



Georgia Forestry Commission Forest Health Highlights

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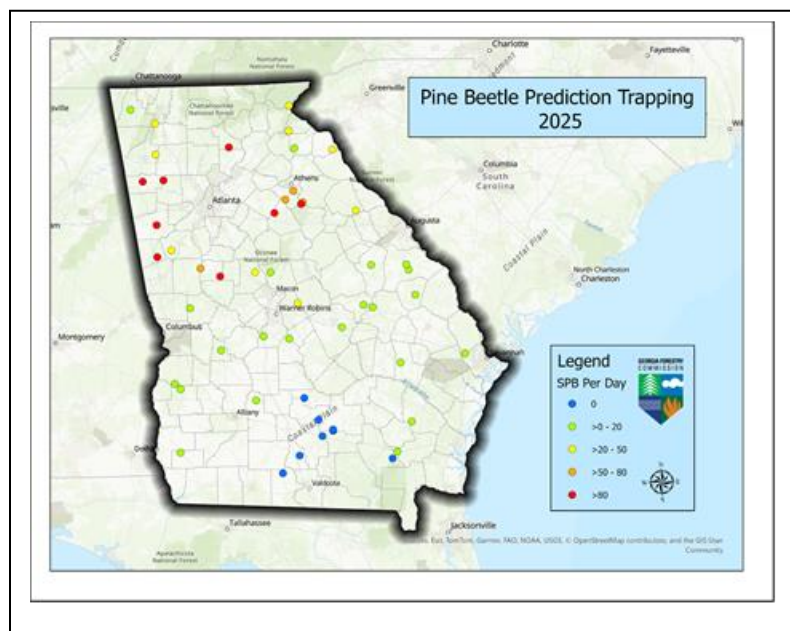
Summary:

Georgia is one of the top forestry states in the U.S, with an estimated 24.5 million acres of forestland (approximately 64% of the state) and 91% of that privately owned. Only about 10% of Georgia's commercially available timber resources are under federal and state ownership. Georgia leads all other states in the volume of timber harvested, while overall tree volume in Georgia has been increasing since 1953.

Georgia Forestry Commission's Forest Health Group and management foresters assist Georgia's landowners with forest health issues across the state. This includes insect and disease trapping, invasive plant control and management advice to keep Georgia's forestlands healthy and productive. In FY25, GFC's foresters incorporated insect, disease, and invasive species advice in 608 management cases involving over 60,000 acres. Our forest health personnel incorporated a wide variety of outreach methods to continue serving the landowners in Georgia. This outreach includes landowner field days, in-person and virtual training sessions and social media posts and videos. In FY25, outreach was provided to 94,513 Georgia citizens during 36 sessions.

Pine Beetle Pheromone Trapping:

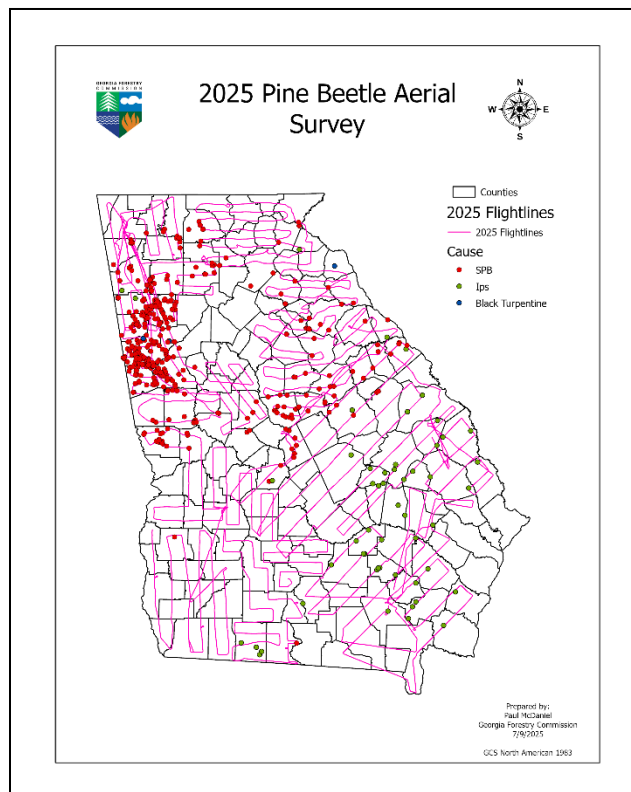
In FY25, the Georgia Forestry Commission followed the USFS's SPB Prediction Trapping protocol, with the three lure system: Frontalin, Sirex and the endo-brevicommin flexlure. Fifty traps were placed across the state in 50 counties and six weekly samples were collected from each trap. The results from the 2025 survey predict that overall SPB activity will be low in the southern region, moderate in the piedmont region, and high in the west-west central region of Georgia. Carroll County has the highest probability of yielding greater than 50 SPB spots, with a 58.1% chance. Coweta, Heard, Meriwether, Paulding, and Polk Counties have a 42.5-56.9% chance of having greater than 50 spots. Dawson, Floyd, Greene, Monroe, Morgan, Oglethorpe, and Pike have a 21.1-38.5% chance of having greater than 50 spots. Clarke, Franklin, Gordon, Jones, Oconee, Stephens, Twiggs, and Wilkes have a 10.0-19.0% chance of having greater than 50 spots. The remaining 29 counties that were trapped in 2025 have 8.0% or less chance of developing greater than 50 spots. To put this in perspective, over the last 14 years, we have only seen the total number of spots statewide rise above 50 five out of 14 years. The best advice is for landowners to manage for healthy forests with techniques such as thinning, prescribed burning and invasive species control.



