

2010 Forest Insect and Disease Conditions for the Southern Region

The following listing documents pests reported for 2010. These were detected present or causing damage by aerial or ground surveys or by reports from landowners and the public that were investigated and documented. Pests reported in previous years and missing here may still be present and causing damage, they just weren't documented in the current year.

County listings indicate that the presence of the pest or damage from the pest was detected and reported by state or federal agencies. Many pests occur region-wide and county-level incidence for the current year is not reported.

Individual pests may be reported several times by various states.

Forest pests are listed alphabetically by common name.

Ambrosia beetle

Xylosandrus amputatus

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Unknown Hardwood

Survey Method: Trap Catch

Setting(s): Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: None at present; no confirmed infestations have been detected. Trap catches only.

Narrative:

The non-native ambrosia beetle, *Xylosandrus amputatus*, was trapped in 3 locations in Florida during 2010 -- Gainesville, Jacksonville, and Orlando. This beetle is native to southeast Asia where it is known to infest a wide range of hardwood trees (12 genera in 9 families). It is unknown whether it is capable of infesting and damaging native hardwoods in Florida or whether it carries a fungal associate that might be pathogenic. The collections at 3 widely distributed locations suggest the beetle may already be established over a large area.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

FL - Alachua County - 12001 (No)

FL - Duval County - 12031 (No)

FL - Orange County - 12095 (No)

Annosum root disease (*Heterobasidion* root disease)
Heterobasidion irregulare

NOTE: Formerly *Heterobasidion annosum*--common name derived from the species name; many are now using *Heterobasidion* root disease for the common name due to the change in the Latin binomial:

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Eastern White Pine, Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of acres or trees affected are available.

Affected Area: Scattered statewide in North Carolina; specifically noted in two counties.

Narrative:

Annosum root disease is scattered statewide in recently thinned stands of susceptible pine hosts where it causes growth loss, decline, and mortality. Severity varies greatly with site and stand conditions. Post-thinning mortality usually peaks at about 5 years and dissipates by year 10.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Duplin County - 37061 (Yes)

NC - Transylvania County - 37175 (Yes)

Bagworm

Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Eastern Redcedar

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimate of trees or acres affected is available.

Affected Area: Urban areas in East Texas.

Narrative:

More activity than usual was noted from this insect during 2010. It is a perennial nuisance insect that can often cause severe injury when populations build up.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TX - Angelina County - 48005 (Yes)

TX - Dallas County - 48113 (Yes)

TX - Nacogdoches County - 48347 (Yes)

Baldcypress leafroller

Archips goyerana

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Baldcypress

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 88,440

Affected Area: Southeastern Louisiana parishes with baldcypress-tupelo forest type.

Narrative:

Baldcypress leafroller defoliated about 88,000 acres in the cypress-tupelo swamp forests of southeastern Louisiana in 2010. While leafrollers feed only on baldcypress, they often act in conjunction with forest tent caterpillar (see that entry) which feeds on tupelo gum and other bottomland hardwood species. About 29,000 acres of defoliation in 2010 were attributed to the joint actions of these two insects.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

LA – Assumption Parish – 22007 (Yes)

LA – Lafourche Parish – 22057 (Yes)

LA – St. James Parish – 22093 (Yes)

LA – St. John the Baptist Parish – 22095 (Yes)

Balsam woolly adelgid

Adelges piceae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Fraser Fir

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Seed Orchard

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Highest elevation mountain peaks in western North Carolina.

Narrative:

Fraser fir is restricted to the highest mountain peaks and occurs in nearly pure stands or in combination with red spruce. Balsam woolly adelgid causes decline and mortality of Fraser fir creating large changes in these high-elevation ecosystems. The adelgid has also been found affecting Fraser fir in seed orchards as well as natural stands.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Avery County - 37011 (Yes)

NC - Macon County - 37113 (Yes)

NC - Mitchell County - 37121 (Yes)

Beech bark disease

Nectria coccinea

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): American Beech

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of affected acres are available.

Affected Area: High elevation stands of American beech in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Narrative:

Beech bark disease is caused by damage from the introduced beech scale, *Cryptococcus fagisuga*, and subsequent infection by *Nectria* fungi. The insect/disease complex is scattered and widespread in 14 counties of western North Carolina. Decline and mortality occur in affected stands. The disease is particularly troubling in and around Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Avery County - 37011 (Yes)

NC - Buncombe County - 37021 (Yes)

NC - Cherokee County - 37039 (Yes)

NC - Clay County - 37043 (Yes)

NC - Graham County - 37075 (Yes)

NC - Haywood County - 37087 (Yes)

NC - Henderson County - 37089 (Yes)

NC - Jackson County - 37099 (Yes)

NC - Macon County - 37113 (Yes)

NC - Madison County - 37115 (Yes)

NC - Mitchell County - 37121 (Yes)

NC - Swain County - 37173 (Yes)

NC - Watauga County - 37189 (Yes)

NC - Yancey County - 37199 (Yes)

Beech bark disease

Nectria coccinea

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): American Beech

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of affected acres are available.

Affected Area: Eastern Tennessee.

Narrative:

Beech bark disease is known to occur in 5 eastern Tennessee counties. No formal surveys have been made.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN – Blount County – 47009 (Yes)

TN – Carter County – 47019 (Yes)

TN – Cocke County – 47029 (Yes)

TN – Monroe County – 47123 (Yes)

TN – Sevier County – 47155 (Yes)

Beech bark disease

Nectria coccinea

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): American Beech

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of affected acres are available.

Affected Area: Western Virginia.

Narrative:

Beech bark disease is known to occur in 6 counties in western Virginia. No formal surveys have been made.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA – Albemarle County – 51003 (Yes)

VA – Bath County – (Yes)

VA – Highland County – 51091 (Yes)

VA – Madison County – 51113 (Yes)

VA – Nelson County – 51125 (Yes)

VA – Rockbridge County – 51163 (Yes)

Black turpentine beetle *Dendroctonus terebrans*

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly, slash, shortleaf, longleaf and other southern pines

Survey Method: Aerial and ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 5

Affected Area: Pine regions of the southern states.

Narrative:

Only 8 spots of black turpentine beetle damage were reported from 3 states and 7 counties. About 5 acres were damaged with a volume loss of 9 MCF and a value of \$6,500. Black turpentine beetle rarely causes widespread or serious losses and only occasionally kills trees. Widespread drought in the southern states may have exacerbated the effects of this beetle. There is likely much more undetected, unreported damage.

Data reported here may vary some from that reported in other places since the database for bark beetle damage is constantly being updated by users. Data presented here represent spots detected during 2010 and summarized on June 1, 2011.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes):

STATE	COUNTY	NUMBER of SPOTS	ACRES	ESTIMATED VOLUME LOST (cubic feet)	ESTIMATED VALUE LOST (dollars)
MS	Leake	2	0.2	323	351
NC	Sampson	1	0	40	33
VA	Albemarle	1	0.1	200	137
VA	Dinwiddie	1	0.2	300	211
VA	Essex	1	2	4000	2813
VA	Fluvanna	1	0.1	250	176
VA	Nelson	1	2	4000	2742
TOTALS		8	4.6	9113	6463

Black twig borer

Xylosandrus compactus

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Live Oak, Redbay

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Outer Banks and Coastal Plain of North Carolina.

Narrative:

Black twig borer caused flagging and twig dieback on redbay and live oak. Light damage was observed near the Outer Banks and coastal areas with scattered damage throughout the Coastal Plain.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Beaufort County - 37013 (Yes)

NC - Carteret County - 37031 (Yes)

NC - Craven County - 37049 (Yes)

NC - Onslow County - 37133 (Yes)

NC - Pamlico County - 37137 (Yes)

Boring insects

Xyloborinus octiesdentatus

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Unknown Hardwood

Survey Method: Trap Catch

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: None; no trees or acres affected. Trap catch during survey, Charleston County, South Carolina.

