

MARYLAND 2024 FOREST HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

The Resource

Maryland occupies a land area of 6,264,876 acres. Forestland comprises 2,709,062 acres of which nearly 76 percent is privately owned. Healthy, productive forests are critical in urban and rural areas for soil conservation, clean air and water, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, and aesthetics. The forest products industry is the largest employer in Allegany and Garrett Counties and the second largest employer on the Eastern Shore.

Forest Health Monitoring

The Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) Program has two components: plot network and off-plot survey. The USDA Forest Service Northeastern Station Forest Inventory and Analysis Staff administer the plot network in Maryland. The plot network is designed to annually monitor, assess, and report on changes in the long-term condition of trees, soils, lichens, and air quality in forests.

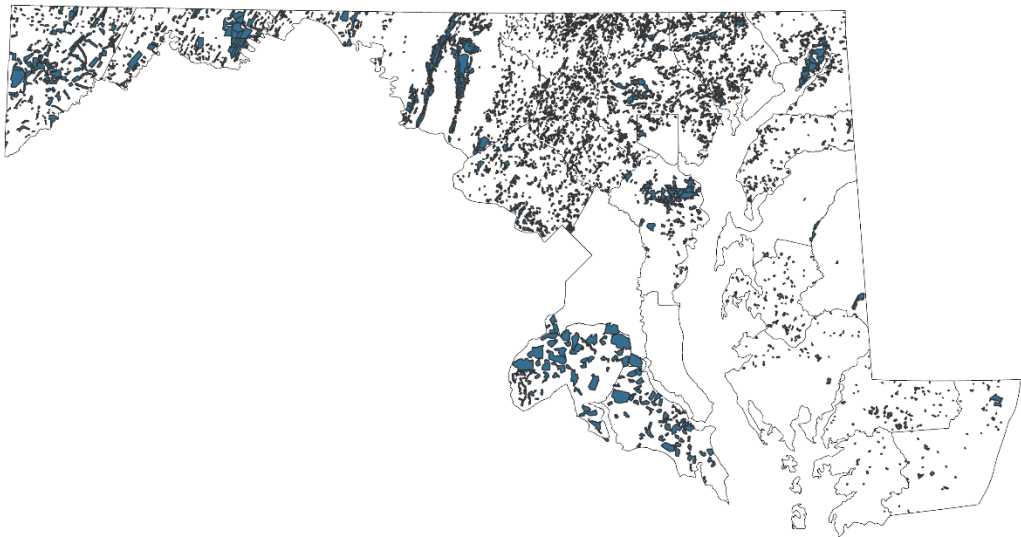
The Maryland Department of Agriculture conducts the off-plot survey component of FHM. The objectives of the FHM Program are delimiting, mapping, and reporting forest pest problems as a supplement to the FHM plot network. Aerial and ground surveys, data collection, and reporting are conducted in accordance with FHM standards for air operations and GIS.

Office of Plant Industries & Pest Management: FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT

FOREST PEST MONITORING AND SURVEYING

***Lymantria dispar dispar*.** *Lymantria dispar dispar* (Ldd), the insect formally known as gypsy moth, is the most serious threat to oak forests in the United States. The first eggs were detected in Maryland in 1971 and the first extensive defoliation occurred in 1981. Each fall and winter, the department conducts an extensive survey for Ldd egg masses to determine potential areas of defoliation. From August 2023 through March 2024, Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management (MDA FPM) personnel conducted Ldd egg mass surveys on 452,000 acres of “high value” forested lands. High value” forested sites include areas with development, recreational use, managed forest and wildlife resources and other site conditions that render dieback and mortality to be economically and socially important. The survey results indicated that the current populations were sufficient to cause moderate to heavy defoliation on 30,003 acres in 2023. Acreage had to be dropped from the suppression program due to budget cuts. In May 2024, 22,989 acres that are located on the lower Eastern Shore and Western Maryland were sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Ldd defoliation in 2024 totaled 7,842 acres. This was in Washington, Frederick, Allegany, and Garrett Counties. On the Eastern Shore, 1,442 acres of mortality was mapped.

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
2023 - 2024 Spongy moth Egg Mass Survey Locations
Forest Pest Management Section**



Legend

■ Maryland Statewide GM EM Survey Groups

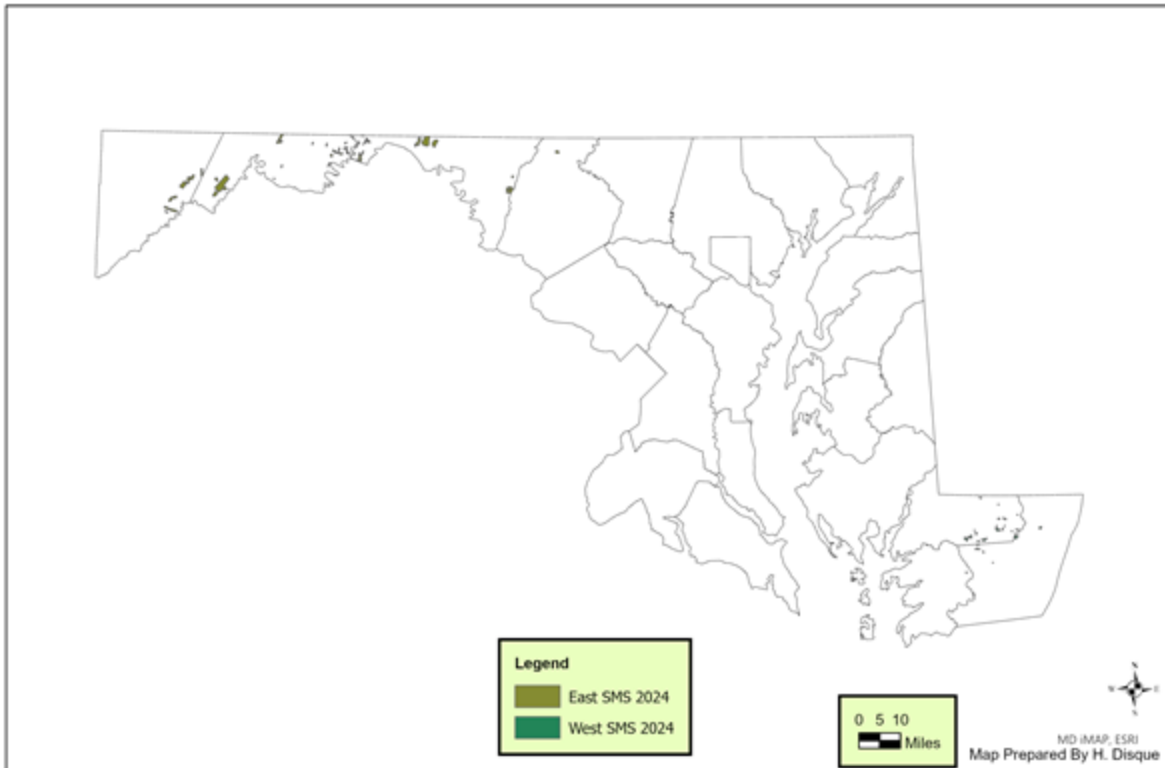
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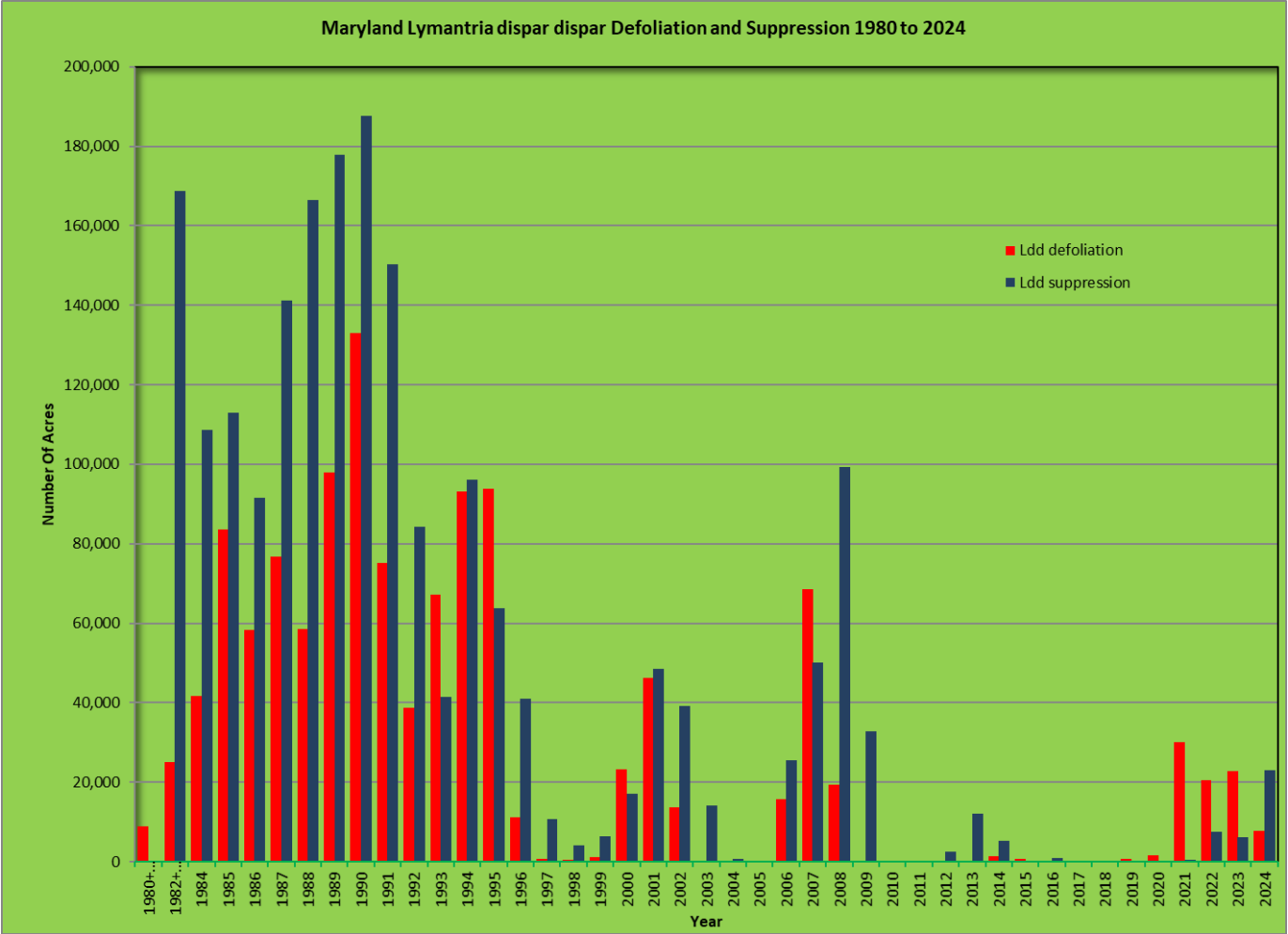
■ Miles



