

MARYLAND 2025 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.

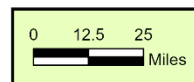
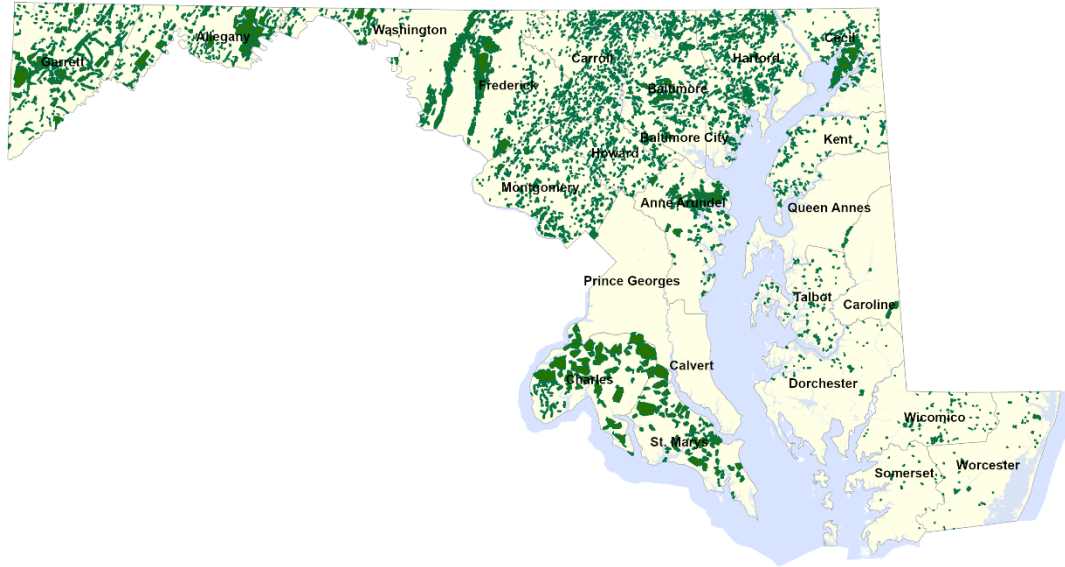
Office of Plant Industries & Pest Management: FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT

FOREST PEST MONITORING AND SURVEYING

Lymantria dispar dispar.

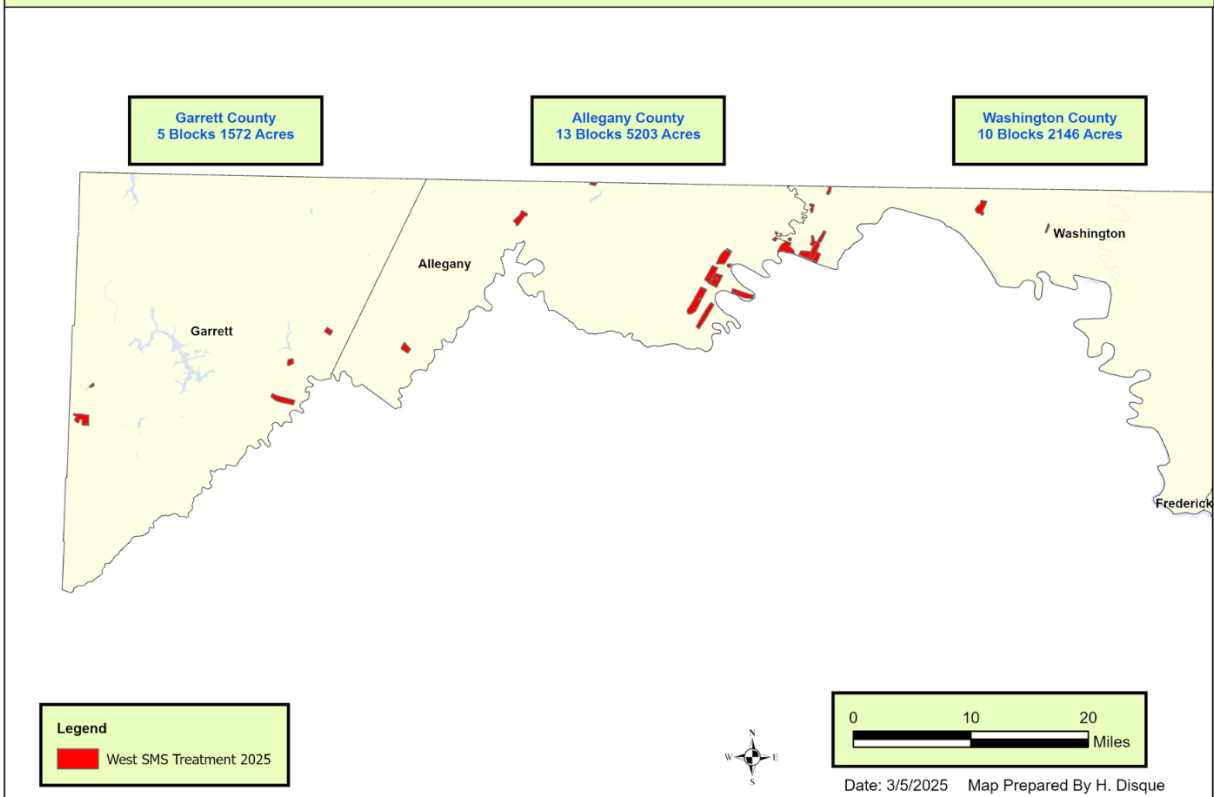
Lymantria dispar dispar (Ldd), the insect formally known as gypsy moth, is the most serious threat to oak forests in the United States. The first eggs were detected in Maryland in 1971, and the first extensive defoliation occurred in 1981. Each fall and winter, the department conducts an extensive survey for Ldd egg masses to determine potential areas of defoliation. From August 2024 through March 2025, Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management (MDA FPM) personnel conducted Ldd egg mass surveys on 545,000 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 10,000 acres in 2025. Acreage had to be dropped from the suppression program due to budget cuts. In May 2025, 8,055 acres that are in Western Maryland were sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Ldd defoliation in 2025 totaled 0 acres.

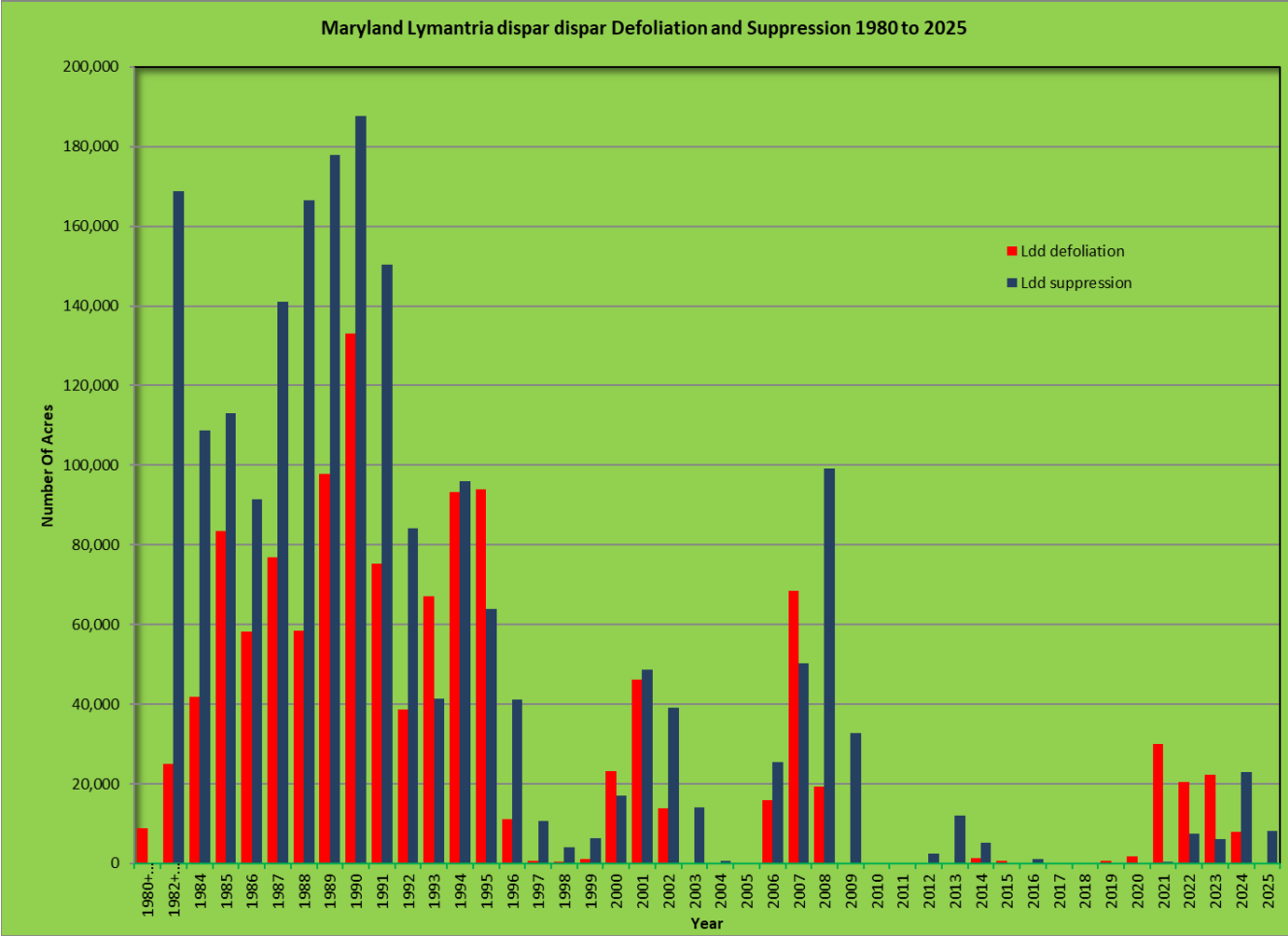
**Maryland Department of Agriculture
2024-2025 Ldd Survey Blocks
Forest Pest Management Section**