Pine Beetle Aerial Survey:

The Georgia Forestry Commission continues to monitor locations of pine beetle spots throughout the year. All reported pine beetle activity is surveyed and monitored to mitigate damage for landowners. GFC also uses an annual aerial survey to locate any possible pine beetle spots. Any new possible infestations found from these aerial surveys are investigated using ground surveys. All infestations are reported to the landowner and GFC foresters work with the landowner to limit damage and control infestations.

Based on 2.5-mile visibility on each side of the plane, FY25 survey flights provided visual observations on approximately 18,502,999 acres. From these surveys and landowner reports, 502 SPB spots were detected on approximately 380 acres across the state. The majority of these spots were located in loblolly pine stands with a basal area between 120-140 sq. ft. per acre and had active SPB during field checks. GFC foresters reported 3 Black Turpentine Beetle (BTB) spots on less than 1 acre, while reporting seven 57 engraver beetle. Areas effected by Hurricane Helene saw a sharp increase in Ips engraver beetles causing damage to large areas up to 5-10 acres. The map below shows the pine beetle spots and flight lines in Georgia for 2025. Spots were visited by a GFC forester, and the landowner was advised to harvest the spot or continue monitoring it to determine if the spot was actively spreading.



Southern Pine Beetle Prevention and Restoration Grant (2003-2025):

The USDA Forest Service has provided federal grants in this program area for 22 consecutive years. These grants are primarily utilized for direct cost share payments to Georgia landowners to implement several prevention practices to treat high risk stands and forest restoration practices. Of these grants totaling \$14.125 million, \$8.765 million has been allocated directly to landowner payments under cost share practices treating approximately 371,939 acres. SPB cost share funds for 2025 were used for southern pine beetle prevention and restoration practices.

During 2025, GFC foresters serviced 63 contracts covering 4,658 acres. Landowners worked directly with their county GFC forester for all phases of the program. This process has been widely accepted and streamlines the procedures from start to finish.

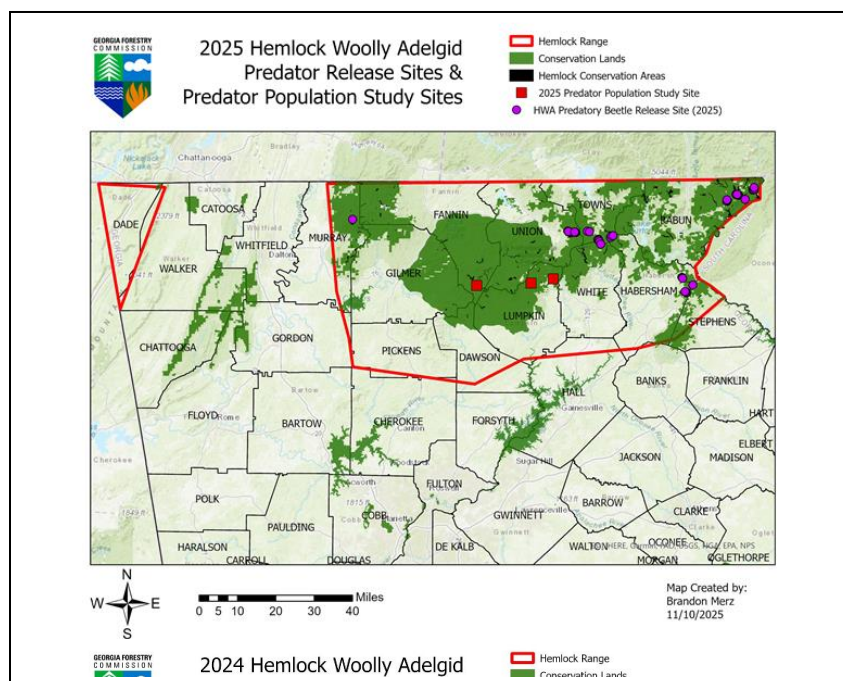
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid:

