

Insects and Diseases

General

4201. Use the following insect and disease protection measures:

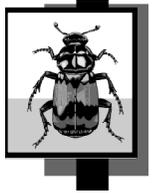
a. Plan management activities with consideration for potential insect or disease outbreaks. Use integrated pest management strategies where insect or disease outbreaks may adversely affect management objectives. Utilize preventive vegetation management practices, including silvicultural treatments, to protect forest stands from insect and disease epidemics. **GUIDELINE**

b. *During scheduled management activities, minimize susceptibility to mountain-pine-beetle epidemics by reducing average basal area to 70 or less in pine stands, except where denser stands are needed to meet other management objectives.

STANDARD

c. *Use the following insect-and-disease protection measures: Manage vegetation in and adjacent to high-use recreation areas to improve forest condition, as needed to maintain or improve the desired recreation setting(s) or to conserve R2 sensitive or species of local concern and snails. In and adjacent to developed recreation sites actively treat insects and diseases (e.g., sanitation removal, insecticide application, pheromones) to reduce pest populations and tree mortality. **STANDARD**

d. *Consider spatial array of stand conditions when planning harvests to reduce their potential for mountain pine beetle epidemics. For example, silvicultural treatments may be appropriate within or adjacent to dense mature stands. **STANDARD**



4202. In high use areas identify hazard trees, such as those weakened, damaged, or killed by insects and diseases, that may pose a threat to people, property, and other high value resources, and schedule management activities to remove hazards so as to minimize adverse risks. Prioritize according to risk and values. **GUIDELINE**

4203. Where buildup of *Ips* populations poses a threat to management objectives, especially in developed recreation and dry sites and adjacent to other land ownerships where insect spread may cause concern, avoid leaving concentrations of fresh (green) slash and logging debris greater than 2 inches in diameter during spring (April through June). Lop and scatter promotes faster drying than piling slash, so this method of treatment may be more appropriate for use in high risk *Ips* areas. **GUIDELINE**

4204. Consider potential disease and insect hazards, especially in spruce sites, when designing and developing new recreation, parking, or other high-use areas. **GUIDELINE**

4205. Consider applying preventive silvicultural treatments or other integrated pest management strategies to National Forest System land adjoining other land ownerships to reduce the likelihood of insect and disease epidemics and spread. Plan suppression strategies to reduce mountain pine beetle populations in pine stands during epidemics. Prioritize according to values, risk and management objectives. Priority should be given to areas in which values to be protected exceed the cost of protection (e.g., adjacent to subdivisions, metropolitan areas, recreation sites, or areas of concentrated public use.) **GUIDELINE**

4206. Project plans should consider existing infestations of insects or disease within a project area. Activities should be designed to minimize the risks of spreading the infestation while still providing habitat for those wildlife species dependent upon the presence of insects and disease. **GUIDELINE**

4207. Apply eradication or suppression activities for gypsy moth when needed as determined by surveys and in accordance with the integrated pest management approach (USDA Forest Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service FEIS; Gypsy Moth Management in U.S., 1996). **GUIDELINE**