MD iMAP, ESRI
Map Prepared By H. Disque

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Final 2024 Spongy moth Suppression Locations
Forest Pest Management Section**





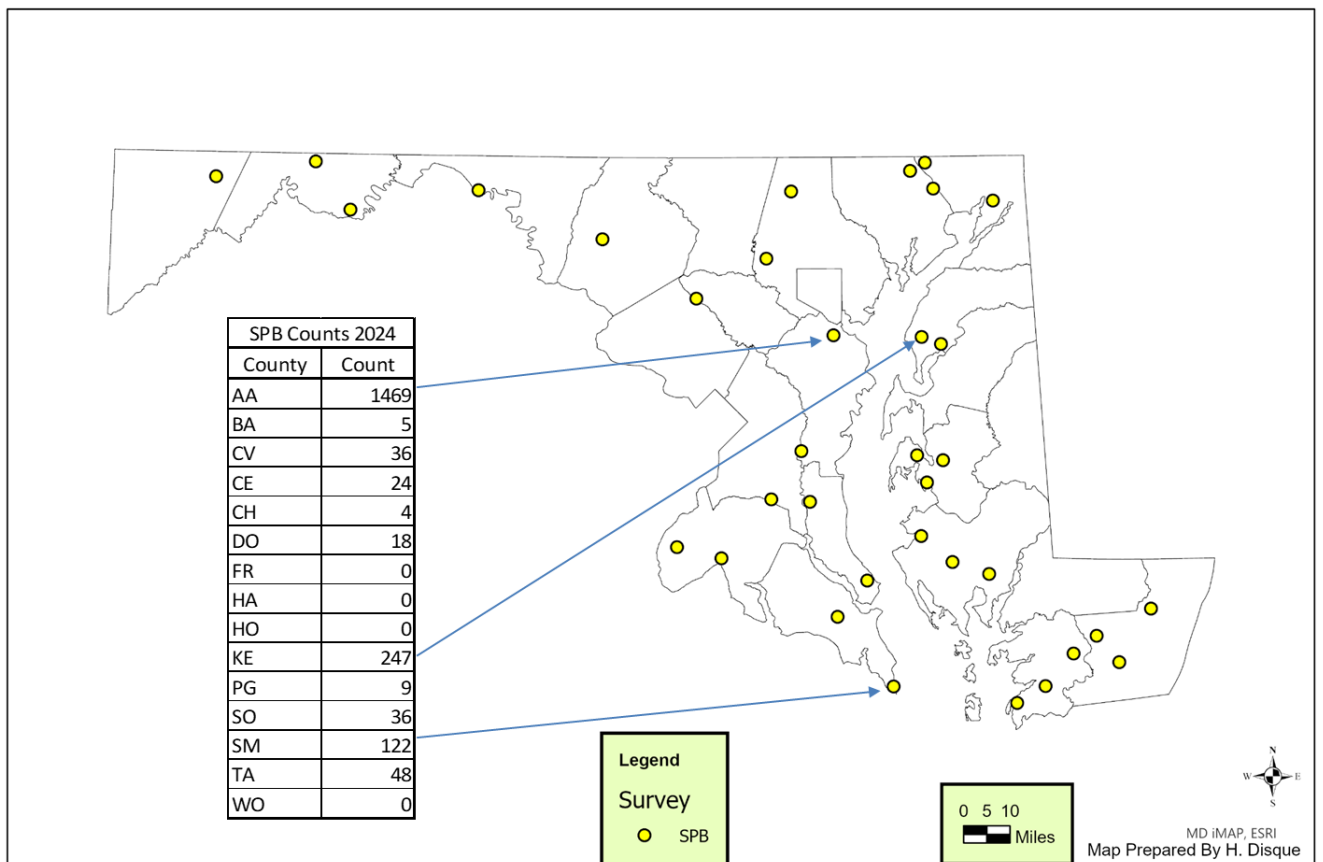
Maryland Department of Agriculture
2023 - 2024 Maryland Gypsy Moth Egg Mass Survey Summary
Forest Pest Management

County	Total	Private & County	State	# Positive	% Positive	# Blocks	# Acres	% Positive 2022-2023
EASTERN SHORE								
Caroline	45	0	45	6	13.3	6	4,233	0.0
Dorchester	129	80	49	8	6.2	33	2,750	0.0
Queen Anne's	18	0	18	3	16.7	7	442	0.0
Somerset	49	49	0	14	28.6	16	1,026	32.7
Talbot	221	217	4	1	0.5	81	7,772	0.5
Wicomico	206	200	6	121	58.7	64	4,466	56.8
Worcester	151	111	40	64	42.4	49	3,423	47.8
TOTALS	819	657	162	217	26.5	256	24,112	27.0
SOUTHERN								
Charles	147	142	5	0	0.0	38	49,695	0.9
St Marys	119	110	9	5	4.2	26	20,685	0.0
Anne Arundel	376	373	3	8	2.1	98	32,021	1.8
Prince Georges	20	0	20	0	0.0	2	867	0.0
Calvert	24	0	24	0	0.0	2	1,887	0.0
TOTALS	686	625	61	13	1.9	166	105,155	1.1
NORTHEAST								
Baltimore	866	708	158	6	0.7	192	28,553	2.3
Cecil	515	405	110	1	0.2	101	25,600	0.2
Harford	624	551	73	1	0.2	144	23,715	0.6
Kent	10	0	10	0	0.0	3	734	0.0
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTALS	2,015	1,664	351	8	0.4	440	78,602	1.2
WESTERN								
Allegany	918	460	458	529	57.6	143	48,085	33.5
Garrett	928	519	409	399	43.0	124	54,094	35.7
Washington West	347	225	125	162	46.7	54	13,209	42.9
TOTALS	2,193	1,204	992	1,090	49.7	321	115,388	35.9
CENTRAL								
Carroll	538	517	21	0	0.0	0	17,752	0.2
Frederick	734	606	128	33	4.5	1	46,805	2.3
Howard	343	307	36	0	0.0	0	11,956	0.4
Montgomery	652	571	81	0	0.0	0	21,872	0.0
Washington East	388	285	103	39	10.1	3	24,309	9.9
TOTALS	2,655	2,286	369	72	2.7	4	122,694	2.4

