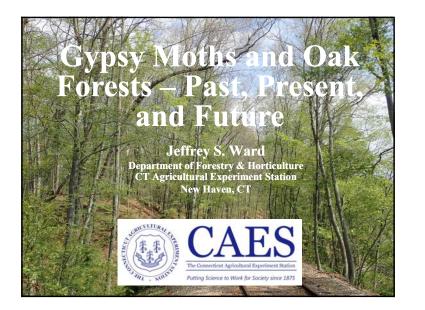
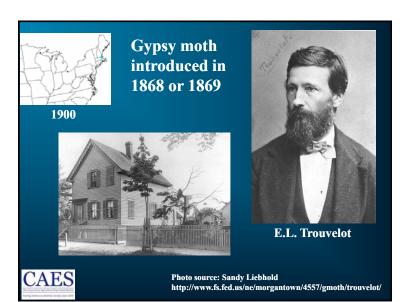
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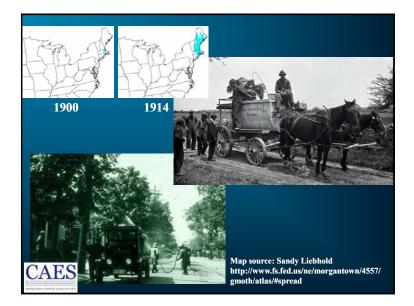


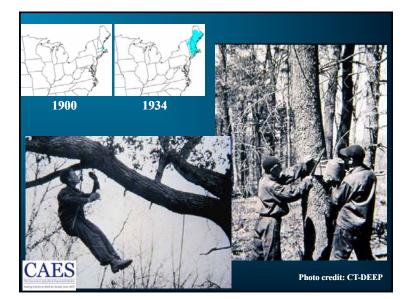


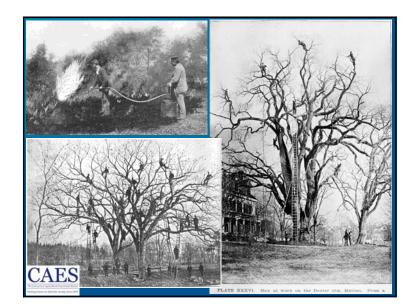






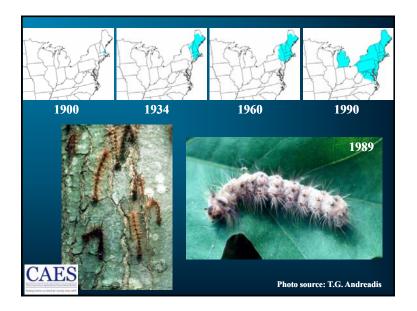


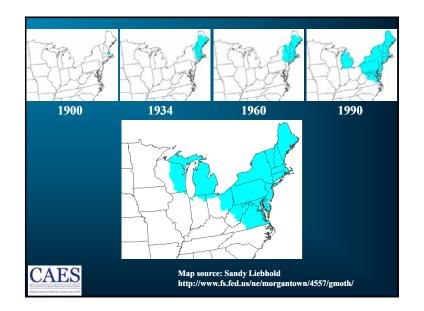


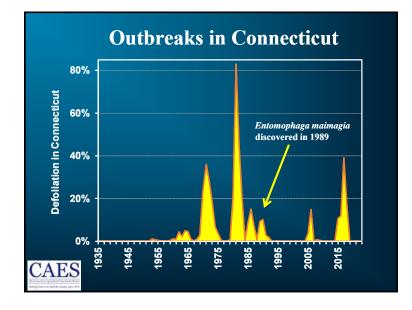


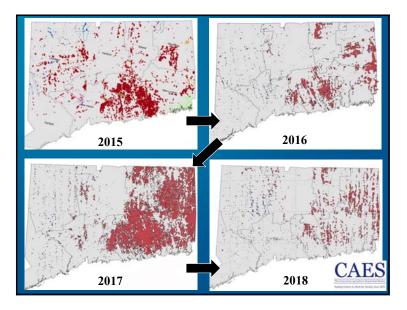


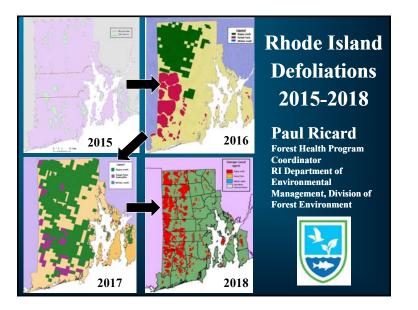






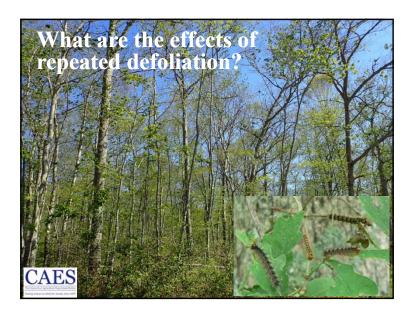






Weather conditions for fungus Entomophaga maimagia?

