





Larva emerge June-July, evolutionarily synced with Fir budbreak

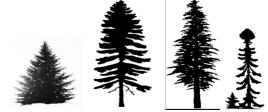
## Choristoneura fumiferana



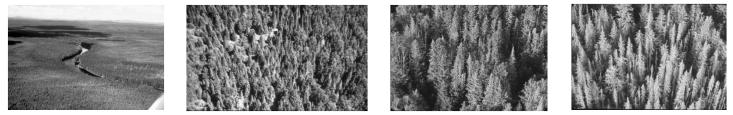




Food Preferences: BF>WS>RS>BS, largely due to phenology



## The woods



Defoliation begins-----mortality of fir after 7-8 years-----mortality of spruce after 10-12 years

## The forestry community



Pretty much panic-----target spray and fir-only cutting

Then of course many just continued to panic and allowed themselves to rationalize really efficient silviculture into the late 80s

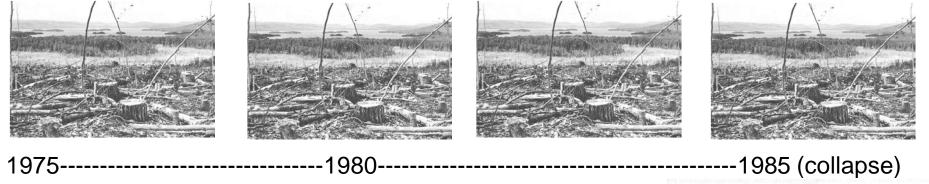
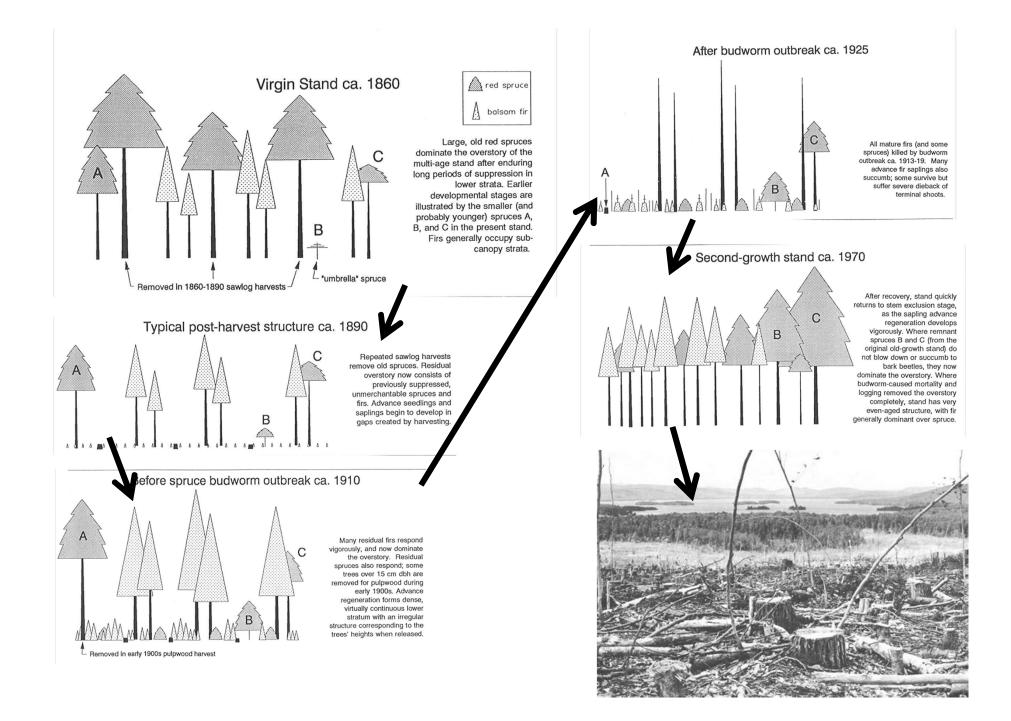


Table 1. Forest Types in Maine as estimated in four forest inventories.

