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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

WASHINGTON D. C.

FOREST ENTOMOLOGY.

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Brief B. THE DYING HICKORY AND OAK TREES ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

O B J E C T S A N D R E S U L T S O F  
I N V E S T I G A T I O N S .

**Object a.** To determine the distribution of the hickory barkbeetle as a serious enemy of the natural and artificial growth of hickory on the Island.

**Results.** It has been found that the principal distribution of the species of hickory on the Island is in the western end, including Kings and Queens Counties, and through the northern half of the Island to the eastern end with the greatest amount towards the north shore and eastward to Port Jefferson. This also represents the principal distribution of the oaks.

Return post cards, asking for information as to whether or not the hickory and oak trees were dying, etc. were sent out for distribution from all the postoffices within the area. Replies were received from 3 counties, 58 postoffices and 426 individuals; 137 individuals reported that the hickories were dying and 85- that they were not. The number of years in which the trees have been noticed dying ranged from 1 to 10 with the average of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years and the percentage of trees that had died in the localities or on properties from which answers were received ranged from 1 to 95, with the average at about 25 per cent.

**Object b.** To determine the principal areas and communities in which there have been or are now extensive depredations by the hickory barkbeetle.

**Results.** From the answers to the inquiries, the files of old correspondence and observations by representatives of the Branch of Forest Insects, it seems that the destructive work of the beetle has attracted more or less attention since about 1906 when it was reported from Kings County, by Mr. J. J. Levison, Arboriculturist of the Brooklyn Park Department, as being very destructive. Among the replies to the question about the number of years the hickories had been dying are one each from Westbury, Huntington, Shoreham, Plandome and two from Port Washington giving ten years.

It appears from the correspondence that between about 1911 and 1913 the greatest number of trees died, especially in the western part of the Island.

The answers received indicate that at present the principal areas and communities where there are more or less extensive depredations by the beetle are in the vicinity of the following postoffices in the order named: Huntington, Westbury, Locust Valley, Port Washington, Smithtown, Oyster Bay, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Roslyn.

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