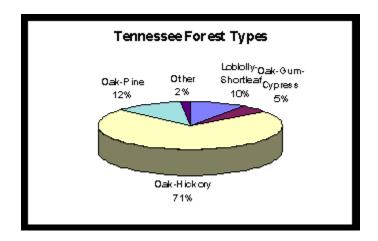
# Forest Health Highlights 1997

### **Tennessee**

The Tennessee Department of Agriculture Division of Forestry provides forest health protection assistance to state and private land managers within the State. This program is funded cooperatively by the State and the USDA Forest Service Forest Health Protection unit.



#### Tennessee Forest Facts

- Almost 1/2 of Tennessee is forested (more than 13.2 million acres).
- Tennessee's tree species diversity rivals the whole European continent.
- Over 85% of forested acreage in Tennessee is privately owned. Small landowners comprise the largest group.
- The Cherokee National Forest (556,000 acres) provides recreational and wildlife benefits as well as forest products industry jobs for thousands of people.
- Oak decline is impacting timber and recreation in Tennessee. Oak decline results in dieback and
  mortality of the larger mature oaks. A complex of factors such as spring drought, frost, insect
  defoliation, and secondary agents such as root disease and wood boring insects contribute to the
  disease. The latest forest survey (1989) indicated that nearly 9% (738,600 acres) of vulnerable
  oak forests is affected. This disease will become more prevalent as these forests continue to
  mature.
- Another threat to the hardwood-dominated forests of Tennessee is the gypsy moth. The State
  works closely with the USDA Forest Service to monitor and quickly identify any accidental
  introductions of the gypsy moth. There have been several successful large eradication projects in
  the past 4 years. In 1997, gypsy moth was detected at 40 separate locations in Middle and East
  Tennessee.
- Dogwood anthracnose infects and destroys one of the states most economically and ecologically
  important trees, the flowering dogwood. The disease is currently found in 52 counties in eastern
  half of the State. The 1997 annual plot survey of dogwood anthracnose within the infected
  counties found 39% of the trees dead from dogwood anthracnose.
- The southern pine beetle is the most damaging insect pest in the State. While only 221 acres
  were infested in 1997, the insect periodically reaches outbreak status in which thousands of
  infestations can develop over multi-county areas. Such a situation existed in Great Smoky
  Mountains National Park and Oak Ridge National Laboratory from 1992 to 1994.

## The Tennessee Division of Forestry and USDA Forest Service

In spite of the relatively good health of Tennessee's forests, a variety of insects and diseases (both native and introduced), and human-caused impacts such as air pollution, continue to threaten the State's resources. To deal with this constantly changing mix of challenges, the TDA Division of Forestry and the Forest Health Protection unit of the USDA Forest Service cooperate to prevent, detect, suppress and manage this multitude of threats. The partnership between the two agencies has worked for three decades to maintain and improve the health of Tennessee's forests.

Forest Health Protection contributions (dollars) to the TDA Division of Forestry Cooperative Forest Health program, cooperative pest suppression/eradication projects, and Cherokee National Forest suppression/eradication projects, 1995-98.

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Cooperative Forest Health Program	55,984	57,596	57,396	59,879
Cooperative suppression/eradication				
gypsy moth eradication	428,500	55,321	135,000	27,000
Cherokee National Forest				
southern pine beetle suppression	1,500	1,500	1,948	2,000
gypsy moth eradication	0	8,890	3,650	5,500

#### For additional information, contact:

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