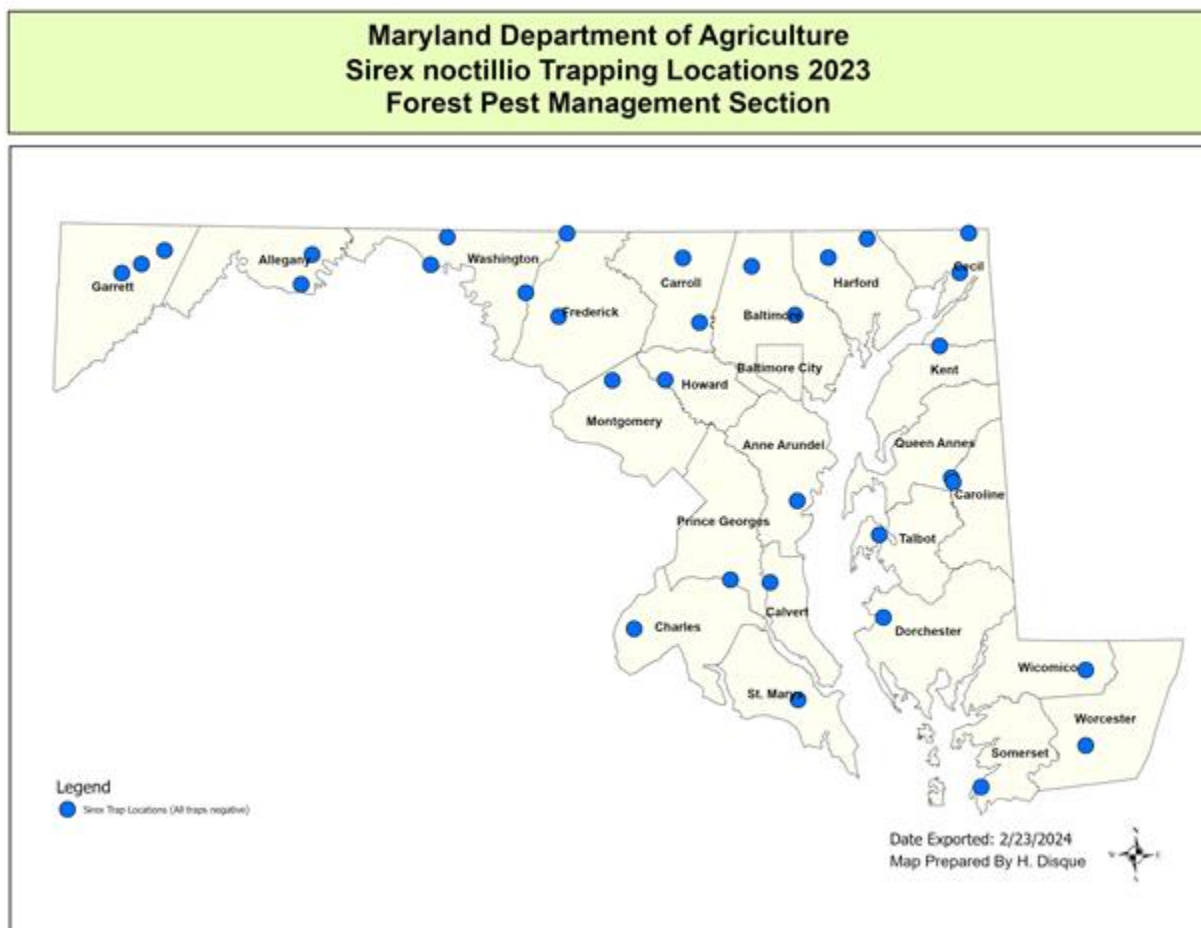
Southern Pine Beetle. The Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) is one of the most destructive insect pests of pines. Maryland is at the northern edge of its range and is commonly found on the lower Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland. Since 1989, Maryland has participated in a multi-state SPB survey throughout the southern United States using pheromone-baited traps.

Traps were set up in 18 counties across Maryland. Trap catch of SPB was generally low across Maryland. Mortality was seen at one site in Anne Arundel. This site also caught 1,469 beetles across the six weeks of trapping. Other hot spots included previously positive sites in Kent and St Marys Counties. No mortality at these locations was observed. The traps were set up shortly after the time of redbud bloom.

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Southern Pine Beetle Trap Locations 2024
Forest Pest Management Section**



***Sirex noctilio* (Woodwasp).** *Sirex noctilio* has been the most common species of exotic woodwasp detected at U.S. ports-of-entry associated with solid wood packing materials. Recent detections of this woodwasp outside of port areas in the United States have raised concerns because this insect has the potential to cause significant mortality of pines. The *Sirex* woodwasp has not been detected in Maryland, but is known to be in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine. To detect this insect, the department placed two traps per county on northern tier counties and one trap for all other counties, totaling 33 traps in pine woods. All traps were negative during the 2023 calendar year. Two native woodwasps were collected. *Urocerus cressoni* and *Sirex nigricornis* were found in 2023.



Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). MDA's Forest Pest Management put up 12 green funnel traps in non-positive counties around the state and in the parasitoid release areas to monitor for EAB. EAB was found in Wicomico County for the first time as well as Cecil, Kent, and Garrett counties.

Large-scale, rapid tree die off continues at the Harford, Cecil, Kent, and Caroline parasitoid release locations. Rural forests along the upper Eastern shore are also experiencing rapid mortality.

During the 2023 field season Forest Pest Management released 12,371 parasitoids of the EAB. The parasitoids were released at one state park location, one state forest, two wildlife management areas, and three Nature Conservancy properties. Forest Pest Management released 9,000 *Oobius agrili* as pupae in 90 vials. Larval parasitoids were released at one location on the Garrett/ Allegany border totaling 1,154 *Spathius galinae* and 2,217 *Tetrastichus planipennisi*.

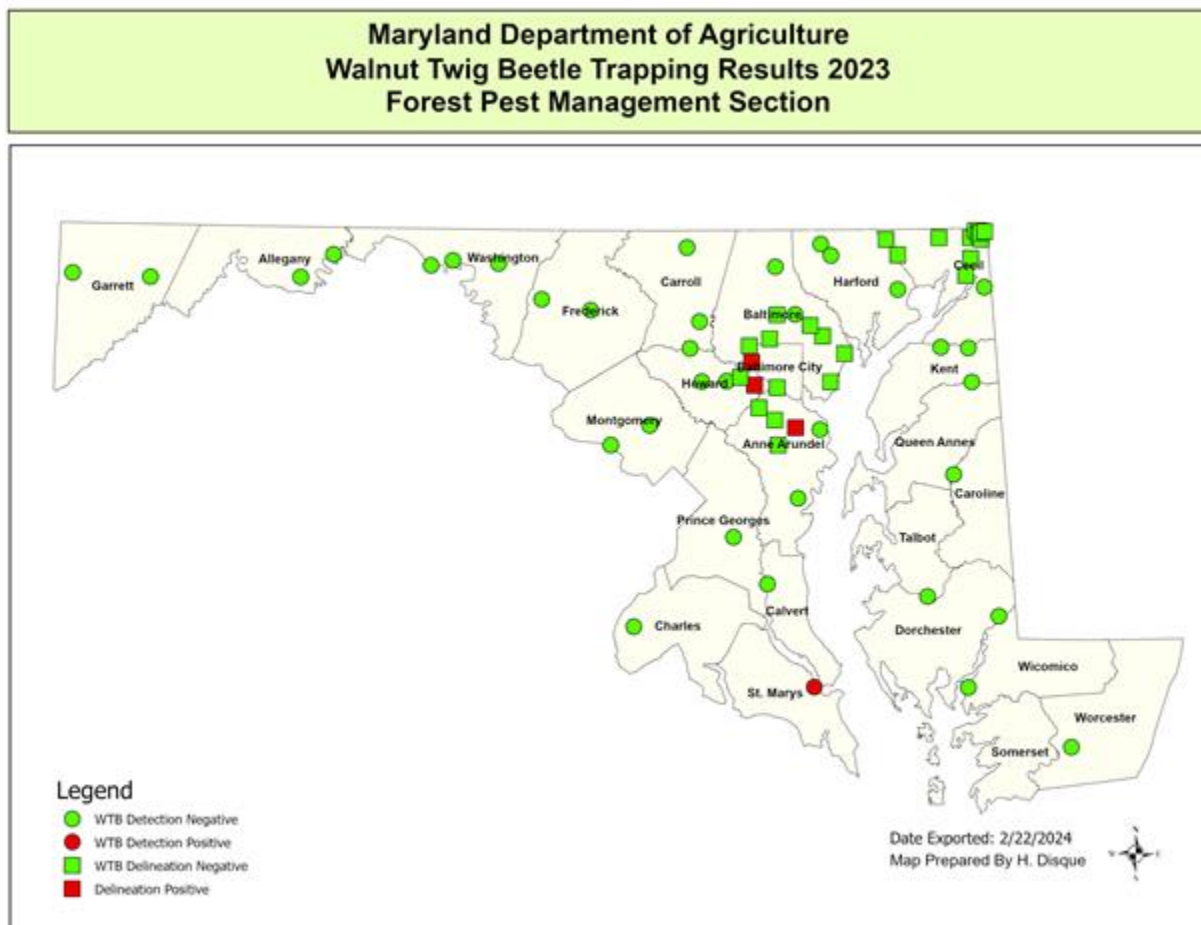
In addition, Forest Pest Management staff supervised treatments of ash trees around the state. This work was done at parks in cooperation with DNR, the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, and the Maryland Conservation Corps (MCC). In total over 300 ash trees were treated using Tree-age, emamectin benzoate. Many of the trees treated were in riparian areas targeting rare tree species to provide seed for the future regeneration.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management 2023 Emerald Ash Borer Parasitoid Release Summary					
Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	Oobius agrili	Spathius galinae	Tetrastichus planipennisi
			Total	Total	Total
Old Bohemia WMA	39.43473	-75.80704	1400		
Millington WMA	39.294912	-75.76843	1400		
Plum Creek TNC	38.531513	-75.73591	1400		
Tuckahoe State Park	38.982712	-75.93341	1400		
Nassawango Creek TNC	38.172238	-75.43974	1400		
Potomac-Garrett State Forest	39.469092	-79.17826	800		
Finzel Swamp TNC	39.700924	-78.93726	1200	1154	2217
		Totals	9000	1154	2217

Thousand Canker Disease of Black Walnut and Walnut Twig Beetle. Thousand Canker Disease was first recognized in 2008 as a complex consisting of the walnut twig beetle *Pityophthorus juglandis* and the fungus *Geosmithia morbida*, and is blamed for widespread mortality of eastern black walnut planted in the western United States. It has since spread east and was first reported in the natural range of the eastern black walnut in 2010 when it was discovered in Tennessee. Since then, it has been found in seven eastern states (TN, IN, OH, PA, VA, NC, & MD). In 2011, Maryland along with several other mid-Atlantic states started surveying for this disease. The walnut twig beetle was first detected in Maryland in 2013 and by October 2014 thousand cankers disease was confirmed. A quarantine order for northeastern Cecil County was issued by the Maryland Department of Agriculture in January 2015 to limit the spread of Thousand Canker Disease of Black Walnut. Upon new positive detections in 2018, the quarantine order was updated to include all of Baltimore City and part of Baltimore County. This new quarantine was signed on May 1, 2019, by Maryland's Secretary of Agriculture.

