



Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Forestry

# FOREST INSECT & DISEASE NEWSLETTER



January 11, 2008

## *The times they keep a changin’*

### **More staff changes**

In the last twelve months, there have been lots of changes in the Forest Health Unit. In December, Susan Burks accepted a position as Invasive Species Program Coordinator, a new position in the State Land Management Section in the St.Paul office. Congratulations, Sue!! We know you will do a superb job.



## *Invasive and exotic pest surveys in Minnesota*

This section of the Newsletter is taken from the “Report on Minnesota’s survey activities for exotic forest pests in 2007” based on work by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA), Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and, United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ). The report was written by Robert Koch, MDA.

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### **Emerald ash borer**

Allocation of detection trees (trap trees) was optimized by MDA efforts to model and map areas of Minnesota with the greatest likelihood for introduction of this pest (Figure 1). MDA has 1,350 detection trees in place (1,225 from 2007 and 125 from 2006) (Figure 1). Of these, all the detection trees from 2006 and 800 of the detection trees from 2007 were peeled in autumn 2007 to look for signs of emerald ash borer infestation. The remainder will be peeled in 2008 with additional detection trees set that year. PPQ and USDA Forest Service provided funding to MDA to support the state detection tree operations. DNR detection trees were established on state land, specifically in state parks and in areas where there is a significant component of ash in the stand. Twelve detection trees on four sites established in spring 2006 were felled and peeled in fall of 2007. No evidence of borers was found.

