. Contact: Doug McCreary, (530) 639-8807, Email: ddmccreary@ucdavis.edu or visit their website at http://danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp/symposium.html.

21-24 October 2001. **2001 Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Ontario – 2001: An Insect Odyssey—Exploration and Discovery**, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Contact: Cynthia Scott Dupree (519) 824-4120, ext. 2477, Email: csdupree@evbhort.uoguelph.ca.

12-15 November 2001. **British Crop Protection Council – Weeds 2001**, Brighton, England. Contact: Conference Secretariat 44 (0) 20 7940 5555, Email: conference@bcpc.org or visit their website at http://www.bcpc.org.

14-16 November 2001. **California Forest Pest Council 50th Annual Meeting**, Redding, CA. Contact: William Woodruff (530) 252-6680, Email: wwoodruff@fs.fed.us or Scott Johnson (916) 991-9808, Email: johnsonsa@jtfco.com or visit their website at http://www.caforestpestcouncil.org/events_&_field_tours.htm.

26-28 November 2001. **Southern Forest Science Conference**, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Sam Foster or Nancy Walters, (828) 257-4307 or visit the conference website at http://www.southernforestscience.net.

9-13 December 2001. **Entomological Society of America Annual Meeting and Exhibition: An Entomological Odyssey**, San Diego, CA. Contact: ESA (301) 731-4535, Email: esa@entsoc.org. The meeting website is at http://www.entsoc.org/annual_meeting/2001/.

22-24 January 2002. **23rd Annual Forest Vegetation Management Conference: Recommending Success**, Redding, CA. Contact: Program – Keith Greenwood (530) 873-0530, Email: kgreenwood@spi-ind.com; Registration – Sherry Cooper (530) 224-4902, fax (530) 224-4904, Email: shcooper@ucdavis.edu.

17-21 June 2002. **Fourth International Conference on Forest Vegetation Management: Technical, Environmental and Economic Challenges of Forest Vegetation Management**, Nancy, France. Contact: Henri Frochot, fax (33) 3 83 39 40 34, Email: ifvmc4@nancy.inra.fr or visit their website at http://www.ifvmc.org.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please forward to me all articles, meeting announcements, publications, reports, or other items of interest that you would like included in the next issue of *Short Subjects & Timely Tips for Pesticide Users*. Please include the name, State, and telephone number of the individual who can be contacted for further information:

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA) (916) 454-0817/Fax (916) 454-0820
Email: pskyler@fs.fed.us

The Washington Office, Forest Health Protection, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team sponsors, compiles, edits, and distributes this informal newsletter as a means of providing current information to forestry pesticide users. Comments, questions, and items of input are welcome and may be sent to Pat Skyler, Editor, USDA Forest Service, Remote Sensing Lab, 1920 20th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, or by E-mail: pskyler@fs.fed.us.

Forest Insects & Diseases
Pacific Northwest Region
USDA Forest Service

Douglas-fir Tussock Moth 2001 Suppression Project

Areas Proposed for Treatment:

Mazama Analysis Unit: 24,063 ac
8-Mile Analysis Unit: 8,291 ac
Wolf Creek Analysis Unit: 2,522 ac

Project Total: 34,876 ac

Description of 2001 Project
pdf version (22K; best for printing)

Project Staff

Maps of Analysis Units

Larval Instars of DFTM

Douglas-fir tussock moth (DFTM) populations have been on the rise for several years east of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. As described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, land managers have identified specific areas where heavy defoliation by tussock moth would likely cause unacceptable impacts on wildlife, watershed, recreation, and other resources.

Two Records of Decisions have been issued: the first Record of Decision (ROD) covers the Colville, Wallowa-Whitman, Ochoco, Malheur, Fremont, and most of the Umatilla National Forests, and the second ROD covers the Wenatchee, Okanogan, Winema, and a township on the Umatilla National Forests. The RODs state that areas with high tussock moth populations may be treated with either TM-BioControl (a naturally occuring virus that affects only DFTM and two other western tussock moth species) or *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (a bacteria that is less species specific and can affect more of the moth and butterfly species when eaten). The RODs further stipulate that TM-BioControl will be used first until the supply is depleted.

Fall 2000 surveys indicated potentially high tussock moth populations on ~35,000 acres of Areas of Concern on the Okanogan National Forest. Virus infection levels for egg masses collected in the fall of 2000 averaged about 14%. Three

analysis units have been identified. Portions of some analysis units may be dropped from the proposed treatments if additional sampling in May and June, 2001 indicates non-outbreak levels of tussock moth populations. Treatment is expected to occur from mid-June to mid-July, depending on local weather. Post-treatment monitoring of tussock moth population densities and defoliation in 2001 is planned.

For additional information about project implementation, contact Ken Snell (503-808-2913 or ksnell@fs.fed.us).

other sources of information about Douglas-fir tussock moth:			
Final EIS, Record of Decision	**DFTM biology & management**	**on-line catalog** (includes DFTM)	**photogallery** (includes DFTM)

last updated: May 9, 2001

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