Narrative:

A specimen of *Xyloborinus octiesdentatus* was captured in a trap, 4/7/2010, during the Forest Service sponsored Early Detection program for bark and ambrosia beetles in Charleston County. This is the first record of this species in the state. It was originally trapped in Alabama and Louisiana in 2008, the first North American records for this species. No signs of infestation in vegetation are apparent. In its native habitats in China, Japan, and South Korea the known hosts are in the genera *Carpinus*, *Cleyera*, *Eurya*, *Illicium*, and *Ilex*.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

SC - Charleston County - 45019 (No)

Bostrichid beetle*Sinoxylon anale***Lyctid powderpost beetle***Lyctus africanus***Survey Year:** 2010**FS Region:** Region 8**Host(s):** Unknown Hardwood**Survey Method:** Ground Survey**Setting(s):** Urban**Pest Origin:** Exotic**Acres Affected:** No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.**Affected Area:** None. Intercepts in wooden crate shipping materials**Narrative:**

Sinoxylon anale, the bostrichid beetle was collected from a wooden crate from India on 6/22/2010. This beetle has been intercepted previously in Georgia but it is not known to be established. It is known to infest over 70 deciduous woody plant species and a wide variety of products such as lumber, logs, stored wood, and plant seeds. The Lyctid powderpost beetle, *Lyctus africanus*, was collected on 7/6, 8/10, and 9/23/2010 from wooden crates from India. It infests various hardwood products and has established itself in Georgia.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

GA - Fulton County - 13121 (No)

Butternut canker

Sirococcus clavigignenti juglandacearum

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Butternut

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Undetermined/unknown

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Entire butternut range in the South from Arkansas to Virginia – 8 states.

Narrative:

Butternut canker has affected most trees across its entire range. Few uninfected trees can be found. Mortality is common and survival of the species is in doubt. Conservation efforts for germplasm are underway.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

Entire range of butternut.

Coneworm

Species undetermined

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Seed Orchard

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Pine seed orchards at New Kent Forestry Center, Virginia.

Narrative:

Unusual levels of coneworm injury during 2010 resulted in perhaps as much as 50% of the anticipated cone crop being unrealized. It has not been determined which coneworm species is responsible and certain pine families seem preferentially attacked.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA - New Kent County - 51127 (Yes)

Dieback

Unknown

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s):

Survey Method: Ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: N/A

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Western North Carolina counties adjacent to the Tennessee border.

Narrative:

A survey for eastern black walnut trees with thousand cankers disease (newly discovered in eastern Tennessee; see entry for thousand cankers disease) was performed in early fall in western North Carolina counties along the border with Tennessee. Numerous locations of walnut with symptoms of dieback (as well as chlorosis and other symptoms) were identified, but no evidence of thousand cankers was found (eg. *Pityophthorus juglandis*, the walnut twig beetle or *Geosmithia morbida*, the associated canker fungus). Agents responsible for the dieback and other symptoms remain unknown.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

Dogwood anthracnose

Discula destructiva

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Flowering Dogwood

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Undetermined/unknown

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Foothills and mountain areas of the upper South – Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Narrative:

The disease continues to cause dieback and mortality within the generally infested areas; many areas have lost almost all the dogwood resource.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

Emerald ash borer

Agrilus planipennis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Green Ash, White Ash

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of acres or trees affected are available.

Affected Area: Ash trees in forest, farm, and urban settings in Kentucky

Narrative:

Damage is variable in the 14 counties where the beetle has been confirmed. Ash mortality is almost always the result once the beetle becomes established. Three new counties were confirmed in 2010 -- Boone, Boyd, and Woodford Counties. A 20-county quarantine is in place.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

KY - Boone County - 21015 (Yes)
KY - Boyd County - 21019 (Yes)
KY - Campbell County - 21037 (Yes)
KY - Fayette County - 21067 (Yes)
KY - Franklin County - 21073 (Yes)
KY - Greenup County - 21089 (Yes)
KY - Henry County - 21103 (Yes)
KY - Jefferson County - 21111 (Yes)
KY - Jessamine County - 21113 (Yes)
KY - Kenton County - 21117 (Yes)
KY - Oldham County - 21185 (Yes)
KY - Owen County - 21187 (Yes)
KY - Shelby County - 21211 (Yes)
KY - Woodford County - 21239 (Yes)

Emerald ash borer

Agrilus planipennis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Green Ash, White Ash

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: The actual number of trees or acres affected has not been determined.

Affected Area: Knox and Loudon Counties, Tennessee.

Narrative:

Emerald ash borer was discovered infesting ash trees for the first time in Tennessee during 2010 outside of Knoxville. Declining and dying ornamental ash trees at a truck stop along I-40 were discovered to be infested. Other declining/dead trees at the site had recently been removed and wood residue was found to have unmistakable evidence of infestation. Borer infestations were also found nearby in adjacent Loudon County. Emerald ash borer is a federally regulated pest and a US Department of Agriculture quarantine was placed on Knox and Loudon Counties.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN - Knox County - 47093 (Yes)

TN – Loudon County – 47105 (Yes)

Emerald ash borer

Agrilus planipennis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Green Ash, White Ash

Survey Method: Trap Catch

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres damaged have been made.

Affected Area: Northeastern Virginia.

Narrative:

Emerald ash borer has been detected in 2 additional counties in 2010 via trap catches -- Frederick and Prince William. This brings the number of infested counties up to 4. Seven counties are under federal quarantine.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA - Arlington County - 51013 (Yes)

VA - Fairfax County - 51059 (Yes)

VA - Frederick County - 51069 (Yes)

VA - Prince William County - 51153 (Yes)

Esther moth
Hypagyrtis esther

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Sand pine

Survey Method: Ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 310

Affected Area: Mature planted sand pine stands in western panhandle of Florida.

Narrative:

About 310 acres of mature, planted sand pine in the Econfina Creek Water Management Area in Washington County were severely defoliated by the esther moth, *Hypagyrtis esther*, a rather unusual occurrence. Defoliation is very reminiscent of pine sawfly damage. Many trees were completely stripped. It is unknown if any mortality will result and no control measures are currently planned. Officials are monitoring this area closely for continued insect activity. Adjacent stands of longleaf pine were unaffected.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

FL – Washington County – (Yes)

Fall cankerworm

Alsophila pometaria

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Oak--Deciduous spp.

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected have been made.

Affected Area: City of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Narrative:

Fall cankerworm became a serious problem for the city of Charlotte's trees back in 2008 when about 65,000 acres were sprayed with the biological control agent, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, to control defoliation on a wide range of hardwood tree hosts. Since then the insect population has been monitored and by 2010 an 88% population drop has been documented.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Mecklenburg County - 37119 (Yes)

Fall cankerworm

Alsophila pometaria

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): *Hardwood species*

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 500

Affected Area: Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.

Narrative:

Over 500 acres of defoliation due to this insect were detected and mapped during aerial survey activity in 2010.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA – Madison County – 51113 (Yes)

Fall webworm
Hyphantria cunea

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Black Cherry

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 20,500

Affected Area: Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.

Narrative:

Fall webworm damage is an annual occurrence of generally little importance and mild severity. However, in 2010 a large area along Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park sustained severe defoliation of black cherry trees. Some trees were entirely stripped of leaves and enclosed in webbing and some mortality of cherries was evident.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA - Madison County - 51113 (Yes)

VA - Page County - 51139 (Yes)

Forest tent caterpillar

Malacosoma disstria

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Hardwood species

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 27,061

Affected Area: Bottomland and upland hardwood forests of South Carolina; primarily drainages of major river systems and associated swamps.

Narrative:

Forest tent caterpillar defoliated tupelo gum and other bottomland and upland hardwoods over about 27,000 acres.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

SC – Chesterfield County – 45025 (Yes)

SC – Florence County – 45041 (Yes)

SC – Georgetown County – 45043 (Yes)

SC – Horry County – 45051 (Yes)

SC – Marion County – 45067 (Yes)

SC – Marlboro – 45069 (Yes)

Forest tent caterpillar

Malacosoma disstria

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Baldcypress, tupelo gum, hardwood species

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 401,686

Affected Area: Southeastern Louisiana parishes with baldcypress-tupelo forest type.

Narrative:

Forest tent caterpillar defoliated about 401,000 acres in the cypress-tupelo swamp forests of southeastern Louisiana. About 29,000 acres of tupelo gum and other bottomland hardwood hosts were defoliated in conjunction with the baldcypress leafroller (see that entry) which only feeds on baldcypress.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

LA – Ascension Parish – 22005 (Yes)
LA – Assumption Parish – 22007 (Yes)
LA – Iberia Parish – 22045 (Yes)
LA – Iberville Parish – 22047 (Yes)
LA – Lafourche Parish – 22057 (Yes)
LA – Livingston Parish – 22063 (Yes)
LA – St. James Parish – 22093 (Yes)
LA – St. John the Baptist Parish – 22095 (Yes)
LA – St. Landry Parish – 22097 (Yes)
LA – St. Martin Parish – 22099 (Yes)
LA – St. Mary Parish – 22101 (Yes)
LA – St. Tammany Parish – 22103 (Yes)
LA – Tangipahoa Parish – 22105 (Yes)

Gypsy moth
Lymantria dispar

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Oaks and other hardwoods

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Mountainous areas of western Virginia.