Figure 1. Emerald ash borer trap sites

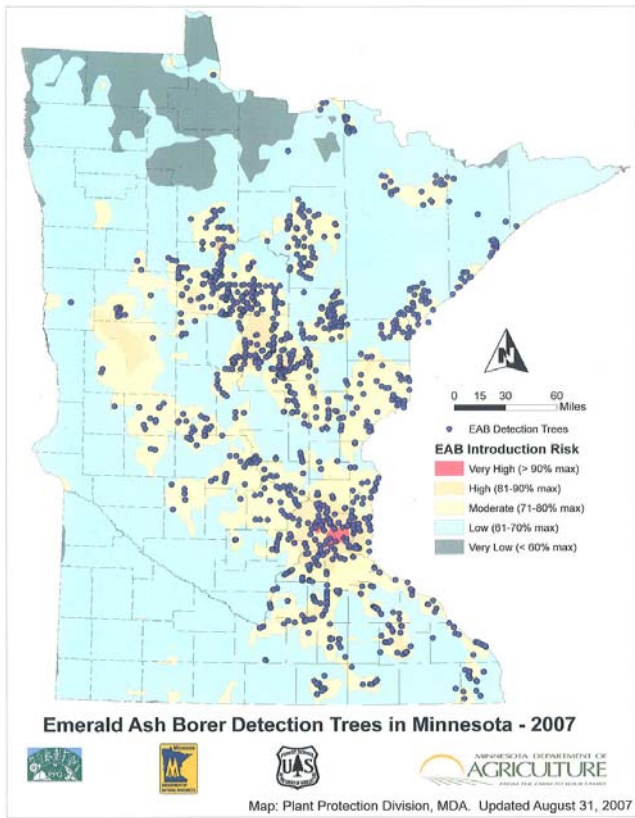


Figure 2. *Sirex* woodwasp trap sites

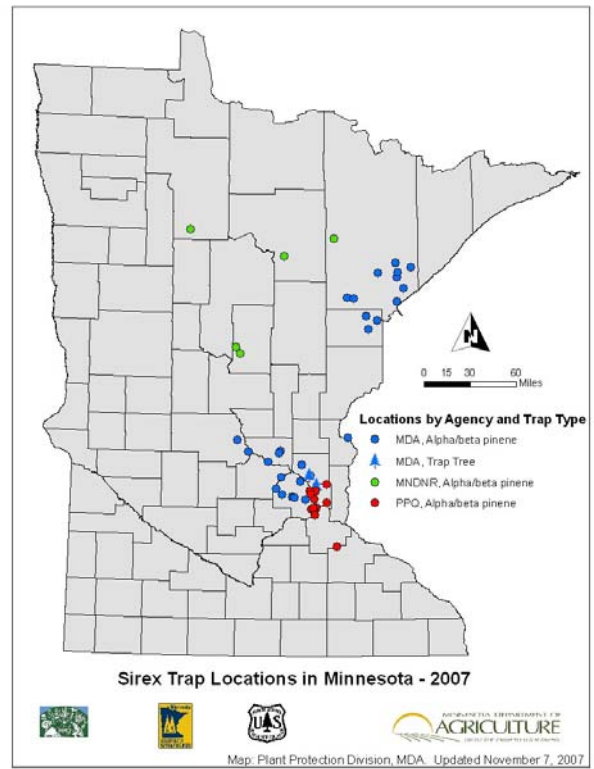


Figure 3. Exotic bark beetles trap sites

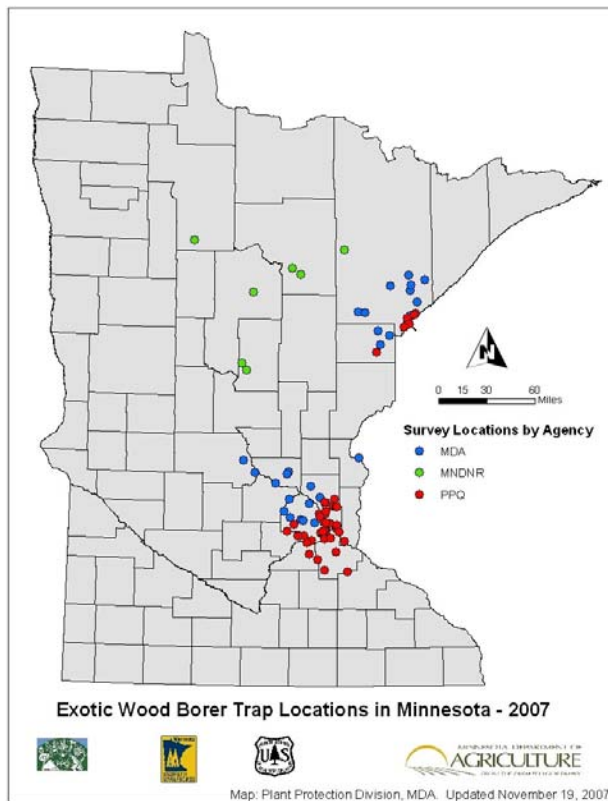
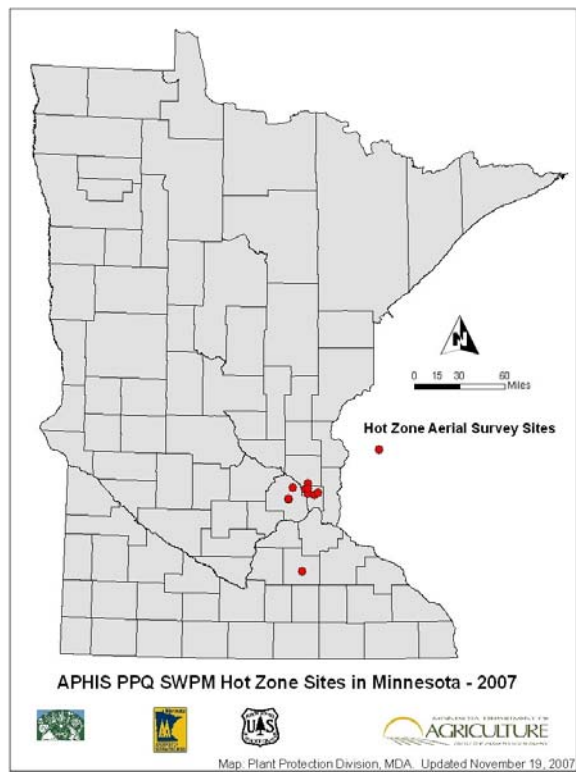


Figure 4. Solid wood packing materials survey sites



## ***Sirex* wood wasp**

The *Sirex* woodwasp survey was conducted using Lindgren funnel traps baited with the *Sirex* lure (alpha pinene / beta pinene [70%:30%]). MDA traps for the *Sirex* wood wasp survey were placed at 27 locations, with three traps per location, near the Twin Cities, St. Cloud and Duluth (Figure 2). DNR traps were placed at five locations in north-central Minnesota, with one trap per location (Figure 3). PPQ set single traps for the *Sirex* woodwasp at 12 locations within five Twin Cities Metro counties. Four traps surrounded the Lindbergh International Airport, four traps were placed near rail yards/importers and four traps were placed near import warehouses (Figure 3). In addition, MDA established two trap trees at two locations (four trap trees total) near a facility that imports untreated pine poles from New York (Figure 3). These trees will be felled in spring 2008, with some bolts dissected and others taken to the laboratory for rearing.