Date: 11/25/2025 Map Prepared By H. Disque

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Proposed 2025 Spongy moth Suppression
Forest Pest Management Section**





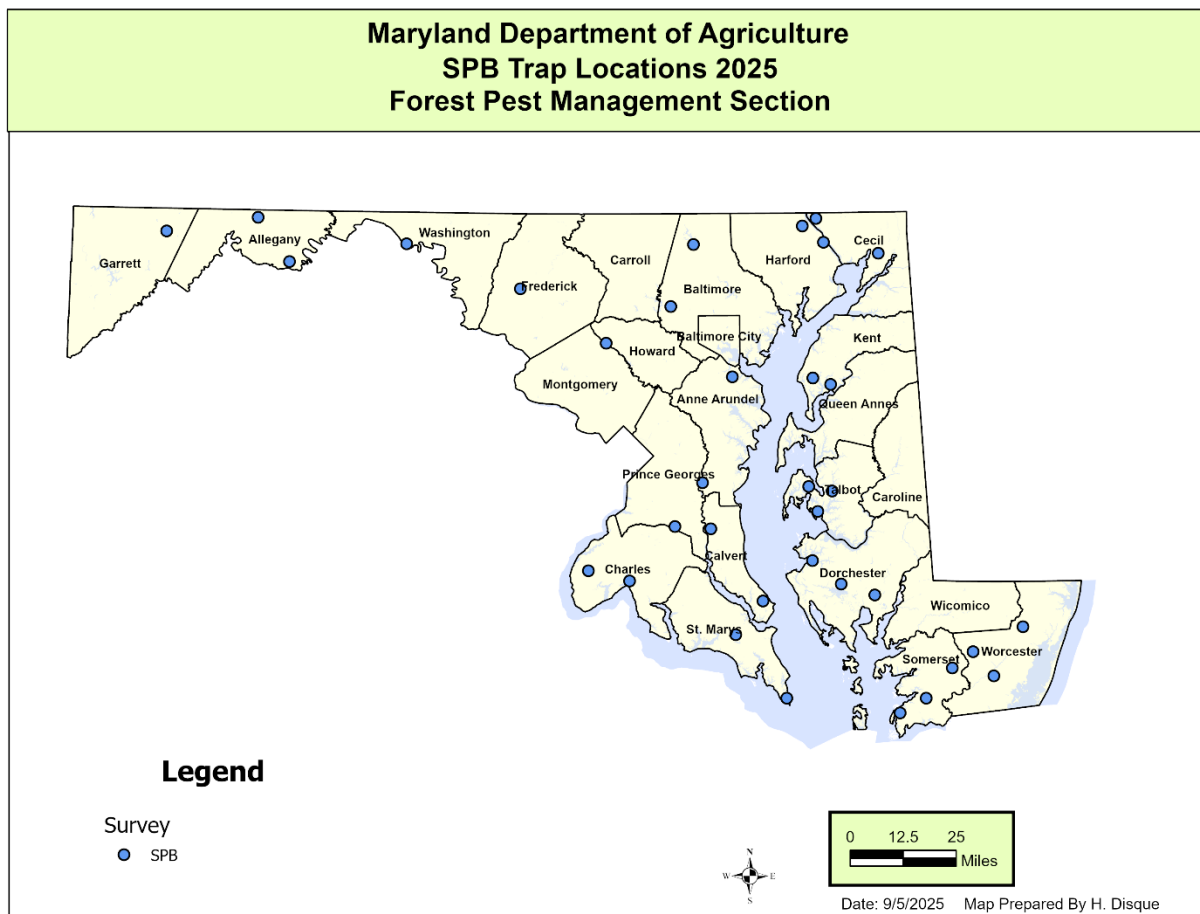
Maryland Department of Agriculture
2024 - 2025 Maryland Spongy Moth Egg Mass Survey Summary
Forest Pest Management

County	Total	Private & County	State	# Positive	% Positive	# Blocks	# Acres	% Positive 2023-2024
EASTERN SHORE								
Caroline	42	0	42	0	0.0	6	4,233	13.3
Dorchester	122	84	38	0	0.0	34	2,763	6.2
Queen Anne's	18	0	18	0	0.0	5	442	16.7
Somerset	50	50	0	5	10.0	17	1,078	28.6
Talbot	202	198	4	1	0.5	71	6,401	0.5
Wicomico	211	211	0	22	10.4	69	5,084	58.7
Worcester	146	106	40	16	11.0	46	3,936	42.4
TOTALS	791	649	142	44	5.6	248	23,937	26.5
SOUTHERN								
Charles	180	175	5	0	0.0	31	51,068	0.0
St Marys	203	198	5	2	1.0	44	29,395	4.2
Anne Arundel	340	319	21	0	0.0	59	25,807	2.1
Prince Georges	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTALS	723	692	31	2	0.3	134	106,270	1.9
NORTHEAST								
Baltimore	789	646	143	14	1.8	318	46,006	0.7
Cecil	506	394	112	3	0.6	106	26,112	0.2
Harford	624	552	72	13	2.1	204	29,834	0.2
Kent	10	0	10	0	0.0	3	734	0.0
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
TOTALS	1,929	1,592	337	30	1.6	631	102,686	0.4
WESTERN								
Allegany	987	478	509	443	44.9	165	50,167	57.6
Garrett	1,025	593	432	262	25.6	152	61,262	43.0
Washington West	350	226	124	124	35.4	67	12,247	46.7
TOTALS	2,362	1,297	1,065	829	35.1	384	123,676	49.7
CENTRAL								
Carroll	537	523	14	1	0.2	543	41,237	0.0
Frederick	938	820	118	13	1.4	365	64,971	4.5
Howard	294	258	36	1	0.3	225	20,960	0.0
Montgomery	599	522	77	0	0.0	363	37,046	0.0
Washington East	368	264	104	8	2.2	81	24,668	10.1
TOTALS	2,736	2,387	349	23	0.8	1,577	188,882	2.7
TOTALS	8,541	6,617	1,924	928	10.9	2974	545,451	16.7

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.