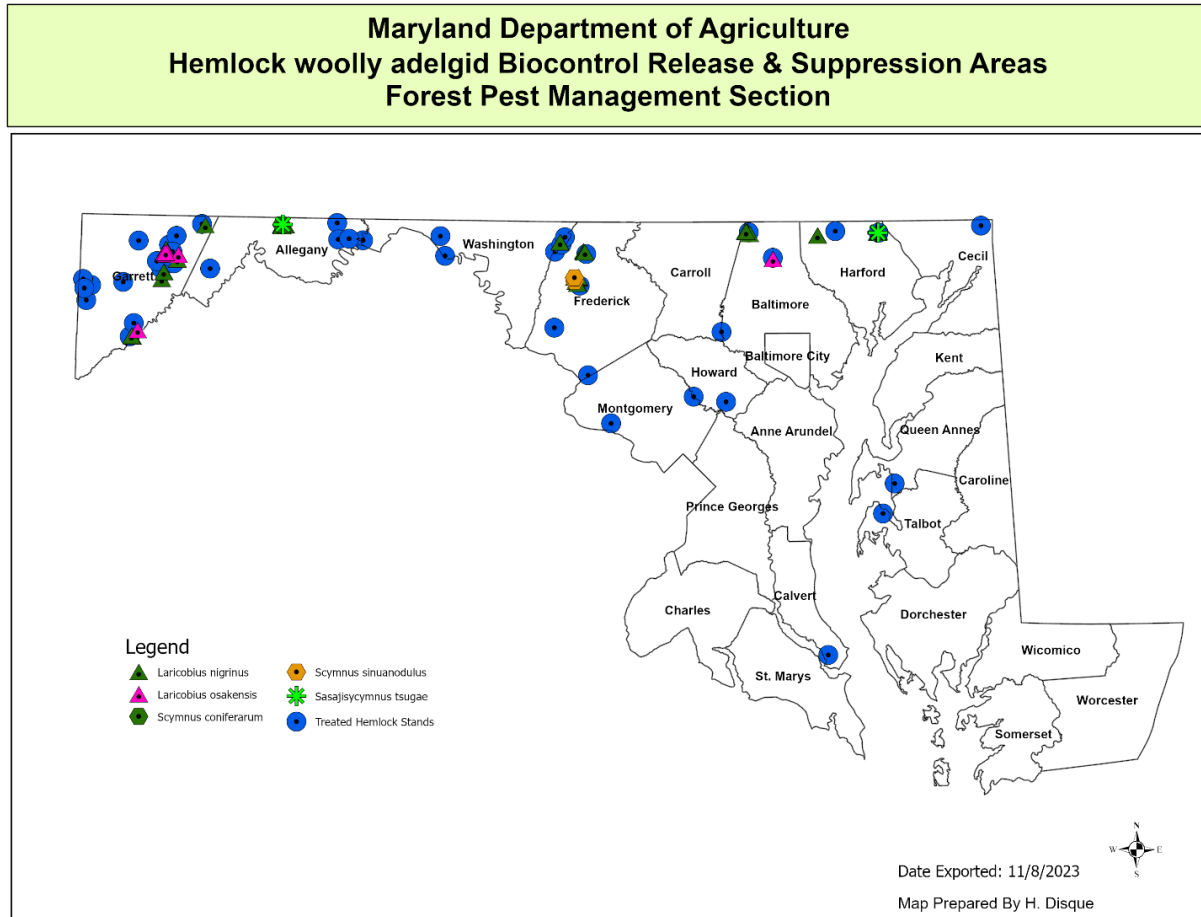
In 2023, Forest Pest Management staff set 62 Lindgren funnel traps baited with the walnut twig

beetle lure across 22 counties and in Baltimore City. Of these traps, 28 were set near previously positive sites in Anne Arundel, Cecil, St. Marys, and Baltimore counties and Baltimore City to delimit the infested areas. Traps were checked every two weeks, field samples were collected, samples were sorted and labeled in office, and then samples were sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for identification. The previously positive site, trap CE01, was not positive again in 2023. Trees at the original positive site have shown no evidence of decline. One trap in Anne Arundel County, one trap in St Marys County and two traps in Baltimore County were found to be positive. The trees are being monitored for decline and samples will be taken when TCD symptoms develop.



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Suppression. The Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) remains the major threat to the health of eastern hemlock. Infested hemlocks occur in the metropolitan area between Baltimore and Washington and in natural stands from Cecil to Garrett counties. In 2003 to 2004, a joint task force comprised of the FPM and Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) experts addressed the multi-disciplinary needs of the HWA infestation. The task force prioritized more than 50 hemlock stands and selected them as the sites for joint suppression efforts (chemical and/or biocontrol). Only publicly owned or public use sites would

be part of this suppression project. Currently, the chemical option involves treating the hemlock trees with the insecticide imidacloprid by one of two methods – trunk injection or soil injection. The biocontrol option involves releasing HWA predators into the hemlock stands in an effort to reduce HWA populations.



A total of 10,290 hemlock trees and 116,885" DBH were treated in Maryland between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024. Of this total, 541 trees or 6,264" DBH were trunk injected and 9,731 trees or 110,474" DBH were soil injected. CoreTect was used to treat 18 trees totaling 148" DBH.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management Yearly Hemlock Treatments In Maryland 2004 - 2023												
	Trunk Injection (imidacloprid)	Trunk Injection (imidacloprid)	Soil Injection (imidacloprid)	Soil Injection (imidacloprid)	CoreTect (imidacloprid)	CoreTect (imidacloprid)	Dinotefuron (Foliar)	Dinotefuron (Foliar)	Safari (Basal Bark)	Safari (Basal Bark)	Total	Total
Year	#Trees	Inches DBH*	# Trees	Inches DBH*	# Trees	Inches DBH	# Trees	Inches DBH	# Trees	Inches DBH	#Trees	Inches DBH*
2004	166	2,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	2,687
2005	106	1,433	1,675	17,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,781	19,056
2006	38	476	1,015	9,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	9,941
2007	22	325	324	4,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	4,604
2008	129	1,982	18	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	2,239
2009	124	1,281	675	6,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	7,310
2010	724	8,534	3,673	33,701	98	862	0	0	0	0	4,495	43,097
2011	1,905	19,468	7,285	81,684	80	610	0	0	0	0	9,270	101,762
2012	1,957	20,206	10,086	105,395	4	45	0	0	0	0	12,047	125,646
2013	1,980	18,993	11,755	117,604	7	47	0	0	0	0	13,742	136,644
2014	1,844	19,047	6,915	75,751	644	7,853	0	0	0	0	9,403	102,651
2015	1,474	14,378	8,072	94,099	4	32	0	0	0	0	9,550	108,509
2016	1,822	19,791	8008	85,813	64	577	0	0	0	0	9,894	106,181
2017	1,435	15,610	8,511	93,997	234	252	0	0	0	0	10,180	109,859
2018	1,433	14,647	8,667	93,623	220	557	0	0	0	0	10,320	108,827
2019	1,431	14,994	8,386	82,628	27	180	0	0	0	0	9,844	97,802
2020	686	7,298	2,970	39,558	5	37	0	0	0	0	3,661	46,893
2021	1,252	13,506	7,887	95,175	1	21	62	158	0	0	9,202	108,860
2022	997	10,341	7,574	86,613	420	476	0	0	8	157	8,991	97,430
2023	933	9,529	8,204	87,394	157	287	0	0	0	0	9,294	97,210
2024 !!	208	1,858	4,648	51,814			0	0	0	0	4,856	53,672
Total	20,666	216,383	116,348	1,262,503	1,965	11,836	62	158	8	157	139,041	1,490,880

