



Fire effects on insect populations in managed pines

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Burn Study: Forest Health Co-op

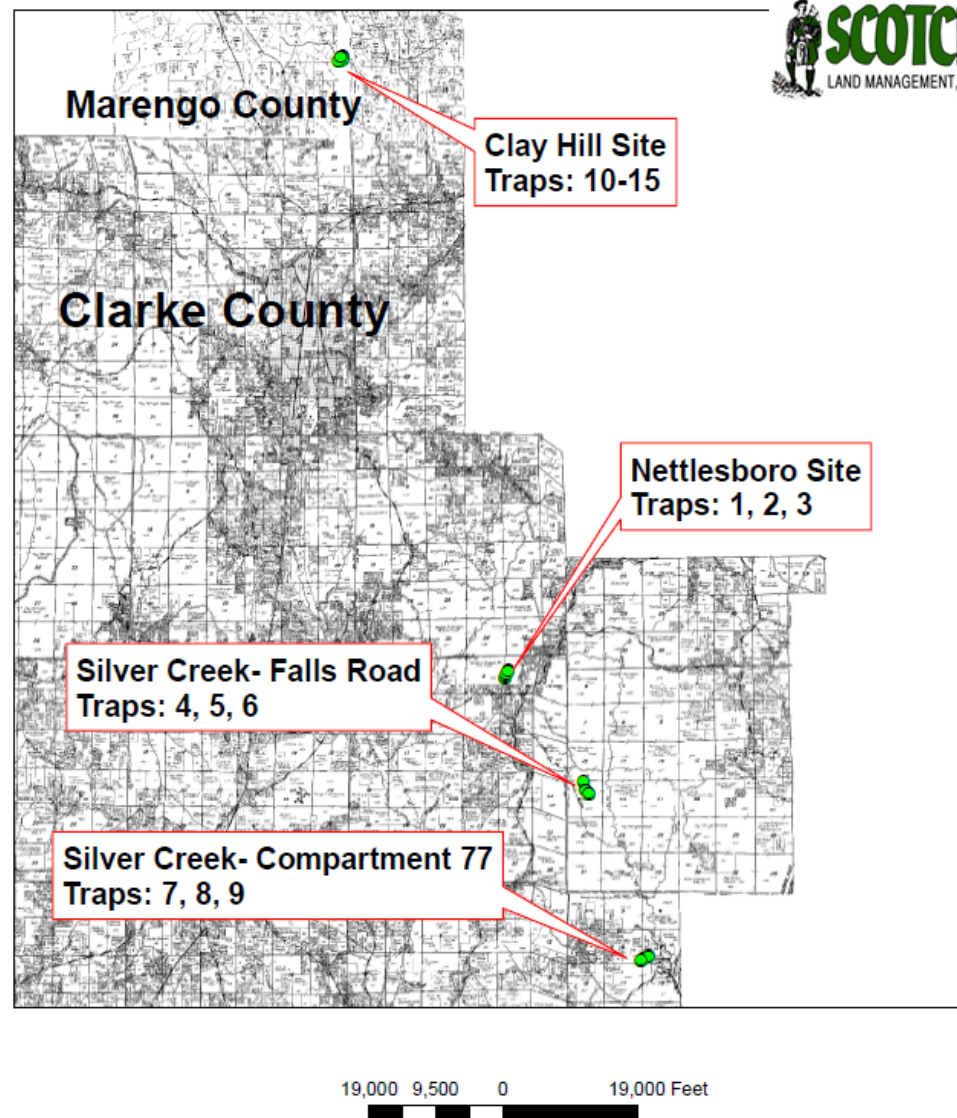
- Management of insects using fire
- Five Treatments
 - 2 to 3 year burn
 - Symptomatic area not burned
 - Unmanaged control
 - Burned
 - Unburned
- Scotch Management
 - Clark and Marengo Counties, Alabama



