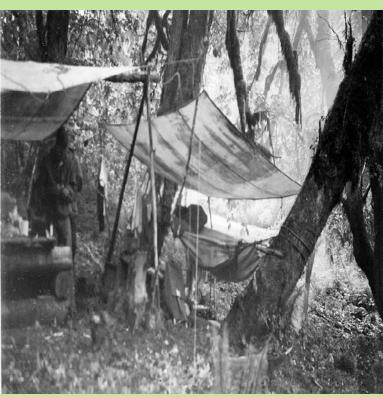


Forest Health



Forest Health - Historical overview

- > Federal -Provincial partnership since the 1930's
- ➤ MOU since 1944
- > 1995 actual 50th anniversary of FIDS
- > 1995 Program review
- MNR 1998 began transition to FH surveys.
- National forest pest strategy (early 2000's)
- > IMA realignment in 2010
- Transformation 2013, 2015 SRB
- 2016 first full field season transformed delivery model











FIDS Field Stations in the 1970's







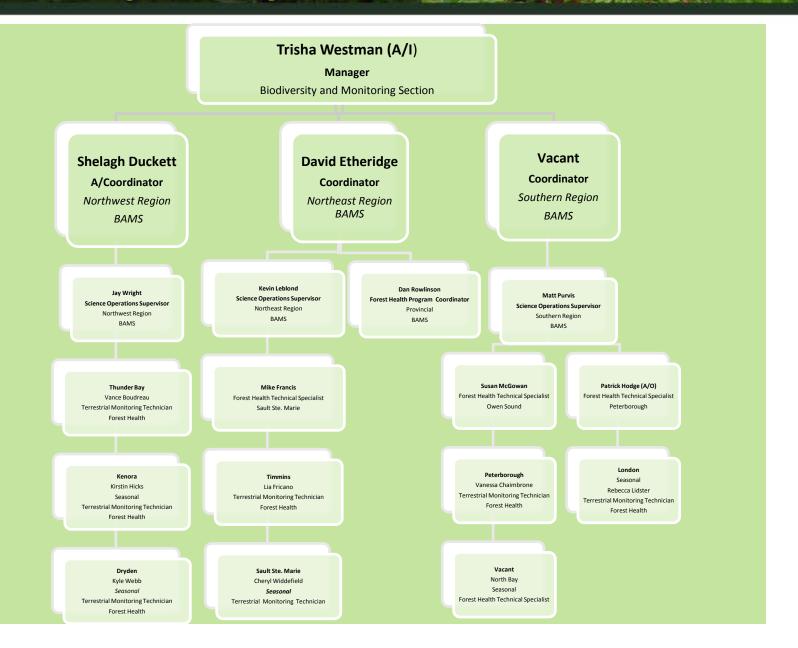




Forest Health Program – Current Resources



Forest Health Program – Program Structure



Forest Health Program – Drivers

- > Development of forest policy
- > SORR requirements
- > EA terms and conditions (annual volume depletions)
- > Ontario Biodiversity strategy
- National Forest Pest Strategy (CCFM)
- > ISAP / IMF
- > Invasive species legislation
- ➤ MNRF's strategic direction (Horizons 2020)

"Conducting science and monitoring to support the decision making process"

Forest Health Program- Process #1 Planning

Planning

- Review of previous years program
- Forest health technical committee (Concept)