!! Thru June 30, 2024

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Predator Releases. Over 66,096 HWA predators have been released in Maryland since 1999. In 2023, 2,368 *Laricobius nigrinus* and 10 *Laricobius osakensis* were released at 7 sites in Allegany, Harford, Calvert, Frederick, and Garrett counties. Both biocontrol agents have been established in hemlock forests across the state and are helping to combat HWA. In addition, 5,766 *L.nigrinus* beetles were collected from our instate wild insectary at Rocky Gap and redistributed to other sites in Maine, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management Maryland Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Predator Releases										
Hemlock Stand	County	<i>Laricobius nigrinus</i>	<i>Laricobius osakensis</i>	<i>Scymnus coniferarum</i>	<i>Scymnus sinuanodulus</i>	<i>Sasajiscymnus tsugae</i>	<i>Leucotaraxis piniperda</i>	<i>Leucotaraxis argenticollis</i>	<i>Leucotaraxis</i> sp.	Total
Rocky Gap State Park	Allegany	3800	0	105	0	5000	*131	*70	0	9106
Prettyboy Reservoir	Baltimore	4186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4186
Hellen Creek	Calvert	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254
Cunningham Falls State Park	Frederick	1435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1435
Frederick City Watershed	Frederick	3383	0	0	945	0	0	0	0	4328
Broad Creek Scout Camp	Harford	3120	0	0	0	15410	0	0	0	18530
Rocks State Park	Harford	3418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3418
Hagerstown Watershed	Washington	1409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1409
Licking Creek	Washington	0	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
Big Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	1685	0	0	0	0	*70	*133	*59	1947
Big Run State Park	Garrett	2066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2066
Carey Run Sanctuary	Garrett	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522
Dry Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Frostburg Watershed	Garrett	1047	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	1081
Laurel Run (Potomac State Forest)	Garrett	2215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2215
Lostland Run (Potomac State Forest)	Garrett	1857	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2357
Poplar Lick (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	2848	2532	0	0	0	0	0	0	5380
Elk Lick (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	1691	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2191
Gunpowder Falls State Park	Baltimore	0	1521	0	0	0	0	0	0	1521
Swallow Falls State Park	Garrett	0	1422	0	0	0	0	0	0	1422
Puzzley Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	1531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1531
Middle Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404
Wolf Swamp (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	*70	*53	0	123
Stoney Demonstration Forest	Harford	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total		37021	6995	105	945	20410	305	256	59	66096

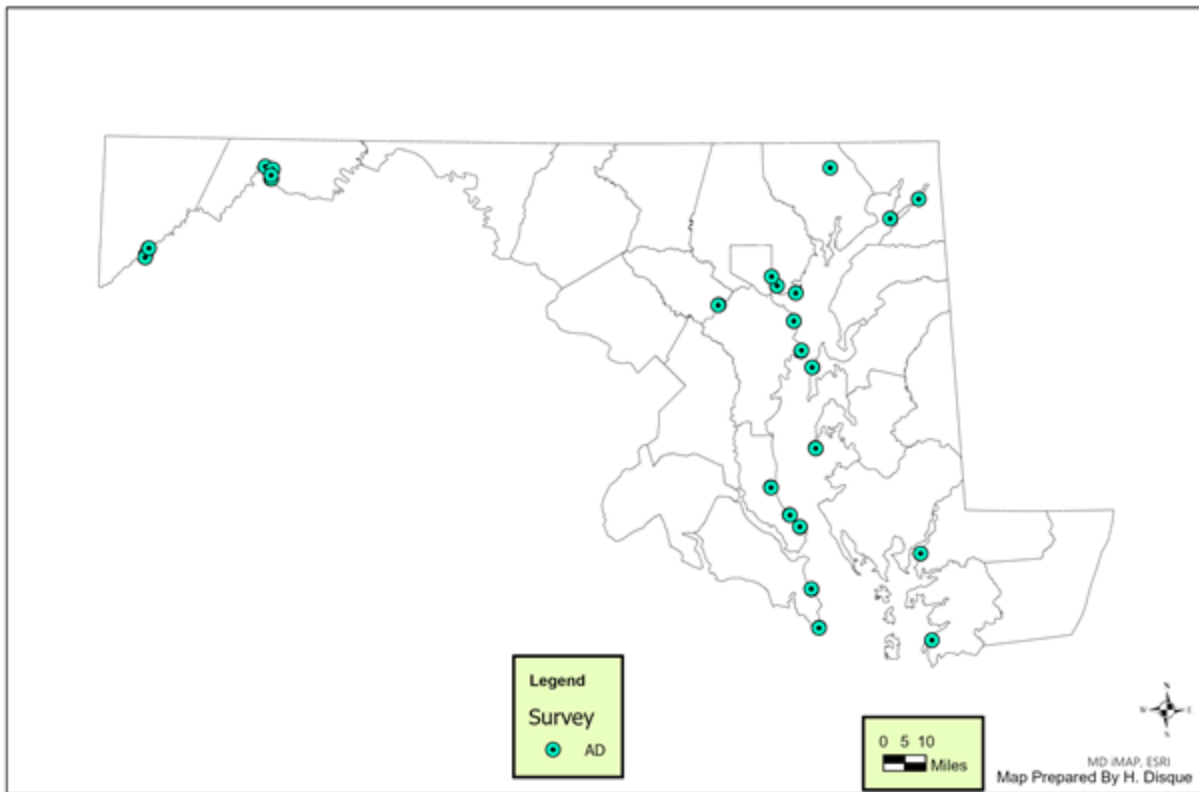
*Leucotaraxis sp. released by external organization/researchers

HWAS Efficacy Surveys. Treatment efficacy surveys have been conducted annually since 2006. Data analyzed through 2017 shows treated trees averaged a 79% reduction in HWA populations when measured 1-year post treatment and non-treated trees averaged a 24% increase in HWA populations when measured over the same period.

Exotic Asian Defoliator Survey. A comprehensive exotic Asian defoliator survey was proposed and funded through the Farm Bill for 2023. This survey increases the likelihood that these harmful invaders can be detected early and that an appropriate eradication response can be mounted to protect Maryland's forest industry. One of the high-risk areas targeted is the Chesapeake Bay, as it is a major thoroughfare for ships coming into the Port of Baltimore. An increase in the size of ships and ship traffic coming to Baltimore has increased the risk of an accidental introduction of exotic Asian defoliators. Eight moths were chosen to survey based on their biological characteristics that enable them to become successful invaders, for their habitat preference, and prior intelligence that suggests an increased risk of introduction.

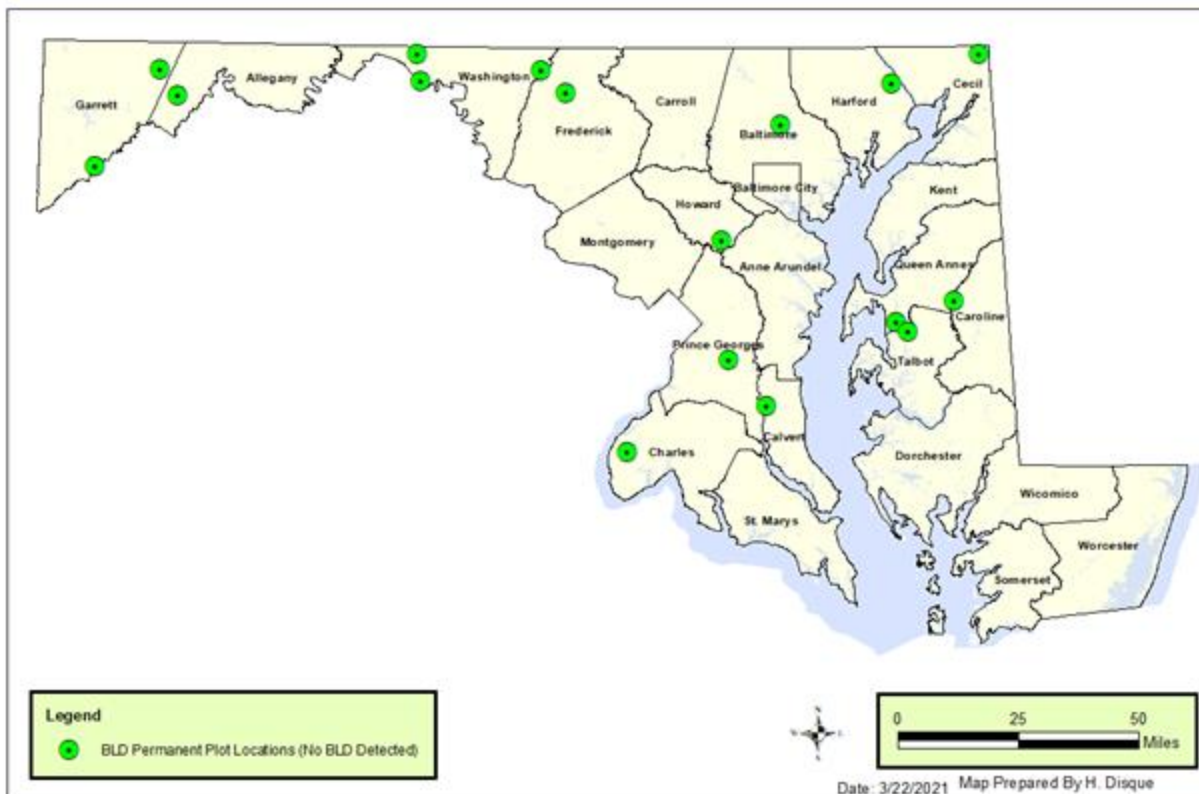
Forest Pest Management deployed traps at 19 locations statewide to determine the presence or absence of Asian defoliator moths. At each location six traps were set up to survey for the eight species of moths. Traps ran from May to September and were checked bi-weekly. Forests composed of oak, willow, sweet gum, poplar, beech, pine, and other host trees and shrubs were surveyed. Several *Lymantria dispar asiatica/japonica* traps have been positive for moths. Specimens were sent to the USDA's Otis laboratory for genetic testing and species determination. All moths that were processed were determined to be *Lymantria dispar dispar*.

