

Reply to: 3400

Date: October 27, 1988

Subject: Trip Report

To: Director, FPM

On Tuesday, September 27, Ken Knauer and I traveled to Boise, Idaho to participate in working group meeting to develop operating guidelines for funding western bark beetle suppression projects in FY 1989. Jed Dewey, (TCFPM R-1), Bob Averill (TFPCFM R-2), Dave Holland (S&PF R-4), Iral Ragenovich (FPM R-6), Gene Amman (INT), Gary Daterman (PNW), Ken Knauer and I attended the meeting. Ralph Williams and Ralph Thier of the R-4 Boise field office also participated in the meeting.

Stress consistency & uniformity
Establish guidelines
so that there is consistency between Regions for funding projects

The working group developed guidelines for funding FY 1989 operational bark beetle management projects that utilize pheromones. Operational projects eligible for funding in FY 1989 are:

Mountain pine beetle in lodgepole pine

- o Monitoring to detect presence/absence of the beetle. Deploy lures in Lindgren funnel traps in areas where spill over attacks are unlikely.
- o Spot treatment of small infestations (less than 30 trees in an area 2 acres or less in size) to hold populations in place for one to two years. Deploy five baits per spot attached to susceptible trees about 1/2 chain apart.
- o Grid baiting of infestations that are from 30 trees to 50 acres in size to concentrate beetles in current infestation boundaries. Deploy baits in a grid pattern at 50 meter intervals; as much as possible baits should be placed 50 meters inside the sale boundary.

and monitor flight pattern periods
But don't know what it's mean

Mountain pine beetle in ponderosa pine

- o Monitoring to detect presence/absence of the beetle. Deploy lures in Lindgren funnel traps in areas where spill over attacks are unlikely.
- o Grid baiting of infestations that are from 30 trees to 50 acres in size to concentrate beetles in current infestation boundaries in areas that are to be clearcut. Deploy baits in a grid pattern at 50 meter intervals; as much as possible baits should be placed 50 meters inside the sale boundary.

post treatment evaluations
monitoring inside & outside units

Douglas-fir beetle

- o Monitoring to detect presence/absence of the beetle. Deploy lures in Lindgren funnel traps in areas where spill over attacks are unlikely.
- o Aerial application of MCH macromelt beads or ground application of MCH bubble caps to exclude beetles from uninfested downed material after these products are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

underscore after

Spruce beetle

- o Monitoring to detect presence/absence of the beetle. Deploy lures in Lindgren funnel traps in areas where spill over attacks are unlikely.

- o Grid baiting to concentrate beetles in areas that are to be harvested. Deploy baits in a grid pattern at 50 meter intervals (4 to 5 baits per acre); as much as possible baits should be placed 50 meters inside the sale boundary.

Western pine beetle

- o Monitoring to detect presence/absence of the beetle. Deploy lures in Lindgren funnel traps in areas where spill over attacks are unlikely.

Ips beetles

- o Monitoring to detect presence/absence of the beetle. Deploy lures in Lindgren funnel traps in areas where spill over attacks are unlikely.

In addition to the operational projects listed above, several pilot/field testing opportunities were identified. These opportunities are:

o R-1

Mountain pine beetle

Field test verbenone to evaluate its effectiveness in protecting high value lodgepole and ponderosa trees and stands.

Douglas-fir beetle

Field test Douglas-fir beetle bait to evaluate its effectiveness in concentrating beetle populations in areas to be harvested.

o R-2

Mountain pine beetle

Field test verbenone to evaluate its effectiveness in protecting high value lodgepole and ponderosa trees and stands.

Pilot test Phero Tech bait in ponderosa pine to evaluate its ability to contain beetles in harvest stands to protect adjacent stands

Spruce beetle

Evaluate the relative attractiveness of Consep and Phero Tech baits as measured by the number of beetles captured per Lindgren funnel trap.

Ips beetles

Field test use of baited Lindgren funnel traps to evaluate effectiveness of "trap out" technique.

Douglas-fir beetle

Field test Douglas-fir beetle bait to evaluate its effectiveness in concentrating beetle populations in areas to be harvested.

o R-4

Mountain pine beetle

Field test verbenone to evaluate its effectiveness in protecting high value lodgepole and ponderosa trees and stands.

Western pine beetle

Field test spray and bait technique to evaluate effectiveness in tree protection, beetle concentration and control (carbaryl sprat and Phero Tech bait).

Douglas-fir beetle

Field test Douglas-fir beetle bait to evaluate its effectiveness in concentrating beetle populations in areas to be harvested.

Field test MCH to evaluate its ability to protect standing trees.

Spruce beetle

Field test MCH to evaluate the effectiveness of MCH deployed in different ways to protect standing trees.

o R-6

Mountain pine beetle

Field test verbenone to evaluate its effectiveness in protecting high value lodgepole and ponderosa trees and stands.

Douglas-fir beetle

Field test Douglas-fir beetle bait to evaluate its effectiveness in concentrating beetle populations in areas to be harvested.

Field test MCH to evaluate its ability to protect standing trees.

Spruce beetle

Field test MCH to evaluate the effectiveness of MCH deployed in different ways to protect standing trees.

A followup meeting was suggested to develop detailed plans for carrying out the testing opportunities.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Hofacker
Entomologist