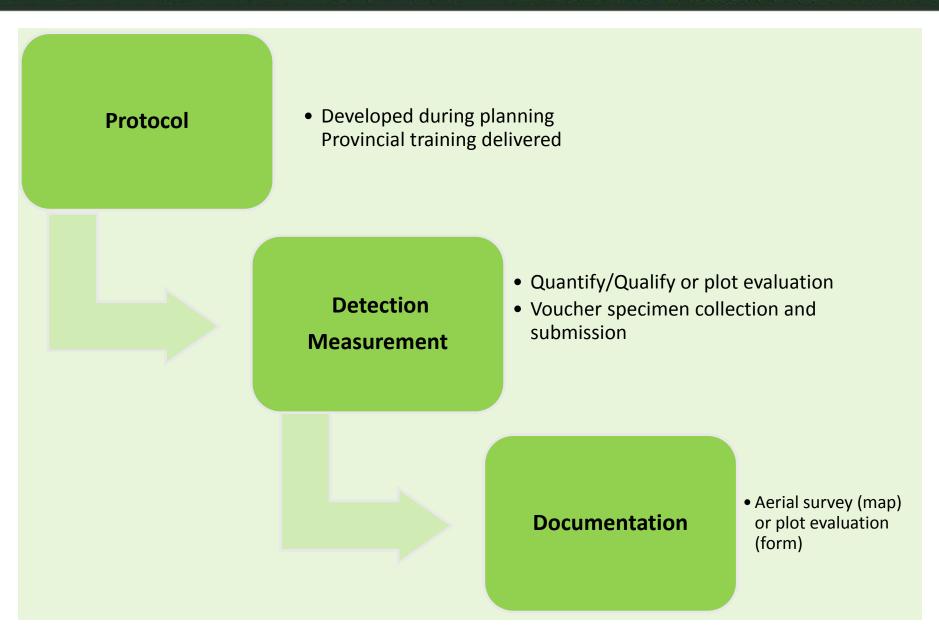
Field Manual/Protocols

 Developed by Field coordinator with regional BAMS consultation

Work plans

- Provincial in Scope
- Regional in delivery

Forest Health Program – Process #2 Data Collection Design









Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Disturbance Mapping Technology







Spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana Clemens)



Spruce budworm 2016

Northeast Region Areas-within-which spruce budworm caused defoliation and mortality.

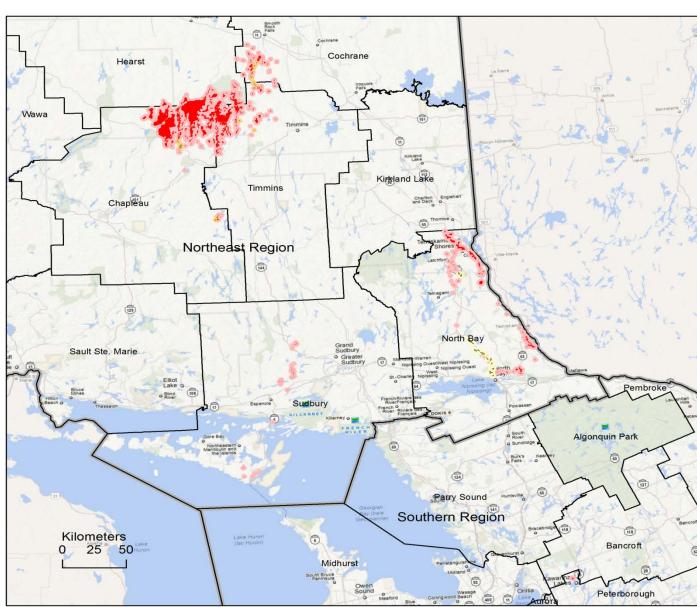
Light = 360 ha Moderate-to-severe = 116,023 ha Mortality = 1,165 ha

Area of Light Defoliation

Area of Moderate-to-Severe Defoliation

Area of Mortality



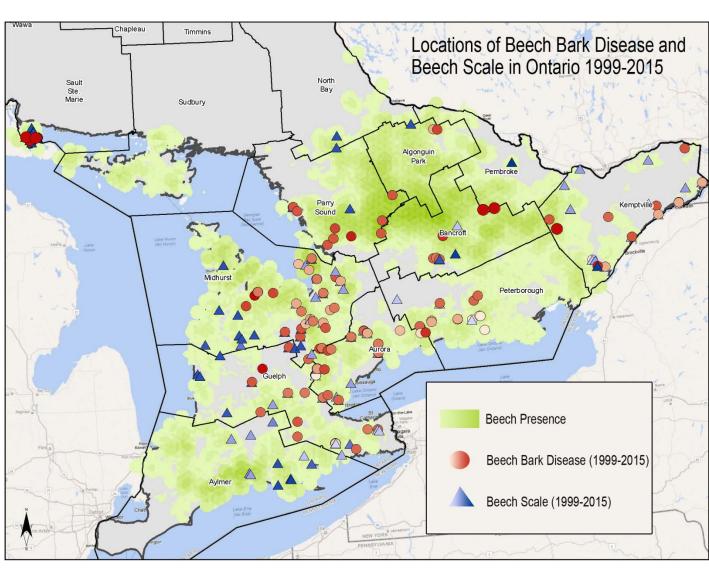


Beech bark disease Outputs – Range Maps

Beech bark disease and beech scale positive sites 1999-2015







Forest Health Program –Outputs SCIENCE SUPPORT







Forest Health – Data (collection, entry, analysis)

