



Fire effects on insect populations in managed pines

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Burn Study: Forest Health Co-op

- Management of insects using fire
- Five Treatments
 - 2 to 3 year burn
 - Symptomatic area not burned
 - Unmanaged control
 - Burned
 - Unburned
- Scotch Management
 - Clark and Marengo Counties, Alabama

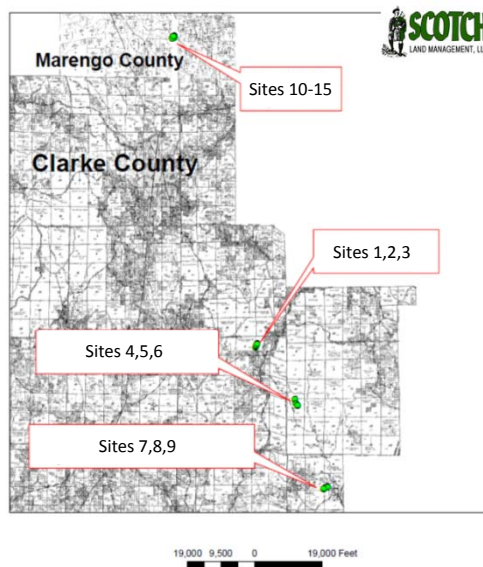


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Forest Health Cooperative Objectives

- Quantify the populations of root and lower stem colonizing beetles and other pine bark beetles across different burning regimes
- Compare populations among sites under various treatments
- Relate management methods to changes in insect populations

Study Sites



Study Timeline

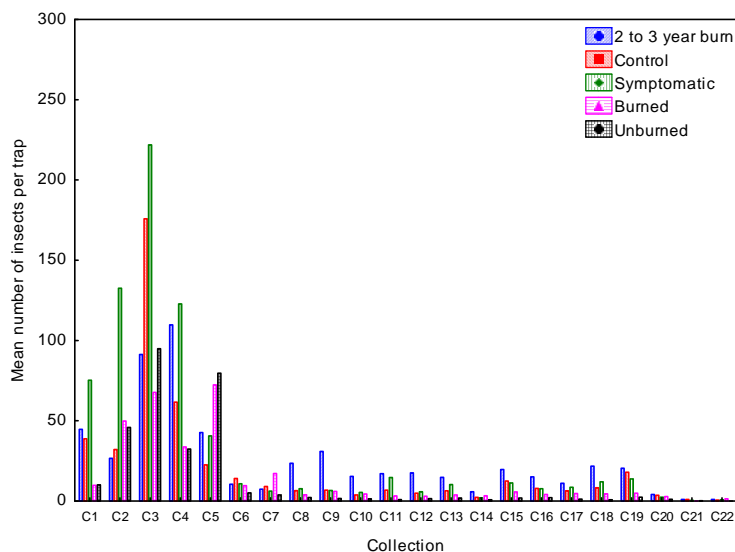


- Trap installation February 2014
- Insect collections began March 2014
- Burn treatment on April 2014
- Traps reinstalled on April 2014
- Traps removed March 2015
- Roots excavated September 2015