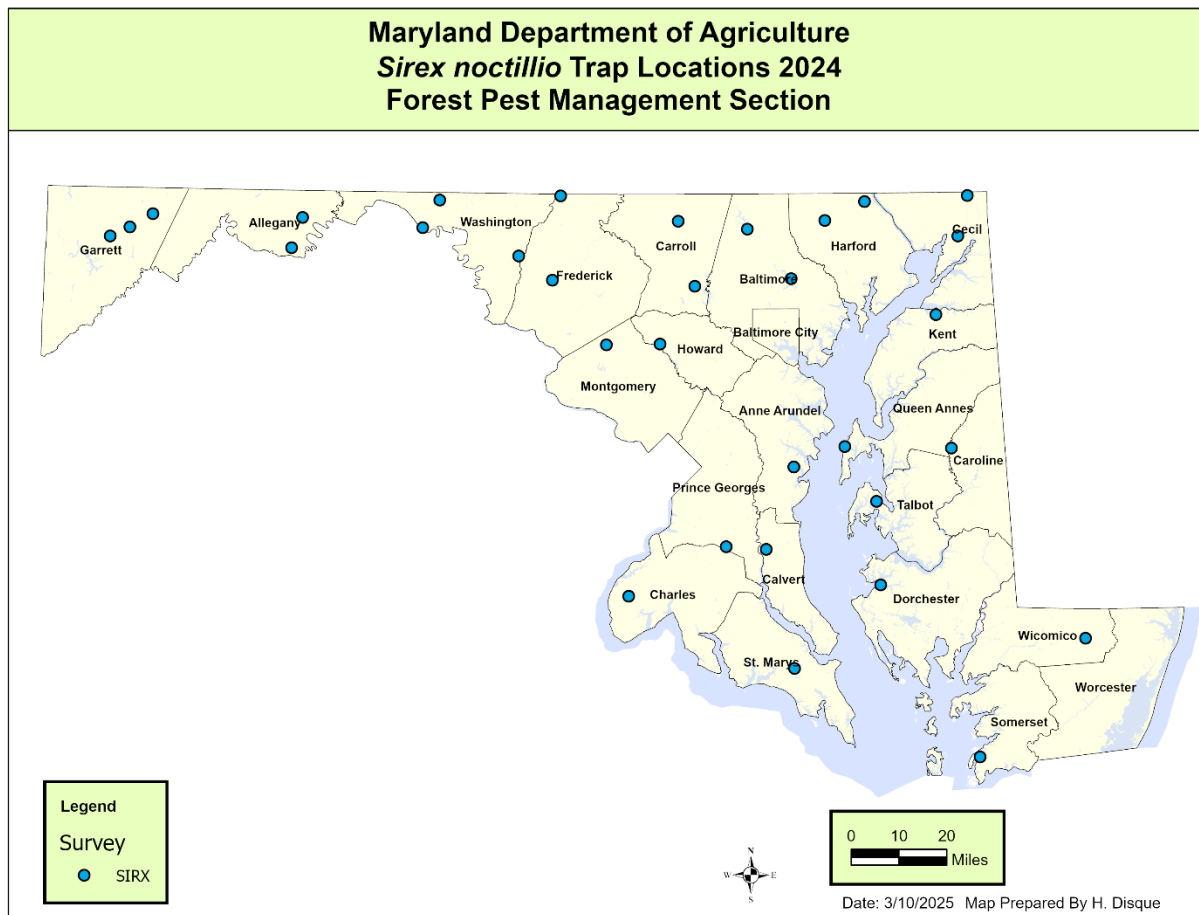
Thirty-five traps were set up in 18 counties across Maryland. Trap catch of SPB was generally low across Maryland. No mortality at these locations was observed. The traps were set up shortly after the time of redbud bloom.



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

32 traps in pine woods. All traps were negative during the 2024 calendar year. Three native woodwasps and one parasitoid were collected. *Urocerus cressoni*, *Sirex edwardsii*, *Sirex nigricornis*, and *Ibalia leucospoides* were found in 2024.



Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

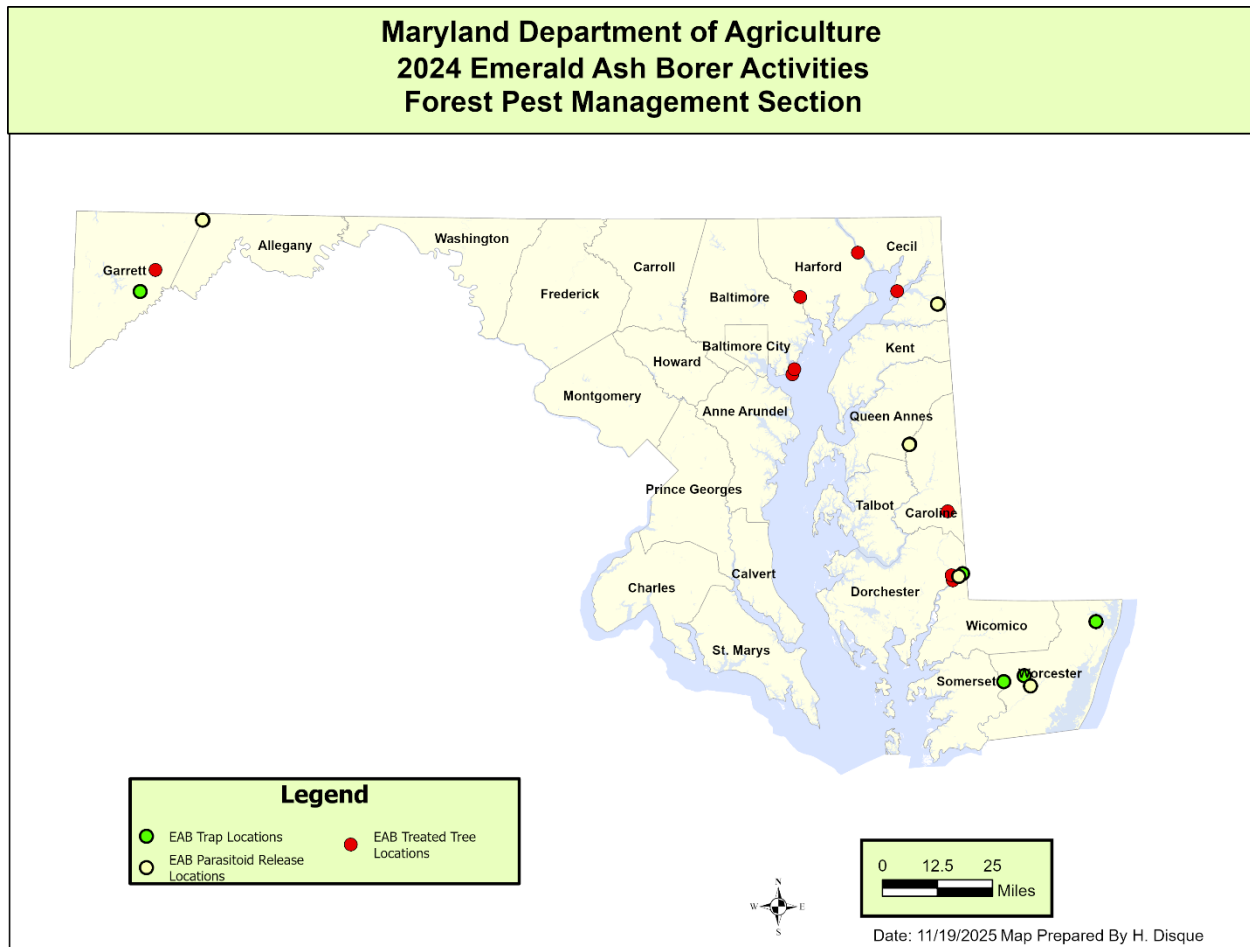
MDA's Forest Pest Management put up 7 green funnel traps in non-positive counties around the state and in the parasitoid release areas to monitor for EAB. EAB was found in Worcester County for the first time, as well as Wicomico, Garrett, and Kent Counties.

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

During the 2024 field season Forest Pest Management released 7,967 parasitoids of the EAB. The parasitoids were released at one wildlife management area and four Nature Conservancy properties. Forest Pest Management released 5,600 *Oobius agrili* as pupae in 56 vials. Larval

parasitoids were released at one location on the Garrett/ Allegany border totaling 1,003 *Spathius galinae* and 1,364 *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.



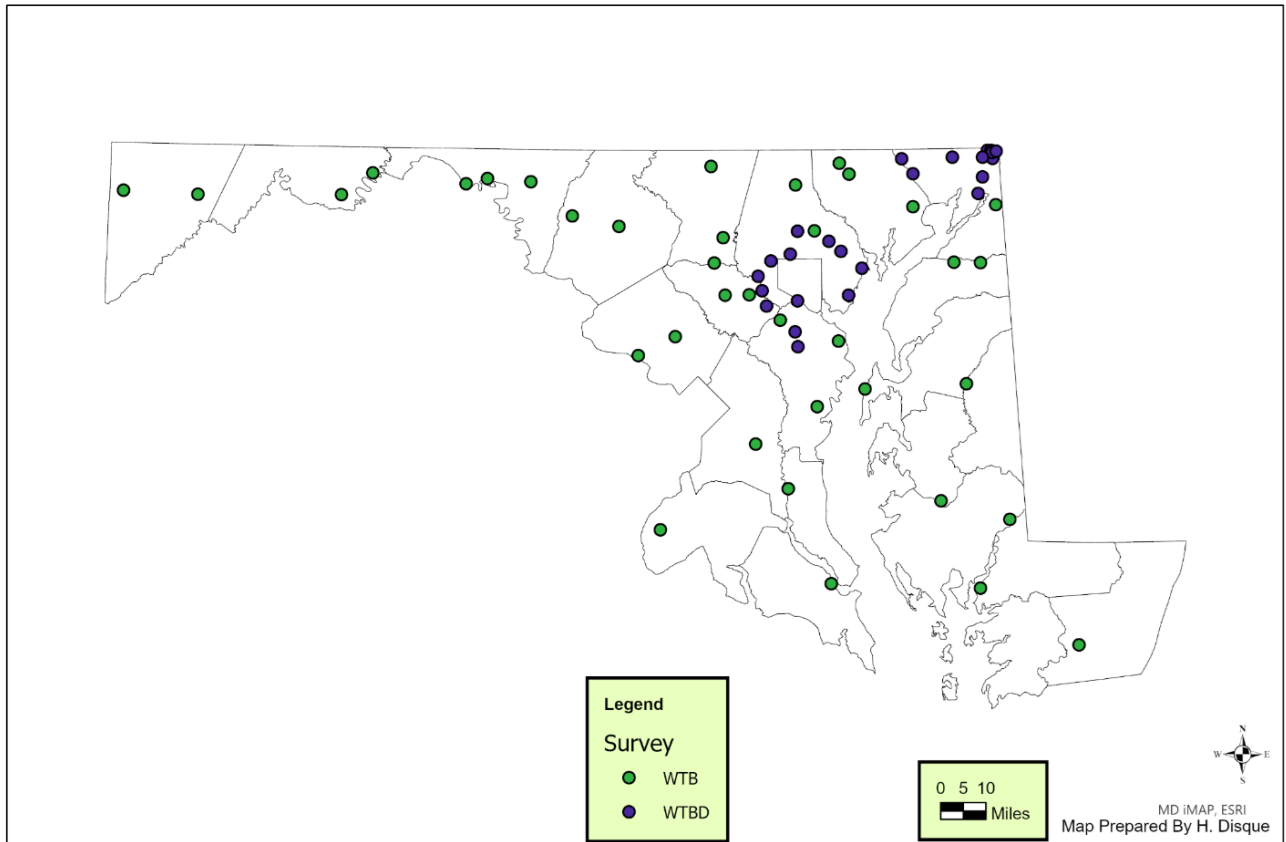
Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management 2024 Emerald Ash Borer Parasitoid Release Summary					
Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	Oobius agrili	Spathius galinae	Tetrastichus planipennisi
			Total	Total	Total
Old Bohemia WMA	39.43473	-75.80704	1200		
Plum Creek TNC	38.531513	-75.73591	1000		
Tuckahoe State Park	38.982712	-75.93341	1000		
Nassawango Creek TNC	38.172238	-75.43974	1000		
Finzel Swamp TNC	39.700924	-78.93726	1400	1003	1364
		Totals	5600	1003	1364