Impact dictated by abundance of resting spores and favorable weather conditions (high humidity) for secondary conidia infection.
Low resting spore load not a problem if favorable weather (i.e., damp).
Problem if spore loads are low, spring is dry, and gypsy moth numbers are increasing.
Result: isolated outbreaks when May and June are dry.
Details and control options for homeowners will be posted on our website in the spring.



Long-term Connecticut studies

Defoliation and Mortality in Connecticut Forests



BULLETIN 796 • THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION NEW HAVEN • APRIL 1981

CAES

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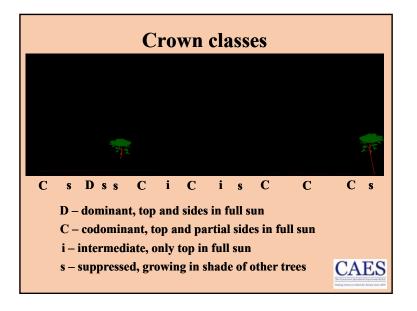
Tree measurements (≥ 0.5 " dbh)

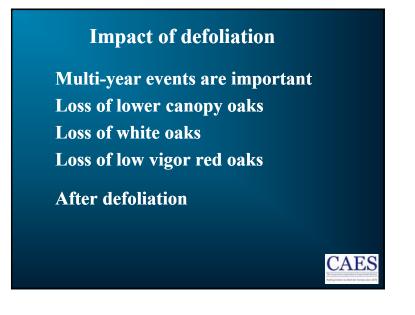
Diameter (inches) at 4.5 feet

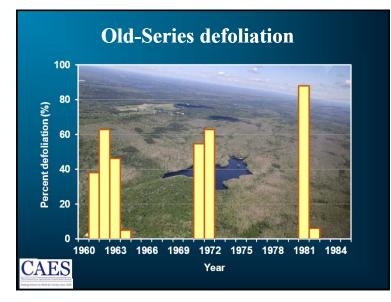
Species Crown class Location

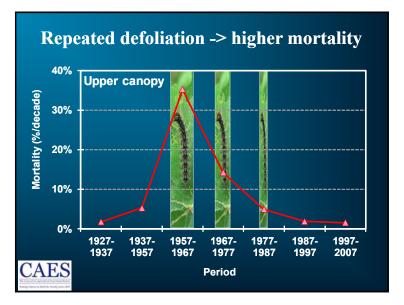
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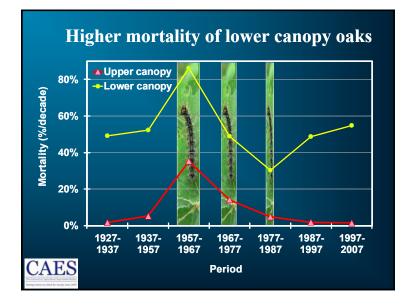




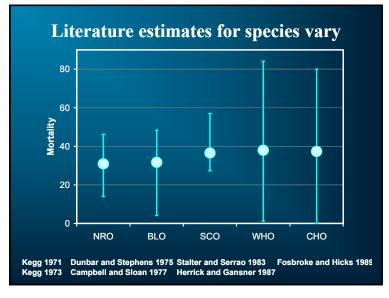


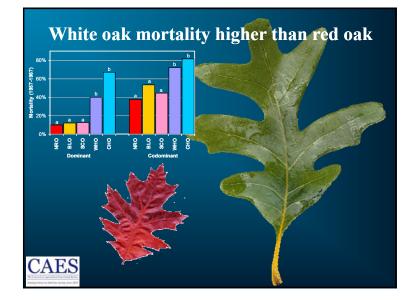


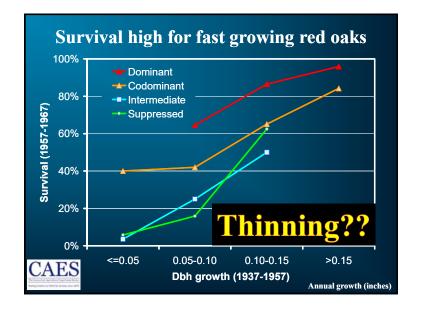












Impact of defoliation

Multi-year events are important Loss of lower canopy oaks Loss of white oaks Loss of low vigor red oaks



Impact of defoliation

Multi-year events are important Loss of lower canopy oaks Loss of white oaks Loss of low vigor red oaks

After defoliation

What was longer-term impact on surviving trees?



