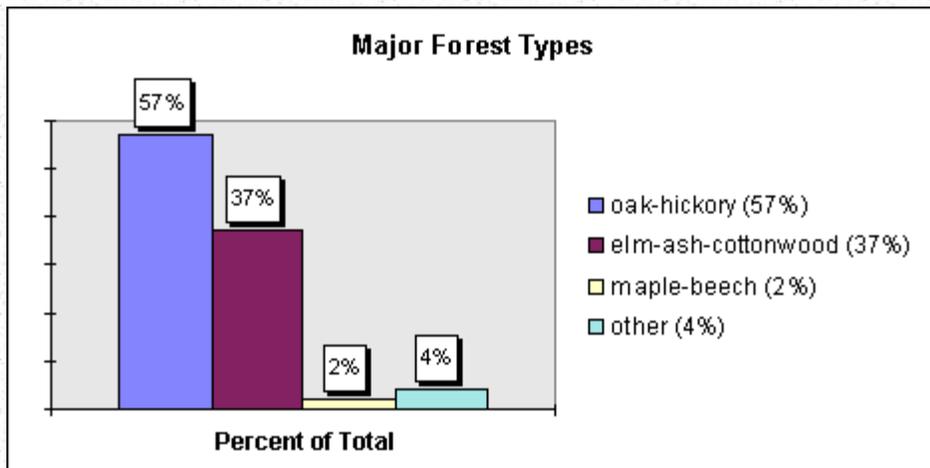


1996 Forest Health Highlights

Illinois

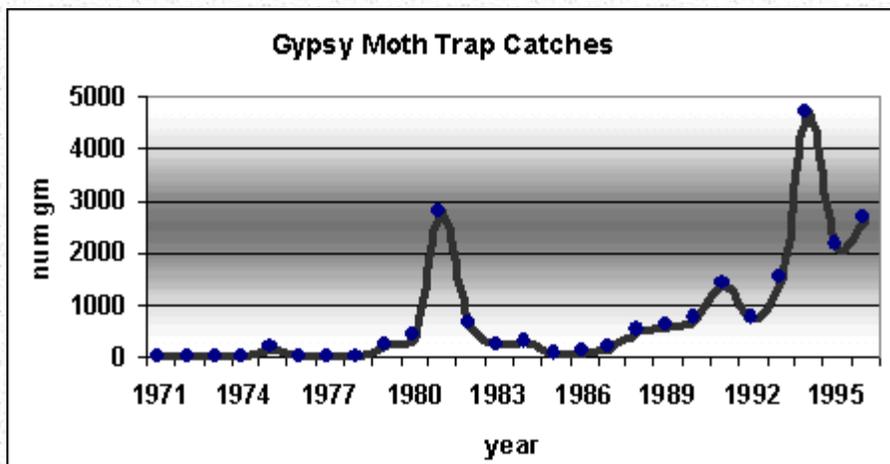
The Resource

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

Gypsy Moth continues to be trapped in the northeast corner of the State, but no populations are considered established. The total catch of 2,649 moths during 1996 was a small increase from the 2,138 moths caught in 1995, but still less than the 4,672 moth caught in 1994. All the moths caught were in the northeast corner of the State (most in Lake, Cook, McHenry, DuPage, & Kane Counties). Moths have been trapped in Illinois since 1973, but an aggressive detection and eradication program has not allowed these introductions to develop.

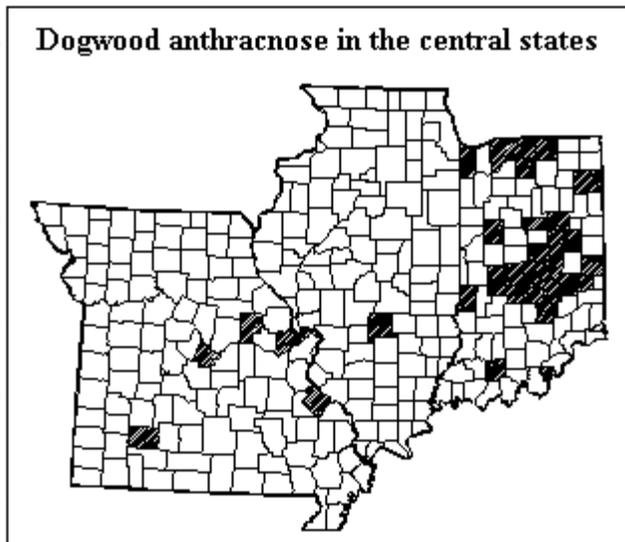


Bagworm infestations were detected during the annual insect and disease survey. Population were especially high throughout southern Illinois. Complete defoliation of white pine and other susceptible conifers was common. Mortality is likely with one complete defoliation of a conifer.

Herbicide Damage and [Ash Yellows](#) are the subjects for two videos that are in production. Filming for

both videos has been completed. The herbicide video will show the typical herbicide symptoms on tree seedlings for a variety of commonly used herbicides. The ash yellows video will show the typical symptoms of ash yellows, how to take a sample to confirm the disease, and general care of ash trees. Both videos should be released during the summer of 1997.

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

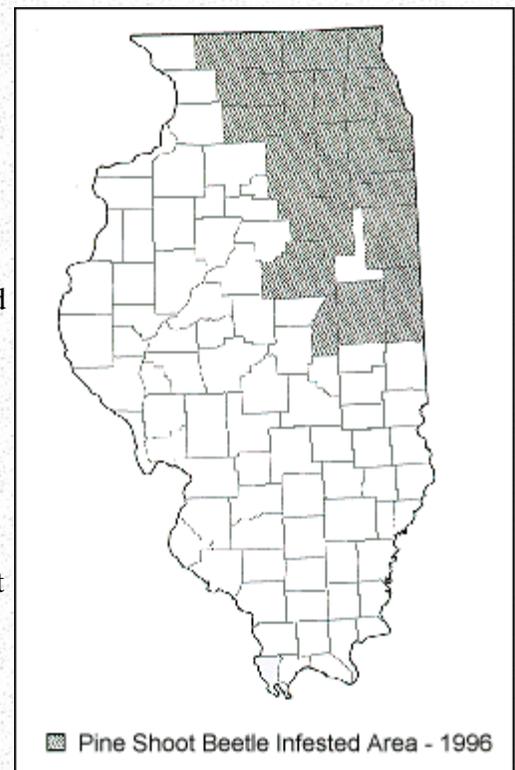
For information on how to identify this disease and how to grow and maintain healthy dogwoods, contact the DNR, USDA Forest Service or the University of Illinois, Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences.

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.

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 in early spring.

For more information contact

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February 1997