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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOREST ENTOMOLOGY.

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Brief VI. THE DYING HICKORY TREES ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK,  
CAUSED BY THE HICKORY BARKBEETLE.

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**Community Cooperation  
in Control Work.**

As suggested in Brief V, and for the reasons given in Briefs II and III, the disposal of the required percentage of the total infestation by the hickory bark-beetle in number of trees killed within a given large area or community is all that is necessary to bring the pest under complete control.

This can be best accomplished, and it will be far more economical to all property owners concerned, through some sort of concerted, coordinated or cooperative action by which the principal centers of the infestation and the larger scattering trees are disposed of at individual, or, if necessary, at joint expense.

The total infestation of an area is represented by all the trees and parts of trees that die during the growing season, but it is to be remembered that one large thickly infested tree 10 to 20 inches or more in diameter will, as a rule, contain more broods and individuals of the beetle than a dozen or more small trees below 5 or 10 inches in diameter. Therefore, in order to secure, in the most economical manner, the required 50 to 75 percent reduction of the infestation of the entire area involved, it is only necessary that the larger thickly infested trees above the average diameter of the total number of trees infested (counting the infested tops as representing a small tree), should be disposed of.

If, however, this principle can not be applied to the area as a whole and intervening properties remain untreated, then a larger number or all the infested trees must be cut on the parts of the area that is treated.

The percentage principle of control is of especial importance when large areas are to be treated and the question of economy is to be considered.

On properties or even in entire communities where economy in control work is not a primary requisite and it is desired to make a general cleaning up of all old, dead, sickly and dying trees of all species, as well as all trees and tops infested by the hickory barkbeetle and two-lined chestnut borer, as was done by Mr. Walter Jennings on his Lloyd Neck property, this method should be adopted. It will not only insure the complete elimination of the hickory barkbeetle and many other tree pests, but will result in a general improvement and increased value of the properties to an extent to fully justify the cost.

In fact, the adoption of up-to-date forestry and arboricultural methods will be all that is necessary to effectually protect the hickories, oaks, and other trees from their most destructive insect enemies.

A. D. HOPKINS,  
Forest Entomologist.

May 26, 1916.

1950-1951

1952-1953

1954-1955

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