Narrative:

For the first time in six years, Virginia has not detected any defoliation from gypsy moth infestations. The wet spring of 2009 and the resultant impact of the parasitic fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga* decimated gypsy moth populations. So few egg masses were laid in 2009 that emerging populations were undetectable in 2010. While 2010 overall was a pretty bad drought year, the spring was reasonably wet, although not so wet as 2009. It will likely take at least a couple of dry seasons in a row for gypsy moth populations to surge back to damaging levels again.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

Hemlock woolly adelgid
Adelges tsugae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Carolina Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimate of acres or trees affected has been made.

Affected Area: Mountainous areas of eastern Kentucky.

Narrative:

Four new counties were determined infested in 2010 -- Breathitt, Floyd, Owsley, and Wolfe. This brings the total number of infested counties in Kentucky to 14. The Floyd County find represents an urban situation. A newly discovered infestation at the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in McCreary County this fall now represents the western-most site in Kentucky.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

KY - Bell County - 21013 (Yes)
KY - Breathitt County - 21025 (Yes)
KY - Clay County - 21051 (Yes)
KY - Floyd County - 21071 (Yes)
KY - Harlan County - 21095 (Yes)
KY - Laurel County - 21125 (Yes)
KY - Leslie County - 21131 (Yes)
KY - Letcher County - 21133 (Yes)
KY - McCreary County - 21147 (Yes)
KY - Owsley County - 21189 (Yes)
KY - Pike County - 21195 (Yes)
KY - Powell County - 21197 (Yes)
KY - Whitley County - 21235 (Yes)
KY - Wolfe county - 21237 (Yes)

Hemlock woolly adelgid
Adelges tsugae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Carolina Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimate of trees or acres affected has been made.

Affected Area: Northeast Georgia.

Narrative:

Decline and mortality of eastern and Carolina hemlock continue in infested areas of northeastern Georgia, now on both sides of the Appalachians. Two new counties were determined to be infested in 2010 -- Murray and Pickens -- bringing the total number of infested counties in Georgia to 12.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

GA - Dawson County - 13085 (Yes)
GA - Fannin County - 13111 (Yes)
GA - Gilmer County - 13123 (Yes)
GA - Habersham County - 13137 (Yes)
GA - Lumpkin County - 13187 (Yes)
GA - Murray County - 13213 (Yes)
GA - Pickens County - 13227 (Yes)
GA - Rabun County - 13241 (Yes)
GA - Stephens County - 13257 (Yes)
GA - Towns County - 13281 (Yes)
GA - Union County - 13291 (Yes)
GA - White County - 13311 (Yes)

Hemlock woolly adelgid

Adelges tsugae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Carolina Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: Estimates of trees or acres affected have not been made.

Affected Area: Mountainous areas of western North Carolina.

Narrative:

Two new counties in North Carolina were determined to be infested -- Iredell and Wake. This brings the total number of infested counties up to 34. Infestations continue to intensify and spread in affected counties. Most of the native range of hemlock in North Carolina is now infested. Decline and mortality are common in infested areas.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Alamance County - 37001 (Yes)
NC - Alexander County - 37003 (Yes)
NC - Alleghany County - 37005 (Yes)
NC - Ashe County - 37009 (Yes)
NC - Avery County - 37011 (Yes)
NC - Buncombe County - 37021 (Yes)
NC - Burke County - 37023 (Yes)
NC - Caldwell County - 37027 (Yes)
NC - Caswell County - 37033 (Yes)
NC - Catawba County - 37035 (Yes)
NC - Cherokee County - 37039 (Yes)
NC - Clay County - 37043 (Yes)
NC - Forsyth County - 37067 (Yes)
NC - Graham County - 37075 (Yes)
NC - Haywood County - 37087 (Yes)
NC - Henderson County - 37089 (Yes)
NC - Iredell County - 37097 (Yes)
NC - Jackson County - 37099 (Yes)
NC - Macon County - 37113 (Yes)
NC - Madison County - 37115 (Yes)
NC - McDowell County - 37111 (Yes)
NC - Mitchell County - 37121 (Yes)
NC - Orange County - 37135 (Yes)
NC - Polk County - 37149 (Yes)
NC - Rockingham County - 37157 (Yes)
NC - Rutherford County - 37161 (Yes)
NC - Stokes County - 37169 (Yes)
NC - Surry County - 37171 (Yes)
NC - Swain County - 37173 (Yes)
NC - Transylvania County - 37175 (Yes)
NC - Wake County - 37183 (Yes)
NC - Watauga County - 37189 (Yes)
NC - Wilkes County - 37193 (Yes)
NC - Yancey County - 37199 (Yes)

Hemlock woolly adelgid
Adelges tsugae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Carolina Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimate of the acres affected is available.

Affected Area: Mountains of western South Carolina.

Narrative:

Decline and mortality of eastern and Carolina hemlock continue in 4 affected counties in Upstate South Carolina.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

SC - Greenville County - 45045 (Yes)

SC - Oconee County - 45073 (Yes)

SC - Pickens County - 45077 (Yes)

SC - Spartanburg County - 45083 (Yes)

Hemlock woolly adelgid

Adelges tsugae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Carolina Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimate of the number of trees or acres affected is available.

Affected Area: Northwestern two-thirds of Virginia

Narrative:

Hemlock woolly adelgid continues to spread and intensify in infested areas causing decline and mortality of host trees, although some trees are hanging on for many years. No new infested counties were identified in 2010. Almost the entire range of hemlock in Virginia is now generally infested. An estimate of mortality levels for southwestern counties is about 16% at present. The release of predators of the adelgid is ongoing in Virginia and other states and offers some long-term hope of reducing the impacts of this insect on the hemlock resource.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA - Albemarle County - 51003 (Yes)
VA - Alleghany County - 51005 (Yes)
VA - Amherst County - 51009 (Yes)
VA - Appomattox County - 51011 (Yes)
VA - Arlington County - 51013 (Yes)
VA - Augusta County - 51015 (Yes)
VA - Bath County - 51017 (Yes)
VA - Bedford County - 51019 (Yes)
VA - Bland County - 51021 (Yes)
VA - Botetourt County - 51023 (Yes)
VA - Buchanan County - 51027 (Yes)
VA - Buckingham County - 51029 (Yes)
VA - Campbell County - 51031 (Yes)
VA - Caroline County - 51033 (Yes)
VA - Carroll County - 51035 (Yes)
VA - Chesterfield County - 51041 (Yes)
VA - Clarke County - 51043 (Yes)
VA - Craig County - 51045 (Yes)
VA - Culpeper County - 51047 (Yes)
VA - Dickenson County - 51051 (Yes)
VA - Essex County - 51057 (Yes)
VA - Fairfax County - 51059 (Yes)
VA - Fauquier County - 51061 (Yes)
VA - Floyd County - 51063 (Yes)
VA - Fluvanna County - 51065 (Yes)
VA - Franklin County - 51067 (Yes)
VA - Frederick County - 51069 (Yes)
VA - Giles County - 51071 (Yes)
VA - Grayson County - 51077 (Yes)
VA - Greene County - 51079 (Yes)
VA - Hanover County - 51085 (Yes)
VA - Henrico County - 51087 (Yes)
VA - Henry County - 51089 (Yes)
VA - Highland County - 51091 (Yes)

VA - King William County - 51101 (Yes)
VA - Lee County - 51105 (Yes)
VA - Loudoun County - 51107 (Yes)
VA - Lunenburg County - 51111 (Yes)
VA - Madison County - 51113 (Yes)
VA - Montgomery County - 51121 (Yes)
VA - Nelson County - 51125 (Yes)
VA - Northumberland County - 51133 (Yes)
VA - Orange County - 51137 (Yes)
VA - Page County - 51139 (Yes)
VA - Patrick County - 51141 (Yes)
VA - Pittsylvania County - 51143 (Yes)
VA - Prince William County - 51153 (Yes)
VA - Pulaski County - 51155 (Yes)
VA - Rappahannock County - 51157 (Yes)
VA - Roanoke County - 51161 (Yes)
VA - Rockbridge County - 51163 (Yes)
VA - Rockingham County - 51165 (Yes)
VA - Russell County - 51167 (Yes)
VA - Scott County - 51169 (Yes)
VA - Shenandoah County - 51171 (Yes)
VA - Smyth County - 51173 (Yes)
VA - Spotsylvania County - 51177 (Yes)
VA - Tazewell County - 51185 (Yes)
VA - Warren County - 51187 (Yes)
VA - Washington County - 51191 (Yes)
VA - Wise County - 51195 (Yes)
VA - Wythe County - 51197 (Yes)

Hemlock woolly adelgid

Adelges tsugae

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Carolina Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of tree or acres affected have been made.