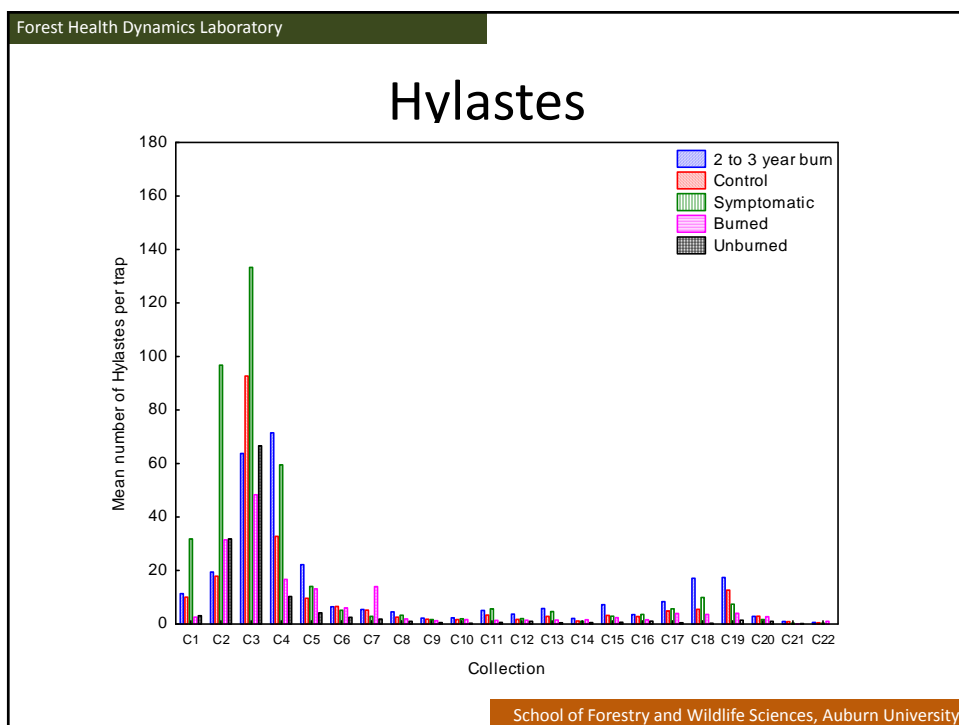
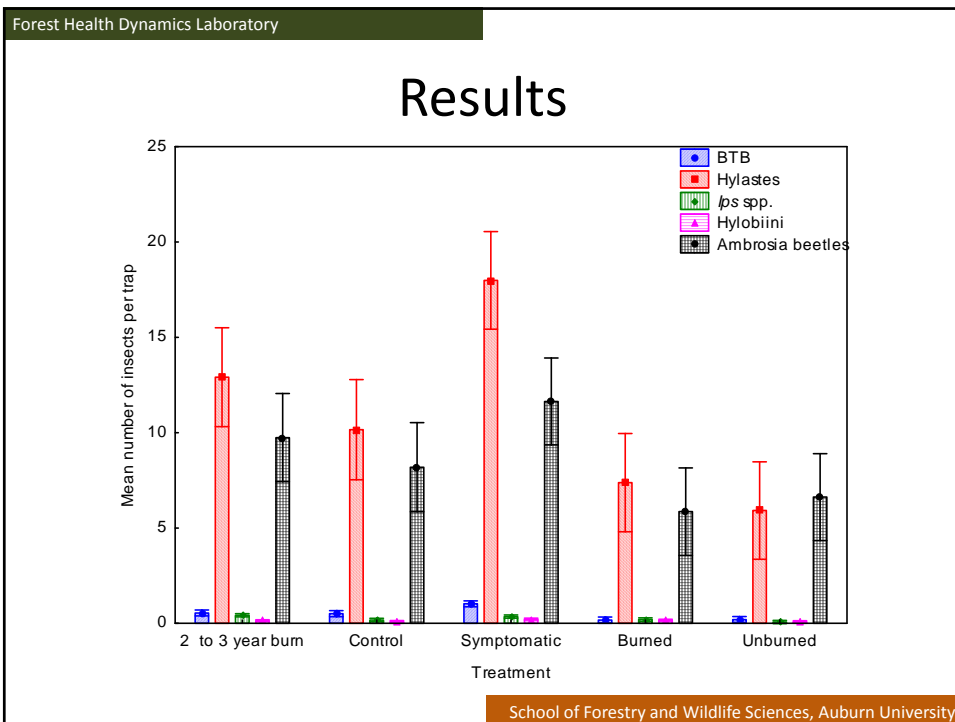


