Mountain Pine Beetle in Alberta The New Frontier

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AND REAL PROPERTY.







Review of Events prior to 2009

1975 until 1985 – large outbreak in Southern Rockies did not spread north of the Bow River

1985 until 2000 – no naturally occurring beetles on Provincial land

2002 until 2006 – small beetle populations in pine corridors from British Columbia We strived to control 100% of known infested trees

> 2006 – massive in-flight from British Columbia Smoky and Peace River

2007 and 2008 – some in-flights from British Columbia Smoky and Peace River



Updated Forecast from BC

Forest District	<u>Current attack</u> Level	Expected Year Peak of Population	Cumulative percent pine expected to be killed by 2015
Dawson Creek	2.7 million m ³	2010 (4.0 million m ³)	71%
Robson Valley	0.3 million m ³	2009 (0.5 million m ³)	64%
Golden	0.1 million m ³	2011 (0.4 million m ³)	61%
Cranbrook	0.2 million m ³	2012 (2.5million m ³)	63%

No funding for spread control in BC this summer!

Events over the summer

- In late July, we began to detect a large in-flight of beetles.
- The in-flight occurred in the Peace, Smoky, Woodlands, and LLB, and Foothills Areas



Based on early Dispersal Bait site monitoring.

Pine Beetle Action

These are baited sites and may not result in natural attacks.





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- In Mid to late August, during our normal aerial overview surveys, Dale Thomas and Seena Handel reported seeing fading trees as a result of this years attack.
- We delayed our Aerial Surveys 2-3 weeks to allow more trees to fade and to be able to map the current MPB distribution





Principals of Beetle Control

The stands must be a direct threat to the Prime Objectives.

Red indicates highly connected MPB susceptible Stands

Any build-up of beetle populations in this area will threaten the Prime Objectives





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80% of the high risk infested trees must be controlled or suppression is not possible. We will only target the areas where 80% control is possible using Level 1 control.

Potential Suppression Success

For suppression to be possible, we need to control over 80% of the population



Action

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> Only high risk trees are treated. High number of trees High Susceptible stands Highly connected stands (within 5 km radius)

Management Zones

Red = Leading Edge

Treat High Risk Patches of 3 trees or more

Yellow = Active Holding Zone

Treat all High Risk Patches of 10 Trees or more

Green = Inactive Holding Zone No Level 1 Resources







It is all leading edge

We ground surveyed 15,638 trees with beetle attacks

We will Fall and Treat Approximately 5550

Smoky Forest Area

Holding Zone

Estimated 295,590 Trees Inactive Holding Zone

Number of Trees Ground Surveyed = 121,164 Estimated number of Trees to be Felled and Treated = 86,675

Estimated 7699

Leading Edge

Mountain Pine Beetle Status

Smoky Area

of Alberta

The remaining surveyed trees were not attacked heavily

Inactive Holding

enough to warrant Falling and Treating, or were found in patches

of 1 or 2 trees and are a lower risk of spread.

Foothills Forest Area More than 5500 Holding Zone Trees Leading Edge 22 Number of Trees Ground Surveyed = 6920 Estimated number of Trees to be Felled and Treated = 3025 The remaining surveyed trees were not

attacked heavily

enough to warrant Falling and Treating, or were found in patches

of 1 or 2 trees and are a lower risk of spread.

Mountain Pine Beetle Status Foothills Area

of Alberta

Woodlands Forest Area Estimated 767,354 Trees

Number of Trees Ground Surveyed = 98,706 Estimated number of Trees to be Felled and Treated = 41,035

The remaining surveyed trees were not attacked heavily

enough to warrant Falling and Treating, or were found in patches

of 1 or 2 trees and are a lower risk of spread.

Mountain Pine Beetle Status Woodlands Area 9 4.5 0 9 18 27 Km

Slave Lake Forest Area

Estimated 2,883,131 Trees

Inactive Holding Zone

Number of Trees Ground Surveyed = 25,184 Estimated number of Trees to be Felled and Treated = 17,525

Leading Edge

The remaining surveyed trees were not attacked heavily

enough to warrant Falling and Treating, or were found in patches

of 1 or 2 trees and are a lower risk of spread.

Mountain Pine Beetle Status Lesser Slave Lake Area



Clearwater Forest Area

- There are over 2000 trees along the burn edge of the North Sask Prescribed burn.
- The beetles are showing high mortality and poor development.
- The plan is to complete r-values in the spring, and bait and hold if required.



Provincial Summary

Trees Ground Surveyed = 270,995

Trees Single Tree Treatment (est) = 175,000

- not including Level 2

Estimated number of trees in Inactive Holding Zone (South of Grande Prairie)

= 3,959,274 – very rough guess



Next Steps

Complete r-value surveys across the Province in April. Also gain r-value information (and green:red) information in the BC side along our border to assess risk for this summer.

Install dispersal baits south of Hinton, west of Rocky Mtn House, Peace River, and Lac La Biche to detect any long range dispersal this summer.

Place traps at fire towers to track beetle flight timing.

Aerial Surveys next fall



Other Initiatives

Aerial Surveys using fixed wing aircraft and photography



Fairly accurate in detecting MPB trees on flat terrain

Quick turn around of results

Safer than heli-GPS





Other Initiatives

Aerial Surveys using fixed wing aircraft and photography

Stands at risk assessment. Time till Death Models



The Future

- We must begin the transition from beetle control to rehabilitation.
- The single tree treatment program is only useful in small populations.
- We need to understand the impacts of a high pine mortality on
 - Habitats
 - Fire behavior
 - Regeneration
 - Timber supply etc.



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Check out our Website: http://www3.gov.ab.ca/srd/forests/health/