Affected Area: Eastern counties of Tennessee.

Narrative:

Hemlock woolly adelgid continues to cause damage to hemlocks in the mountainous eastern counties of Tennessee. Cumberland and McMinn Counties were determined to be infested in 2010 bringing the total number of positive counties in Tennessee to 29.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN - Anderson County - 47001 (Yes)
TN - Blount County - 47009 (Yes)
TN - Campbell County - 47013 (Yes)
TN - Carter County - 47019 (Yes)
TN - Claiborne County - 47025 (Yes)
TN - Cocke County - 47029 (Yes)
TN - Cumberland - 47035 (Yes)
TN - Grainger County - 47057 (Yes)
TN - Greene County - 47059 (Yes)
TN - Hamblen County - 47063 (Yes)
TN - Hamilton County - 47065 (Yes)
TN - Hancock County - 47067 (Yes)
TN - Hawkins County - 47073 (Yes)
TN - Jefferson County - 47089 (Yes)
TN - Johnson County - 47091 (Yes)
TN - Knox County - 47093 (Yes)
TN - Loudon County - 47105 (Yes)
TN - Monroe County - 47123 (Yes)
TN - Morgan County - 47129 (Yes)
TN - McMinn County - 47107 (Yes)
TN - Polk County - 47139 (Yes)
TN - Rhea County - 47143 (Yes)
TN - Roane County - 47145 (Yes)
TN - Scott County - 47151 (Yes)
TN - Sevier County - 47155 (Yes)
TN - Sullivan County - 47163 (Yes)
TN - Unicoi County - 47171 (Yes)
TN - Union County - 47173 (Yes)
TN - Washington County - 47179 (Yes)

Ips engraver beetles

Ips spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly, slash, shortleaf, longleaf, other southern pines

Survey Method: Aerial and ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 11,888

Affected Area: Pine regions of the southern states.

Narrative:

Ips bark beetles generally cause widespread but scattered mortality and only occasionally kill trees in large groups similar to southern pine beetle. Trees hit by lightning or stressed by drought or other factors are most often attacked and killed. *Ips* bark beetle damage increased dramatically in the South during the summer of 2010, particularly in the western Gulf South where drought was long-lasting and extreme. In 2010 much more damage is probably occurring than has been reported. *Ips* damage in 2010 far exceeds that from southern pine beetle. Several very large areas of scattered but fairly intense mortality were documented in Louisiana and several hundred small spots were detected and documented from a number of southern states.

Ips damage is rarely adequately quantified due to its scattered nature. Discrete pockets of mortality occasionally develop, and these spots are detected and reported similarly to southern pine beetle infestations. In 2010, a total of 808 spots of mortality were detected and reported from 8 southern states and 62 counties (see table below). About 273 acres were affected with an estimated volume loss of 435 MCF and a value of \$310,000.

In addition to these spots, two large areas of scattered, but heavy *Ips* mortality were documented in Louisiana in Franklin Parish (about 11,000 acres) and Evangeline Parish (about 80 acres) in stands of various ages and size-classes. Thus a total of 11,888 acres of damage was recorded in 8 states and 63 counties across the South.

Data reported here may vary some from that reported elsewhere since the database for bark beetle damage is constantly being updated by users. Data presented here representing discrete spots of mortality detected during 2010 were summarized on July 22, 2011. In addition, spots detected in some states were only tallied by county without location data necessary for inclusion in national databases.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes): Counties in table below plus:

LA – Franklin Parish – 22041 (Yes)

Ips Spot Data Summary:

STATE	COUNTY	NUMBER of SPOTS	ACRES	ESTIMATED VOLUME LOST (cubic feet)	ESTIMATED VALUE LOST (dollars)
AL	Choctaw	19	1.1	1140	551
AL	Clarke	45	3.5	3490	1686
AL	Dallas	112	7.5	7480	3342
AL	Escambia	14	3.1	3050	1476
AL	Lamar	4	0.1	130	58
AL	Lowndes	9	0.7	690	333
AL	Marengo	93	7.3	7260	3516
AL	Monroe	30	7.3	7320	3549
AL	Montgomery	5	0.1	170	103

AL	Perry	3	0.8	770	343
AL	Pickens	1	0	40	18
AL	Walker	5	0.3	250	111
AL	Washington	1	0.1	50	24
AL	Wilcox	346	82.6	82620	40005
AR	Franklin	1	2	4040	3027
AR	Johnson	2	4	8080	6054
AR	Newton	1	2	4040	3027
AR	Scott	3	6.1	12100	9066
AR	Yell	1	2	4040	3027
LA	Allen	1	0.5	1500	1843
LA	Beauregard	25	1.7	4230	4768
LA	Calcasieu	2	0.1	320	379
LA	Claiborne	1	3.4	6820	3974
LA	De Soto	1	0.1	210	258
LA	East Feliciana	2	0.4	1050	1128
LA	Evangeline	4	0.2	480	469
LA	Rapides	1	0	20	10
LA	St. Helena	1	0.2	600	644
LA	Vernon	5	0.3	660	768
LA	Webster	1	0	40	21
MS	Amite	1	2	4020	2688
MS	Choctaw	5	0.9	2930	3063
MS	Jefferson Davis	1	1.2	2304	1712
MS	Jones	1	2	4020	2688
MS	Lincoln	1	0.3	834	100
MS	Webster	2	0.5	1025	676
NC	Bladen	3	0.1	160	133
NC	Cleveland	1	0	60	50
NC	Columbus	2	0.1	120	100
NC	Cumberland	2	3	6040	5026
NC	Duplin	2	10	20000	16642
NC	Franklin	3	2.3	4220	3512
NC	Gates	2	20	40040	33318
NC	Greene	1	3	6000	4993
NC	Harnett	4	0.1	200	166
NC	Johnston	1	0	40	33
NC	Moore	3	0.3	600	498
NC	Pender	4	5.8	11660	9702
NC	Perquimans	2	61.2	122400	101853
NC	Rutherford	2	0	40	34
NC	Sampson	2	0.3	500	416
NC	Wayne	1	0	40	33
TN	Hardin	1	0	10	3
TX	Houston	4	8	16080	9704
TX	Montgomery	2	3.9	7840	4731
TX	San Jacinto	1	2	4020	2426
TX	Walker	1	2	4020	2426

VA	Amelia	5	1.9	3750	2638
VA	Brunswick	3	4.3	8520	5993
VA	Halifax	3	0.2	250	161
VA	Lunenburg	2	0.5	950	669
VA	Surry	1	0.1	50	19
TOTALS		808	273.5	435433	309784

Japanese beetle

Popillia japonica

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Cherry and Plum spp., Elm spp., Hawthorn spp.

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Nursery, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected have been made.

Affected Area: Urban trees and ornamental nurseries in northeastern Oklahoma.

Narrative:

Japanese beetles are responsible for highly-visible defoliation of several hardwood species in urban and nursery settings in northeastern Oklahoma during 2010. The beetle has a host range of over 300 plants. The beetles probably occur in other Oklahoma counties as well, but no reports exist.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

OK - Adair County - 40001 (Yes)
OK - Cherokee County - 40021 (Yes)
OK - Craig County - 40035 (Yes)
OK - Delaware County - 40041 (Yes)
OK - Mayes County - 40097 (Yes)
OK - Nowata County - 40105 (Yes)
OK - Ottawa County - 40115 (Yes)
OK - Rogers County - 40131 (Yes)
OK - Tulsa County - 40143 (Yes)
OK - Wagoner County - 40145 (Yes)
OK - Washington County - 40147 (Yes)

Laurel wilt
Raffaelea spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Bay spp., Camphortree, Redbay, Sassafras

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected have been made.