To date, the *Sirex* wood wasp (*S. noctilio*) has not been detected in Minnesota (Table 1). Interestingly, the only siricids collected in DNR traps were from exotic bark beetle traps baited with alpha pinene plus ethanol; however, sample processing remains in progress. The majority of siricids collected by MDA were from traps baited with the *Sirex* lure, but the ethanol and *Ips* 3-part lures each caught one siricid.

Table 1. Siricidae identified from the 2007 *Sirex* wood wasp survey (as of 20 November 2007)

<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>	<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>	<i>Sirex edwardsii</i>
<i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	<i>Sirex nigricornis</i>	<i>Sirex nigricornis</i>
<i>Tremex columba</i>	<i>Tremex columba</i>	
<i>Urocerus cressoni</i>	<i>Urocerus albicornis</i>	
<i>Xeris spectrum spectrum</i>	<i>Urocerus cressoni</i>	

## **Exotic bark beetles**

MDA traps for exotic bark beetle survey were placed at 26 locations, with two traps per location (Lindgren funnel traps baited with ethanol, *Ips* 3-part, alpha-beta pinene lures), near the Twin Cities, St. Cloud and Duluth (Figure 4). Traps for the DNR survey were placed in seven locations in north-central Minnesota (Figure 3), with three traps per location (traps baited with alpha pinene and ethanol, ethanol, or *Ips* 3-part). PPQ placed traps at 45 locations, with one to three traps per location (Lindgren funnel traps baited with alpha pinene, chalcoprax, ethanol, *Ips* 3-part, or alpha-beta pinene lures) near the Twin Cities and Duluth (Figure 4). Trap samples continue to be processed

## **Asian longhorned beetle**

MDA nursery inspection staff visually inspected stock at nursery growers and dealers for Asian longhorned beetle. Nearly 700 nurseries were inspected in all 87 Minnesota counties. Asian longhorned beetle was not detected in Minnesota

## **Sudden oak death**

MDA nursery inspection staff conducted visual surveys at nursery growers and dealers for symptoms of infection by *Phytophthora ramorum*, the causal agent of sudden oak death. Plants included in the survey were those on the "APHIS list of regulated hosts and plants associated with *P. ramorum*," which included *Rhododendron* spp., *Syringa* spp. and *Viburnum* spp. Nearly 700 nurseries were inspected in all 87 Minnesota counties. Symptoms of *P. ramorum* infection were not detected in these nurseries. A more focused survey of 3 nurseries reporting to have received stock from infested counties was conducted on 8 May 2007. Eleven symptomatic leaves were taken to the MDA laboratory for ELISA and PCR testing. Two of the leaves returned positive ELISA results, but both subsequently had negative PCR results. Extractions were sent to APHIS for confirmation.

## **Douglas-fir beetle**

Douglas-fir beetles have been transported to north-central Minnesota on western larch logs from Montana and Idaho. MDA issued compliance agreements and MDA and DNR trap catches decreased from 140 beetles in 2002 to zero beetles in 2006. The status of this pest in Minnesota continues to be evaluated. In 2007, MDA and DNR coordinated an effort to place nine traps in Itasca County around the area where the beetle was first detected in 2001. Trap samples continue to be processed.

## **Solid wood packing material: Hot zone survey**

PPQ targeted 77 sites, at which solid wood packaging material (SWPM) was possibly being received from locations outside the United States, for site visits. During the site visits information was recorded concerning actual receipt of SWPM. PPQ selected 10 of the highest risk sites for aerial survey by DNR (Figure 4). Near the selected sites a total of 32 areas were noted with possible forest problems. Each of the areas was surveyed to determine the nature of the problem. A number of the sites were apparent Dutch Elm Disease or Oak Wilt sites. However, several areas had declining ash. All 32 areas will be further assessed in the 2008 season

## **Firewood as a vector of exotic pests**

Since its inception in 2006, the Interagency Firewood Working Group has focused on learning about the firewood industry, educating people about the risks of moving infested firewood, and promoting regulations to restrict its movement. Initiated by the MDA, the group is made up of representatives from the DNR, PPQ, USDA Forest Service, and the University of Minnesota. Each of these organizations has different authorities, different target audiences, and different concentrations of expertise, maximizing chances that coordinated efforts will prevent the introduction of invasive pest species into Minnesota via firewood movement.