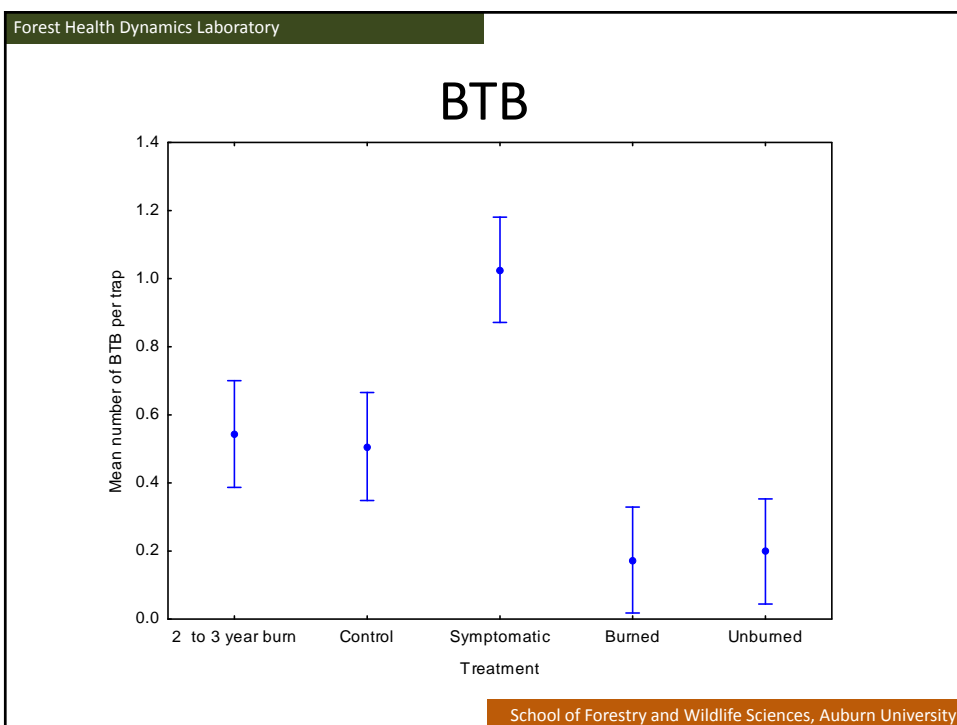
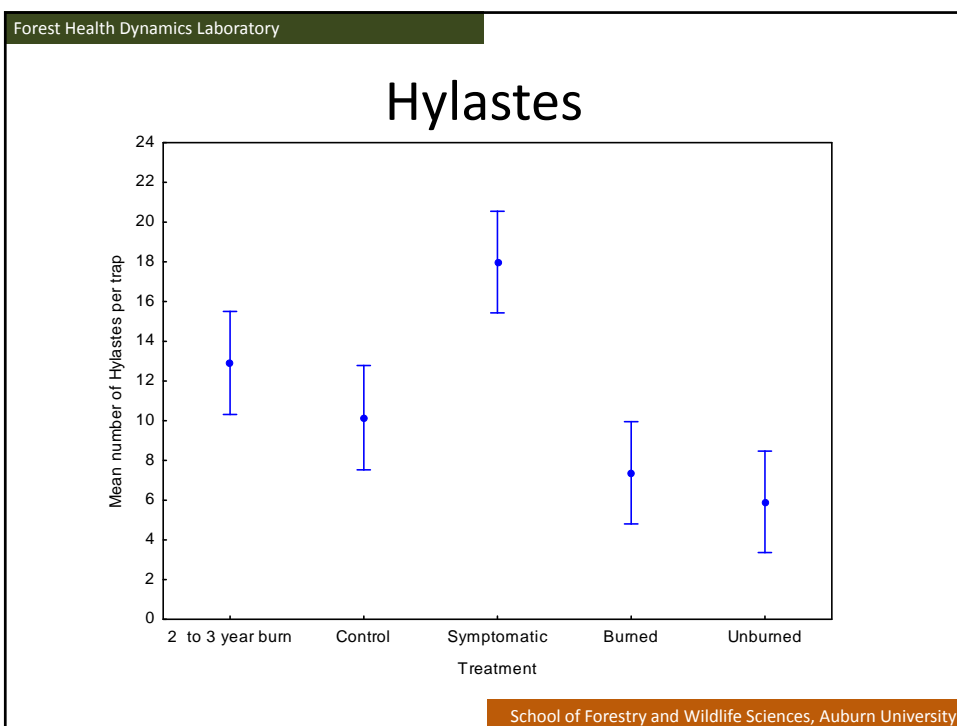
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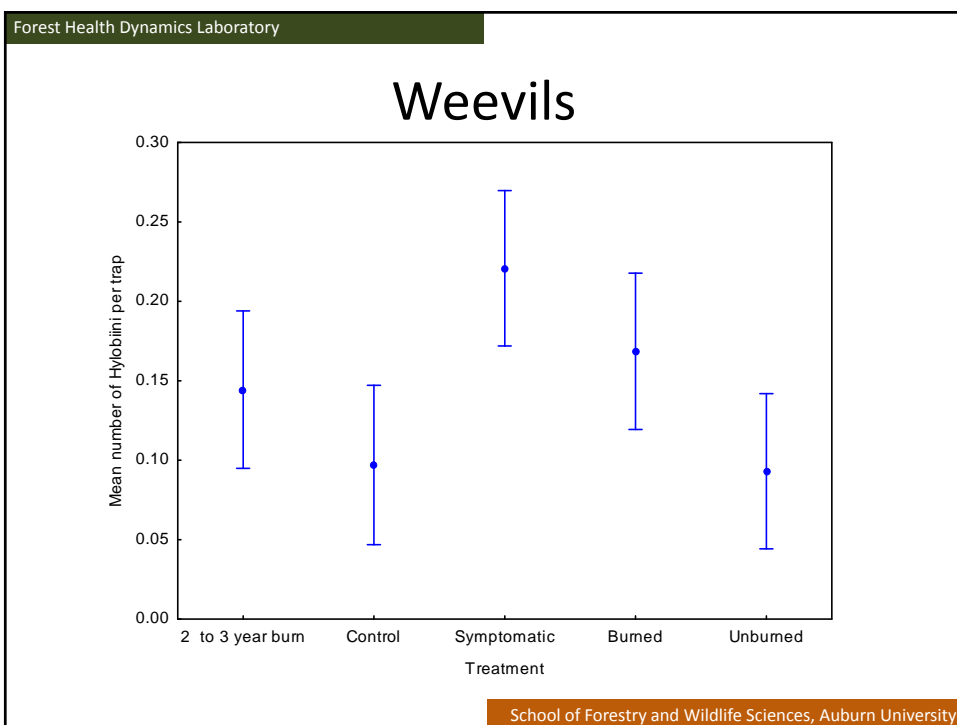
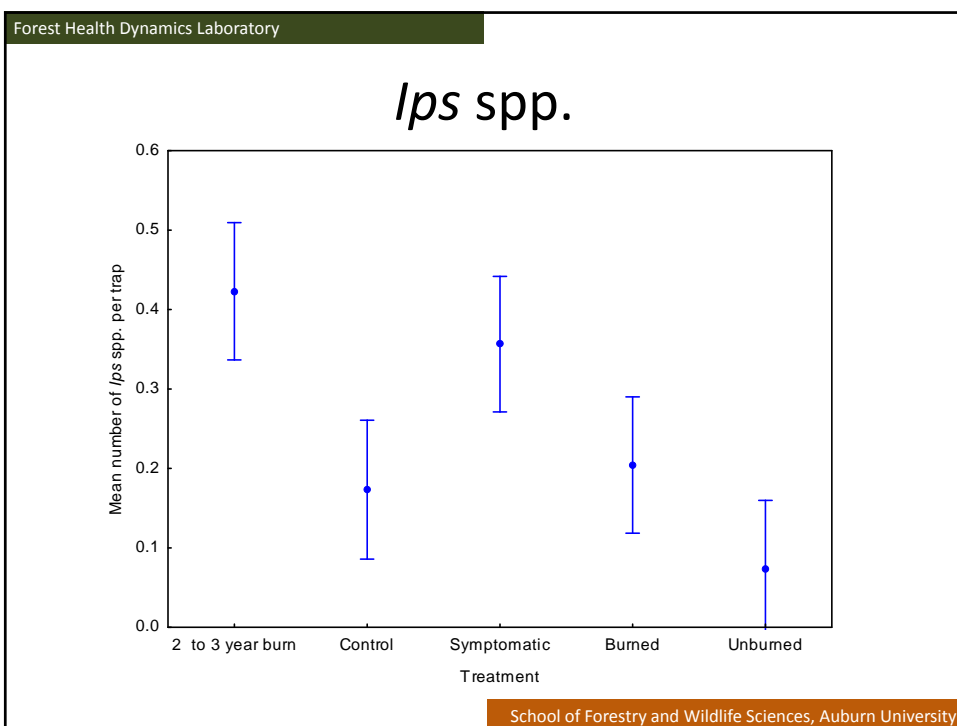
Results



