

## **PEST DETECTION RESPONSIBILITY**

**5081**

(November 1988)

Department personnel should be alert to detect all types of forest pest damage and report them through the appropriate organizational channels. The following are examples of the types of pest damage that should be reported:

- Grouped or scattered tree kills.
- Unusual cankers or active disease damage.
- Dwarf mistletoe infection when it is excessive or when trees are so weakened as to attract bark beetles.
- Damage such as that caused by bears porcupines, deer, rodents, etc.
- Unusual blowdown or breakage.

Early detection of pest damage can often prevent severe epidemics.

Unusual pest activity should be reported to the Director's office promptly. The information will be relayed to the U.S. Forest Service Regional Forester, who will compile such data. Since detection of forest pests is a cooperative program, the landowner or custodial agency should be notified of pest damage.

## **DETECTION REPORTS**

**5081.1**

(November 1988)

Use the form entitled "Forest Pest Detection Report" to report pest damage. Send one copy through channels to the Director's office. Also, make copies available to private owners and foresters for direct reporting by them of pest damage.

Send specimens of insects, disease, or animal damage to the Director's office. Include a copy of the detection report with the item.

Department foresters within the regions will investigate any reported pest damage as thoroughly as possible to lessen the need for specialists to travel to the area. Assistance of specialists can be arranged through the Director's office to investigate special cases.

## **SURVEYS**

**5081.2**

(November 1988)

The department can do aerial surveys and special evaluations connected to imminent insect control projects. Obtain permission to make the aerial surveys from the Director's office. Such surveys may be included in the cost of project.

## **EVALUATIONS**

**5081.3**

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Upon request, entomologists and pathologists will make biological, environmental and cost/benefit evaluations to the Director's office. A joint evaluation may be made if federal, state, and private lands are involved. The department is responsible for conducting these types of evaluations and deciding whether control will proceed on state and private lands. This information is also given to the landowner or administering agency.

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