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



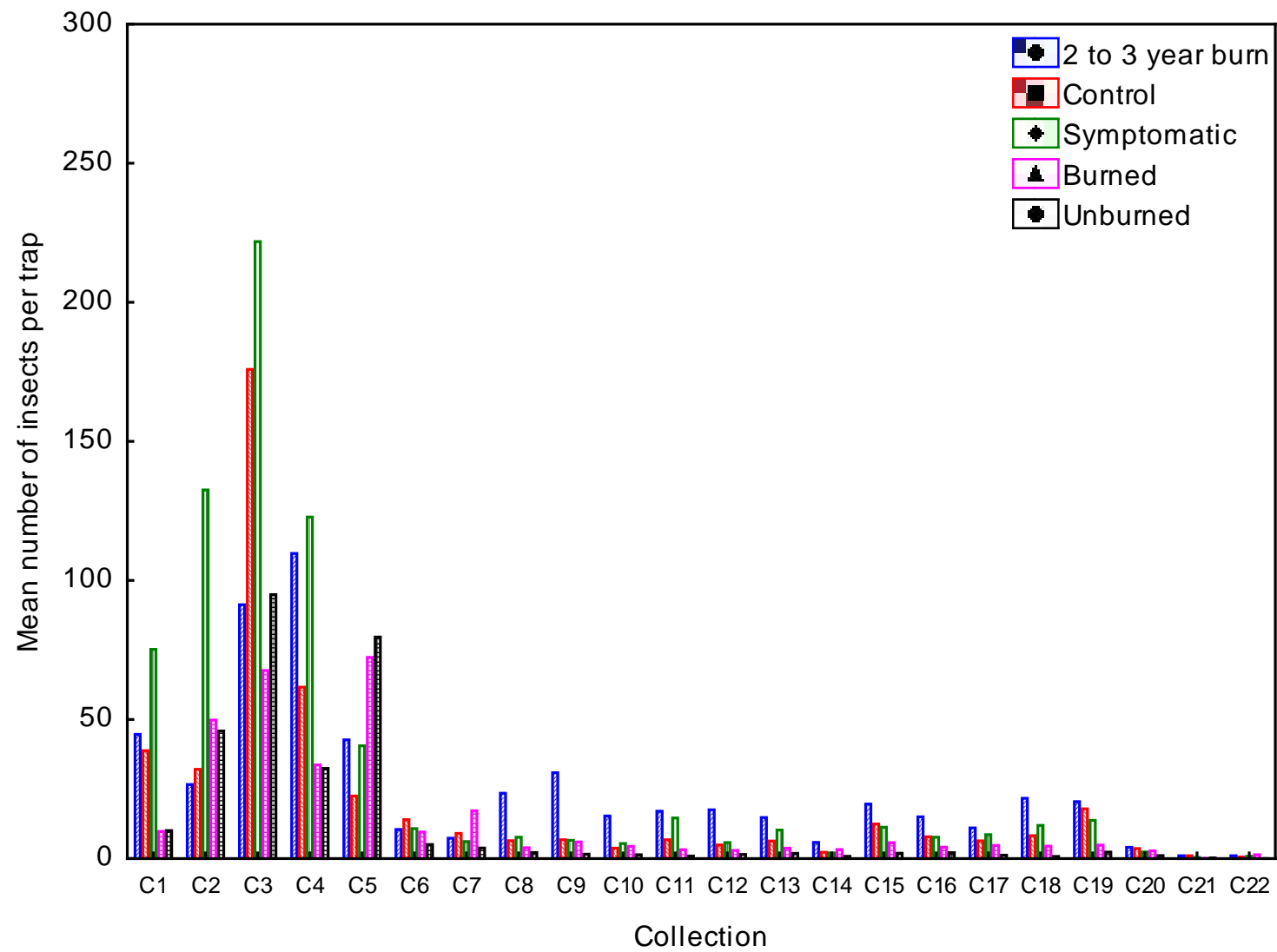
Study Timeline



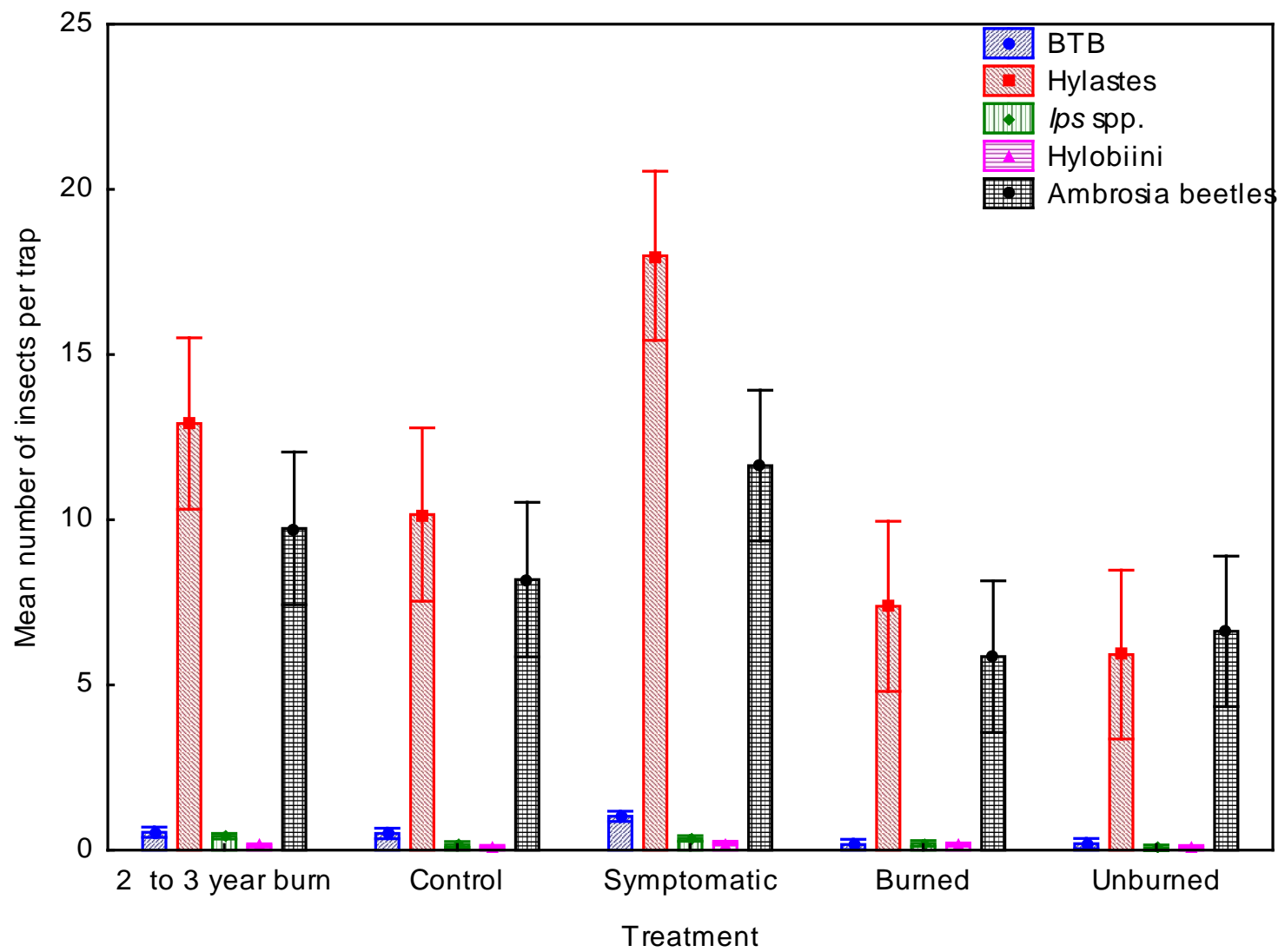
- Trap installation February 2014
- Insect collections began March 2014
- Burn treatment on April 2014
- Traps reinstalled on April 2014
- Traps removed March 2015