After defoliation

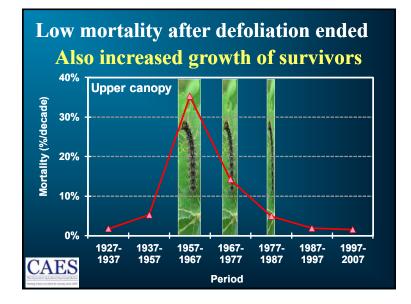
What was longer-term impact on surviving trees?

Recall

Slow growing (low vigor) trees removed by defoliation initiated mortality



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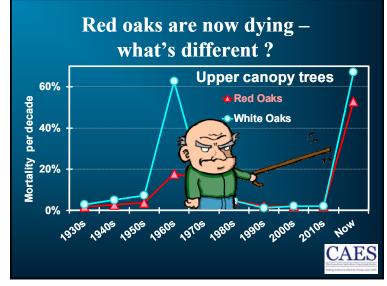


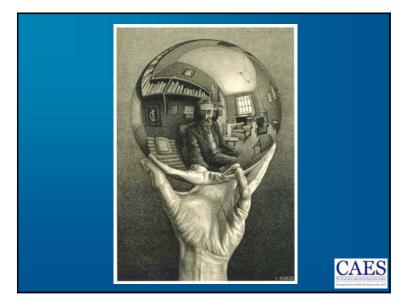


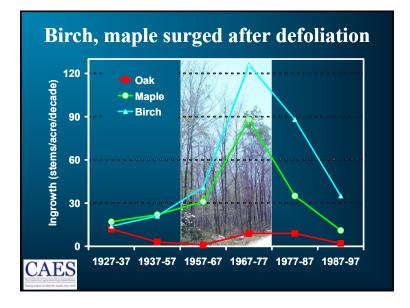
MULTI-YEAR defoliations removed less vigorous trees, lower canopy trees, and white oaks.

Surviving trees did recover and showed little longer-term (20+ year) effects.





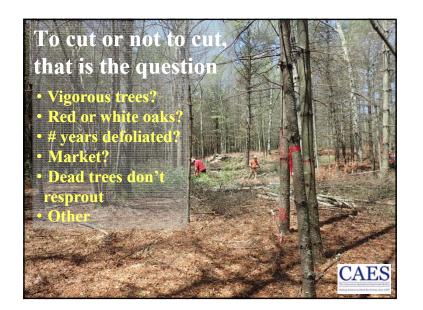


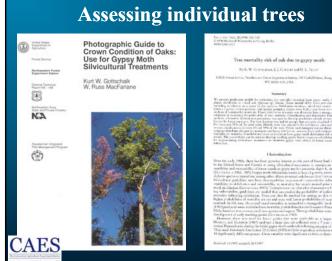


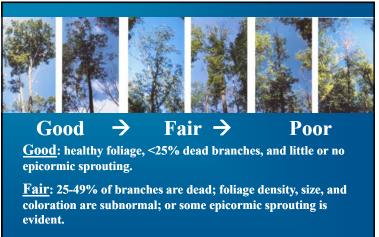




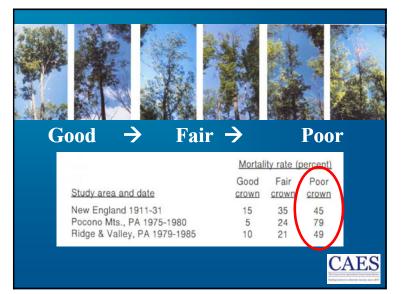






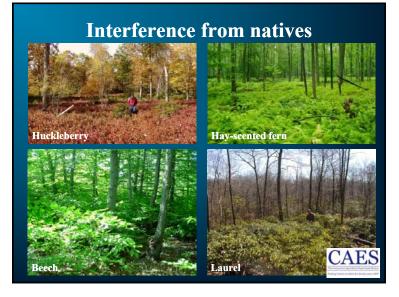


<u>Poor</u>: \geq 50% of branches are dead; foliage density, size, and coloration are subnormal; or epicormic sprouting is heavy.









Bottom line II

- MULTI-YEAR defoliations removed less vigorous trees, lower canopy trees, and white oaks.
- However, because trees are older, increased mortality of red oak is now likely the norm.
- Surviving trees did recover and showed little longer-term (20+ year) effects.
- What you have to what you get, ... with some birch added in as a sweet bonus.

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