S D-6
Insect Controls

SS
District
Insect information.

Memorandum of General Extent of Insect Infested Areas on the Various Forest of District 6. [1]

OREGON.

Cascade National Forest.

Insect infestation in red fir, about 45 M feet involved. About 3 acres in Sec. 36, T 18 S, R 5 ½ E., French Pete Creek, near McKenzie Bridge, nature of work not known.

Crater National Forest

Area 1. About 200 or 300 M ft. of yellow pine infested over an approximate area of 4000 acres. Only scattered infested trees, mostly on areas cut over, in Odessa watershed, mostly in Sec. 21 to 27, and 35, T 36 S, R 6 E.

Area 2. About 500 M ft. of yellow pine involved, over an area of about 20,000 acres. In T 34-35 S, R 6 E. Near Crystal in Rock Creek and Cherry Creek watersheds. Groups of trees scattered throughout area are killed

Area 3. Fort Klamath, Anna Creek and Seven Mile Creek. Approximately 800 M ft. or 900 M ft. of yellow pine, dead and dying. About one township involved, mostly in T 32, S, R 6 E, and T 33 S, R 6 E. Depredations just beginning.

J.F. P.

Jan. 1913

For the information of the Forester

[1] This document was transcribed from a photocopy of the original, which is located in the Supervisor's Office Silviculture Library Archives. To the greatest extent possible, this version is an exact duplicate of the original text.

Area 4. Several hundred trees of western white pine dead and dying were noted. Possible area of 20,000 acres near Dead Indian, mostly in T 38 S, R 4 & 5 E, and T 37 S, R 4 & 5 E. Has been a slow, gradual infestation.

Deschutes National Forest.

No Marked infestation on the Forest reported.

Fremont National Forest.

Scattered insect-infested yellow pine and lodgepole pine throughout the Forest. Roughly estimated at about one tree to every forty.

Malheur National Forest.

Report of 1910 shows that much lodgepole and considerable yellow pine over of the Forest has been and is being killed by barkbeetles. Conditions in 1912 reported to be much the same as in 1910.

Minam National Forest.

(See Wallowa National Forest).

Ochoco National Forest.

First infestation noted in Badger Creek watershed in 1909, and about 100 trees cut and treated in spring of 1910. In the spring of 1912, 1502 infested yellow pines and 1960 lodgepole pines were treated in the Badger Creek watershed. This has been a decided check to the infestation in this particular region. Average cost per tree, $ .778. Cost per M. ft. B.M., $ 3.91. Total cost of project, $ 2,846, including $178. for camps and control equipment.

Oregon National Forest.

No infestation is known to occur on this Forest.

Paulina National Forest.

There are only scattered yellow pine trees over the entire Forest that are killed. No marked infestation known.

Santiam National Forest.

On an area in Sec. 28, T 10 S, R 7 E, the white pine in a mixed stand has nearly all been killed by barkbeetles. Active infestation is not known at the present time.

Siskiyou National Forest.

Occasional dead trees of yellow pine throughout the Forest, probably killed by insects. On one small area outside the Forest, in T 38 S, R 5 W, the yellow pine was injured by insects several years ago.

Siuslaw National Forest.

Reported to be no insect infestation in or near the Forest.

Umatilla National Forest.

Heaviest attacks in lodgepole pine in T 3 S, R 33 E, and T 5 S, R 33 E. Severe in Sec. 31, 32, 33, T 4 S, R 29 E, and Sec. 4, 5, and 6, T 5 S, R 29 E. Infested belt of lodgepole and yellow pine, beginning at the SE corner of Sec. 1, T 6 S, R 29 E, and extending west to Sec. 5, T 6 S, R 27 E.

Marked infestation in yellow pine in Sec. 19-20, T 7 S, R 25 E, and Sec. 19 to 29, T 7 S, R 24 E. All of the infested areas are quite inaccessible. No estimate of areas or amount of timber involved is given.

Umpqua National Forest.

On two small areas, approximately in Sec. 24, T 26 S, R 3 E, and Sec. 7, T 27 S, R 2 W, Douglas fir seedlings are being killed by insect larvae. It will probably require only the attention of local Forest officers.

(See Annual silvical Report by Kerr, for 1911)

Wallowa National Forest.

Supervisor Harris reports that very little insect work has been done during 1912, and that it appears that the beetles have ceased working, both on the Wallowa and the Minam.

Edmonston reports that the conditions of the infestation on the Big Creek burned area near Medical Springs, is about the same as in 1910 and 1911. Also that there is still a severe infestation in lodgepole, and particularly in white-bark pine at the higher elevations around Wallowa Lake.

