Pine Decline in the Southern US - Nursery Issue?

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What is decline?

"...an interaction of interchangeable specifically ordered abiotic and biotic factors to produce a gradual general deterioration often ending in the death of the tree." Paul Manion

History & Importance



Symptoms

- Short chlorotic needles.
- Sparse crowns.
- Reduced radial growth.
- Deterioration of fine roots.
- Mortality occurring in age class ≥ ?? years

Symptoms - Crown





Pinus taeda

Symptoms - Crown







Pinus echinata

Symptoms - Crown











Symptoms - Roots

Loblolly Pine Root Ball Comparison



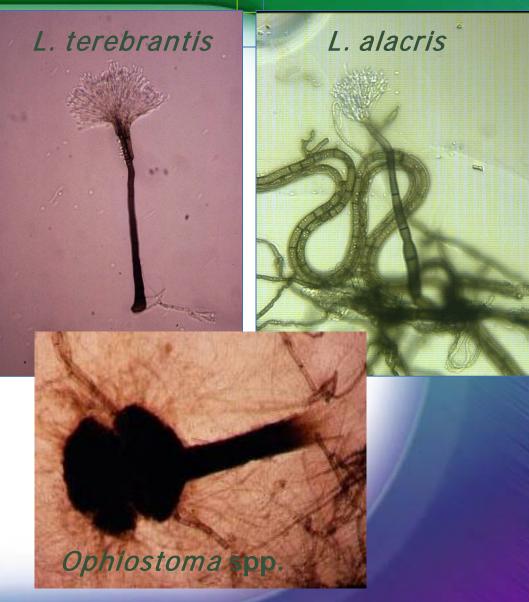
Healthy

Unhealthy

Leptographium & Ophiostoma species

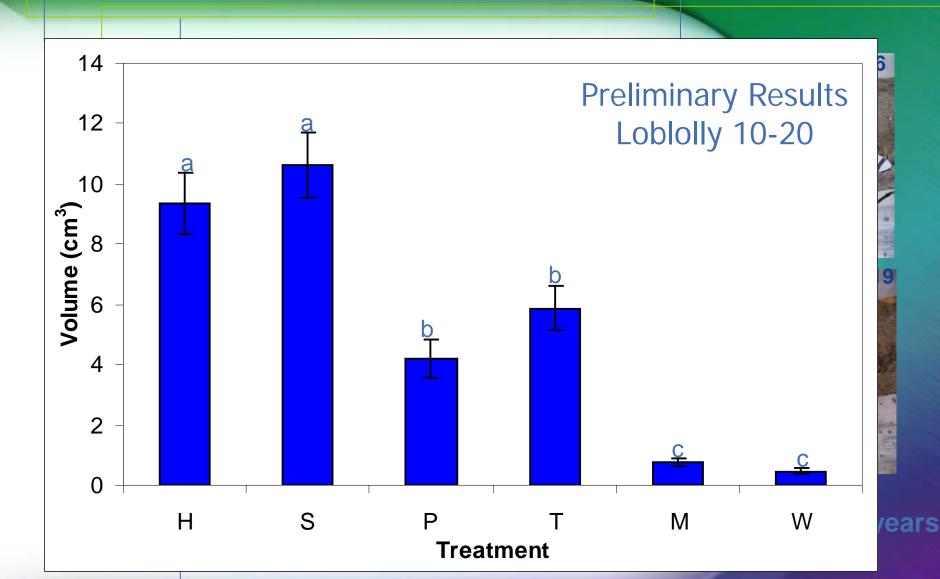


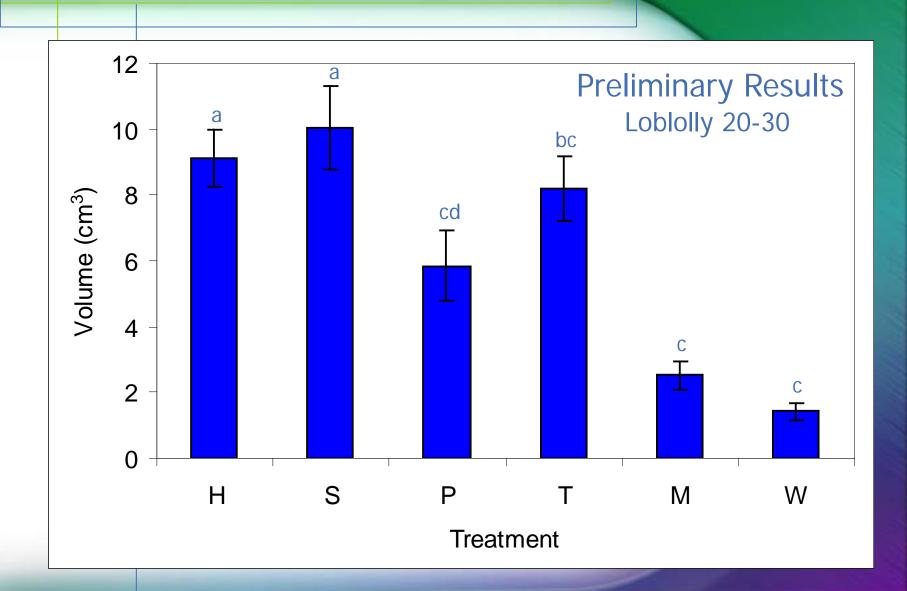


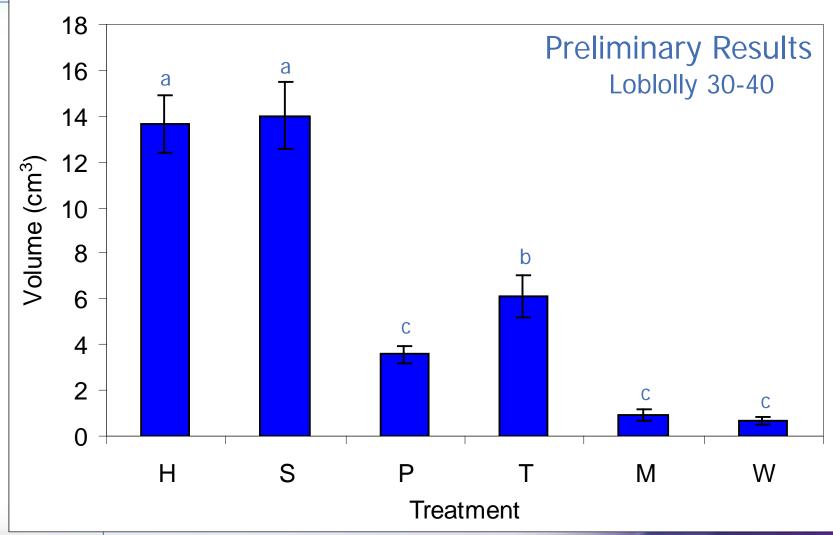


Pathogenesis

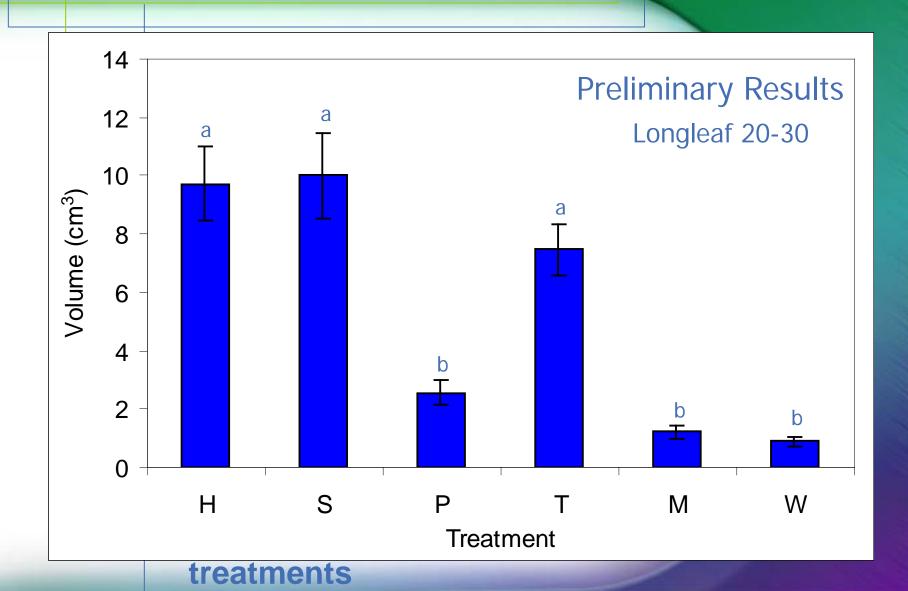
- Southern Yellow Pine
 - Pinus taeda
 - Pinus palustris
 - Pinus echinata
- Leptographium & Grossmania
 - L. terebrantis
 - L. procerum
 - L. alacris (Formerly L. serpens)
 - L. truncatum
 - G. huntii
 - Several undescribed species