To learn more about firewood use and movement into and within the state, MDA and DNR conducted surveys of recreational users of firewood. In MDA's survey over 40% brought firewood with them, and over 40% of those people brought it from home. In DNR's survey, over 55% brought firewood with them and 58% of those people brought it from home. MDA also surveyed firewood dealers around the state and among the results was the opinion that firewood from out of state posed the greatest risk and should be regulated. Inspections of firewood retailers in order to determine the origin of what is being sold and to provide information on the role of firewood in spread of invasive tree pests are ongoing, conducted by both MDA and PPQ. Well over 100 inspections have been conducted to date, including small, independently owned businesses, convenience stores and big box stores. Outreach in the form of letters, posters, bookmarks, billboards, television, radio, and presentations at meetings has targeted a variety of audiences. Those include campground owners, firewood dealers, big box corporate offices, Minnesota Forest Resources Council, loggers and truckers, and recreationists as well as the general public.

Legislation was passed in 2007 that restricts firewood use on DNR-owned lands (e.g. state parks, state forest campgrounds, state forests, wildlife management areas, etc.) and the DNR established a system of approving vendors to sell their wood for use on these lands. To date, over 400 vendors are registered and listed on the DNR website (<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/firewood/index.htm>). The National Forests and Voyageur's National Park also implemented firewood restrictions on their lands in Minnesota.

A new labeling requirement (MN Dept. of Commerce) went into effect August 1, 2007, stating that firewood sold across state boundaries, or more than 100 miles from its origin has to be labeled with the county and state from which the wood was harvested. This additional information will make it much easier to sell, purchase and use firewood close to where it is grown.

## *Feature Article*

# **Gypsy moth report - 2007**

By Minnesota Department of Agriculture - Gypsy Moth Unit

The gypsy moth detection program is a cooperative effort between state and federal agencies. Minnesota has been a federal cooperator in the gypsy moth program since 2001. A strategic plan was developed by representatives of the State Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA APHIS-PPQ), USDA Forest Service (USDA-FS). The plan describes the objectives and administrative structures necessary to manage the gypsy moth in Minnesota. It provides a mission statement, a framework for decision making, and outlines the strategies and mechanisms to implement the plan. On a biennial basis, these four agencies and the University of Minnesota come together to discuss issues related to gypsy moth management. It is this cooperative effort that has built a strong gypsy moth program in the state of Minnesota.

### **2007 Survey Program**

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) is the lead agency undertaking the annual gypsy moth detection survey. Other cooperators setting detection traps include the Three Rivers Park District (77 traps) in the Twin Cities metro area. Together, 21,599 delta traps were set across the state and a total of 3608 male moths were caught.

Since 2004 Minnesota has been a formal member of the Slow the Spread (STS) Foundation. Two southeast counties, Winona and Houston, were included initially but after increased moth captures in the northeast, Lake and Cook counties were added. Despite some west-east movement of the STS Action Area in recent years, it seems that the line of action is back on a westward trend. Variations in moth size and the unusually long adult flight season in Lake and Cook counties led MDA to request further research into the biology and behavior of northerly populations.

Extreme northeast Minnesota (commonly referred to as the North Shore) remains a challenge to survey because available maintained roads are few and far between. Previous to 2004, traps were concentrated around areas with human activity. As moth numbers rose in the northeast, trapping routes were constructed to be hiked rather than driven. Although hiking field staff can only achieve about 40% of the traps set compared to driving staff, the extra attention to trapping on a pre-determined grid has enabled the program to gather more complete data on the existence of moth populations across the landscape. Tourism is a large part of the local economy in Lake and Cook counties, and popular camping and outdoor recreation sites are still trapped heavily. Trap catch data since 2004 has filled in the data gaps on moth populations and has led the program to sites generally devoid of human activity.

In 2007 MDA filled positions for 39 routes and 7 lead workers to oversee local operations. Field staff was divided into two geographic regions, northern and southern, to account for the climatic range across the state. Southern trappers set traps between June 4 and July 6. The northern season was delayed by three weeks to account for climate differences with trap set beginning on June 18 and ending on July 26. Traps remained in the field for five weeks in the south and seven weeks in the north. Trap removal in the south began on August 13 and was completed by August 30. Trap removal in the north began on September 17 and was completed by October 11.