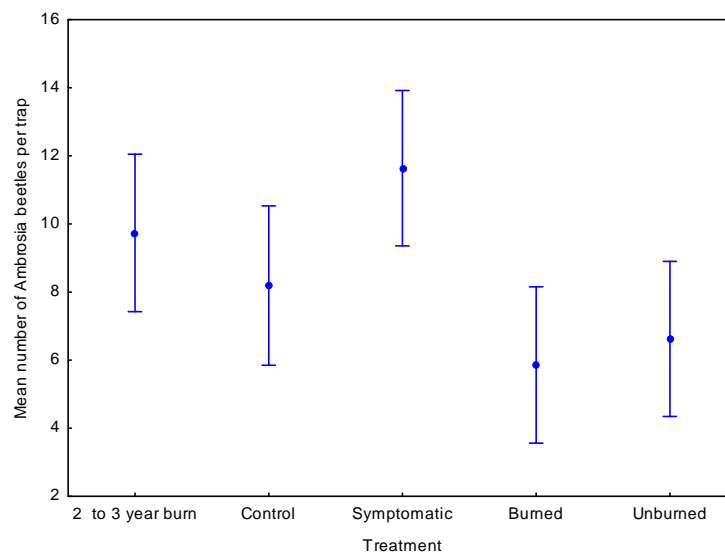
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Ambrosia beetles