	(thousand acres)			
20.275	1959	1972	1982	1995
Spruce and Fir	8,383	7,949	7,771	6,011
Northern Hardwoods	5,112	3,561	5,000	6,409
Aspen/Birch	1,243	1,419	1,505	2,250
White/Red Pine	1,639	1,812	2,195	1,246
Oak/Hickory	NA	253	. 307	456
Elm/Ash/Red Maple	505	1,714	238	435
Oak/White Pine	NA	185	36	128
Pitch Pine	NA	NA	8	n usunnis 7
TOTAL	16,882	16,893	17,060	16,939

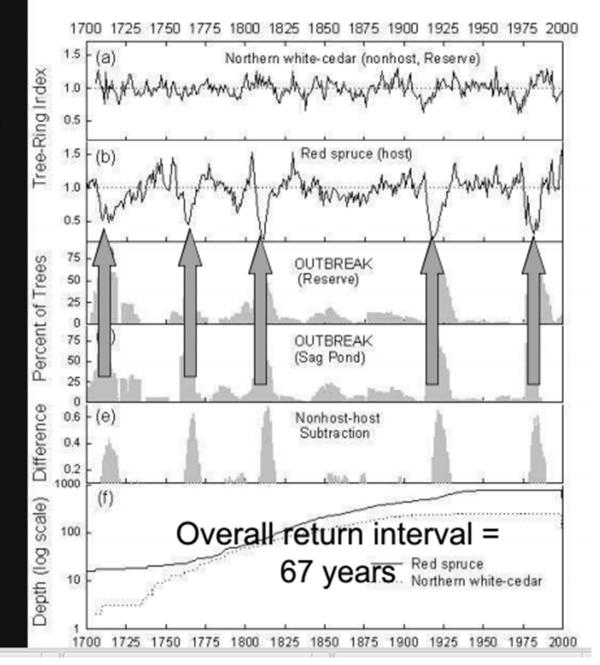
Lost a few million acres of SF

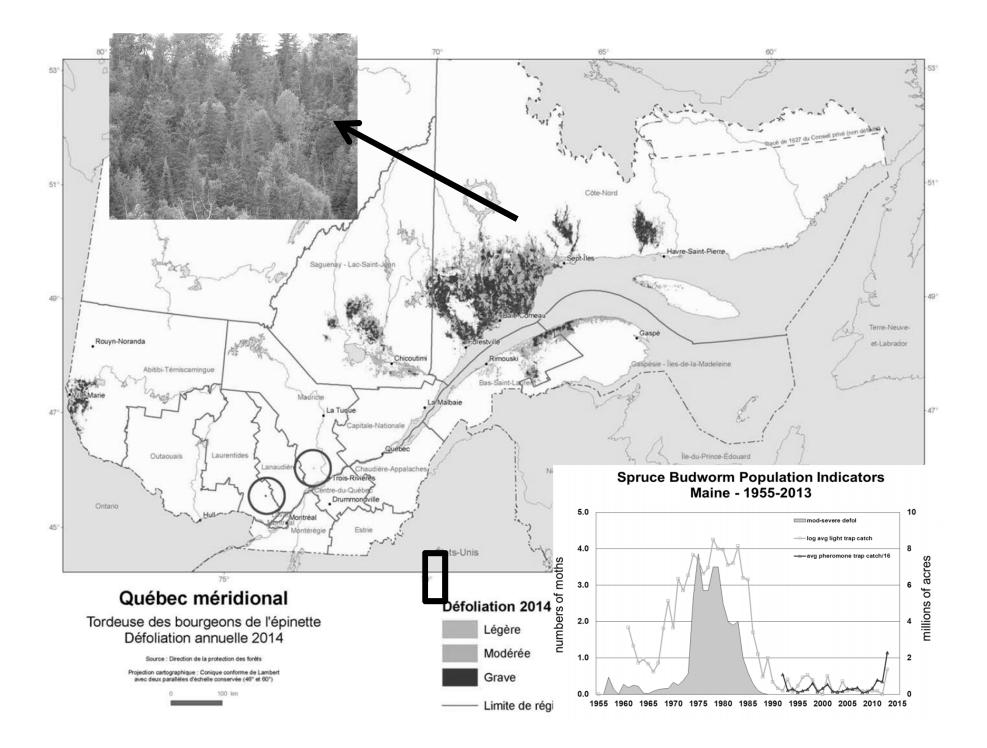


From Fraver, Seymour, Speer, and White (CJFR, 2007)

> Has interval been reduced (100 vs. 60?)

Two older outbreaks documented: 1708, 1760 !





Things that are different

Forest (younger, less mature fir)

Landownership (not large private industrial)

Industry (fewer mills, more capacity)

Infrastructure (more roads, more targeted spray, better info (RS etal.)

Probably mid-cycle

We have experience