Affected Area: Coastal and adjacent inland counties of South Carolina.

Narrative:

Mortality of redbay and sassafras (Beaufort County only) continues in scattered locations in 12 counties. Dieback and mortality are locally severe and most redbays in an affected stand succumb to the wilt. No new counties were determined infested during 2010.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

SC - Allendale County - 45005 (Yes)
SC - Bamberg County - 45009 (Yes)
SC - Barnwell County - 45011 (Yes)
SC - Beaufort County - 45013 (Yes)
SC - Berkeley County - 45015 (Yes)
SC - Charleston County - 45019 (Yes)
SC - Colleton County - 45029 (Yes)
SC - Dorchester County - 45035 (Yes)
SC - Hampton County - 45049 (Yes)
SC - Horry County - 45051 (Yes)
SC - Jasper County - 45053 (Yes)
SC - Orangeburg County - 45075 (Yes)

Laurel wilt
Raffaelea spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Bay spp., Redbay, Sassafras

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Jackson County, Mississippi. Estimates of trees or acres affected have not been made.

Narrative:

Laurel wilt is still confined to Jackson County. Trapping for the redbay ambrosia beetle continues with follow-up ground survey and sampling of dying/dead redbays and other hosts. A new detection of the disease was made on sassafras in Jackson County in June, 2010. The beetle has also been trapped in neighboring Harrison County, Mississippi and Mobile County, Alabama, but to date, no detections of the laurel wilt fungus have been made.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

MS - Jackson County - 28059 (Yes)

Laurel wilt
Raffaelea spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Avocado, Bay spp., Camphortree, Redbay, Sassafras

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected have been made.

Affected Area: Forest and urban areas with redbay, sassafras and other susceptible species in counties along and inland from the Atlantic coast of Georgia.

Narrative:

Four new counties were determined to be affected by the insect/disease complex in 2010 -- Bacon, Jeff Davis, Lanier, and Lowndes. This brings the number of infested counties in Georgia to 29. The disease is now 95 miles inland from the coast and continues to kill redbay and sassafras trees.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

GA - Appling County - 13001 (Yes)
GA - Bacon County - 13005 (Yes)
GA - Brantley County - 13025 (Yes)
GA - Bryan County - 13029 (Yes)
GA - Bulloch County - 13031 (Yes)
GA - Camden County - 13039 (Yes)
GA - Candler County - 13043 (Yes)
GA - Charlton County - 13049 (Yes)
GA - Chatham County - 13051 (Yes)
GA - Clinch County - 13065 (Yes)
GA - Effingham County - 13103 (Yes)
GA - Emanuel County - 13107 (Yes)
GA - Evans County - 13109 (Yes)
GA - Glynn County - 13127 (Yes)
GA - Jeff Davis County - 13161 (Yes)
GA - Jenkins County - 13165 (Yes)
GA - Lanier County - 13173 (Yes)
GA - Laurens County - 13175 (Yes)
GA - Liberty County - 13179 (Yes)
GA - Long County - 13183 (Yes)
GA - Lowndes County - 13185 (Yes)
GA - McIntosh County - 13191 (Yes)
GA - Pierce County - 13229 (Yes)
GA - Richmond County - 13245 (Yes)
GA - Screven County - 13251 (Yes)
GA - Tattnall County - 13267 (Yes)
GA - Toombs County - 13279 (Yes)
GA - Ware County - 13299 (Yes)
GA - Wayne County - 13305 (Yes)

Laurel wilt

Raffaelea spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Avocado, Bay spp., Camphortree, Redbay, Sassafras

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of the number of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: East coast counties in Florida and other scattered locations to the west.

Narrative:

Six new counties were confirmed to harbor laurel wilt during 2010 -- Bay, Lake, Levy, Orange, Polk, and Seminole -- bringing the total affected county count to 28 after 5 years. Of particular interest is the detection in Bay County (Panama City) over 150 miles west of the nearest known infested area. This major jump in distribution is presumed to be the result of human aided movement, probably via infested wood.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

FL - Alachua County - 12001 (Yes)
FL - Baker County - 12003 (Yes)
FL - Bay County - 12005 (Yes)
FL - Bradford County - 12007 (Yes)
FL - Brevard County - 12009 (Yes)
FL - Citrus County - 12017 (Yes)
FL - Clay County - 12019 (Yes)
FL - Columbia County - 12023 (Yes)
FL - Duval County - 12031 (Yes)
FL - Flagler County - 12035 (Yes)
FL - Highlands County - 12055 (Yes)
FL - Indian River County - 12061 (Yes)
FL - Lake County - 12069 (Yes)
FL - Levy County - 12075 (Yes)
FL - Marion County - 12083 (Yes)
FL - Martin County - 12085 (Yes)
FL - Nassau County - 12089 (Yes)
FL - Okeechobee County - 12093 (Yes)
FL - Orange County - 12095 (Yes)
FL - Osceola County - 12097 (Yes)
FL - Polk County - 12105 (Yes)
FL - Putnam County - 12107 (Yes)
FL - Saint Johns County - 12109 (Yes)
FL - Saint Lucie County - 12111 (Yes)
FL - Seminole County - 12117 (Yes)
FL - Suwannee County - 12121 (Yes)
FL - Union County - 12125 (Yes)
FL - Volusia County - 12127 (Yes)

Linden looper
Erannis tiliaria

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Hardwood species

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 29,000

Affected Area: Hardwood forests of DeKalb County, Alabama.

Narrative:

This is the second consecutive year of linden looper defoliation of several hardwood species in DeKalb County. Defoliation was more extensive and severe this year than in 2009. By early June, most trees were recovering and regenerating new foliage. Early spring defoliation and early summer re-foliation places stress on trees and uses up stored food reserves making trees susceptible to other stresses and can lead to decline.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AL - DeKalb County - 01049 (Yes)

Loblolly pine sawfly

Neodiprion taedae linearis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly pine

Survey Method: Ground survey

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 300

Affected Area: White County, Arkansas.

Narrative:

Loblolly pine sawfly defoliated loblolly pines in White County, Arkansas during 2010.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AR – White County – 05145 (Yes)

Locust leafminer
Odontota dorsalis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Black locust

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 3,400

Affected Area: Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, and other areas.

Narrative:

This defoliating insect rarely causes serious damage or warrants much attention, but during July of 2010 two patches of severe defoliation were readily apparent and mapped during aerial survey activity. Both areas contained heavy concentrations of leaf-mined locust along with an unusual amount of locust mortality. A total of about 3400 acres were involved in Madison, Page, Rappahannock and Warren Counties. Another 600 or more acres were defoliated in Smyth County.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA – Madison County – 51113 (Yes)

VA – Page – 51139 (Yes)

VA – Rappahannock – 51157 (Yes)

VA – Smyth – 51173 (Yes)

VA – Warren – 51187 (Yes)

Mesquite twig girdler
Oncideres rhodosticta

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Western honey mesquite

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Several areas in west Texas.

Narrative:

The mesquite twig girdler, *Oncideres rhodosticta*, damaged large acreages of mesquite in several areas of west Texas. Populations of this insect are known to fluctuate with the last outbreak being reported in 1997. The damage is mostly cosmetic but noticeable, especially on urban trees.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TX - Ector County - 48135 (Yes)

Nantucket pine tip moth
Rhyacionia frustrana

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 30

Affected Area: Young pine plantations in DeKalb County, Alabama.

Narrative:

Nantucket pine tip moth infested young pine plantations in scattered locations. Tip moth infestations result in tip dieback and shoot bunching. Lost growth and reduced vigor result in lost height and volume by harvest age.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AL - DeKalb County - 01049 (Yes)

Nantucket pine tip moth
Rhyacionia frustrana

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly pine

Survey Method: Ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 280

Affected Area: Pine stands in Arkansas

Narrative:

Pine stands in Cleveland, Faulkner, Lincoln, and Van Buren Counties in Arkansas experienced shoot dieback.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AR – Cleveland – 05025 (Yes)

AR – Faulkner – 05045 (Yes)

AR – Lincoln – 05079 (Yes)

AR – Van Buren – 05141 (Yes)

Nantucket pine tip moth
Rhyacionia frustrana

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimate of acres damaged has been made.

Affected Area: Widespread over North Carolina.