All trap data in Minnesota is collected and recorded using STS protocols. To gather comparable data, trapped areas beyond the STS Action Area do not follow the APHIS/PPQ-recommended trap density but rather use equivalent metric grids to achieve similar results. The entire state is not surveyed every year. The eastern border is routinely trapped but western areas are rotated on a three- to four-year cycle.

A determination of risk for the introduction and establishment of gypsy moth is based on human activity levels, preferred habitat for gypsy moth, and the advancing gypsy moth front from the east. Standard grid densities differ according to the risk of introduction: smaller grid sizes yield higher trap densities which result in higher resolution of actual moth populations. The STS Action Area was trapped on at least a two-kilometer grid. Several areas of concern along the North Shore were trapped at a higher density to increase accuracy and pinpoint occurring populations. Urban areas (Twin Cities metro, St. Cloud and Rochester) outside of the STS Action Area were considered high-risk for gypsy moth introduction by human movement and

were subsequently trapped on a 1500-meter grid. The west-central portion of the state was trapped on a three-kilometer grid due to low risk factors.

Isolated traps with high numbers in 2006 were surveyed intensively in 2007 through delimits and mass trapping. These survey techniques allow cooperators to narrow down a large area to find out if gypsy moth populations are persisting and if treatments should be administered. In 2007, field staff attended to 74 delimits across the state, trapped at a grid density varying between 37m-1000m.

### ***High-risk sites***

The standard trapping grid overlaid many high-risk sites such as state parks, mills, and nurseries. MDA supplemented the standard grid with random traps to increase the chance of detection. Field staff had the liberty of setting the traps anywhere within the designated property but were instructed to space traps evenly. Forty-four of Minnesota's 80 state parks were covered by the standard grid and had an additional 1-2 random traps placed at each. Eighty-five moths were caught, but only 2 were outside of the STS Action Area.

Wholesale nursery dealers and nursery growers that report stock sources from gypsy moth-quarantined areas or have a history of pest problems are considered high risk. Each of these sites received 2-12 random traps depending on acreage in production. Nursery sites in 2007 yielded less than 1% of the total moths captured this year. MDA staff set traps at 279 nurseries in 2007 and moths were recovered from only 11 sites. Twelve positive traps resulted in 49 moths caught, but only 8 were outside of the STS Action Area.

The substantial outreach campaign MDA has undertaken may have paid off as more businesses are contacted about proper sanitation of imported stock. MDA continues to work with the industry to minimize their risks of transporting gypsy moth into the state.

Sawmills and Pulp mills are considered high-risk if it is known or likely that they have out-of-state sources and if they are within 100 miles of counties that trap fifty or more moths. These sites received two random traps. MDA trapped 125 mill sites in 2007 and 9 sites (4 in the southeast and 5 in the northeast) returned positive traps. Forty-nine moths were caught at mills but only 1 of those moths was outside the STS Action Area.

Compliance agreements for two mills and two nurseries in Minnesota were drafted and reviewed by both state and federal officials this year. The two mills import saw logs and pulp logs from the gypsy moth quarantine area and were instructed in methods to mitigate the risk of introduction. One nursery under compliance was released from the agreement after successfully treating the property for gypsy moth in the spring of 2007. The other nursery was found in violation of the gypsy moth quarantine and was ordered under compliance to continue their business practice of consigning nursery stock to a store inside the quarantined area and at the end of the season, returning all stock to a central holding lot in Minnesota. Each facility under compliance is monitored by placing a higher density of traps in the vicinity.

### ***Trap Results***

Trapping for the Asian strain of gypsy moth continued in 2007. Forty-eight traps from pathway sites (ports of entry, warehouses or sites that receive/store containers), and around sites where heterozygous strains were identified previously were sent to OTIS Laboratories for DNA analysis. The traps contained a total of 238 moths to be tested. No Asian gypsy moths have been identified at this time.

The Forest Service was unable to continue funding the state to trap all National Forest and Bureau of Indian Affairs land within MDA's standard trapping grid. Superior National Forest and portions of the Fond du Lac and Boise Forte Reservations were within the state's standard detection grid in 2007. The Superior National Forest lands received 1330 total traps. Of those, 188 were positive and yielded 444 moths. One trap was set on Boise Forte Reservation, and 12 traps were set on the Fond du Lac Reservation, collecting no moths from either site. However, Grand Portage Reservation, within the STS Action Area, had 142 traps set and a staggering 1175 moths caught. Grand Portage, in the extreme northeast tip of Minnesota, was the only Reservation covered under STS Foundation funding in 2007.