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Asian Defoliator Trapping Locations 2023
Forest Pest Management Section

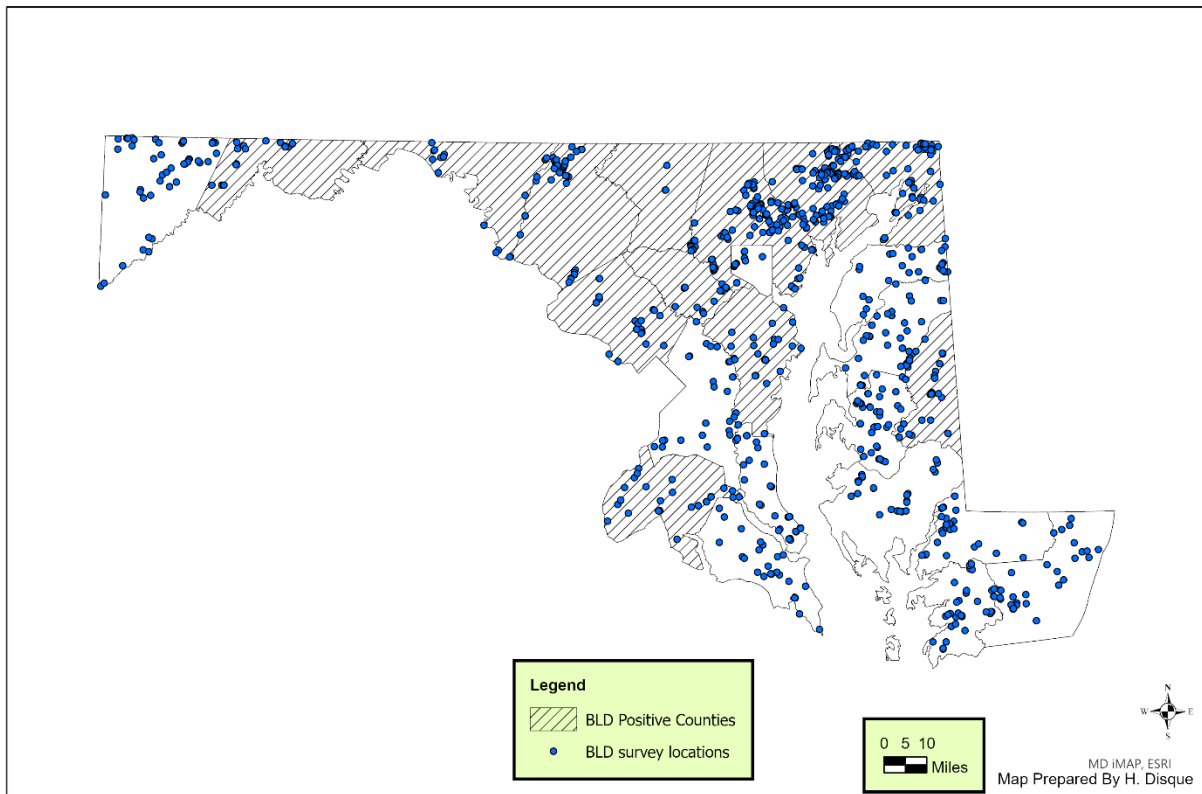


Beech Leaf Disease (BLD). BLD was first discovered in declining American beech in Ohio in 2012. It has since been found in numerous US Northeast States and southern Ontario, Canada. This disease which is associated with the nematode *Litylenchus crenatae mccannii* causes mortality of understory American beech saplings and seedlings, and severe decline in mature, overstory trees. FPM set up and monitored 17 permanent plot locations for BLD and conducted 1,131 site surveys in 2022-2024. In 2023 BLD symptoms were found in 8 counties. In 2024 BLD was found in 4 more counties. Samples were taken in late August to the MDA Pathologist and *Litylenchus crenatae mccannii* was confirmed in every sample. The twelve counties now positive for BLD are Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, Carroll, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Caroline, Anne Arundel, and Charles Counties.

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Beech Leaf Disease Permanent Plot Locations
Forest Pest Management Section**

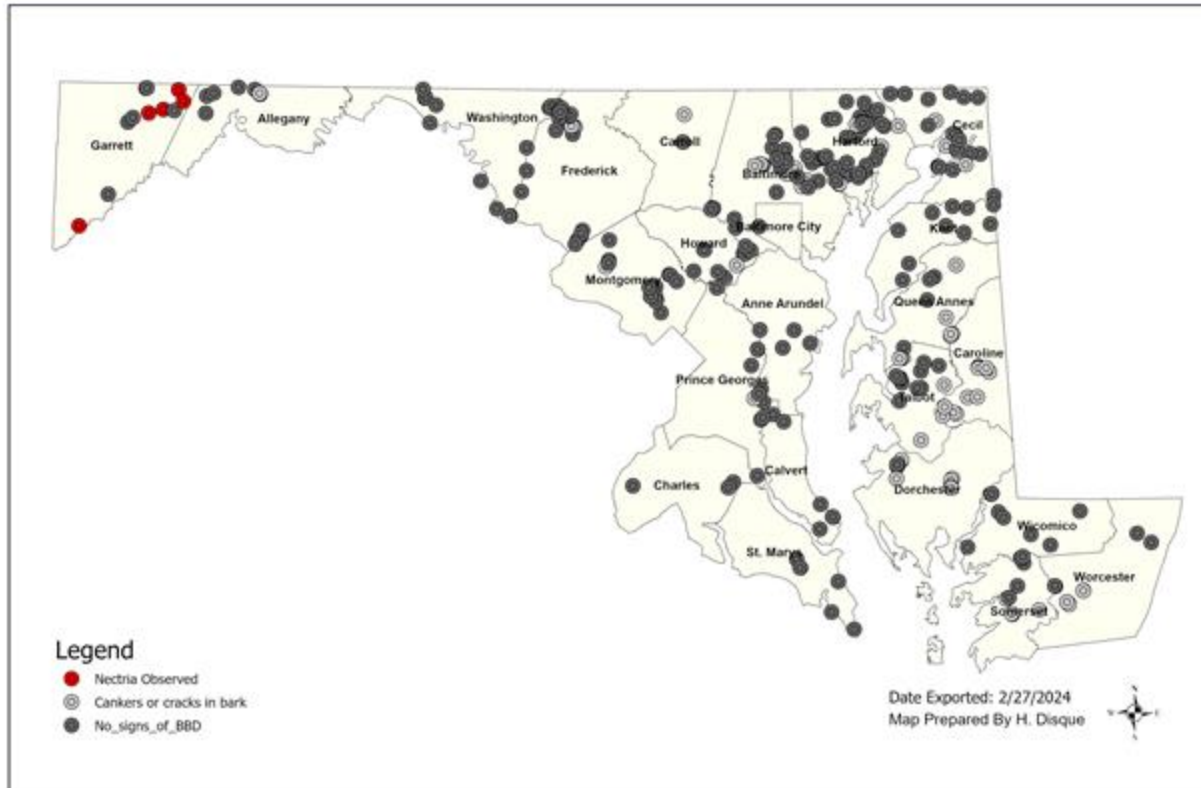


Maryland Department of Agriculture
Beech Leaf Disease Positive Counties & Survey Locations 2022-2024
Forest Pest Management Section



Beech Bark Disease. BBD has been found in approximately 160,000 acres in Allegany and Garrett counties. In 2013, four permanent BBD monitoring sites were established. Permanent plots were visited in 2020 for the detection of beech leaf disease. During beech leaf disease surveys, BBD was found in the Frostburg Watershed for the first time. Areas with confirmed BBD are highlighted on the map below.

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
BBD Survey Locations 2023
Forest Pest Management Section**



Saltwater Intrusion. In July 2023, a saltwater intrusion delineation flight was flown across the Lower Eastern Shore. This flight mirrored the flights taken yearly since 2017 in order to determine the areas affected by saltwater intrusion and to map changes.

In total 70,230 acres of forest were found to be affected by saltwater intrusion. The affected acres were spread across the lower Eastern Shore. Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, and Wicomico Counties were affected by saltwater intrusion. The large majority of the mapped forests were either very severely or severely affected by saltwater intrusion.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management 2023 Saltwater Intrusion Flight Summary	
County	Acres
Dorchester	33,629
Somerset	22,037
Wicomico	9,003
Worcester	5,561
TOTAL	70,230

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management 2023 Saltwater Forest Damage Severity	
County	Acres
Very Light (1-3%)	0
Light (4-10%)	320
Moderate (11-29%)	4,432
Severe (30-50%)	38,627
Very Severe (>50%)	26,851
TOTAL	70,230

Oak Issues. In Maryland there are significant numbers of mature oak trees in decline and dying. Secondary pests are present, but likely not the cause of mortality. An oak wilt survey has begun and samples are being processed at the University of Maryland Plant Diagnostic Laboratory. Over 35 sites were visited in the summer of 2023, and samples were collected at 27 sites. Samples were taken from leaves, branches, bole, roots, and the soil as available and transported to the UM PDL for testing.

The UM PDL consulted, and the MDA Plant Protection Pathologist tested for Oak Wilt, and several other fungal and bacterial tree pathogens. Lab results found no positive sites for Oak Wilt, *Bretziella fagacearum*. The results found several other pathogens including *Querciphoma carteri*, *Phytophthium vexans*, *Diplodia gallae*, and *Xylella fastidiosa*.