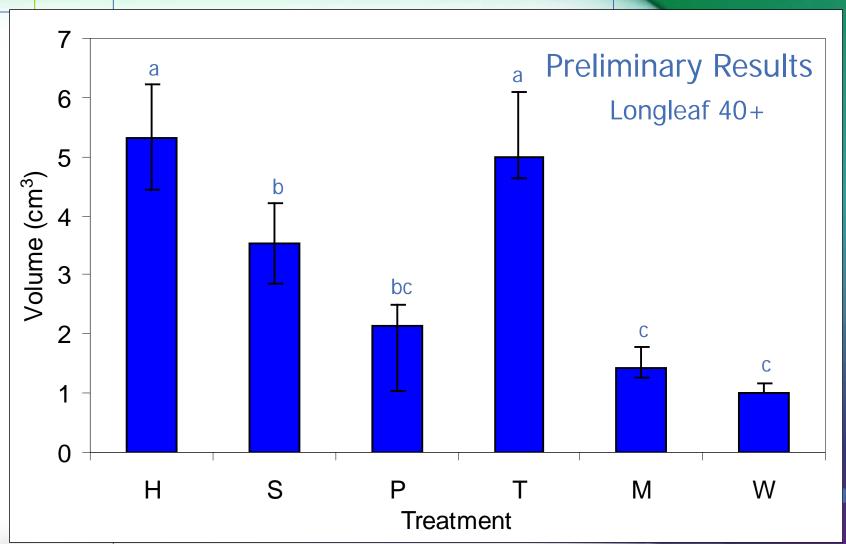




treatments







Fungus-Insect Interactions



Hylastes salebrosus



Hylastes tenuis





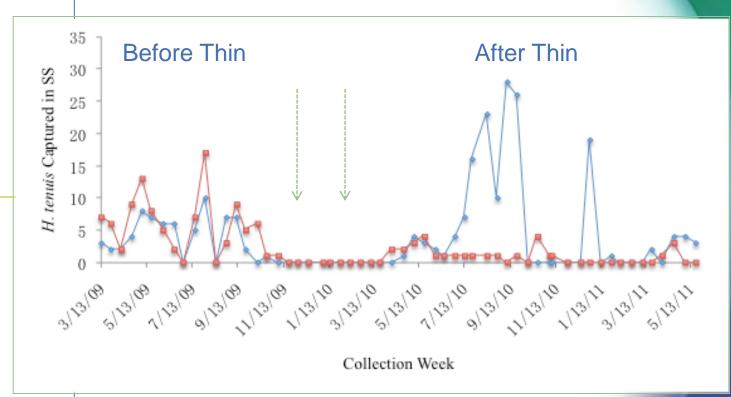
Hylobius pales



Dendroctonus terebrans

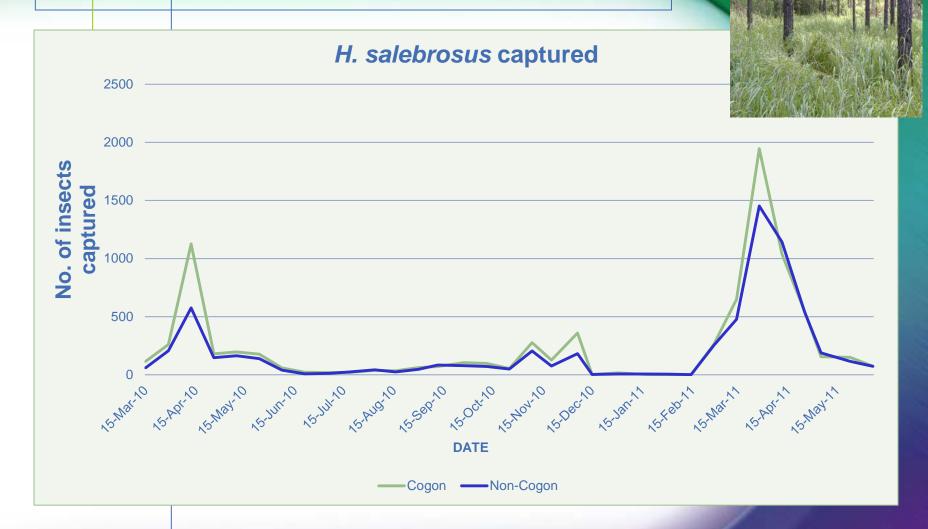
Hylastes Population Trend





 $p_{(control)} = 0.0363, p_{(thinning)} = 0.0447 \alpha = 0.05$

Hylastes Population Trends



Predisposition to Bark Beetle









Ecology-Epidemiology

Monoterpenes released

Insects respond

Topographic position
Fire
Edaphic
Weather



Insects Attack

H. tenuis

Biotic Stressors

Mutualistic

₹?

Death

Abiotic Stressors

Decline

Fungi Colonize

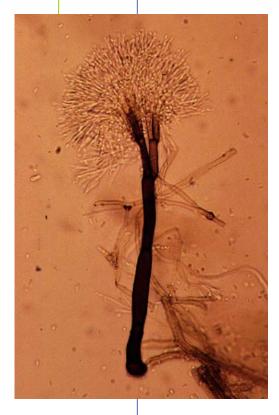


SPB Attack





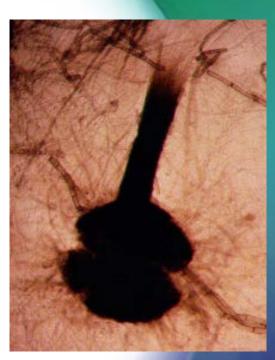
Any Questions?



Leptographium



Gnathotrichous materiorius



Ophiostoma