Data Collected (throughout the core field season April - September)

- Point sample data (collections verified through diagnostic support)
- > Health plot evaluations
- Disturbance maps

Data Entry (Mapping products are priority Mid September)

- Data from point sample collections currently entered through diagnostic support
- Health plot evaluations are summarized in the annual conditions report.
- Disturbance maps are managed by NRIS (LIO)

Data Analysis

- capacity to analyze data (summarize)
- ➤ Data analysis has been handled by supporting science interested in using our data.

Forest Health Program - Process # 3 Reporting

 Work progress and updates in the form **Bi-weekly reporting** of calls and form completion. Mid and End of Season reporting **Seasonal reporting** • Development of presentation material to be approved Annual report on the condition of Ontario's **Annual Forest Health Forests Conditions report** Disturbance maps **Disturbance map** loaded to LIO submissions



Forest Health – Transfer of Information

Information Transfer

- > Forest Health Review
- > WEBEX
- Social media Twitter, Facebook
- ➤ Annual Forest Health Conditions Report
- > LCC
- District/contacts
- > Information on the website
- > Training of our own staff
- > Forest health technical committee (vision)

Management Response

- ➤ Procedure is defined in the Forest Management Planning Manual (FMPM)
- > Part D section 6 "Insect Pest Management Programs"
- ➤ Procedure for a "Forest Health Response" is currently being reviewed within ROD.















