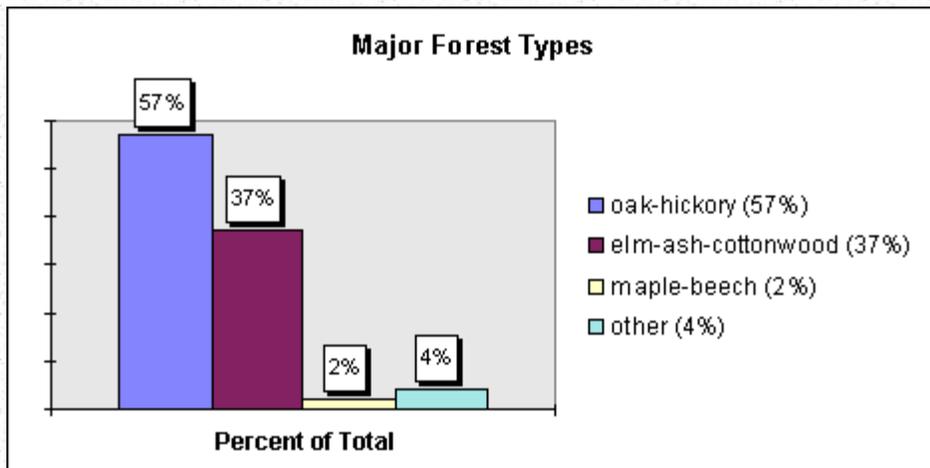


1995 Forest Health Highlights

Illinois

The Resource

Illinois forests have many recreation and wildlife benefits. In addition, over 37,000 people are employed in primary and secondary wood processing and manufacturing. The net volume of growing stock has increased by 40 percent since 1962, a reversal of the trend from 1948 to 1962. The volume of elms has continued to decrease due to Dutch elm disease, but red and white oaks, along with black walnut, have increased by 38 to 54 percent since 1962.



Special Issues

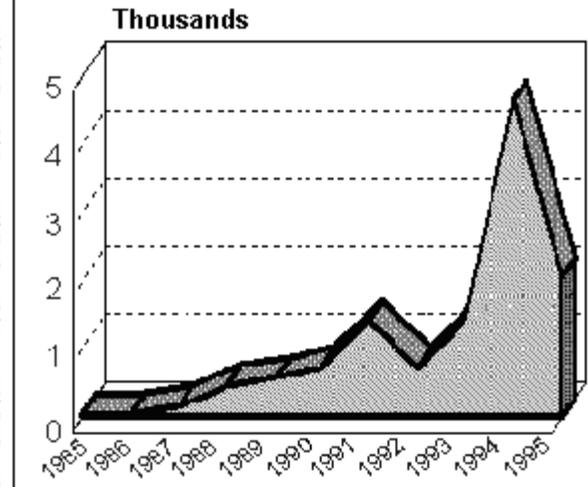
The number of **gypsy moths** caught in traps in 1995 are lower than in 1994. The State uses pheromone baited traps to detect introductions of the gypsy moth and to delimit small populations. In 1994, a total of 4,672 moths were captured. In 1995, a total of 2,068 moths were trapped. Trapping and the use of biological insecticides has been very effective in preventing damage by the gypsy moth in Illinois.

To date there are no known areas in the State where gypsy moth is established.

Dogwood anthracnose was found in Illinois in 1995. This disease, which has destroyed many dogwoods along the east coast from New England to Georgia, was discovered in a DNR forest in Fayette County. Most of the dogwood trees less than 10' tall were dead. Taller trees were still alive. The very cool wet spring of 1995 probably contributed to the severity of the infestation. The loss of dogwoods will have a major affect on the wildlife species that depend on the fruits, and those businesses that depend on tourists viewing the spring dogwood flowers.

The severity of this infestation and the presence of the

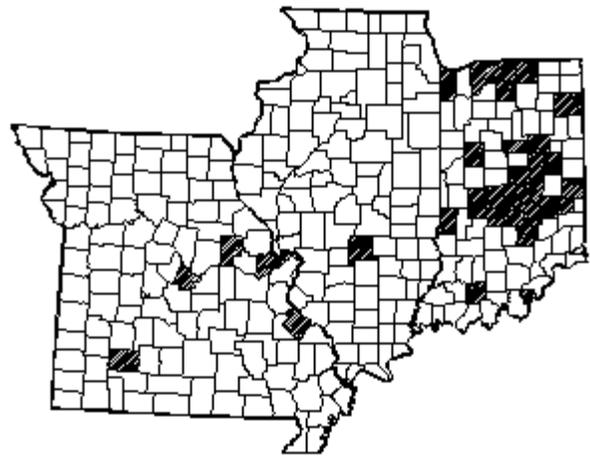
Male gypsy moth trap catches



disease in adjacent states, suggests that this dogwood anthracnose probably is present elsewhere in Illinois. Future surveys for this disease are being planned.

For information on how to identify this disease and how to grow and maintain healthy dogwoods, contact the DNR, USDA Forest Service or the University of Illinois, Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences.

Dogwood anthracnose in the central states



An **oak wilt video** is available through the University of Illinois. Through grants from the USDA Forest Service, Minnesota Department of Minnesota, Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources, and the Joyce Foundation, a video on oak wilt disease has been released in 1995. The color video presents detailed information about the disease, its distribution, hosts, how it's spread, and prevention and control methods. This video is a useful tool for homeowners, arborists, foresters, and other interested people.

This 20 minute video can be purchased by sending a \$25 check payable to the University of Illinois to: Agricultural Publications, 67 Mumford Hall, 1301 W.Gregory, Urbana, IL 61801, and request oak wilt OACE #015, or phone Cyndi Moore at 217-333-2007, or FAX 217-344-7503. A 6 page leaflet summarizing information in the video is included.

Japanese beetle populations are increasing in Illinois. Populations have been at low levels for many years, however, for the past 2 years there has been a dramatic increase. Homeowners are reporting foliar damage to trees and shrubs. Damage is most common on apple, crabapple, basswood, swamp white oak, bald cypress, willow, cottonwood, sassafras, grape and roses.

Other Issues

The **pine shoot beetle** continues to extend its range in the State. Even so,

populations remain low, mainly due to management practices such as removing all pine slash, dead pines, and treating pine stumps with insecticide.

For more information contact

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