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Brief II. ON THE DYING OAK TREES ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, CAUSED BY THE TWO-LINED CHESTNUT BORER.

R E M E D Y.

The general habits of the two-lined chestnut borer and the general principles governing its multiplication; attack on weakened and healthy trees; its reduction by natural enemies; its struggle to overcome the natural resistance of the trees it attacks, in taking advantage of the turn of the balance in its favor to a point where it can attack healthy trees; in reverting to a position of defense and dependence on weakened trees under unfavorable conditions and its reduction through natural or artificial control are all so similar to those described in Brief II on the Dying Hickories on Long Island Caused by the Hickory Barkbeetle that it is unnecessary to repeat it in this Brief.

The methods and principles of control are practically the same as for the hickory barkbeetle, including the percentage principle, community cooperation, concerted action of property owners, etc.

The location and marking of the infested trees, as indicated by the dying foliage during the summer and the disposal of the marked trees during the fall, winter and early spring to kill the overwintering or overwintered larvae in the bark, the utilization of the wood for fuel or other commercial purposes, etc. are the same as those recommended for the control of the hickory barkbeetle in Brief V on the Dying Hickory Trees etc.- except perhaps that the period of control work should end a week or ten days earlier; therefore the rules to follow are:

1. Look for and mark the oak trees that die during the summer and fall.

2. Cut the marked trees during the fall, winter and spring and utilize them for fuel or otherwise or pile and burn them, completing the work by the time the first leaves are unfolding to full grown on the healthy white oaks.

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