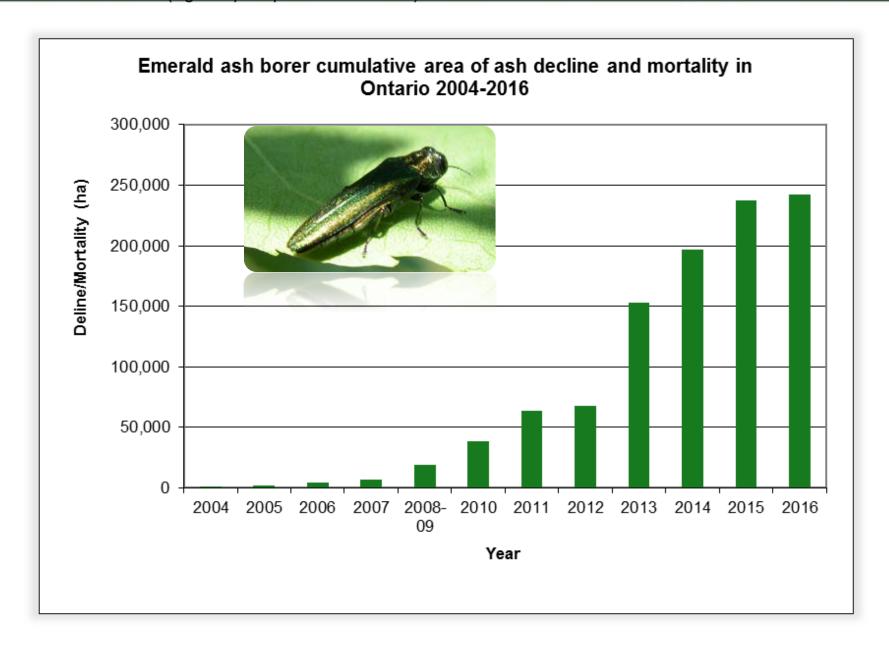


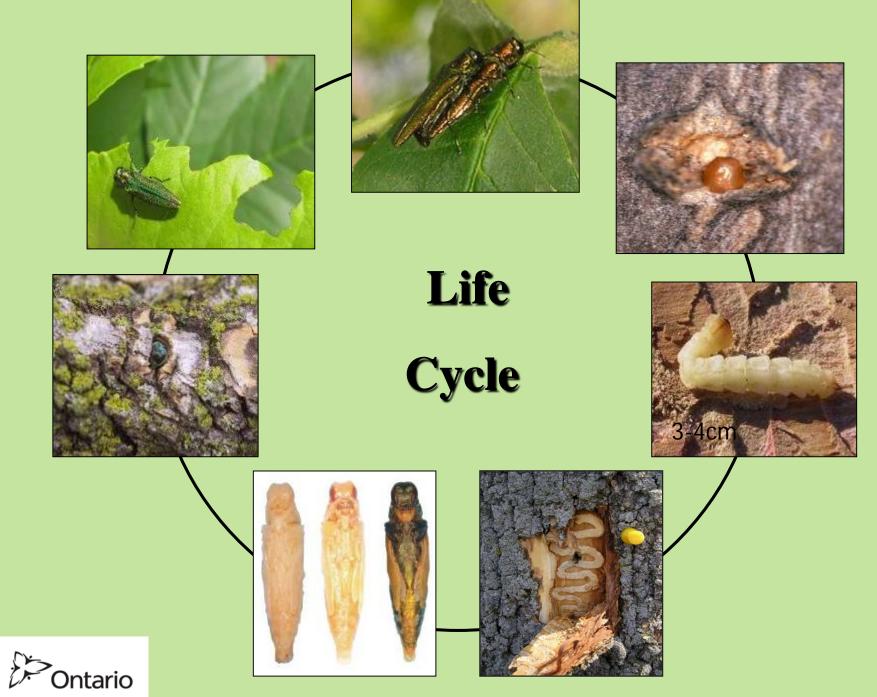
- ➤ MSC Oscar 400 m long can hold 19,100 containers (2014)
- > 17,000,000 shipping containers in the world making 200 trips/year
- > 1 sweater can travel 4800 km by sea2.5 cents