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 2024, Forest Pest Management staff set 63 Lindgren funnel traps baited with the walnut twig beetle lure across 22 counties and in Baltimore City. Of these traps, 33 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 identified by Dr. Robert Rabaglia. The previously positive site, trap CE01, was positive in 2024, after several years of no beetles being collected. Trees at the original positive site have shown no evidence of decline. One trap in Anne Arundel, two traps in Cecil County, one trap in St Marys County and five 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.

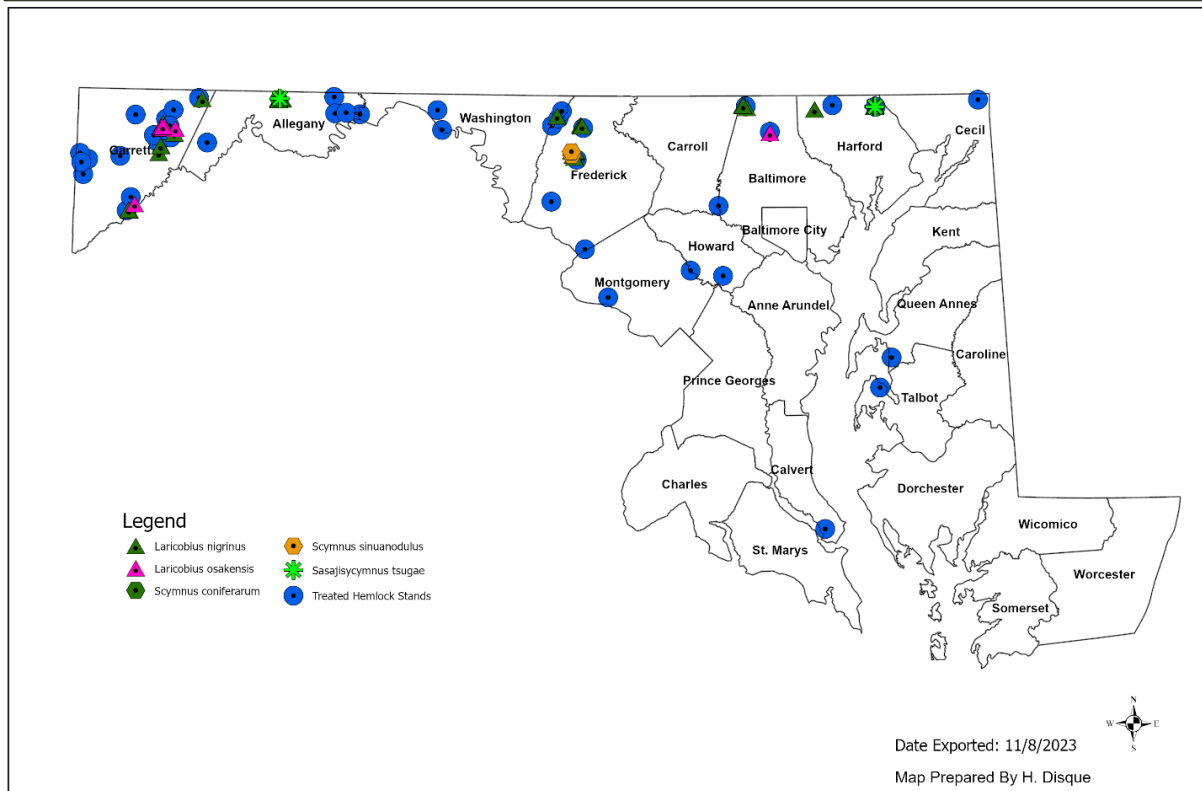
**Maryland Department of Agriculture
WTB Trap Locations 2024
Forest Pest Management Section**



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.

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Hemlock woolly adelgid Biocontrol Release & Suppression Areas
Forest Pest Management Section



A total of 8,915 hemlock trees and 99,196" DBH were treated in Maryland between January-December 2024. Of this total, 878 trees or 8,390" DBH were trunk injected and 8,037 trees or 90,806" DBH were soil injected.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management Yearly Hemlock Treatments in Maryland 2004 - 2024												
	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	8,820	95,699	220	557	0	0	0	0	10,473	110,903
2019	1,431	14,994	8,388	82,628	27	180	0	0	0	0	9,846	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	878	8,390	8,037	90,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,915	99,196
Total	21,336	222,915	119,892	1,303,571	1,965	11,836	62	158	8	157	143,255	1,538,480

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Predator Releases

Over 79,149 HWA predators have been released in Maryland since 1999. In 2024, 2,560 *Lecotaraxis piniperda/argenticollis*, 6,419 *Laricobius nigrinus* and 1,415 *Laricobius osakensis* were released at 14 sites in Allegany, Harford, Calvert, Frederick, and Garrett counties. These biocontrol agents have been established in hemlock forests across the state and are helping to combat HWA. In addition, 4,270 *L.nigrinus* beetles were collected from our instate wild insectary at Rocky Gap and redistributed to other sites in Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management Maryland Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Predator Releases										
Hemlock Stand	County	<i>Laricobius nigritus</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 sp.</i>	Total
Deep Run/Big Run Hiking Trail (Green Ridge SF)	Allegany	754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	754
Rocky Gap State Park	Allegany	3800	0	105	0	5000	*131	*70	0	9106
Gunpowder Falls State Park	Baltimore	0	1521	0	0	0	0	0	0	1521
Prettyboy Reservoir	Baltimore	4186	0	0	0	0	1058	0	0	5244
Hellen Creek	Calvert	1064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1064
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
Stoney Demonstration Forest	Harford	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Urey Road	Harford	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Avilton Private Property	Garrett	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
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
Crainsville Swamp	Garrett	2659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2659
Dry Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Elk Lick (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	1691	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2191
Frostburg Watershed	Garrett	1047	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	1081
Laurel Run (Potomac State Forest)	Garrett	2616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2616
Lostland Run (Potomac State Forest)	Garrett	1857	500	0	0	0	0	0	1502	3859
Middle Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404
Monroe Run Hiking Trail	Garrett	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	605
Mudlick (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635
Poplar Lick (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	3459	2532	0	0	0	0	0	0	5991
Puzzley Run (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2052
Swallow Falls State Park	Garrett	0	1842	0	0	0	0	0	0	1842
Wolf Swamp (Savage River State Forest)	Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	*70	*53	0	123
Youghiogheny Wild River NEA	Garrett	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831
Hagerstown Watershed	Washington	2524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2524
Licking Creek	Washington	0	1505	0	0	0	0	0	0	1505
Total		46099	8410	105	945	20410	1363	256	1561	79149