Narrative:

Nantucket pine tip moth infested and damaged scattered pine plantations in several North Carolina counties. Growth loss and shoot dieback result from infestation. Incidence and damage decreased from 2009 levels.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Alamance County - 37001 (Yes)

NC - Duplin County - 37061 (Yes)

NC - Edgecombe County - 37065 (Yes)

NC - Franklin County - 37069 (Yes)

Needlecast

Various fungi

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Nursery, Rural Forest, Seed Orchard, Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Scattered statewide in North Carolina.

Narrative:

Needlecast of southern pines caused by several foliar fungi -- *Hypoderma* spp., *Lophodermium* spp., and others--is scattered statewide, but was especially high throughout the Piedmont and Coastal Plain in 2010. The Sandhills region of the state was particularly hard hit. Although often dramatic, chlorosis and browning of needles has little long-term deleterious effects on tree health.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Beaufort County - 37013 (Yes)
NC - Bladen County - 37017 (Yes)
NC - Camden County - 37029 (Yes)
NC - Carteret County - 37031 (Yes)
NC - Craven County - 37049 (Yes)
NC - Currituck County - 37053 (Yes)
NC - Duplin County - 37061 (Yes)
NC - Durham County - 37063 (Yes)
NC - Edgecombe County - 37065 (Yes)
NC - Greene County - 37079 (Yes)
NC - Johnston County - 37101 (Yes)
NC - Jones County - 37103 (Yes)
NC - Lee County - 37105 (Yes)
NC - Moore County - 37125 (Yes)
NC - New Hanover County - 37129 (Yes)
NC - Onslow County - 37133 (Yes)
NC - Pender County - 37141 (Yes)
NC - Richmond County - 37153 (Yes)
NC - Robeson County - 37155 (Yes)
NC - Sampson County - 37163 (Yes)
NC - Scotland County - 37165 (Yes)
NC - Wayne County - 37191 (Yes)

Oak decline

Complex of factors and pests

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Oak--Deciduous Spp

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of acres damaged are available.

Affected Area: Widespread over North Carolina.

Narrative:

The incidence of oak decline remained high in 2010. No portion of the state is free of this disease complex. Oaks in both the red oak and white oak groups were affected. The long-term effects of recent drought and the resulting incidence and severity of oak decline (and its associated stress agents) will continue to be monitored in subsequent years.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Alamance County - 37001 (Yes)
NC - Alexander County - 37003 (Yes)
NC - Alleghany County - 37005 (Yes)
NC - Anson County - 37007 (Yes)
NC - Ashe County - 37009 (Yes)
NC - Avery County - 37011 (Yes)
NC - Beaufort County - 37013 (Yes)
NC - Bertie County - 37015 (Yes)
NC - Bladen County - 37017 (Yes)
NC - Brunswick County - 37019 (Yes)
NC - Buncombe County - 37021 (Yes)
NC - Burke County - 37023 (Yes)
NC - Cabarrus County - 37025 (Yes)
NC - Caldwell County - 37027 (Yes)
NC - Camden County - 37029 (Yes)
NC - Carteret County - 37031 (Yes)
NC - Caswell County - 37033 (Yes)
NC - Catawba County - 37035 (Yes)
NC - Chatham County - 37037 (Yes)
NC - Cherokee County - 37039 (Yes)
NC - Chowan County - 37041 (Yes)
NC - Clay County - 37043 (Yes)
NC - Cleveland County - 37045 (Yes)
NC - Columbus County - 37047 (Yes)
NC - Craven County - 37049 (Yes)
NC - Cumberland County - 37051 (Yes)
NC - Currituck County - 37053 (Yes)
NC - Dare County - 37055 (Yes)
NC - Davidson County - 37057 (Yes)
NC - Davie County - 37059 (Yes)
NC - Duplin County - 37061 (Yes)
NC - Durham County - 37063 (Yes)
NC - Edgecombe County - 37065 (Yes)
NC - Forsyth County - 37067 (Yes)
NC - Franklin County - 37069 (Yes)

NC - Gaston County - 37071 (Yes)
NC - Gates County - 37073 (Yes)
NC - Graham County - 37075 (Yes)
NC - Granville County - 37077 (Yes)
NC - Greene County - 37079 (Yes)
NC - Guilford County - 37081 (Yes)
NC - Halifax County - 37083 (Yes)
NC - Harnett County - 37085 (Yes)
NC - Haywood County - 37087 (Yes)
NC - Henderson County - 37089 (Yes)
NC - Hertford County - 37091 (Yes)
NC - Hoke County - 37093 (Yes)
NC - Hyde County - 37095 (Yes)
NC - Iredell County - 37097 (Yes)
NC - Jackson County - 37099 (Yes)
NC - Johnston County - 37101 (Yes)
NC - Jones County - 37103 (Yes)
NC - Lee County - 37105 (Yes)
NC - Lenoir County - 37107 (Yes)
NC - Lincoln County - 37109 (Yes)
NC - Macon County - 37113 (Yes)
NC - Madison County - 37115 (Yes)
NC - Martin County - 37117 (Yes)
NC - McDowell County - 37111 (Yes)
NC - Mecklenburg County - 37119 (Yes)
NC - Mitchell County - 37121 (Yes)
NC - Montgomery County - 37123 (Yes)
NC - Moore County - 37125 (Yes)
NC - Nash County - 37127 (Yes)
NC - New Hanover County - 37129 (Yes)
NC - Northampton County - 37131 (Yes)
NC - Onslow County - 37133 (Yes)
NC - Orange County - 37135 (Yes)
NC - Pamlico County - 37137 (Yes)
NC - Pasquotank County - 37139 (Yes)
NC - Pender County - 37141 (Yes)
NC - Perquimans County - 37143 (Yes)
NC - Person County - 37145 (Yes)
NC - Pitt County - 37147 (Yes)
NC - Polk County - 37149 (Yes)
NC - Randolph County - 37151 (Yes)
NC - Richmond County - 37153 (Yes)
NC - Robeson County - 37155 (Yes)
NC - Rockingham County - 37157 (Yes)
NC - Rowan County - 37159 (Yes)
NC - Rutherford County - 37161 (Yes)
NC - Sampson County - 37163 (Yes)
NC - Scotland County - 37165 (Yes)
NC - Stanly County - 37167 (Yes)
NC - Stokes County - 37169 (Yes)
NC - Surry County - 37171 (Yes)
NC - Swain County - 37173 (Yes)
NC - Transylvania County - 37175 (Yes)
NC - Tyrrell County - 37177 (Yes)
NC - Union County - 37179 (Yes)
NC - Vance County - 37181 (Yes)
NC - Wake County - 37183 (Yes)
NC - Warren County - 37185 (Yes)
NC - Washington County - 37187 (Yes)
NC - Watauga County - 37189 (Yes)
NC - Wayne County - 37191 (Yes)
NC - Wilkes County - 37193 (Yes)

NC - Wilson County - 37195 (Yes)
NC - Yadkin County - 37197 (Yes)
NC - Yancey County - 37199 (Yes)

Oak decline

Complex of factors and pests

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Oak-Deciduous spp.

Survey Method: Aerial

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 25,000

Affected Area: Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mountain areas of Virginia.

Narrative:

Oak decline continues to be widespread throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia due to past drought, storm events, and gypsy moth defoliation during 2005-2009. *Armillaria* root rot, *Hypoxylon* canker, two-lined chestnut borer and other insects contribute to the ultimate mortality of oaks. Over 25,000 acres of area with mortality were mapped in 2 locations.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

VA – Montgomery County – 51121 (Yes)

VA – Page County – 51139 (Yes)

VA – Rappahannock County – 51157 (Yes)

VA – Roanoke County – 51161 (Yes)

VA – Warren County – 51187 (Yes)

Oak wilt

Ceratocystis fagacearum

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Black Oak, Northern Red Oak, Scarlet Oak, Southern Red Oak

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Undetermined/unknown

Acres Affected: No estimate of trees killed or acres affected has been made.

Affected Area: Scattered areas of North Carolina.

Narrative:

Oak wilt infection centers continue to remain active in widely scattered locations at very low incidence in affected counties. Two counties -- Burke and Lenoir had oak wilt detected long ago and infected trees removed; no subsequent detections have been made. However, they remain on the map since there is no approved formal protocol for declaring them free from oak wilt.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Buncombe County - 37021 (Yes)

NC - Burke County - 37023 (No)

NC - Haywood County - 37087 (Yes)

NC - Jackson County - 37099 (Yes)

NC - Lenoir County - 37107 (No)

NC - Madison County - 37115 (Yes)

NC - Swain County - 37173 (Yes)

Oak wilt

Ceratocystis fagacearum

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Live Oak, Turkey Oak, Water Oak

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Undetermined/unknown

Acres Affected: No estimate of trees or acres affected has been made.