Moth numbers were much higher in the southeast part of the state where 3 counties (Houston, Winona, and Wabasha), accounted for 249 moths (7% of the statewide total, 52% of the southern). In recent years, moth numbers have been extremely low and the increase may be attributed to increasing population pressure from western Wisconsin.

Five areas of concern arose out of the southern trap data. A single standard trap in Wright County caught 14 moths but it was located adjacent to a nursery now under compliance. The site will be treated by the company and delimited in 2008. Two other sites are located in Hennepin County. One standard trap in Richfield caught 19 moths. The surrounding area will be delimited in 2008. In an existing delimit in Minnetonka, 24 moths were caught. Future surveys will determine if treatment will be warranted in 2008. One trap in Dakota County, south of the Twin Cities, caught 4 moths. This site will be delimited in 2008.

The bulk of the moth catch in Minnesota, an unanticipated 84%, was captured in Lake and Cook Counties in the far northeast corner of the state. Immediately after the 2006 treatments, moth populations plummeted and only 281 were captured in 2006. Moth counts jumped back to 3031 in 2007 in these two counties. One hundred seventy moths were caught within the treatment blocks; however, 82% of those were in the Grand Portage *Btk* block. Fifteen areas of concern were identified within Lake and Cook Counties. MDA will be working closely with the land stewards within these areas to align management strategies with increased moth populations. Most of these isolated traps will be further delimited and treatments will be proposed for Lake and Cook Counties in 2008.

**General Treatment Program**

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture was extremely fortunate to have no large-scale treatments in 2007. One regulatory site was treated as a condition of a compliance agreement. As the gypsy moth front moves closer to Minnesota, treatment acreage is expected to increase to meet the statewide objective of decreasing natural spread rates from 15 miles per year to less than 6 miles per year. Last year’s treatment of over 137,000 acres bought some time for gauging success at those sites and to identify new populations that mark the front of infestation from the east. MDA is expecting gypsy moth treatments in 2008 to be much more substantial as current trap data indicate several areas of concern.

***2007 Eradication: (303 total acres)***

One site just south of the St. Paul/Minneapolis metropolitan area received an eradication treatment. Late summer in 2006, live female gypsy moths were found at the site and, as a consequence, the nursery was required to treat their growing fields and the surrounding environs this spring using their own funding sources. The growing fields total 223 acres plus 80 acres along a riparian corridor that cuts through the property. The prescribed sequence of events was choppy due to remarkably windy conditions. Dimilin was aerially applied to the nursery stock for the first time on May 8, 2007. Follow-up treatments were conducted on May 20, 21, and 25. Nursery stock was held off-sale until a treatment could be made. While waiting for winds to subside, quarantined stock (22.5 acres) was treated by ground applications and subsequently released from stop sale. A second treatment of *Btk* was never achieved because of continued strong winds, so MDA placed burlap bands on 10 trees in the corridor. The bands were checked twice weekly until July 6 and no gypsy moth caterpillars were recovered. Over 550 acres around this nursery were delimit-trapped this season, and results over the next two years will be used to determine treatment success. No moths were caught in 2007 at this site.

Site Name	Acres	Product	Rate/Acre	Application Equipment	Date of First Application	Date of Second Application	Cost/Acre
Bachman’s Nursery Growing Range	223	Dimilin	2 oz.	Aerial-Helicopter	5-8-07	5-25-07	\$10.00
	80	<i>Btk</i>	1 lb.	Aerial-Helicopter	5-25-07		\$10.00
	22.5	Dimilin	2 oz.	Ground		5-20-07, 5-21-07	Unknown

***Egg mass surveys***

Two surveys were planned in 2007 and one has already been conducted. On September 11, 2007, 20 people from several agencies responded to a relatively high number of moths (19) trapped in one standard trap in the Minneapolis suburb of Richfield. No egg masses were found at the site. This site will receive intensive trapping during the 2008 season. The second site is just to the west of Minneapolis and has not been surveyed at this time. A survey is planned for November, 2007.

In addition to the egg mass survey conducted in the Twin Cities metro area, several site surveys were conducted in Cook and Lake Counties surrounding high-find locations. No egg masses or alternate life stages were identified.