**Leucotaraxis* sp. released by external organization/researchers

HWAS Efficacy Surveys

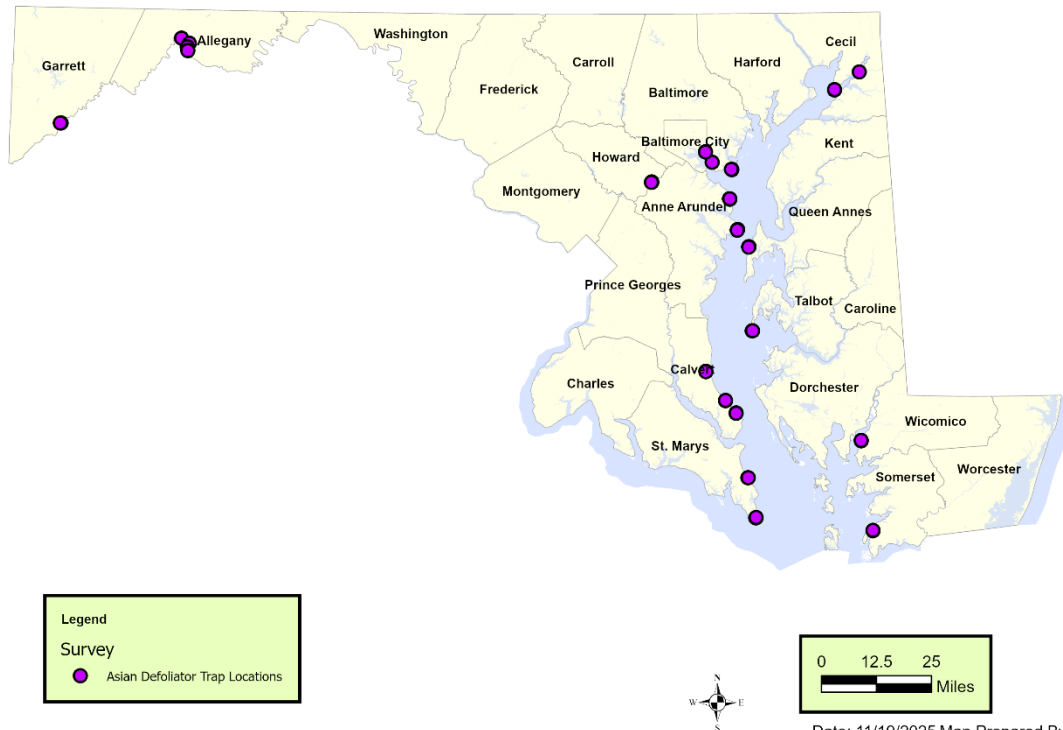
Treatment efficacy surveys have been conducted annually since 2006. Data analyzed through 2017 shows treated trees averaged a 79% reduction in HWA populations when measured 1-year post treatment and non-treated trees averaged a 24% increase in HWA populations when measured over the same period.

Exotic Asian Defoliator Survey

A comprehensive exotic Asian defoliator survey was proposed and funded through the Farm Bill for 2024. 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 the eight species of moths. Traps ran from May to October 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. These 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*.

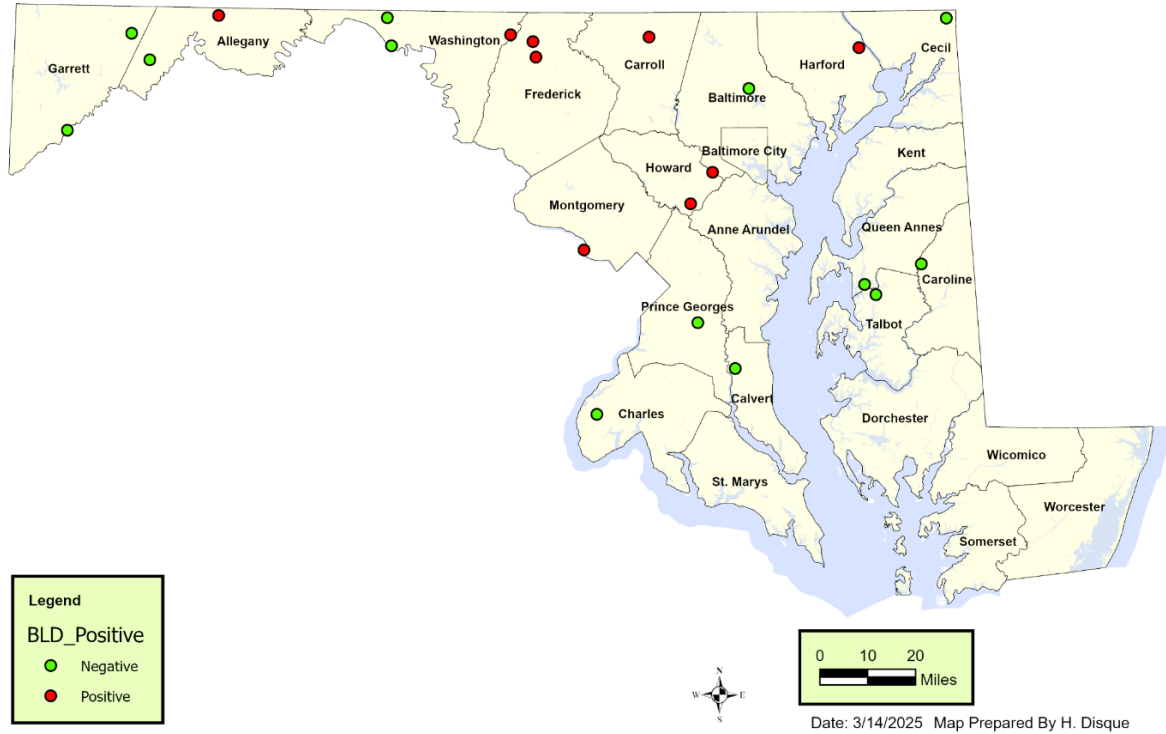
**Maryland Department of Agriculture
2024 Asian Defoliator Trap Locations
Forest Pest Management Section**



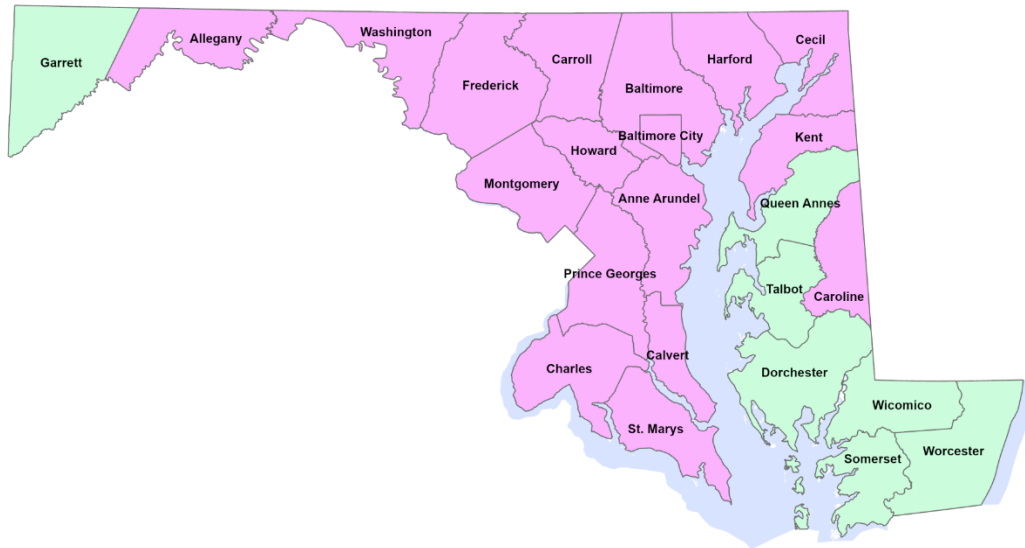
Beech Leaf Disease (BLD)

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 22 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. In 2025 BLD was found in 4 more counties and Baltimore City. Samples were taken in late August to the MDA Pathologist and *Litylenchus crenatae mccannii* was confirmed in every sample. The 16 counties now positive for BLD are Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Prince Georges, Calvert, St Marys, Anne Arundel, and Charles Counties.

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Beech leaf disease Permanent Plot Results 2024
Forest Pest Management Section

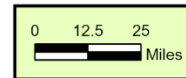


**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Beech Leaf Disease Positive Counties
Forest Pest Management Section**