Ontario Invasive Insects/Disease



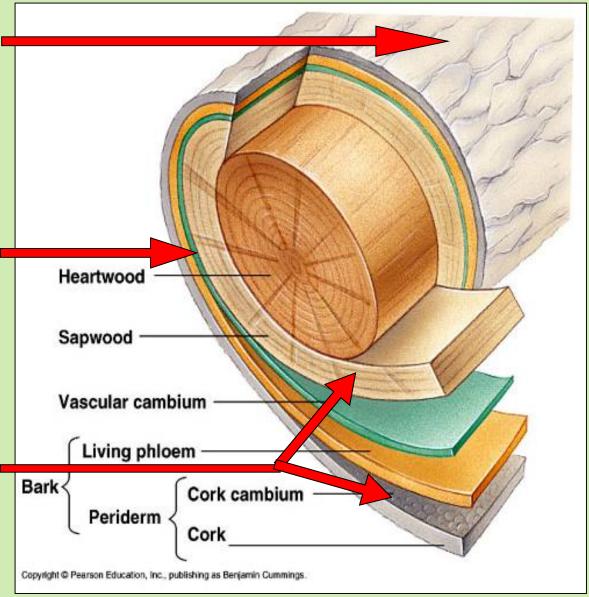














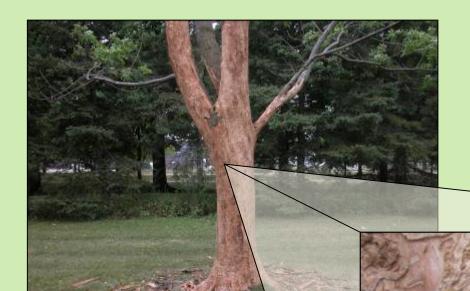
Signs and Symptoms - overall appearance



• Thinning crown from top down



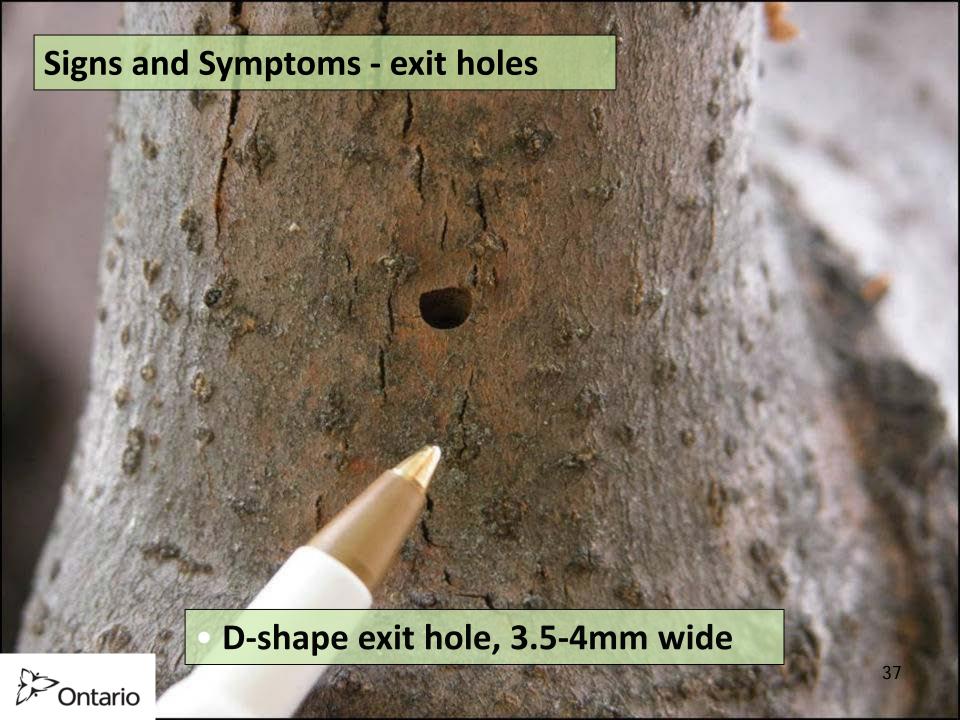




 Galleries become more random as populations increase

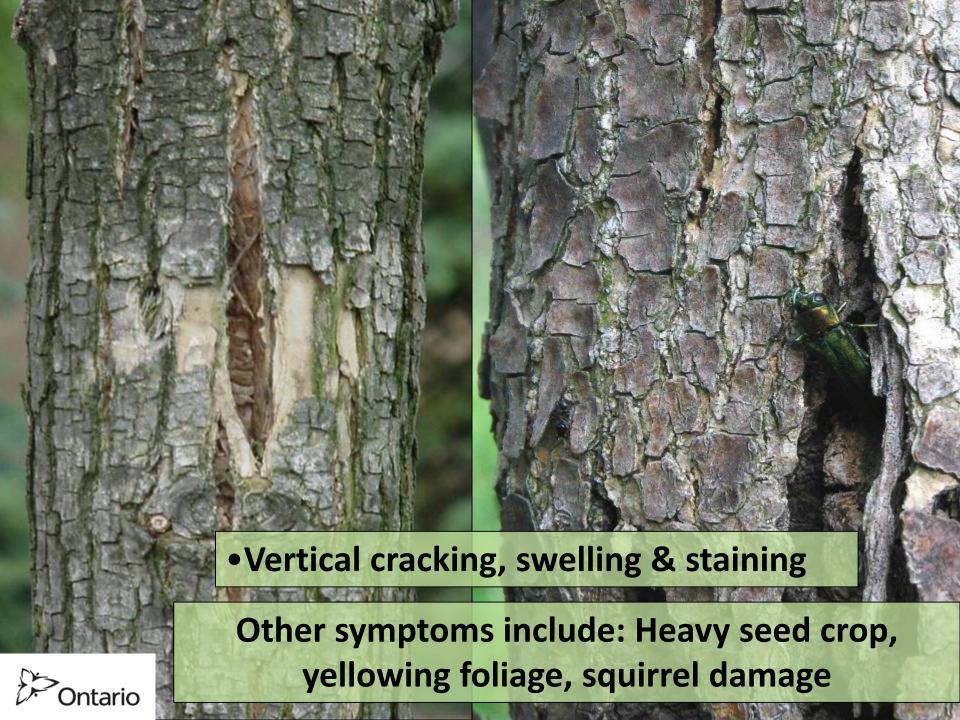
High populations girdle the tree





Signs and Symptoms - feeding Notches in Foliage 38









Emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire)

Pest Information

Pest Origins: Invasive – Native to Asia

Pest Type: Wood Borer Host Species: Ash spp.