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Insect Conclusions

- Pest insect numbers were highest in the symptomatic and burned areas
- Pest insect numbers were lowest in the unburned area



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Fungal Isolation

Roots from three trees on each site were extracted from the ground, brought to the lab, and tested for the presence of fungal pathogens



Fungal Species

- Non-native
 - *Grosmannia huntii*
 - *Grosmannia alacris*
- Native, capable of genetic recombination
 - *Ophiostoma minus*–like sp.
 - *O. ips*
- Native
 - *Leptographium procerum*
 - *L. terebrantis*
- Non- pathogenic, potentially beneficial
 - *Graphium* sp.

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Plot	Treatment	Fungal Species
1	Asymptomatic 2-3 year burn rotation	<i>Grosmannia huntii</i> , <i>Ophiostoma minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>Leptographium procerum</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>Graphium</i> sp.
2	Asymptomatic 2-3 year burn rotation	<i>G. alacris</i> , <i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i> , <i>Graphium</i> sp.
3	Asymptomatic 2-3 year burn rotation	<i>G. alacris</i> , <i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i> , <i>Graphium</i> sp.
4	Unmanaged control (Hwd/Pine Mix)	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
5	Unmanaged control (Hwd/Pine Mix)	<i>G. alacris</i> , <i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i> , <i>Graphium</i> sp.
6	Unmanaged control (Hwd/Pine Mix)	<i>G. alacris</i> , <i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i> , <i>Graphium</i> sp.
7	Symptomatic non burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
8	Symptomatic non burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
9	Symptomatic non burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
10	Asymptomatic Burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
11	Asymptomatic Burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
12	Asymptomatic Burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
13	Asymptomatic Not Burned	<i>G. alacris</i> , <i>G. huntii</i> , <i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
14	Asymptomatic Not Burned	<i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>O. ips</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
15	Asymptomatic Not Burned	<i>G. alacris</i> , <i>G. huntii</i> , <i>O. minus</i> -like sp., <i>L. terebrantis</i> , <i>L. procerum</i>
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<h2>Fungal Conclusion</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven pathogenic fungal species were isolated from the roots of trees on these sites Pathogenic fungal samples were recovered from all trees on all sites, regardless of management regime Unburned and unmanaged control sites more commonly hosted <i>Grosmannia</i> spp., the most severe and virulent pathogens Currently, most severe pathogen species found on the sites with the lowest insect infestation levels 	
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