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Saltwater Intrusion Damage Areas 2023
Forest Pest Management Section



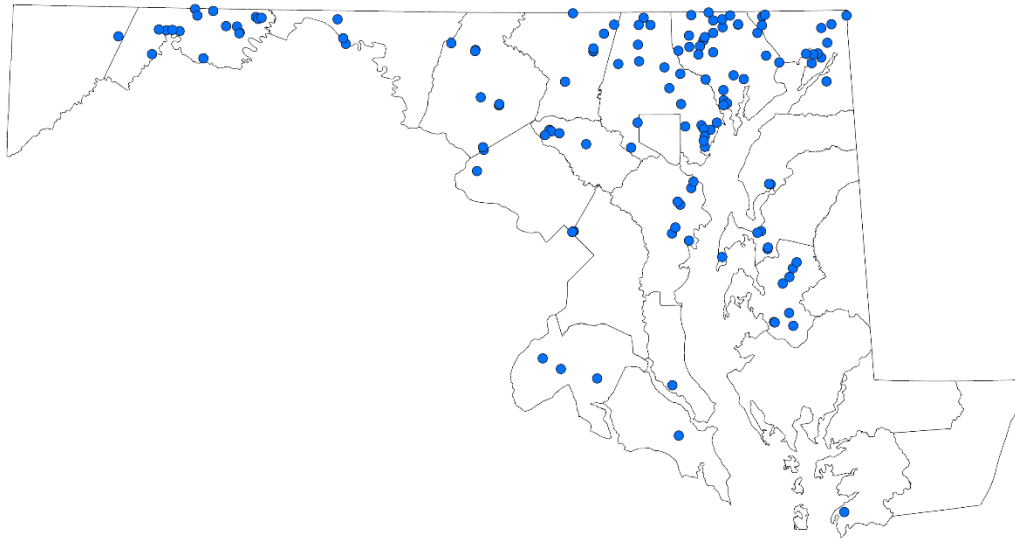
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■ DAMAGE_AREAS_SWI

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Map Prepared By H. Disque



**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Sample Locations 2019-2023
Forest Pest Management Section**



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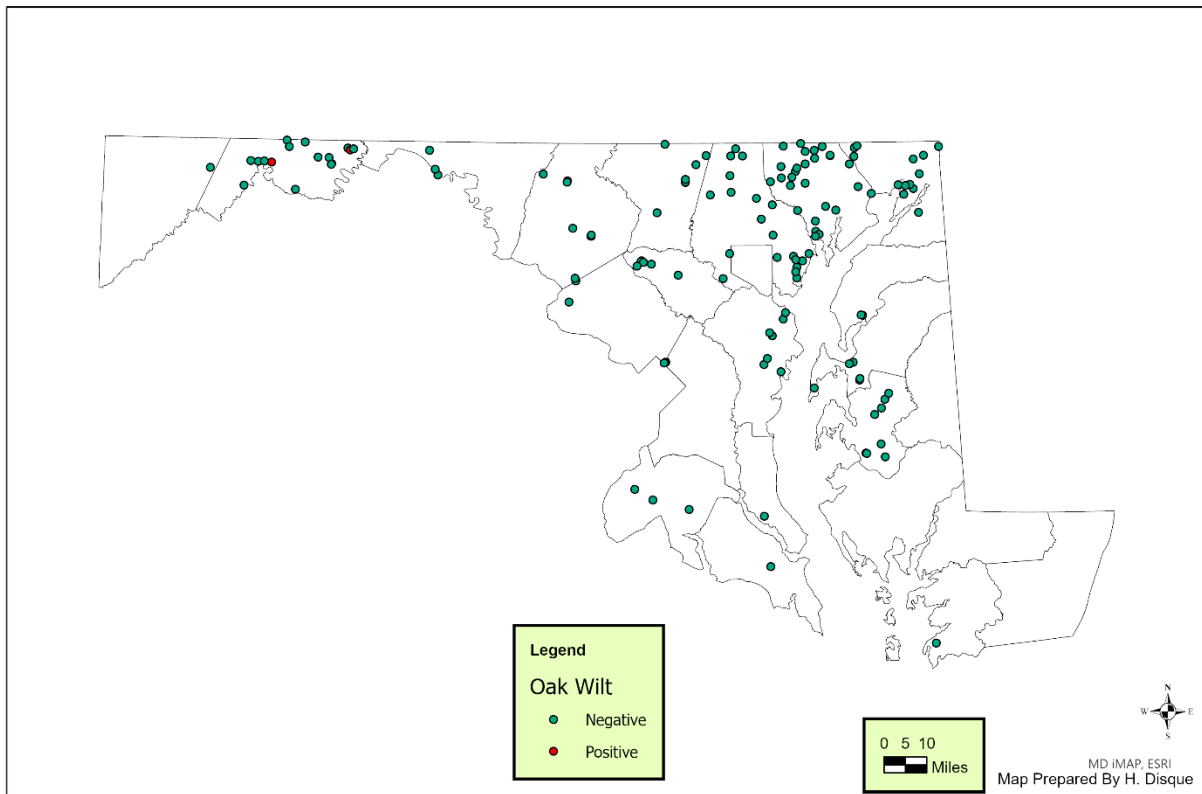
● Oak Decline Sample Locations

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Miles

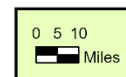
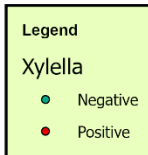
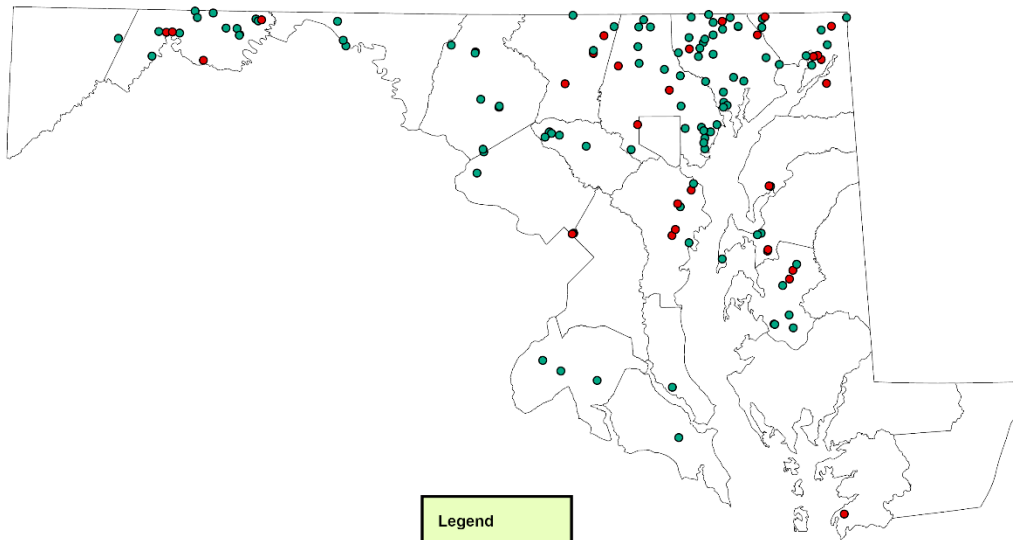


MD iMAP, ESRI
Map Prepared By H. Disque

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Results- Oak Wilt 2019-2023
Forest Pest Management Section**

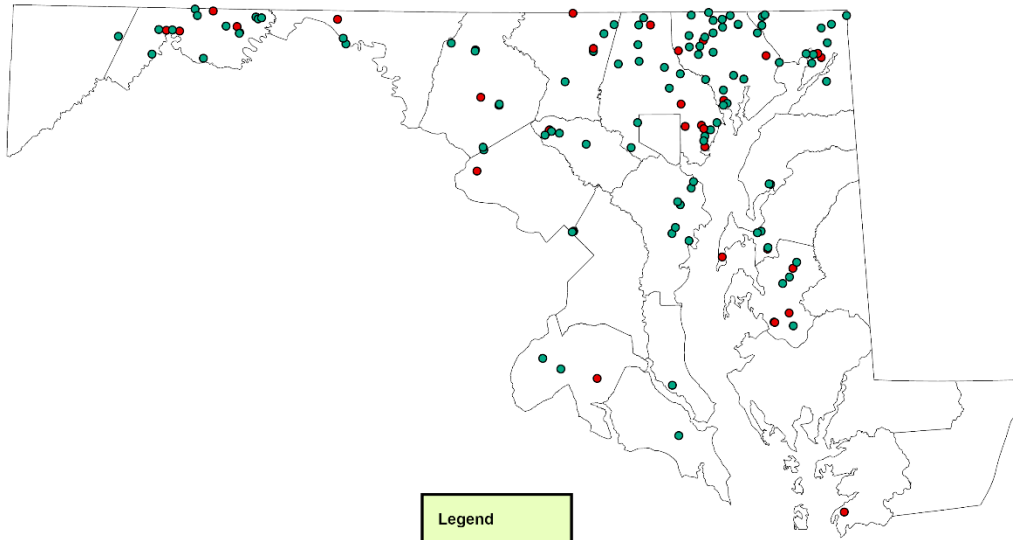


Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Results- Bacterial Leaf Scorch 2019-2023
Forest Pest Management Section