Infestation Area: 4,843 ha (2016)



















Ash Decline Mortality



Emerald ash borer 2004-2015 and 2016

Overview

Areas-within-which emerald ash borer caused decline and mortality to ash species.

237,595 ha (2004-2015 cumulative) 4,688 ha 2016

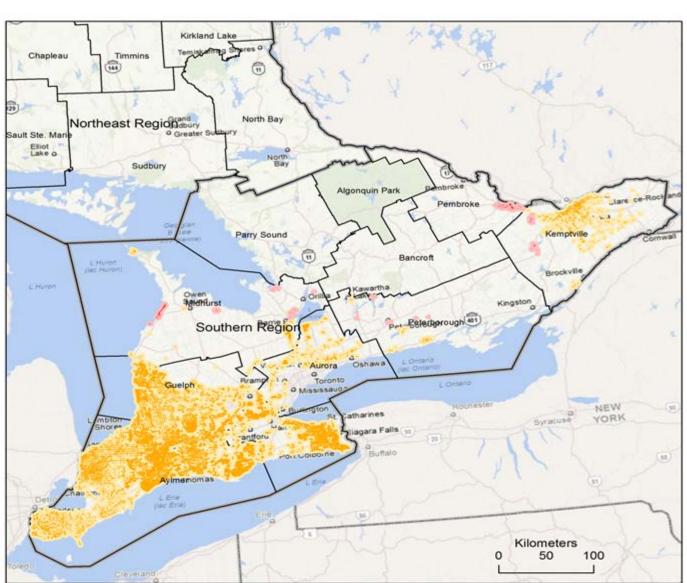


Area of moderate-tosevere decline and mortality 2004-2015



Area of moderate-tosevere decline and mortality 2016





Emerald ash borer tool box









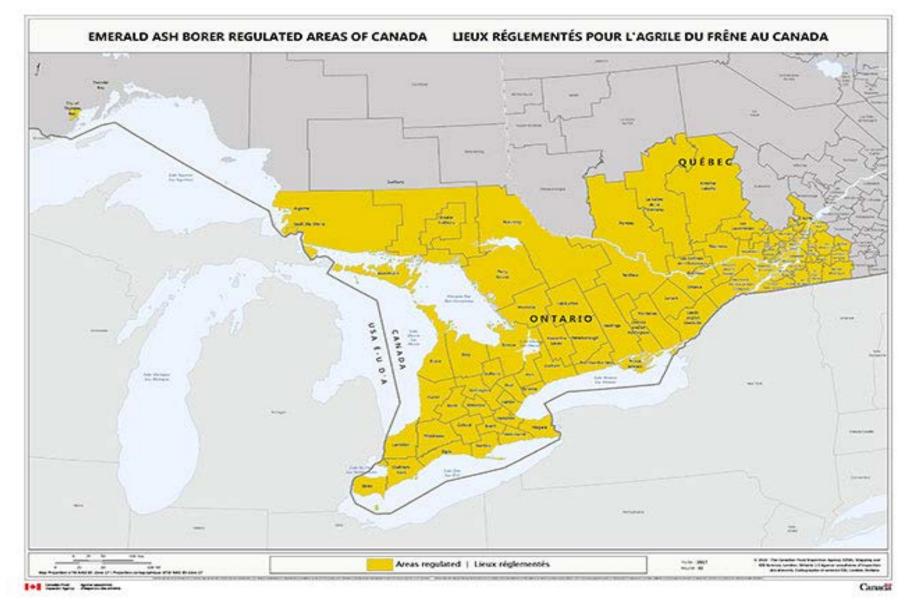








EAB Regulated Area

















Parasitoid Research Canadian Forest Service Dr. Krista Ryall