2007 Summary Tables:

Management Zones	Total Traps	% of Total Traps	Total Moths	% of Total Moths
Eradication Area	18,537	85.82	485	13.44%
STS Action Area	3062	14.18%	3123	86.56%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,599</b>		<b>3608</b>	

Traps set by agency	Traps Set	Positive Traps	Moth Count
MDA	21,522	1198	3607
Three Rivers District	77	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,599</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>3608</b>

Trap Type	Number of Traps Set	Positive Traps	Moth Count
Standard	18,188	977	2627
Delimit	1734	131	520
Reactive	129	34	264
Nursery	1002	12	49
Mill	356	21	49
State Park	89	19	83
Campground	61	1	1
Firewood Dealer	40	4	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,599</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>3608</b>

Reservations	Number of Traps Set	Positive Traps	Moth Count
Fond Du Lac	12	0	0
Grand Portage	142	126	1175
Vermillion (Boise Forte)	1	0	0

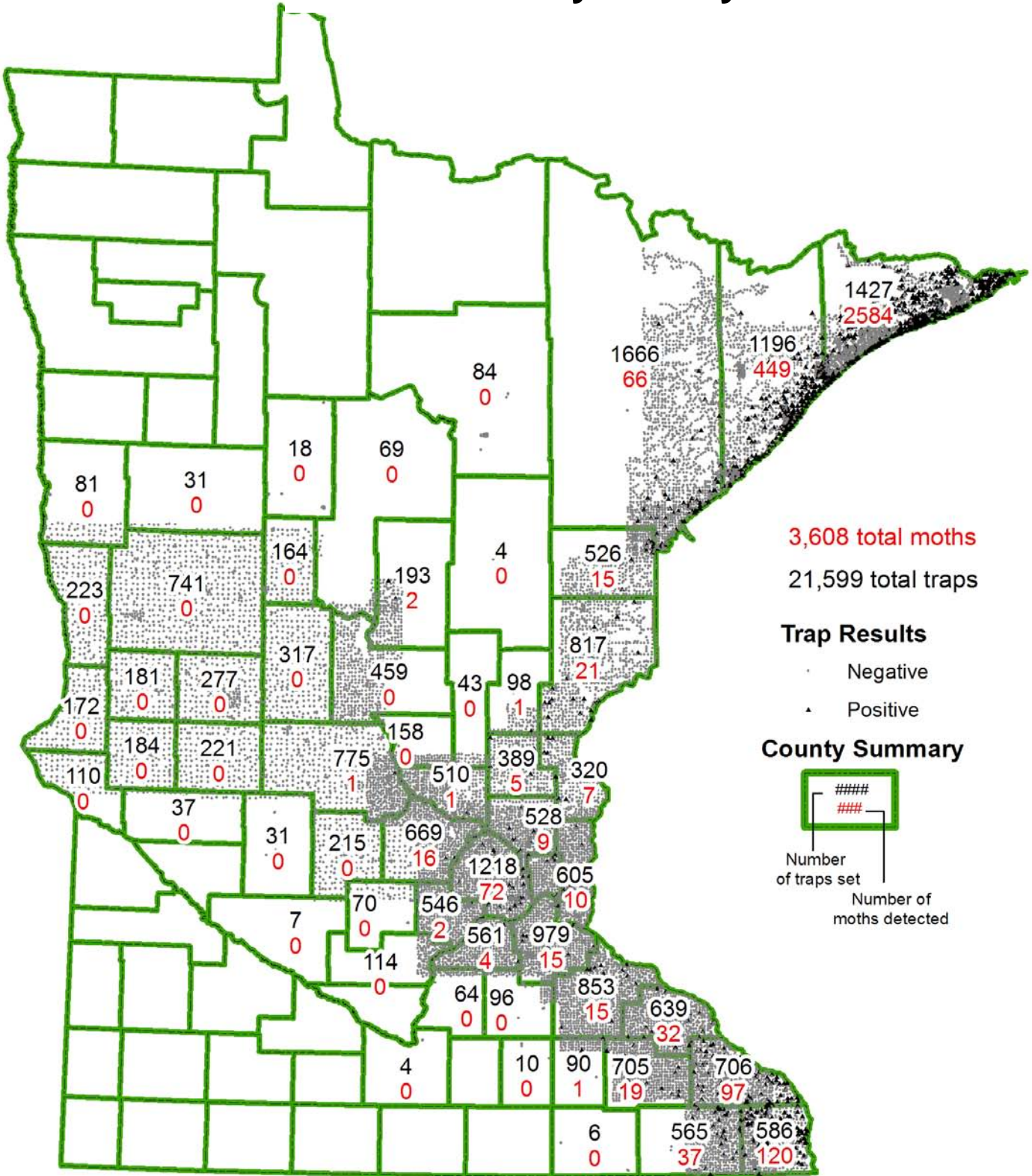
Treatment Monitoring (2006 Treatments)	Treatment	Total Traps (2006 Total)	Total Moths (2006 Total)	Total Delimit Traps	Total Delimit Moths
Brooklyn Park	Btk-Foray 48B	158 (166)	0 (3)	192	1
Grand Portage Reservation	Btk-Foray 48B	11 (33)	140 (1)	43	631
Farquar Peak	Disrupt II	14 (7)	2 (0)	21	12
Tom Lake	Disrupt II	121 (29)	5 (0)	158	54
Schroeder Complex	Disrupt II	361 (92)	21 (2)	517	285
Kadunce River	Disrupt II	6 (4)	2 (0)	7	5