Legend

- No BLD Detected
- BLD Positive

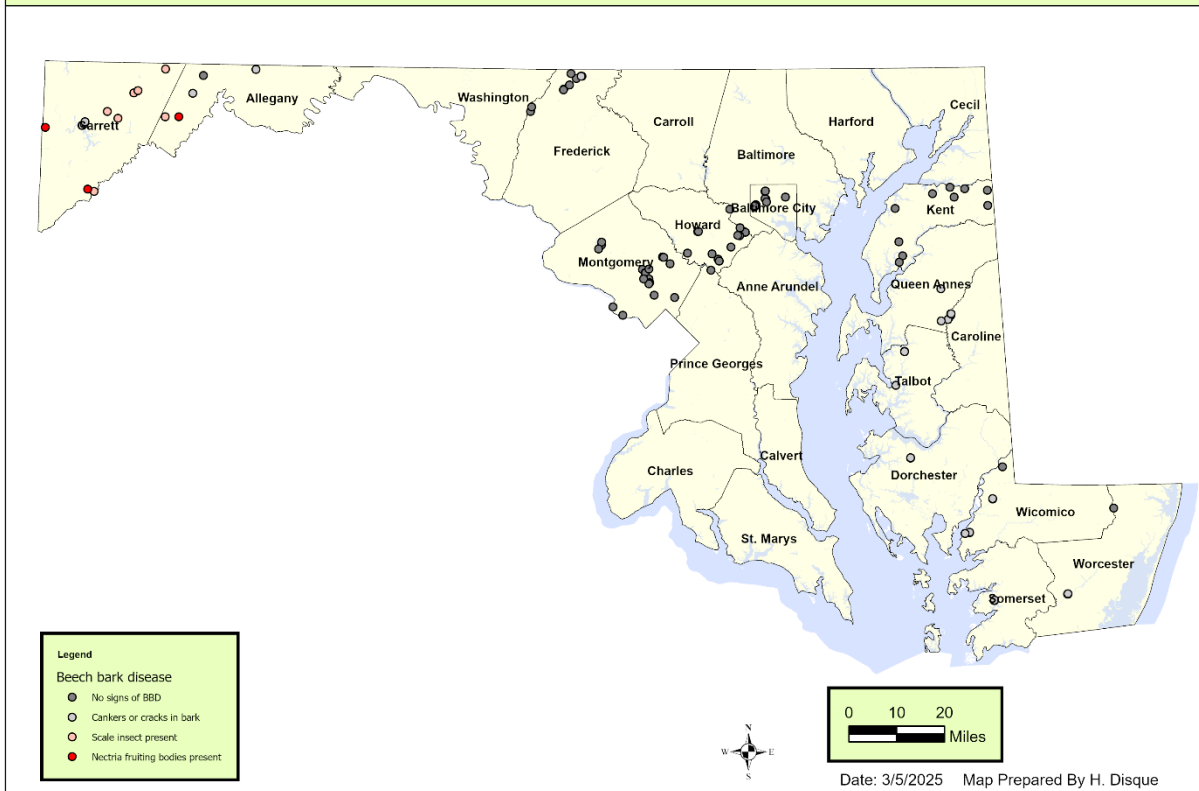


Date: 9/8/2025 Map Prepared By H. Disque

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
Beech bark disease Survey 2024
Forest Pest Management Section**



Saltwater Intrusion

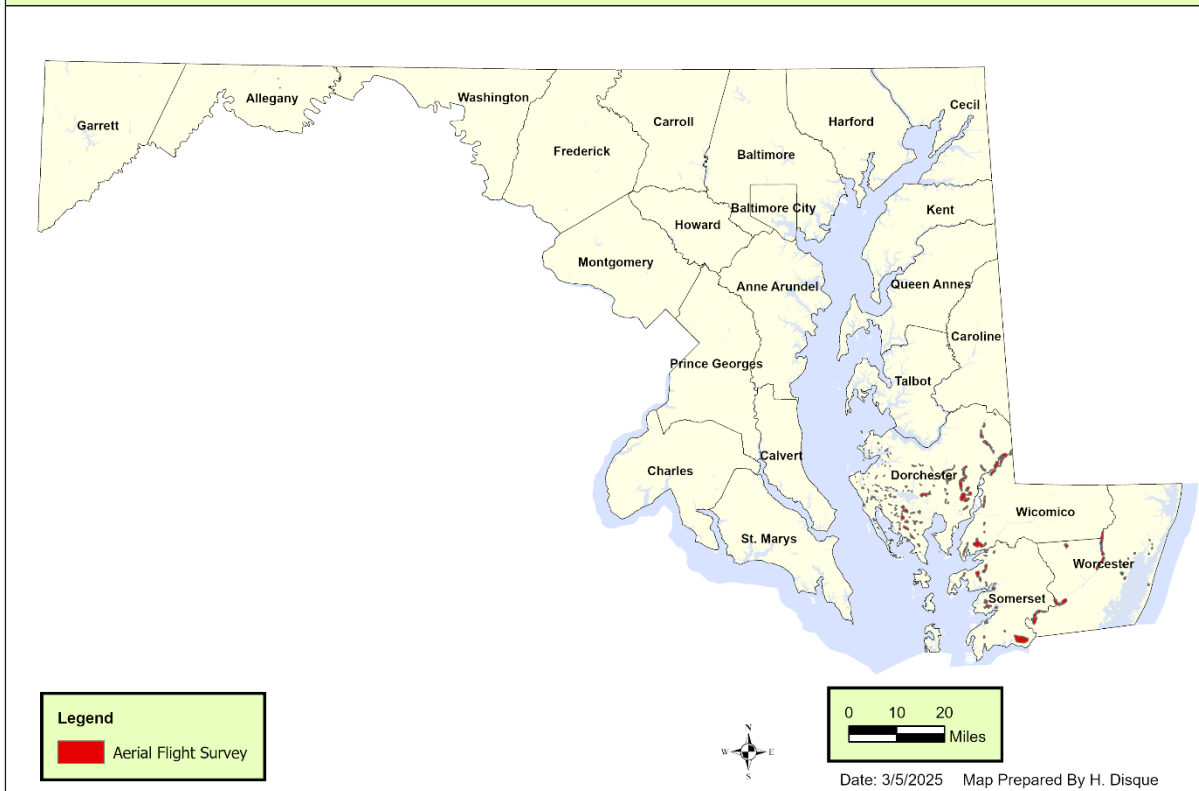
In July 2024, a saltwater intrusion delineation flight was flown across the Lower Eastern Shore. This flight mirrored the flights taken yearly since 2017 to determine the areas affected by saltwater intrusion and to map changes.

In total 27,627 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 severely affected by saltwater intrusion.

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management 2024 Saltwater Intrusion Flight Summary	
County	Acres
Dorchester	12,256
Somerset	4,730
Wicomico	4,771
Worcester	5,870
TOTAL	27,627

Maryland Department of Agriculture Forest Pest Management 2024 Saltwater Forest Damage Severity	
County	Acres
Very Light (1-3%)	1,659
Light (4-10%)	2,211
Moderate (11-29%)	7,537
Severe (30-50%)	13,339
Very Severe (>50%)	2,881
TOTAL	27,627

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Saltwater Intrusion Damaged Areas 2024
Forest Pest Management Section**

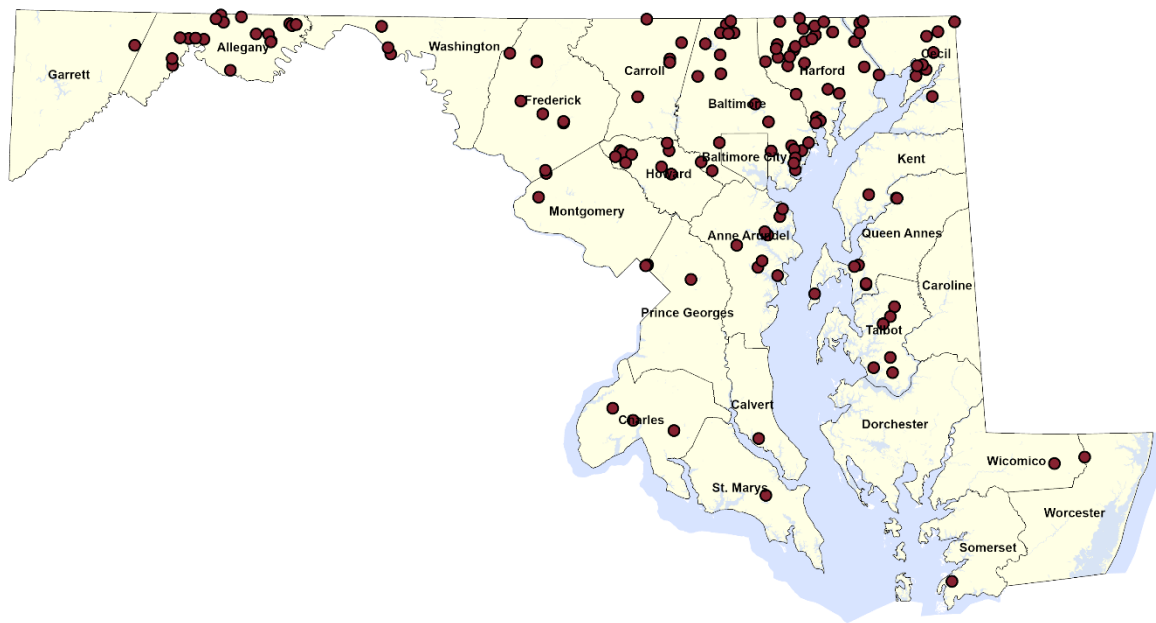


Oak Issues

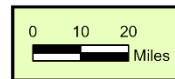
In Maryland there are significant numbers of mature oak trees in decline and dying. Secondary pests are present, but likely not the cause of mortality. An oak wilt survey has begun and samples are being processed at the University of Maryland Plant Diagnostic Laboratory. Over 35 sites were visited in the summer of 2024, and samples were collected at 15 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 *Diplodia species*, *Neopestalotiopsis clavispora*, *Colletotrichum fioriniae*, *Tubakia californica*, and *Neopestalotiopsis saprophytica*.