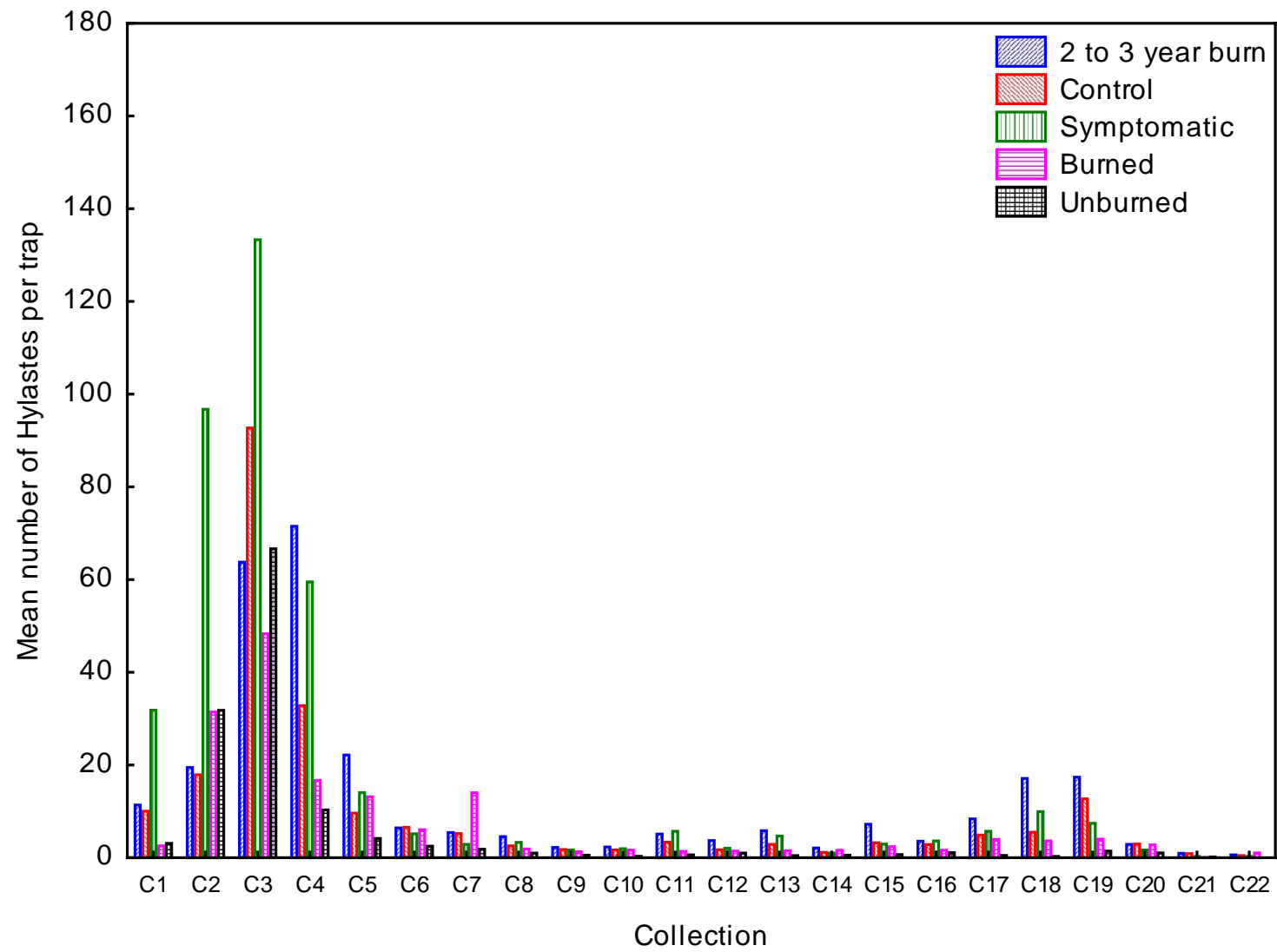
Results



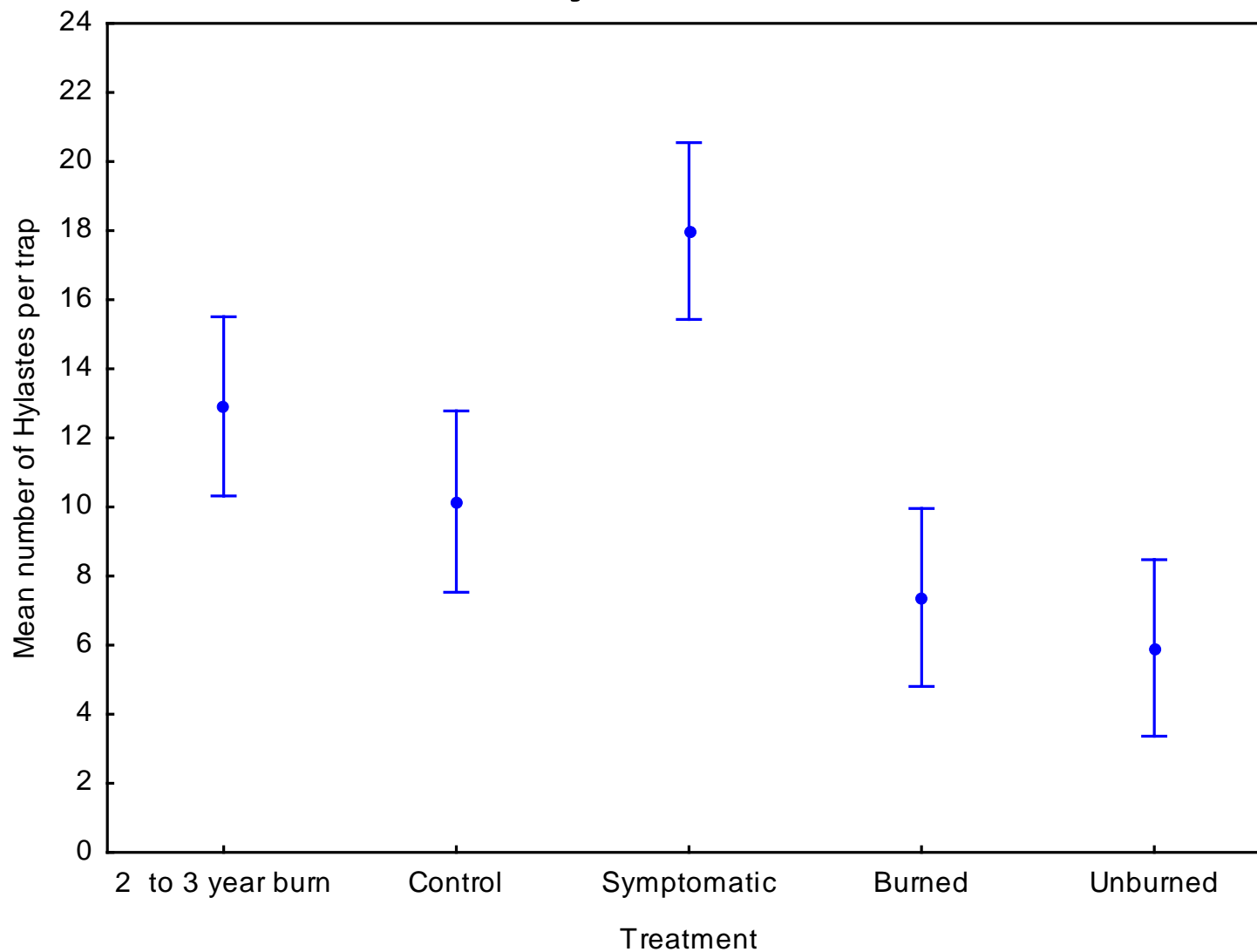
Results