**2007 Gypsy Moth Results by County:**

County	Traps Set	Moth Catch	%
Aitkin	4	0	0.00
Anoka	528	9	0.25
Becker	31	0	0.00
Beltrami	0	0	0.00
Benton	158	0	0.00
Big Stone	110	0	0.00
Blue Earth	4	0	0.00
Brown	0	0	0.00
Carlton	526	15	0.42
Carver	546	2	0.06
Cass	69	0	0.00
Chippewa	0	0	0.00
Chisago	320	7	0.19
Clay	81	0	0.00
Clearwater	0	0	0.00
Cook	1427	2584	71.62
Cottonwood	0	0	0.00
Crow Wing	193	2	0.06
Dakota	979	15	0.42
Dodge	90	1	0.03
Douglas	277	0	0.00
Faribault	0	0	0.00
Fillmore	565	37	1.03
Freeborn	0	0	0.00
Goodhue	853	15	0.42
Grant	181	0	0.00
Hennepin	1218	72	2.00
Houston	586	120	3.33
Hubbard	18	0	0.00
Isanti	389	5	0.14
Itasca	84	0	0.00
Jackson	0	0	0.00
Kanabec	98	1	0.03
Kandiyohi	31	0	0.00
Kittson	0	0	0.00
Koochiching	0	0	0.00
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	0.00
Lake	1196	449	12.44
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0.00
Le Sueur	64	0	0.00
Lincoln	0	0	0.00
Lyon	0	0	0.00
Mahnomen	0	0	0.00
Marshall	0	0	0.00

County	Traps Set	Moth Catch	%
Martin	0	0	0.00
McLeod	70	0	0.00
Meeker	215	0	0.00
Mille Lacs	43	0	0.00
Morrison	459	0	0.00
Mower	6	0	0.00
Murray	0	0	0.00
Nicollet	0	0	0.00
Nobles	0	0	0.00
Norman	0	0	0.00
Olmsted	705	19	0.53
Otter Tail	741	0	0.00
Pennington	0	0	0.00
Pine	817	21	0.58
Pipestone	0	0	0.00
Polk	0	0	0.00
Pope	221	0	0.00
Ramsey	241	7	0.19
Red Lake	0	0	0.00
Redwood	0	0	0.00
Renville	7	0	0.00
Rice	96	0	0.00
Rock	0	0	0.00
Roseau	0	0	0.00
Saint Louis	1666	66	1.83
Scott	561	4	0.11
Sherburne	510	1	0.03
Sibley	114	0	0.00
Stearns	775	1	0.03
Steele	10	0	0.00
Stevens	184	0	0.00
Swift	37	0	0.00
Todd	317	0	0.00
Traverse	172	0	0.00
Wabasha	639	32	0.89
Wadena	164	0	0.00
Waseca	0	0	0.00
Washington	605	10	0.28
Watonwan	0	0	0.00
Wilkin	223	0	0.00
Winona	706	97	2.69
Wright	669	16	0.44
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>21599</b>	<b>3608</b>	<b>100</b>

# 2007 Gypsy Moth Trapping Results by County



This newsletter is developed as a service to forest managers and shade tree owners. The Forest Health Unit would appreciate comments concerning the newsletter and its contents. These can be directed to Jana Albers, Editor, 1201 E. Highway # 2, Grand Rapids, MN 55744. To add, change or delete your name from our mailing list, please contact the editor. Thanks.

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**Post Master: Contains dated materials**