Affected Area: Central South Carolina.

Narrative:

Oak wilt kills scattered red and live oaks in a band of 9 counties stretching across central South Carolina.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

SC - Aiken County - 45003 (Yes)

SC - Barnwell County - 45011 (Yes)

SC - Chesterfield County - 45025 (Yes)

SC - Darlington County - 45031 (Yes)

SC - Kershaw County - 45055 (Yes)

SC - Lancaster County - 45057 (Yes)

SC - Lee County - 45061 (Yes)

SC - Lexington County - 45063 (Yes)

SC - Richland County - 45079 (Yes)

Oak wilt

Ceratocystis fagacearum

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Live Oak, Texas Red Oak

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Undetermined/unknown

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Much of Central Texas.

Narrative:

Oak wilt continues to be epidemic in 73 Central Texas counties affecting live oak and Texas red oak. No new counties with the disease were added in 2010. Live oak, the premier tree species in the region and the most impacted by oak wilt, is highly valued for beauty, shade, and wildlife benefits. A state cooperative suppression program with the US Forest Service is in its 23rd year.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TX - Atascosa County - 48013 (Yes)
TX - Austin County - 48015 (Yes)
TX - Bandera County - 48019 (Yes)
TX - Bastrop County - 48021 (Yes)
TX - Bell County - 48027 (Yes)
TX - Bexar County - 48029 (Yes)
TX - Blanco County - 48031 (Yes)
TX - Bosque County - 48035 (Yes)
TX - Brazos County - 48041 (Yes)
TX - Brown County - 48049 (Yes)
TX - Burnet County - 48053 (Yes)
TX - Caldwell County - 48055 (Yes)
TX - Callahan County - 48059 (Yes)
TX - Coleman County - 48083 (Yes)
TX - Collin County - 48085 (Yes)
TX - Colorado County - 48089 (Yes)
TX - Comal County - 48091 (Yes)
TX - Comanche County - 48093 (Yes)
TX - Coryell County - 48099 (Yes)
TX - Dallas County - 48113 (Yes)
TX - Denton County - 48121 (Yes)
TX - DeWitt County - 48123 (Yes)
TX - Erath County - 48143 (Yes)
TX - Falls County - 48145 (Yes)
TX - Fayette County - 48149 (Yes)
TX - Gillespie County - 48171 (Yes)
TX - Goliad County - 48175 (Yes)
TX - Gonzales County - 48177 (Yes)
TX - Guadalupe County - 48187 (Yes)
TX - Hale County - 48189 (Yes)
TX - Hamilton County - 48193 (Yes)
TX - Harris County - 48201 (Yes)
TX - Hays County - 48209 (Yes)
TX - Hill County - 48217 (Yes)
TX - Hockley County - 48219 (Yes)

TX - Hood County - 48221 (Yes)
TX - Howard County - 48227 (Yes)
TX - Jackson County - 48239 (Yes)
TX - Johnson County - 48251 (Yes)
TX - Karnes County - 48255 (Yes)
TX - Kendall County - 48259 (Yes)
TX - Kerr County - 48265 (Yes)
TX - Kimble County - 48267 (Yes)
TX - Lampasas County - 48281 (Yes)
TX - Lavaca County - 48285 (Yes)
TX - Lee County - 48287 (Yes)
TX - Limestone County - 48293 (Yes)
TX - Llano County - 48299 (Yes)
TX - Lubbock County - 48303 (Yes)
TX - Mason County - 48319 (Yes)
TX - McCulloch County - 48307 (Yes)
TX - McLennan County - 48309 (Yes)
TX - Medina County - 48325 (Yes)
TX - Menard County - 48327 (Yes)
TX - Midland County - 48329 (Yes)
TX - Mills County - 48333 (Yes)
TX - Palo Pinto County - 48363 (Yes)
TX - Parker County - 48367 (Yes)
TX - Potter County - 48375 (Yes)
TX - San Saba County - 48411 (Yes)
TX - Somervell County - 48425 (Yes)
TX - Tarrant County - 48439 (Yes)
TX - Taylor County - 48441 (Yes)
TX - Terry County - 48445 (Yes)
TX - Travis County - 48453 (Yes)
TX - Uvalde County - 48463 (Yes)
TX - Washington County - 48477 (Yes)
TX - Wharton County - 48481 (Yes)
TX - Wichita County - 48485 (Yes)
TX - Wilbarger County - 48487 (Yes)
TX - Williamson County - 48491 (Yes)
TX - Wilson County - 48493 (Yes)
TX - Wise County - 48497 (Yes)

Orange-striped oakworm

Anisota senatoria

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): White oak

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 100

Affected Area: Monroe County in southeastern Tennessee.

Narrative:

Heavy defoliation of up to 80% on white oak occurred in May due to feeding of this insect.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN - Monroe County - 47123 (Yes)

Pine leaf aphid

Cinara cronarti

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: Call In Verified

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 10

Affected Area: Loblolly pine plantation.

Narrative:

Pine leaf aphid (*Cinara cronarti*) caused damage resulting in a loss of vigor on a 15-year-old loblolly pine plantation in Morgan County, Alabama.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AL - Morgan County - 01103 (Yes)

Pine needle rust
Coleosporium spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly pine

Survey Method: Ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 30

Affected Area: Saline County, Arkansas

Narrative:

Pine needle rust affected young loblolly pines causing needle yellowing and browning. Little serious damage to tree health occurs.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AR – Saline County – 05125 (Yes)

Pine needle rust
Coleosporium spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: Call In Verified

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 10

Affected Area: Pine plantation in Coffee County, Alabama.

Narrative:

Scattered severely infected pine were highly noticeable but long-term injury is probably minimal.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AL - Coffee County - 01031 (Yes)

Pine needle rust
Coleosporium spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 100

Affected Area: Western highland rim area of Tennessee.

Narrative:

Heavy pine needle rust infection on young loblolly pine caused defoliation and branch flagging on affected sites.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN – Hickman County – 47081 (Yes)

TN – Lewis County – 47101 (Yes)

TN – Perry County – 47135 (Yes)

Pinewood (pine wilt) nematode
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimate of trees or acres affected has been made.

Affected Area: Urban areas of Oklahoma.

Narrative:

Pinewood nematode appears responsible for increasing mortality in Austrian, Japanese black, and Scotch pine planted for ornamental, street tree, and windbreak applications, primarily in urban areas of Oklahoma. Trees wilt and die rather suddenly. Pine sawyer beetles transmit this nematode from infected to uninfected trees. Tree removal and sanitation is being tried in some communities to reduce populations of pine sawyers and limit further spread and mortality.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

OK - Canadian County - 40017 (Yes)
OK - Cleveland County - 40027 (Yes)
OK - Creek County - 40037 (Yes)
OK - McClain County - 40087 (Yes)
OK - Oklahoma County - 40109 (Yes)
OK - Rogers County - 40131 (Yes)
OK - Tulsa County - 40143 (Yes)

Pine sawfly

Species undetermined

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly pine

Survey Method: Ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 1200

Affected Area: Livingston Parish, Louisiana.

Narrative:

Pine sawflies defoliated about 1200 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood and sawtimber-sized trees in Livingston Parish, Louisiana in 2010. The exact species of pine sawfly was not determined.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

LA - Livingston Parish – 22063 (Yes)

Pitch canker of pines

Fusarium circinatum

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of affected acres are available.

Affected Area: Eastern North Carolina.

Narrative:

Scattered occurrences of pitch canker occur annually, mostly in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Damage is variable, but generally moderate.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Bladen County - 37017 (Yes)

NC - Iredell County - 37097 (Yes)

NC - Jones County - 37103 (Yes)

NC - Randolph County - 37151 (Yes)

NC - Richmond County - 37153 (Yes)

NC - Sampson County - 37163 (Yes)

Procera root disease of conifers

Leptographium procerum

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Eastern White Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Seed Orchard, Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimate of trees or acres affected is available.

Affected Area: Western North Carolina

Narrative:

This disease continues to cause branch dieback, stem bleeding and mortality in white pines throughout the foothills and mountains of North Carolina. Incidence is scattered and moderate.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Ashe County - 37009 (Yes)

NC - Burke County - 37023 (Yes)

NC - Davidson County - 37057 (Yes)

Redheaded pine sawfly

Neodiprion lecontei

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine, Virginia Pine

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: No estimates of acres affected have been made.