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Survey Locations 2019-2024
Forest Pest Management Section**

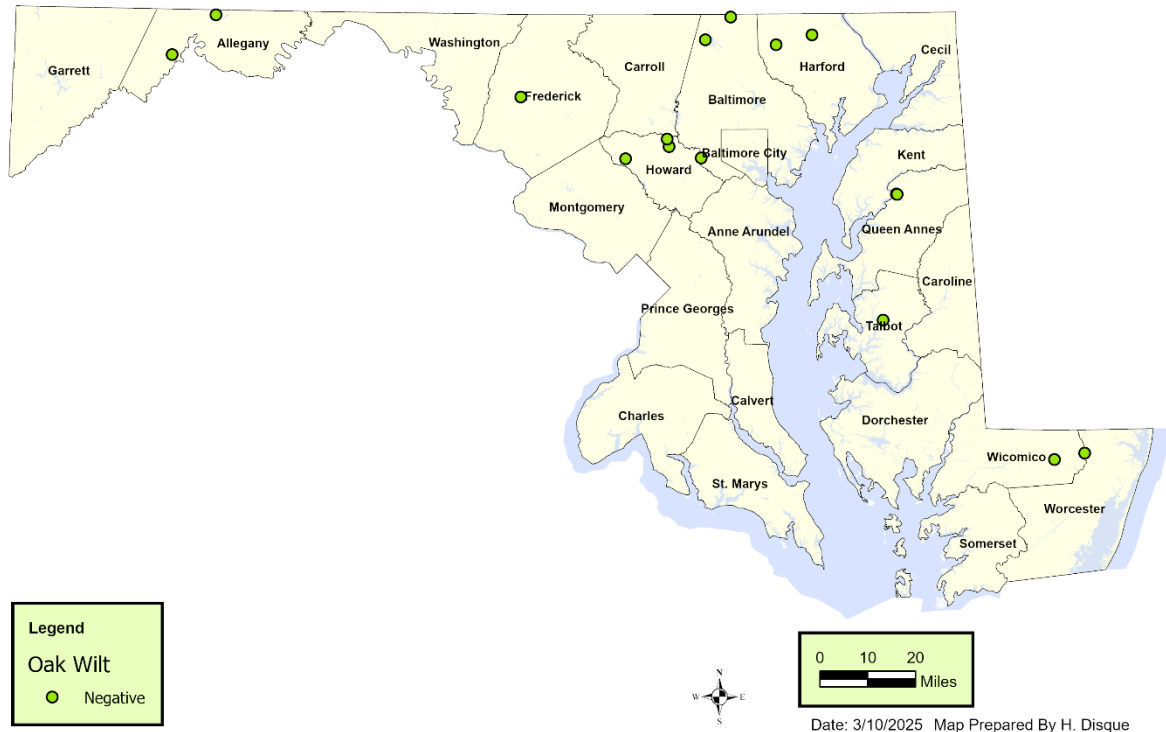


Legend
● Oak Decline Survey Locations

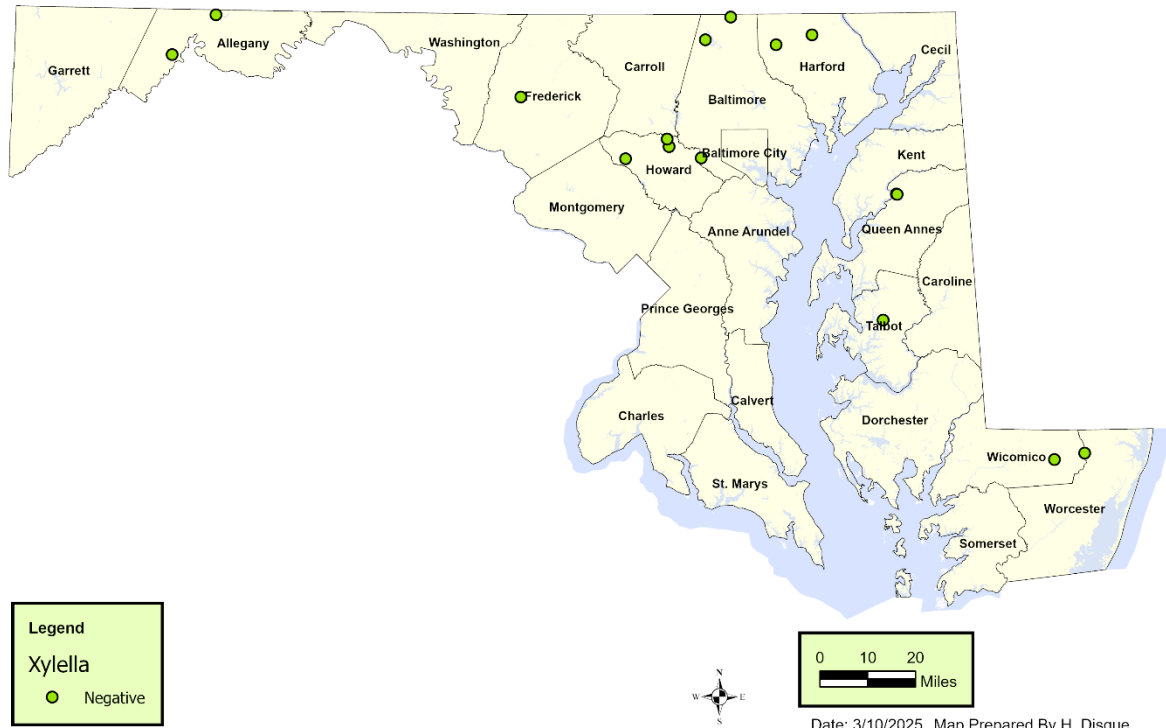


Date: 3/10/2025 Map Prepared By H. Disque

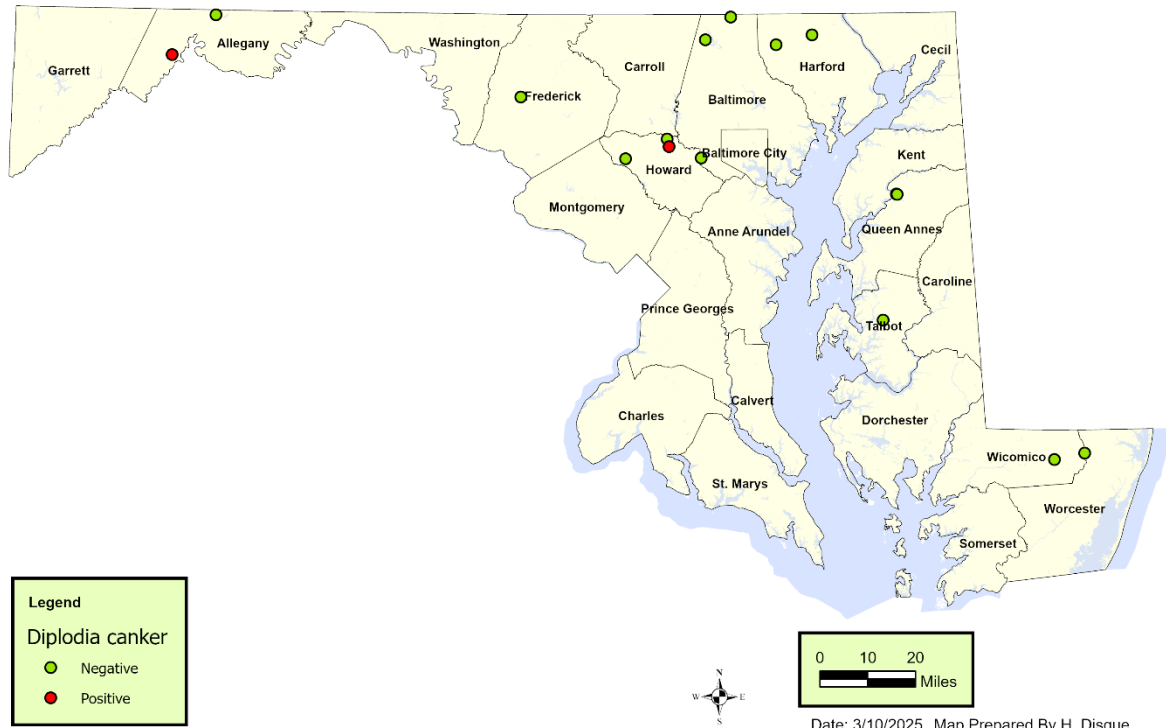
Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Survey - Oak Wilt Results 2024
Forest Pest Management Section



