Swiss Needle Cast Western Oregon Aerial Survey







#### 2010 SNC AERIAL SURVEY

Observers:

- Mike McWilliams (ODF)
- Rob Flowers (ODF)
- Ben Smith (USFS)
  Pilot: Trevor Courtney (ODF)
  May 13, 14; June 3, 7, 8
  Poor conditions during May
  4 million acres
  \$12,565 (Plane & pilot)











### Swiss Needle Cast Aerial Survey 2007-2010



#### Swiss Needle Cast Aerial Survey 1996-2010





#### NORTH HALF





#### SOUTH HALF



#### Swiss Needle Cast Aerial Survey 1996-2010 State Lands Only

Swiss Needle Cast on State Forests, as Detected by Aerial Surveys, by District, 2000-2010.



#### Kastner-Dutton Plot, Tillamook

Douglas-fir

Hemlock

Hemlock

### Swiss Needle Cast in the Oregon Cascades: Ground-Survey Results in 2001 and 2006

Gregory Filip USDA Forest Service Portland, OR gmfilip@fs.fed.us

# Swiss needle cast project location



### **Project Objectives**

- In 59 stands, determine 5-year changes in:
- Tree diameter and height growth
- SNC severity as estimated by needle retention and pseudothecial counts





# **Project Methods**

### Data collected in 2001 and 2006:

- Slope, aspect, elev., treatments
- Dbh and total height
- Height to lowest live branch
- Needle retention, 2 methods
- Pseudothecial counts (2002 and 2006) Additional data collected in 2006:
- Sapwood area
- Tree age
- Stand density as basal area/ha

# **Two Measures of Foliage Loss**

- Foliage-retention index amount of foliage remaining in each needle age-class (4 yrs): 0 =0-10%, 1=11-20%...9=90-100%
   Score range = 0 to 36
   3 trees per stand cut branches
- Ocular estimation of foliage retention in the mid-crown:

Score range = 0 to 6 years 10 (all) trees per stand



### Results from 2001-2006

- Sampled 590 Douglas-firs in 59 stands
- Mean 5-yr dbh growth = 2.4 in.
- Mean 5-yr total-height growth = 11.9 ft.
- Mean foliage-retention index (0-36) increased by 3.4
- Mid-crown retention increased by 1.2 yrs
- Mean stomata occlusion = 13.6% in 2002 and 13.3% in 2006 for 2-yr-old needles

# **Correlation among variables**

- Poor correlations (R<sup>2</sup><0.3) among most variables</li>
- Exceptions were moderate correlations between stand elevation and 2000stomata occluded (R<sup>2</sup>=0.43) or 2004stomata occluded (R<sup>2</sup>=0.50)
- Fewer pseudothecia at higher elevations
- All pseudothecia in 2002 were lineage 1

### 2000 stomata occluded vs. elevation



### 2004 stomata occluded vs. elevation



### Conclusions

There are at least three possible reasons why there may be no appreciable affect of SNC on 5-yr Douglas-fir growth in the Cascades vs. the Coast:

- Differences in site characteristics
- Differences in fungal genetics
- Not enough time

Cascade forest-management recommendations

- Forest managers may need not alter their current practices because of Swiss needle cast.
- Managing a mix of Douglas-fir and hemlock at the lower elevations and Douglas-fir and noble fir at the higher elevations will help offset any future standgrowth declines due to SNC or other pest outbreaks.

We will continue to monitor the established plots to determine longterm SNC trends and effects.

- Dbh and total-height growth in 2011
- Changing fungal populations
- Washington State Cascades???

Swiss Needle Cast Aerial Survey 1996-2010 All years, cumulative