The Georgia Forestry Commission provided assistance to the predator beetle rearing labs at the University of Georgia, University of North Georgia and Young Harris College. Activities included scouting for and collecting foliage for rearing and predator beetle population studies, surveying and preparing beetle release locations, and releasing beetles. The GFC scouted for suitable foliage collection sites and delivered infested foliage as needed from November through May. The full-time employee collected and delivered foliage on 18 days and traveled to release predators on 13 days.

In FY25, GFC scouted 19 potential sites. Twelve predator beetle release areas were selected, primarily in the Chattahoochee National Forest. The GFC conducted 42 predator beetle releases on these sites, with additional releases done by the University of North Georgia. A total of 19,046 *Laricobius nigrinus* (*Ln*) and 12,445 *Sasajiscymnus tsugae* (*St*) were released. The *St* and *Ln* releases included both adult beetles and eggs. Many of the GFC release areas represent excellent potential for field insectary sites and will continue to be a major focus in FY26.

The Georgia Forestry Commission continues to serve in an advisory capacity, working with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to help survey and protect hemlocks on state lands. This year, the GFC provided chemicals for treatment of hemlocks in Cloudland Canyon State Park. On Lula Lake Land Trust properties, the GFC continues to work with staff and a contractor to delineate current and future predator beetle release areas and to coordinate releases with chemical treatment.

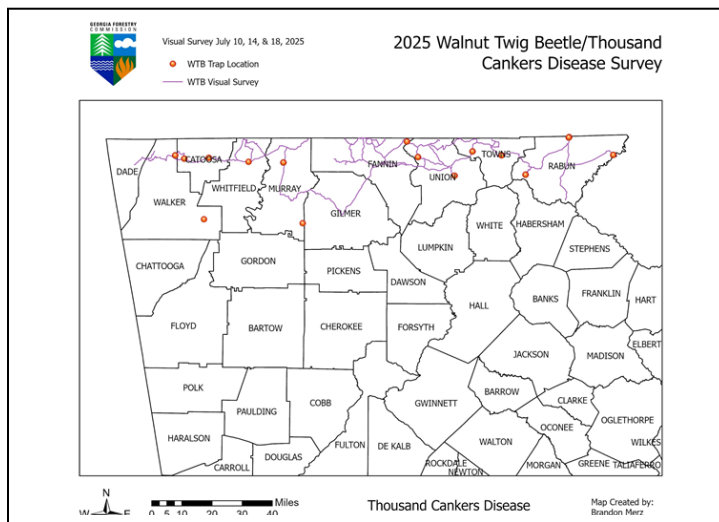
The soil injector and soil drench kit loan programs continue to be extremely popular with homeowners. During peak application times, there is a waitlist in several counties for use of the injectors. The total number of injectors available to landowners is now 16 and soil drench kits are available in 11 offices. The GFC public website postings are continuously updated in an effort to relay this information. [Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Information.](#)



Thousand Cankers Disease:

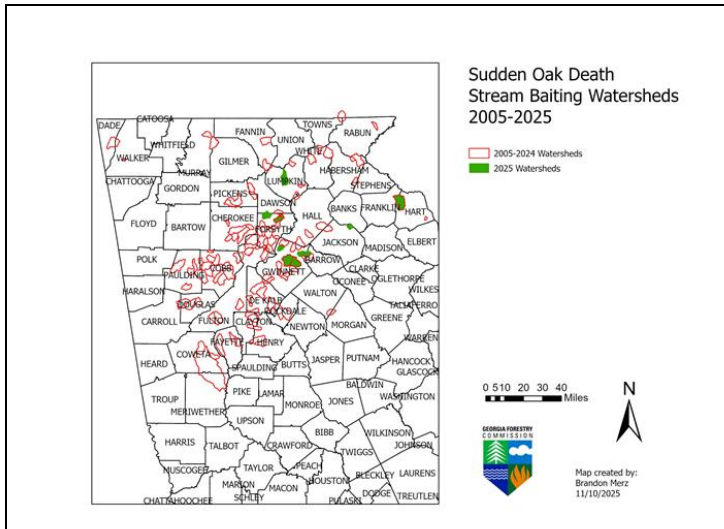
Since its introduction near Knoxville, TN in 2009, GFC's Forest Health staff has been concerned about the spread of the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) and the associated thousand cankers disease. The Georgia Forestry Commission has been deploying pheromone traps for walnut twig beetle in north Georgia counties since 2012 (except 2018), placing traps in 15 locations in counties bordering Tennessee and North Carolina. Trapping continued in north Georgia in 2025, with 15 traps in this area. To date, no walnut twig beetle has been found in Georgia.

Visual surveys for thousand cankers disease were also conducted on three days in July 2025 on various routes in the northern tier of Georgia counties. The routes were chosen for their abundance of creek and river bottom landscapes with black walnut. Routes total 396 miles, with 2,721 black walnut trees noted along the routes. Trees showing multiple twig or branch level die-back were inspected more carefully. No suspected TCD was found on these routes.



Sudden Oak Death:

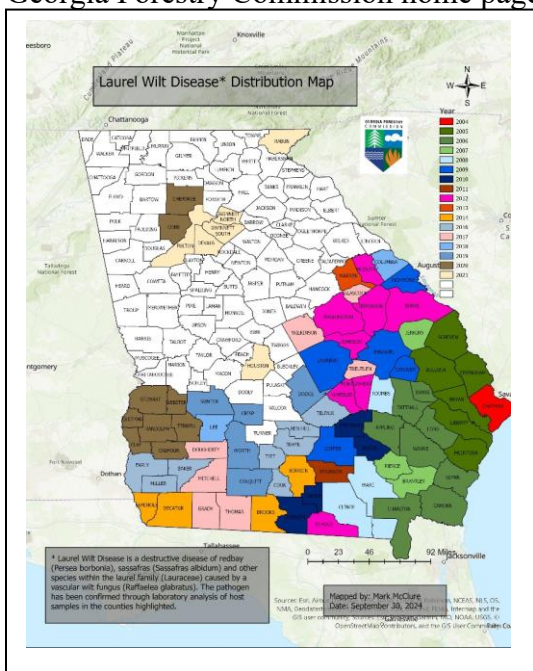
In FY25, the Georgia Forestry Commission continued its early detection surveys for Sudden Oak Death (SOD) for the 21st year. Ten north Georgia watersheds were sampled for the presence of the pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum* (Figure 15). This year, early detection focused on watersheds in the northern and northeastern metro Atlanta area suburbs. Watersheds with increases in new development with both residential and commercial landscaping were chosen. This year all 10 of the watersheds from last year were sampled again. Of these 10 watersheds, two watersheds have produced multiple positive stream samples in previous years. Both of these watersheds have nurseries that had positive plants and soil in the past. There were no positive samples in these two watersheds in FY25.



Laurel Wilt Disease:

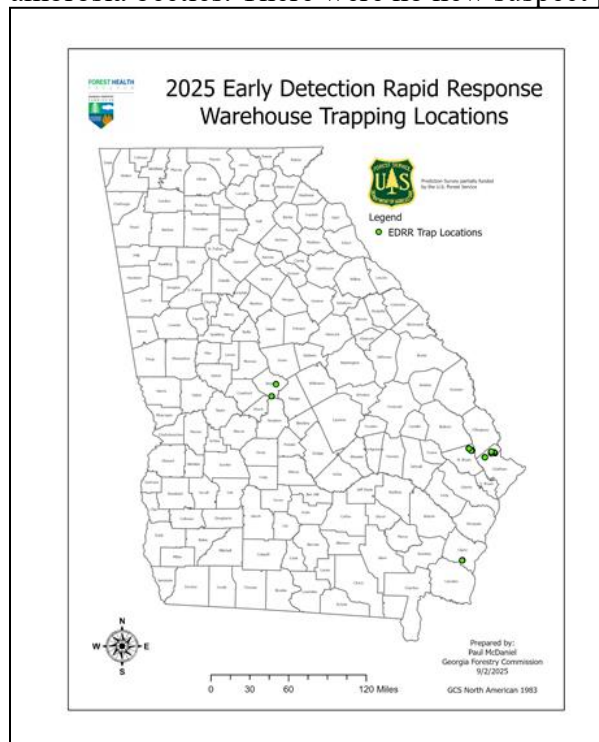
The first redbay ambrosia beetle identified in the U.S. was collected in an Early Detection Rapid Response monitoring trap in Garden City, GA in 2002. The associated laurel wilt disease (LWD) was evident in dead redbay trees near the coast in GA and SC by 2004. The spread of laurel wilt disease throughout the southeastern United States has been charted since 2005. GFC continues to update and host the LWD dashboard for the region. The dashboard can be found here: [Laurel Wilt Dashboard](#)

