Three Steps to Managing Mountain Pine Beetle

Step 1

Short-Term Management

- Identify the ponderosa, lodgepole, and limber pines on your property. These trees are prone to beetle attacks.
- Protect five to ten of your high-value, noninfested but susceptible trees by applying a preventative spray. You may hire a contractor or contact a forester for approved chemicals.
- Timing is everything! Preventative spraying should occur between March and mid-July before the beetles fly in August.



Step 2

Treatment of Infested Trees

- Trees that have been successfully attacked first must be identified. Contact a forester for assistance.
- After infested trees have been cut and limbed, intense solar radiation can be used to kill larvae. This can be done with or without plastic and requires six to eight weeks of warm weather.
- Haul logs to "safe sites" at least one mile from susceptible tree hosts.
- Infested logs may be burned in a fireplace or buried in the ground to kill larvae.



Cut limbs off infested tree trunk prior to treatment.

Step 3

Colorado State

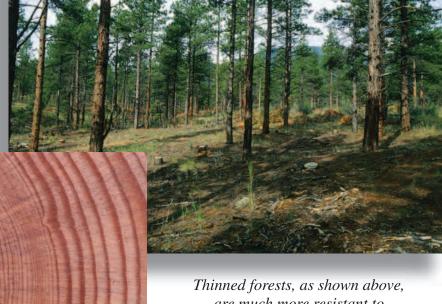
Long-Term Management

• A thinned, healthy forest will help prevent outbreaks of the mountain pine beetle, improve mountain views, and reduce wildfire hazard.

• By creating an environment that promotes healthy trees, you are providing the best defense against beetle attacks.



beetle attacks.



are much more resistant to mountain pine beetle attacks.