Affected Area: Scattered areas of North Carolina. No estimates of acres affected have been made.

Narrative:

Scattered defoliation of several pine species in a few counties occurred during 2010. Generally low populations prevailed statewide.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

NC - Burke County - 37023 (Yes)

NC - Franklin County - 37069 (Yes)

NC - Lee County - 37105 (Yes)

NC - Rutherford County - 37161 (Yes)

Redheaded pine sawfly

Neodiprion lecontei

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly pine

Survey Method: Ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 170

Affected Area: Pine stands in Arkansas

Narrative:

Defoliation from redheaded pine sawfly occurred on pines in Faulkner and Van Buren Counties in Arkansas.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

AR – Faulkner – 05045 (Yes)

AR – Van Buren – 05141 (Yes)

Rhizoctonia needle blight

Rhizoctonia spp.

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Longleaf Pine

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 85

Affected Area: Longleaf pine plantings in Georgia

Narrative:

Rhizoctonia blight is causing wilting, dieback, and mortality to young (~3-yr. old) longleaf pine plantings in several Georgia counties. Coincident partridge pea infestations competing with and overtopping seedlings have probably provided a suitable microclimate for *Rhizoctonia* development.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

GA - Bulloch County - 13031 (Yes)

GA - Coffee County - 13069 (Yes)

GA - Jones County - 13169 (Yes)

GA - Telfair County - 13271 (Yes)

GA - Wheeler County - 13309 (Yes)

Soapberry borer

Agrilus prionurus

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Western Soapberry

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: No estimates of trees or acres affected are available.

Affected Area: Scattered across much of Texas.

Narrative:

The soapberry borer, *Agrilus prionurus*, has been attacking and killing western soapberry for a number of years in Texas. It is believed to be a Mexican species that has extended its range into Texas over the past seven years. No infestations have been reported from other states where western soapberry is native (AR, AZ, LA, OK, MS, and NM). It appears from rearing efforts that this insect has only one generation per year with adult emergence occurring during June to August.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TX - Archer County - 48009 (Yes)
TX - Bandera County - 48019 (Yes)
TX - Bastrop County - 48021 (Yes)
TX - Bell County - 48027 (Yes)
TX - Bexar County - 48029 (Yes)
TX - Brazoria County - 48039 (Yes)
TX - Brazos County - 48041 (Yes)
TX - Burleson County - 48051 (Yes)
TX - Burnet County - 48053 (Yes)
TX - Collin County - 48085 (Yes)
TX - Cottle County - 48101 (Yes)
TX - Dallas County - 48113 (Yes)
TX - Denton County - 48121 (Yes)
TX - Ellis County - 48139 (Yes)
TX - Fort Bend County - 48157 (Yes)
TX - Galveston County - 48167 (Yes)
TX - Grimes County - 48185 (Yes)
TX - Harris County - 48201 (Yes)
TX - Hays County - 48209 (Yes)
TX - Hill County - 48217 (Yes)
TX - Kaufman County - 48257 (Yes)
TX - King County - 48269 (Yes)
TX - Lavaca County - 48285 (Yes)
TX - Limestone County - 48293 (Yes)
TX - Live Oak County - 48297 (Yes)
TX - Mason County - 48319 (Yes)
TX - Matagorda County - 48321 (Yes)
TX - McLennan County - 48309 (Yes)
TX - Parker County - 48367 (Yes)
TX - Roberts County - 48393 (Yes)
TX - Robertson County - 48395 (Yes)
TX - Rockwall County - 48397 (Yes)
TX - San Jacinto County - 48407 (Yes)
TX - San Patricio County - 48409 (Yes)

TX - Tarrant County - 48439 (Yes)
TX - Travis County - 48453 (Yes)
TX - Victoria County - 48469 (Yes)
TX - Waller County - 48473 (Yes)
TX - Washington County - 48477 (Yes)
TX - Webb County - 48479 (Yes)
TX - Wharton County - 48481 (Yes)
TX - Wichita County - 48485 (Yes)

Southern pine beetle
Dendroctonus frontalis

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Loblolly, slash, shortleaf, pitch, Virginia, and other southern pines

Survey Method: Aerial and ground

Setting(s): Rural forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 105

Affected Area: Pine forest regions of the Southern States.

Narrative:

A total of 205 southern pine beetle (SPB) spots were detected and mapped during 2010 in 6 southern states and 37 counties. A total of over 105 acres were infested. Estimated volume loss was 210 MCF with an estimated value of \$168,000.

Data reported here may vary some from that reported in other places since the database for bark beetle damage is constantly being updated by users. Data presented here represent spots detected during 2010 and summarized on July 22, 2011. In addition, spots detected in some states were only tallied by county without location data necessary for inclusion in national databases.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes):

STATE	COUNTY	NUMBER of SPOTS	ACRES	ESTIMATED VOLUME LOST (cubic feet)	ESTIMATED VALUE LOST (dollars)
AL	Autauga	2	0.1	100	44
AL	Bullock	1	0.1	250	121
AL	Chilton	5	0.2	160	72
AL	Choctaw	1	0.1	50	24
AL	Clarke	6	0.4	420	202
AL	Coosa	4	0.3	260	116
AL	Dallas	22	1.2	1240	554
AL	Escambia	9	0.7	670	325
AL	Lee	4	0.1	110	54
AL	Lowndes	4	0.1	80	40
AL	Marengo	4	0.3	330	159
AL	Monroe	41	4.5	4480	2172
AL	Perry	1	0.1	200	128
AL	Tallapoosa	1	0	20	9
AL	Walker	3	0.6	630	281
AL	Wilcox	52	5.8	5780	2798
FL	St. Johns	1	4	3200	3173
GA	Haralson	1	0.5	2125	3500
GA	McDuffie	1	1	4000	4563
GA	Paulding	2	1.4	5120	5900

MS	Grenada	4	0.8	1126	2100
MS	Lowndes	2	1.1	534	1433
MS	Madison	3	1.4	3310	2181
MS	Wilkinson	1	1	1800	2172
NC	Alamance	2	0.1	200	167
NC	Richmond	3	0.2	380	316
VA	Accomack	5	40.6	96149	81456
VA	Amelia	6	3	5900	4149
VA	Brunswick	2	0.6	1200	844
VA	Caroline	2	15.1	30200	21242
VA	Charles City	1	0.1	200	141
VA	Gloucester	1	1	2000	1407
VA	Halifax	2	3.5	7000	4923
VA	Hanover	1	4	8000	5627
VA	Lunenburg	2	0.2	400	282
VA	Nottoway	1	2	4000	2813
VA	Prince Edward	2	9	18000	12661
TOTALS		205	105.2	209624	168149

Thousand cankers disease (of black walnut)

Geosmithia morbida

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Black Walnut

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: The actual number of trees or acres affected has not been determined.

Affected Area: Knox and Blount Counties in Tennessee.

Narrative:

Thousand cankers disease was found for the first time within the native range of eastern black walnut in Knox County, Tennessee in 2010. This disease is actually a complex caused by the canker fungus, *Geosmithia morbida*, and carried by a twig beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*. Both organisms are apparently native to North America and perhaps Mexico, but were previously restricted to the southwest where they are thought to have been resident on scattered populations of Arizona walnut, *Juglans major*. The duo have been responsible for mortality of thousands of planted eastern black walnut in western states such as California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and others. Subsequent survey work in Tennessee found the disease also occurring in Anderson, Blount, and Union Counties. These four counties have been quarantined within Tennessee and an additional 10 counties as a buffer regulated area.

Counties or Equivalent - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN - Anderson County - 47001 (Yes)

TN - Blount County - 47009 (Yes)

TN - Knox County - 47093 (Yes)

TN - Union County - 7172 (Yes)

Variable oakleaf caterpillar
Lochmaeus manteo

Survey Year: 2010

FS Region: Region 8

Host(s): Northern red oak, white oak

Survey Method: General Observation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Pest Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 100

Affected Area: Blount and Union Counties in eastern Tennessee.

Narrative:

Variable oakleaf caterpillar defoliated oaks up to 75% during April.

Counties or Equivalents - Causing Damage (Yes/No):

TN - Blount County - 47009 (Yes)

TN - Union County - 7172 (Yes)