Whitman National Forest.

Attacks of any importance were first noted in 1906, when about 500 acres of lodgepole pine were infested in Sec. 24-25, T 4 S, R 37 E. Practically all large lodgepole pine on the tract was killed by 1908, and between 30 and 40 sections to the southwest were newly infested. By 1912, the attack was almost general in the lodgepole and yellow pine through the northern end of the Forest; involving between 300,000 and 400,000 acres. In this region, control operations were commenced in the fall of 1910, when 1056 lodgepole and 61 yellow pine were treated, at a total cost of $781.00. In the spring of 1911, control operations were resumed, covering an area of about 80,000 acres. At this time 8015 yellow pine, 15170 lodgepole pine, and 3388 standing yellow pine were treated at a net cost per tree of $.8447. The total amount expended was $23,582., including $1406. for camp and control equipment.

Smith reports (1912) that the area is almost as badly infested as at the beginning of operations, but that the spread of beetles towards the southwest has been checked and that the infestation is beginning to decline.

Edminston reports (1912) that infestation is still heavy in lodgepole pine stands.

WASHINGTON

Chelan National Forest.

No insect infestation other than scattered groups and individuals (species?), killed apparently by barkbeetles, are known to exist.

Columbia National Forest.

Forest reported to be free from insect infestation. Undoubtedly is barkbeetle work in white pine at the higher elevations.

Colville National Forest.

An attack of barkbeetles in Douglas fir reported in the summer of 1912, involving about 200 M ft. of timber just outside of the National Forest, near Republic P. O. Mostly in Sec. 25-26, T 37 N, R 31 E.

Okanogan National Forest.

1. On an area of 400 or 500 acres, approximately in Sec. 27, T 33 N, R 24 E, there is estimated to be 2000 dead trees and 500 dying yellow pines. Evidently is the work of the barkbeetles, though no active work was noted during 1912. Nearest P.O., Olema, Wash.
2. In unsurveyed Sec. 32, T 37 N, R 24 E, near Conconnully, Wash. Small groups of lodgepole pine have been killed during the last few years over an area of about 500 acres. Estimated numbers of 1000 trees have been killed. Has made little progress in the last two years and it is thought that it will not spread.

Olympic National Forest.

On an area of about 30 acres between the forks of the Hoh River, in un-surveyed territory, the Sitka spruce has been dying for severl years. The cause of the injury is not known but it is supposed to be insects. The damage does not appear to be spreading to any extent.

Rainier National Forest.

About ten miles south of Tacoma, young Douglas fir scattered over the flats is being injured either by insects working on the needles, or the attacks of barkbeetles. Evidently not serious. Specimens of branches sent to Bureau of Entomology.

Snoqualmie National Forest.

Only area known is about 20 acres in Sec. 28, T 26 N, R 13 E, near Scenic. Stand of second growth white pine in all stages, of barkbeetles infestation. Apparently began about three years ago. Hanzlik reports recent attack in associated Douglas fir, 1912.

Washington National Forest.

1. Infestation of barkbeetles reported in western white pine and lodgepole pine, along Little Beaver Creek, about 47 miles distant from Marblemount, Wash. It is approximately in the following unsurveyed territory: Sec. 27 to 34, T 40 N, R 13 E, Sec. 25, 26, 27, 32 to 36, T 40 N, R 12 E, and Sec. 4, 5, and 6, T 39 N, R 12 E. An approximate area of 18 square miles is involved.

   White pine about 1% and lodgepole pine about 15% of total stand. Infestation first noted in 1909; at that time lodgepole pine both dead and dying. Has been increasing especially in western white pine during the last three years.

2. Small amount of second growth Douglas fir about 3 miles from Bacon Creek Ranger Station, reported by Hanzlik to be dying in 1911. Approximately in T 36 N, R 11 E. Only several acres involved.

Wenaha National Forest.

Occasional yellow pine and lodgepole pines scattered throughout the Forest are killed. No infested areas of any importance.

Wenatchee National Forest.

1. Small area in Sec. 12, T 21 N, R 19 E, near Beehive Ranger Station, on which a few yellow pine trees were killed by barkbeetles in 1910. Trees cut and used as fuel. No further trouble anticipated.

2. Easton, Washington, in NW ¼ Sec. 26, T 21 N, R 12 E. The white pine on about 2 acres has been dying within the last few years. About 6 trees suffered from new attacks in 1912.

Willis reports scattered white pine, usually the larger trees killed by barkbeetles throughout much of the Forest. The work of the pine-defoliating butterfly (Neophasia) also has been serious in the yellow pine within late years.