As of September 2025, LWD had been confirmed in 79 counties in Georgia. Forest Health staff continued to survey counties along the advancing front in Georgia during the summer of 2025. Laurel Wilt was not detected in any new counties in 2025. Additional information on LWD can be found at the Georgia Forestry Commission home page: [Laurel Wilt Disease Information](#).



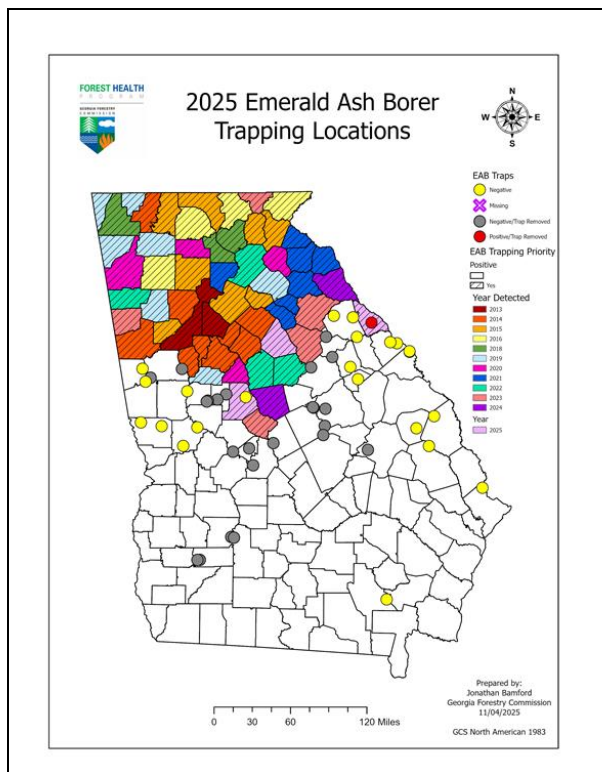
Early Detection Rapid Response:

In FY25, the Georgia Forestry Commission performed early detection insect trapping around facilities accepting international cargo with solid wood packing material (SWPM). During the annual warehouse survey, 12 sites were selected across the state to establish a total of 48 Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) traps. These 12 sites were scattered in six Georgia locations, including the areas Macon, Pooler, Port Wentworth, Savannah, Black Creek and Brunswick, for the detection of nonnative exotic bark and ambrosia beetles. There were no new suspect pests collected in 2025.



Emerald Ash Borer:

Emerald ash borer (EAB) was first discovered in Georgia in DeKalb and Fulton Counties in July 2013 and has been detected in new counties every year since (except for 2017). In 2025, three new positive EAB identifications in Lincoln and Morgan County were found in purple prism traps, and another was identified through a collected larva sample from a public reporting in Monroe county. This brings the total number of EAB positive counties in Georgia to 58.



***Lymantria spp.* (formerly Gypsy Moth) Survey:**

In FY25, a total of 203 *Lymantria spp.* traps were placed in high-risk areas across the state. With the continuous threat of *Lymantria spp.* coming in through the Port of Savannah, 75 traps were installed around the outside of the port in May 2025. In addition to trapping in the Savannah area, the Forest Health team also established 25 traps for *Lymantria spp.* inside the Port of Brunswick and on Jekyll Island. Another 100 traps were installed at key campgrounds in north Georgia and Tybee Island to catch possible “hitch hikers” coming from other states. Forest Health staff monitored these traps every three weeks until the beginning of October 2025. There were no *Lymantria dispar* caught and no positive *Lymantria dispar asiatica* detections in 2025.