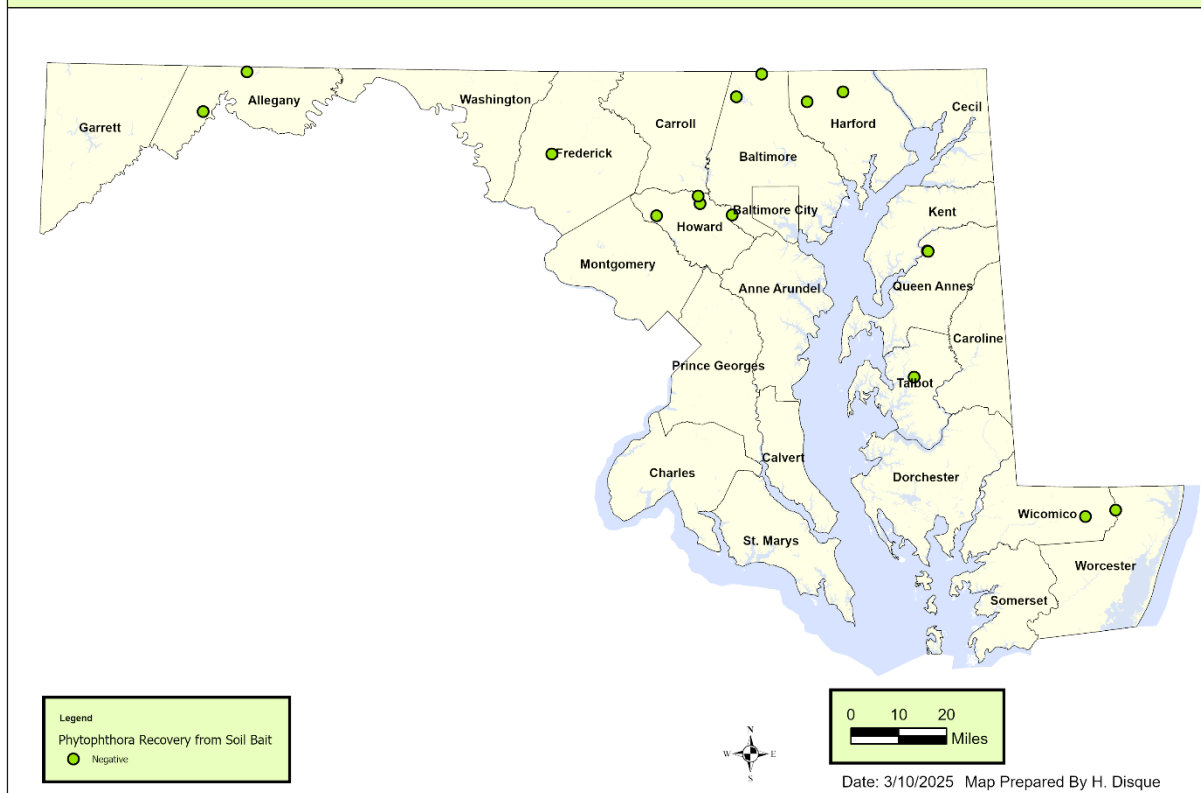
Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Survey - Bacterial Leaf Scorch Results 2024
Forest Pest Management Section



Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Survey - *Diplodia species* Results 2024
Forest Pest Management Section



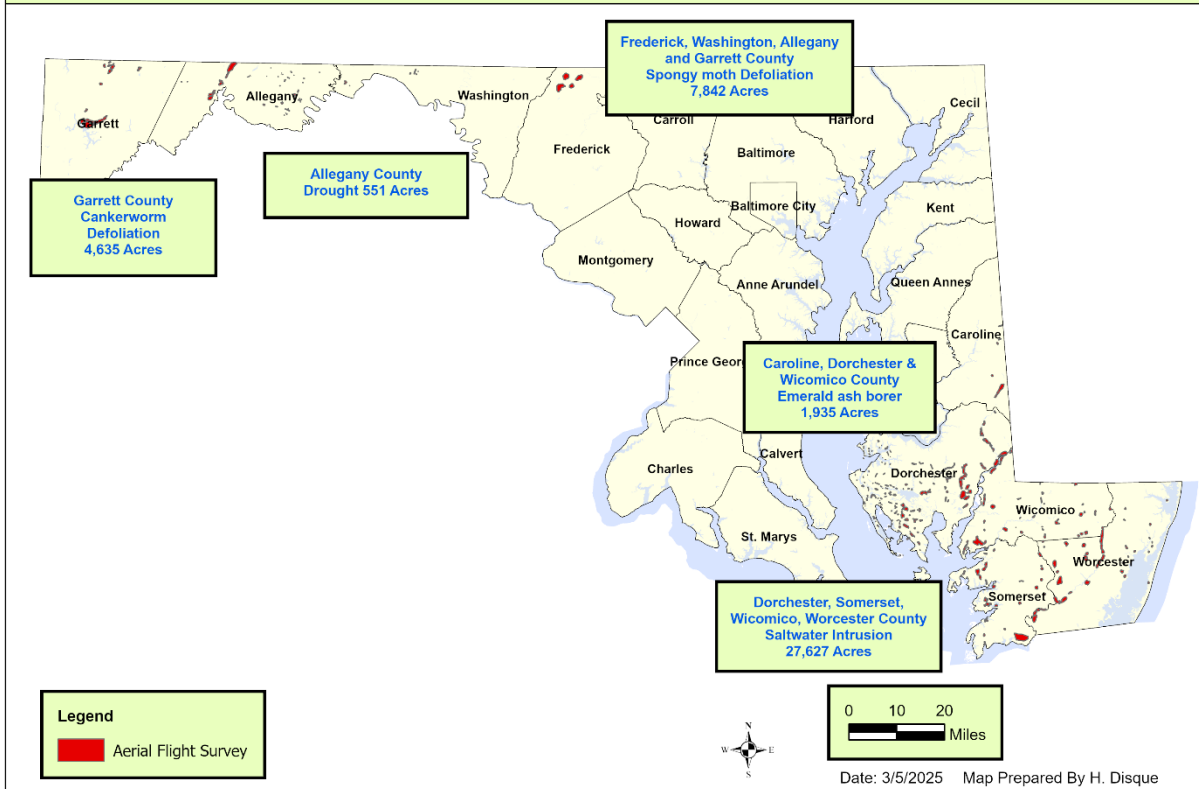
Maryland Department of Agriculture
Oak Decline Survey - *Phytophthora* species Results 2024
Forest Pest Management Section



FOREST HEALTH MONITORING- PEST DAMAGE

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

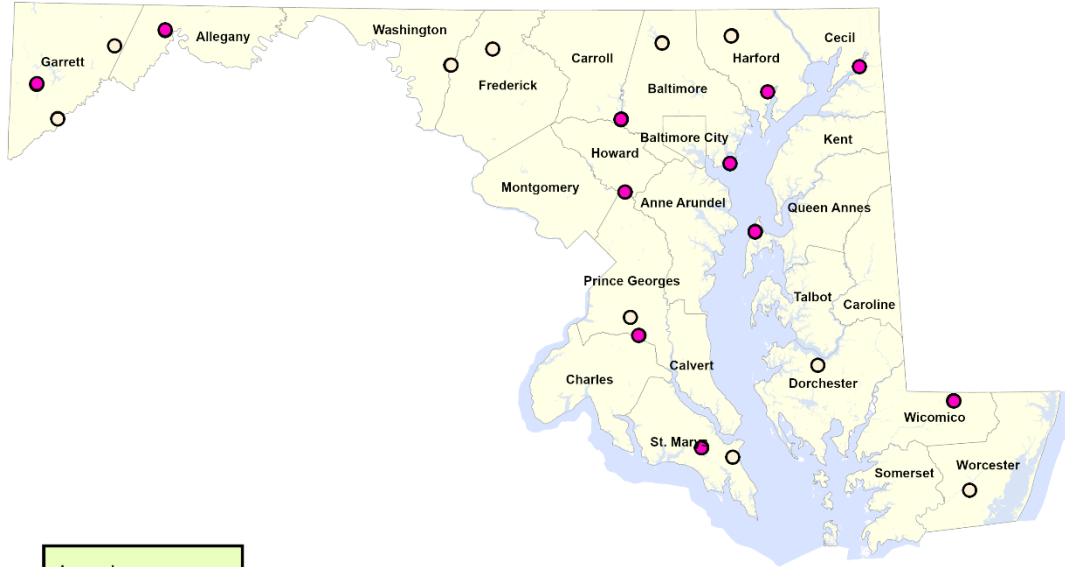
Maryland Department of Agriculture
Forest Damage Mapped 2024
Forest Pest Management Section



Additional Forest Pest Surveys

Four additional surveys were conducted by FPM. These include a survey for Redbay Ambrosia Beetle, a pine commodity survey, 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 2024.

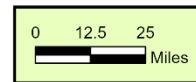
**Maryland Department of Agriculture
2024 Oak and Pine Commodity Trap Locations
Forest Pest Management Section**



Legend

Survey

- Oak Commodity
- Pine Commodity



Date: 11/19/2025 Map Prepared By H. Disque

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Phytophthora ramorum Stream Bait Sampling Locations 2024
Forest Pest Management Section



**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Redbay ambrosia beetle Trap Locations 2024
Forest Pest Management Section**