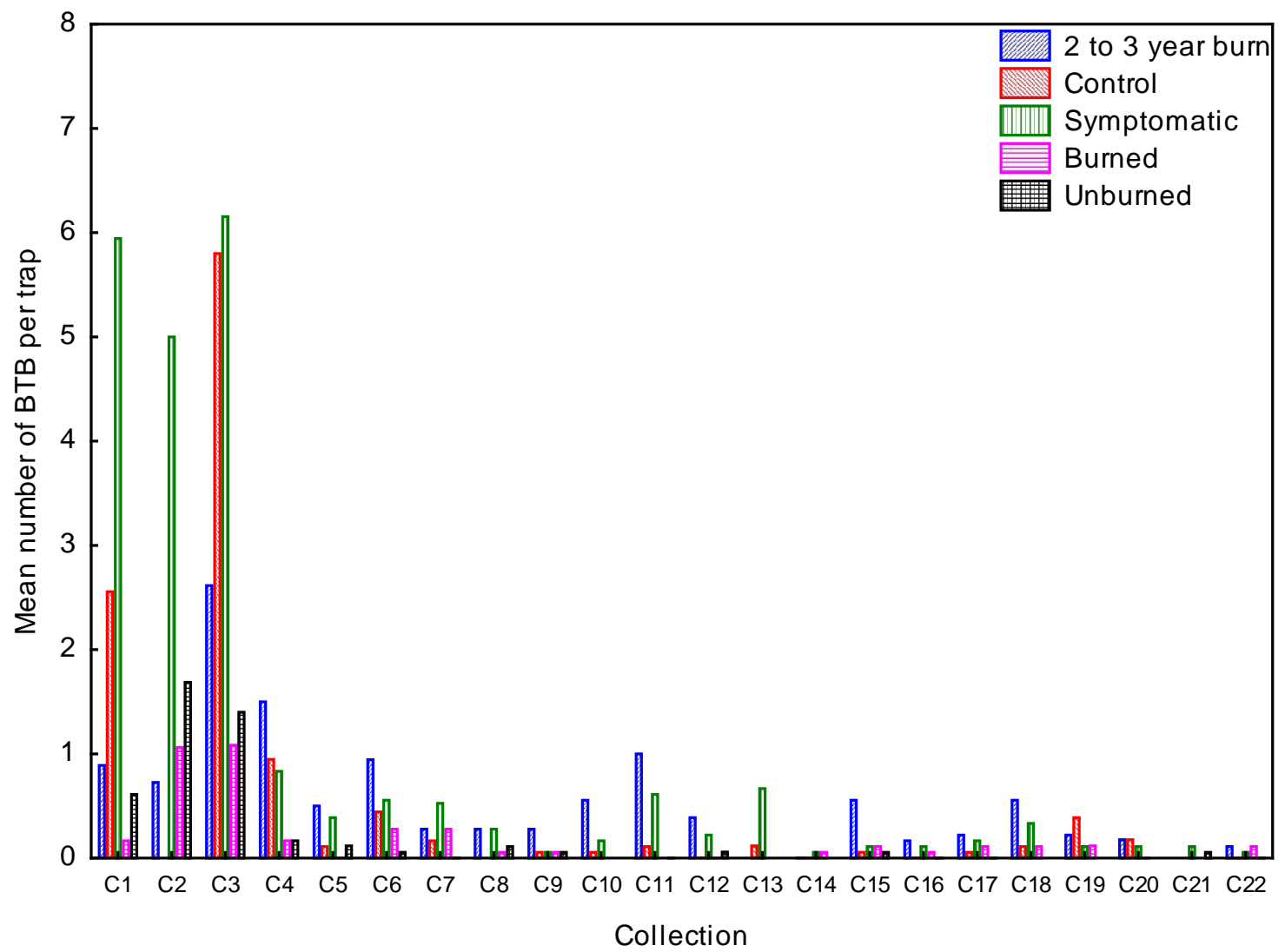
Hylastes



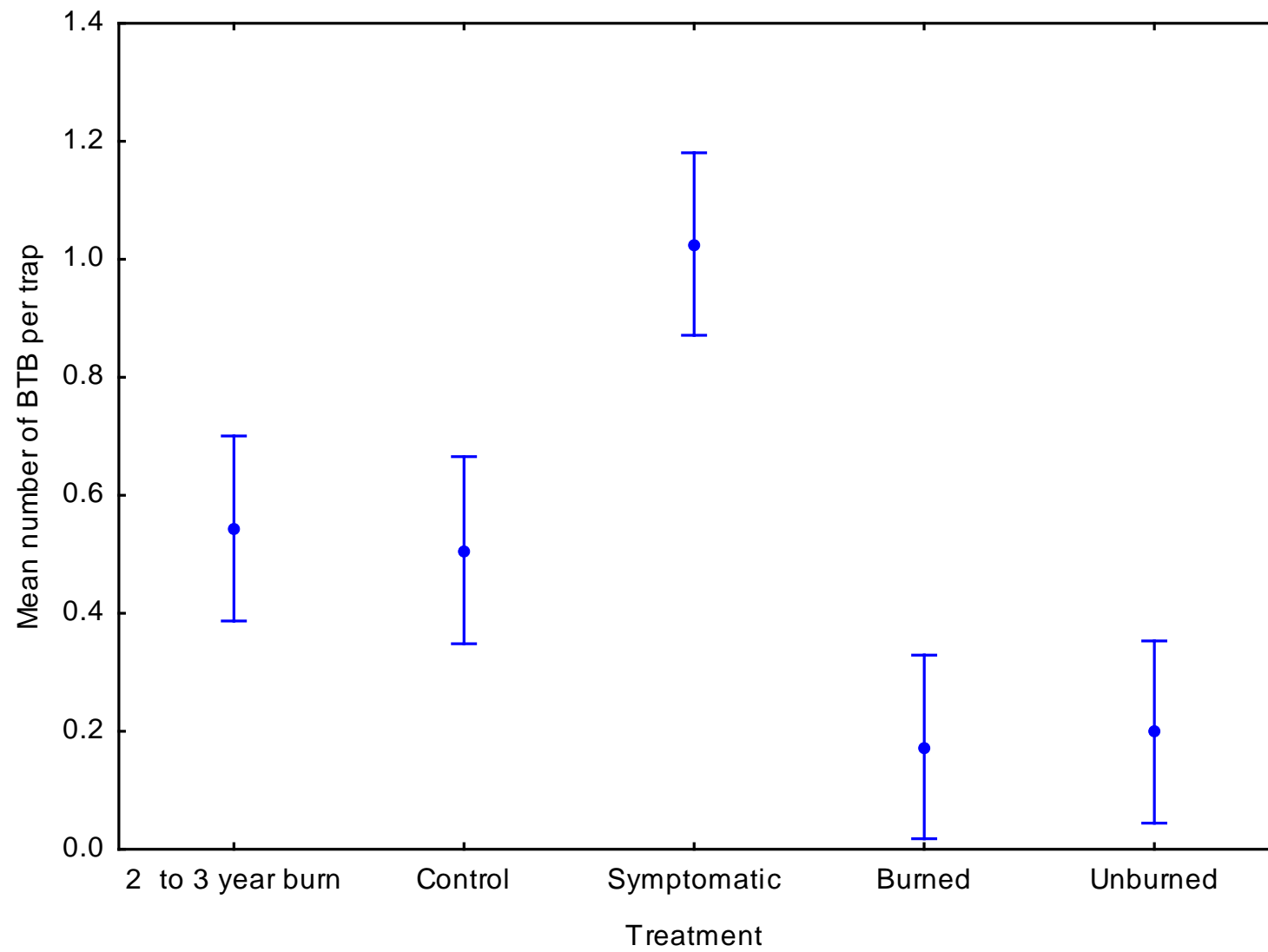
Hylastes



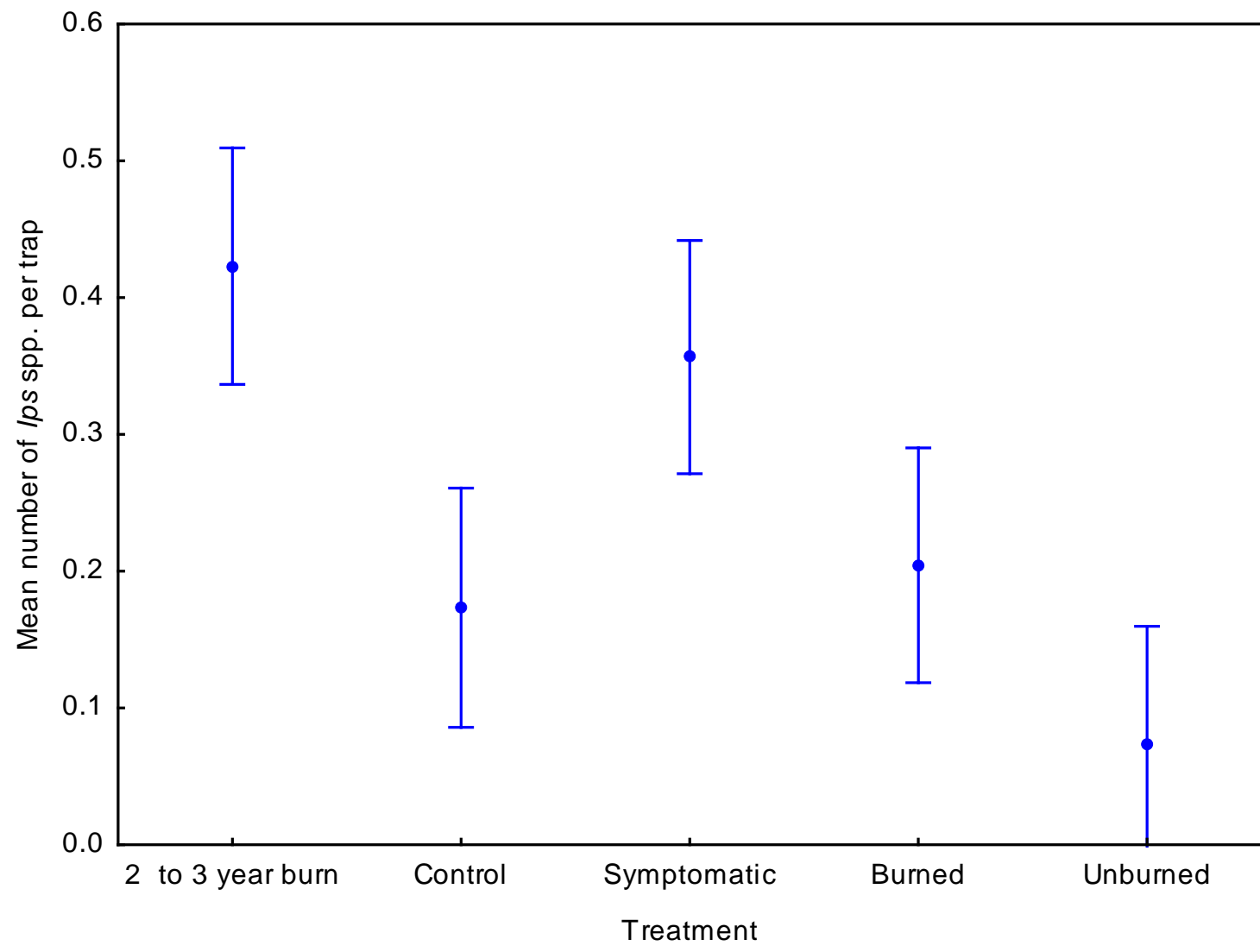