MD iMAP, ESRI
Map Prepared By H. Disque

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Results- Diplodia species 2019-2023
Forest Pest Management Section



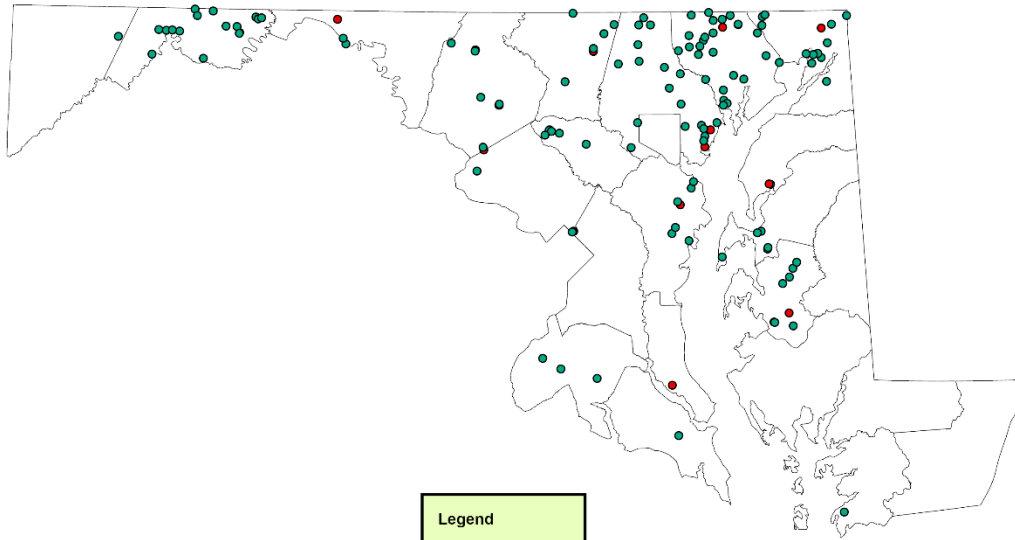
Legend
Diplodia
● Negative
● Positive

0 5 10
Miles



MD iMAP, ESRI
Map Prepared By H. Disque

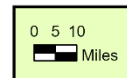
Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Results- Phytophthora species 2019-2023
Forest Pest Management Section



Legend

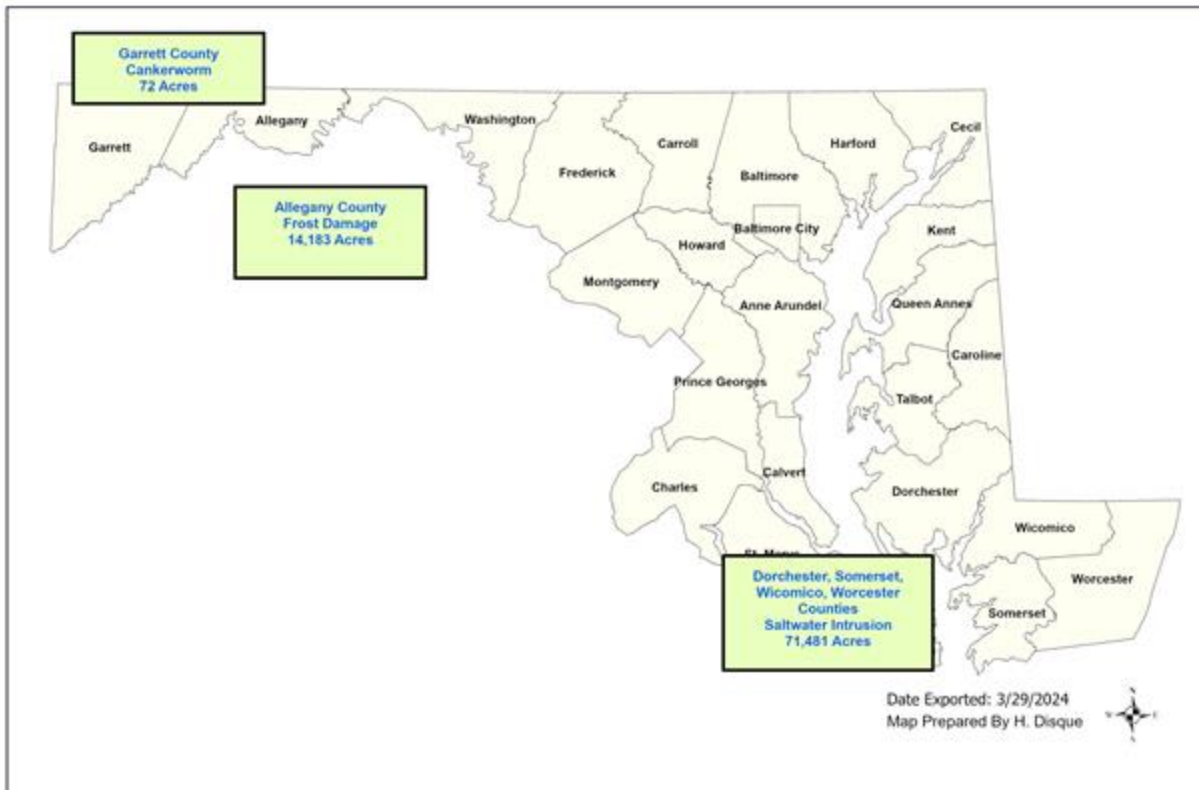
Phytophthora

- Negative
- Positive



MD iMAP, ESRI
Map Prepared By H. Disque

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Forest Damage Mapped 2023
Forest Pest Management Section

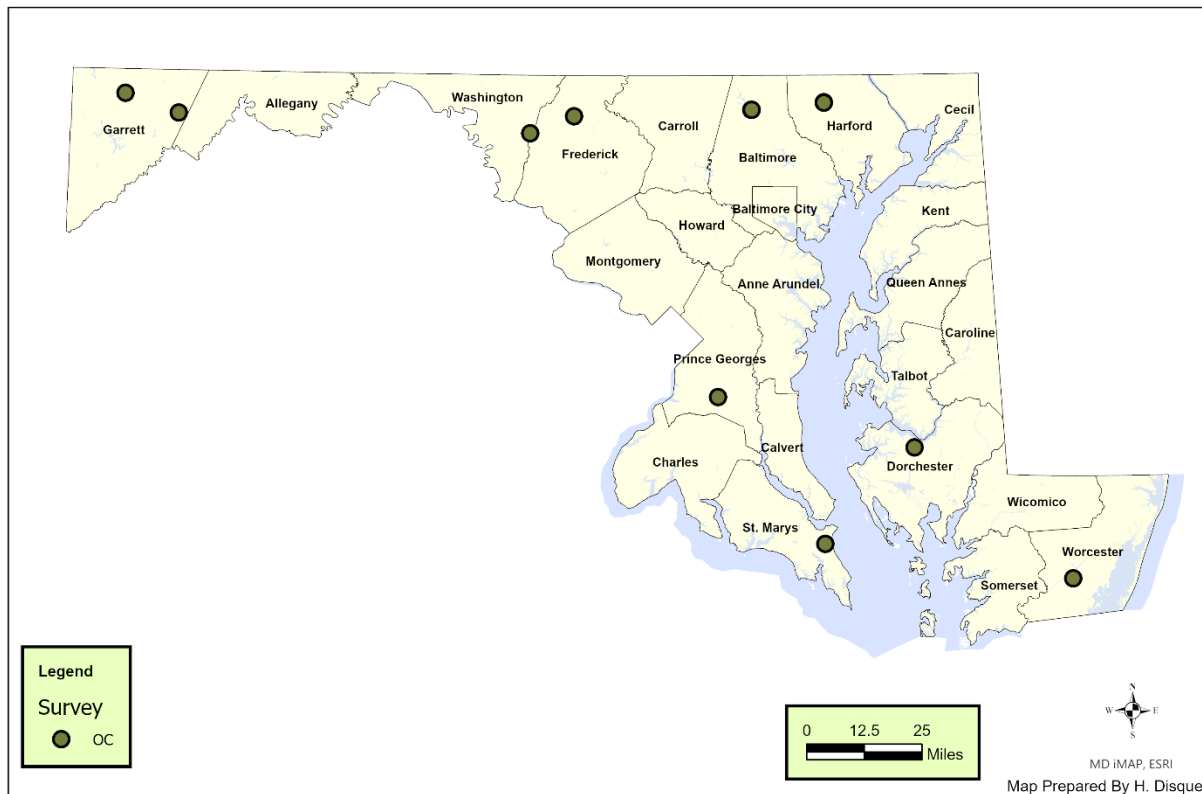


FOREST HEALTH MONITORING- PEST DAMAGE

Defoliation areas were mapped during an aerial flight, a drone flight, and a ground survey.

Additional Forest Pest Surveys. Three additional surveys were conducted by FPM. These include a survey for Redbay Ambrosia Beetle, an oak pest commodity survey, and a survey for *Phytophthora ramorum* using a stream bait technique. None of these pests or disease were found in the state in 2023.

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Commodity Survey Locations
Forest Pest Management Section



Maryland Department of Agriculture
Redbay ambrosia beetle Trap Locations 2023
Forest Pest Management Section



Legend

○ RAB (All traps negative)

Date Exported: 3/29/2024
Map Prepared By H. Disque