BTB



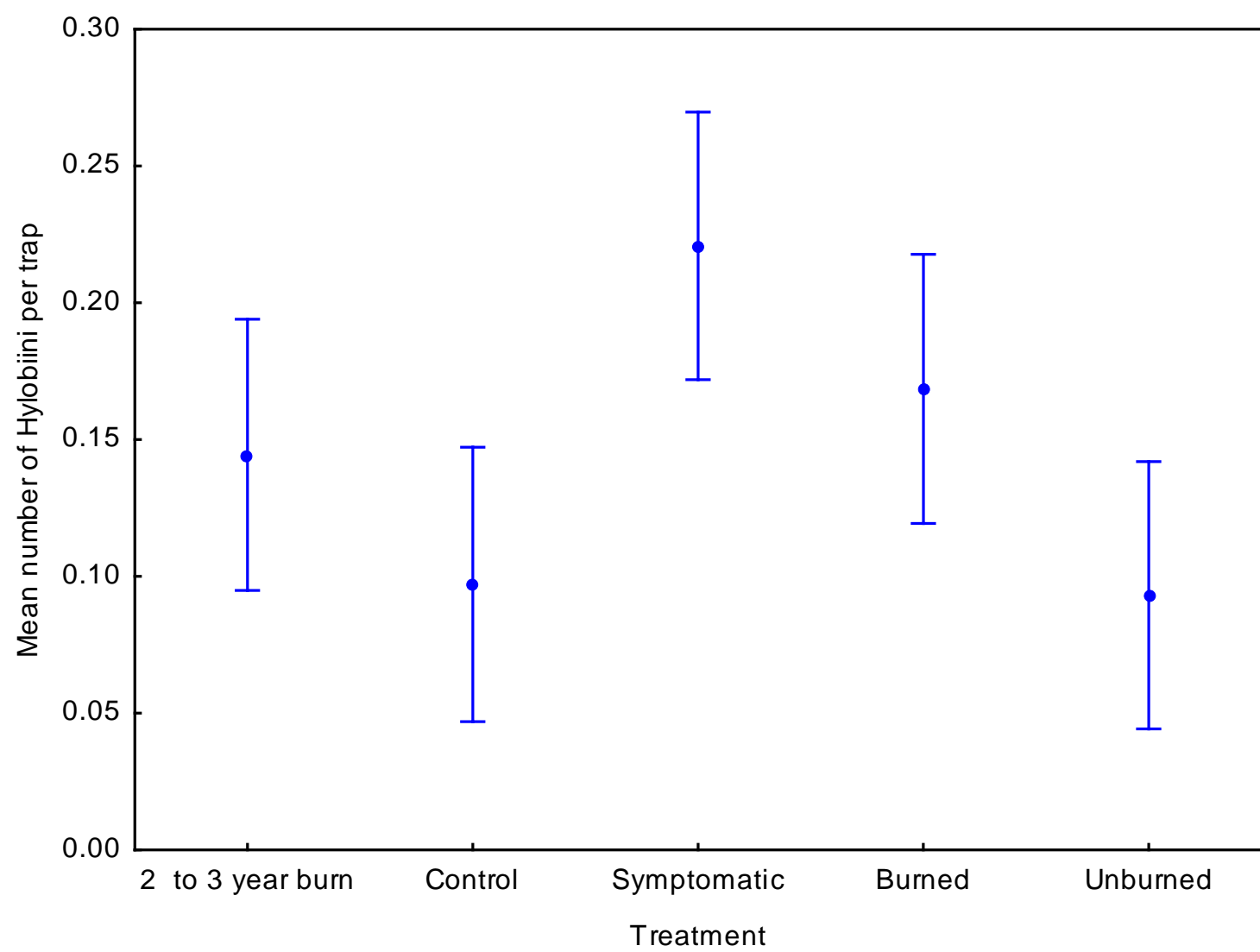
BTB



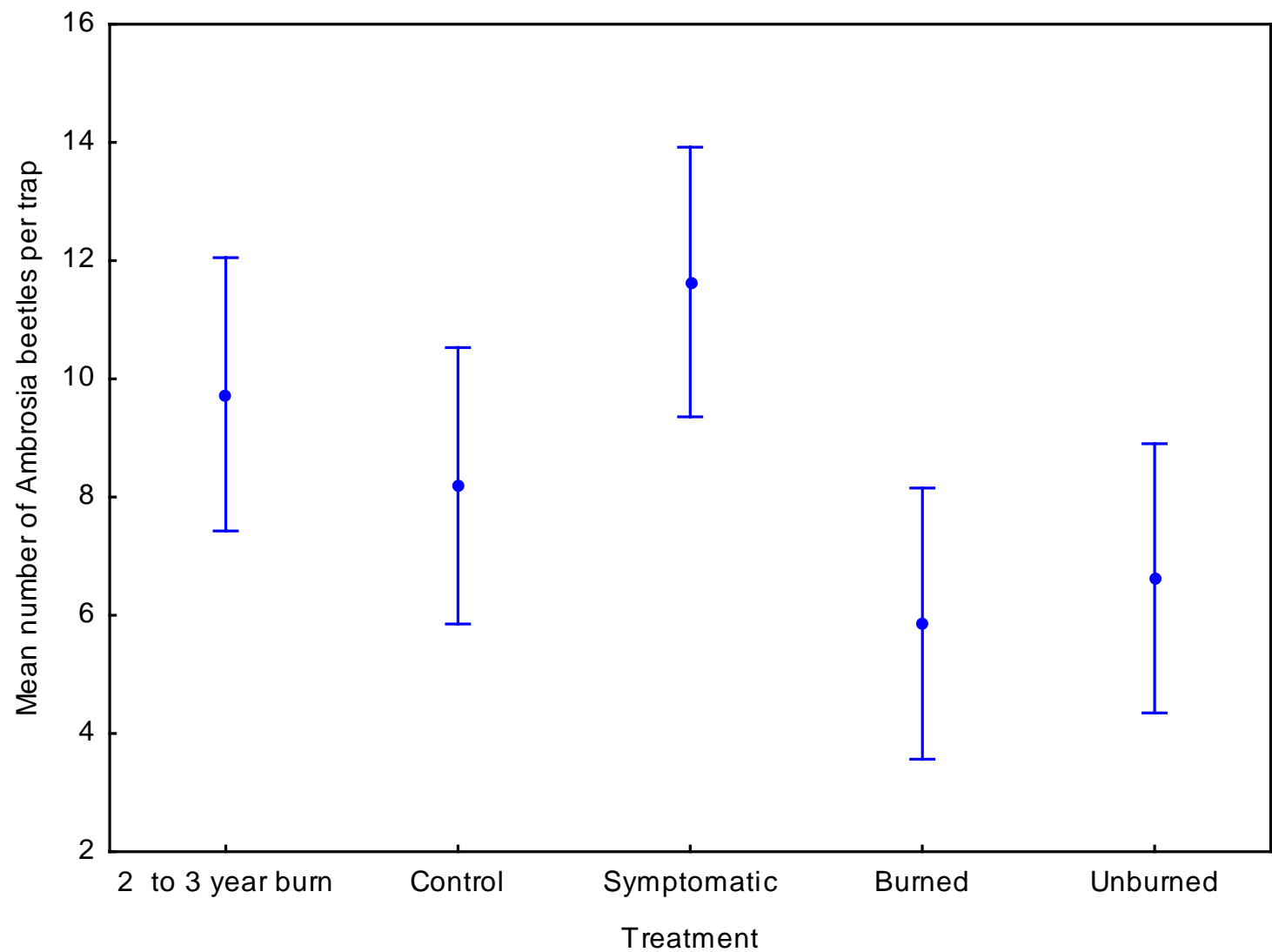
Ips spp.



Weevils



Ambrosia beetles



Conclusions

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



Acknowledgments

Paul Padgett

John Gates



Adam Trautwig

Jeff Chieppa

Ashton Newman

Cora Yates

Cody Hartzog

Wilson Strickland

