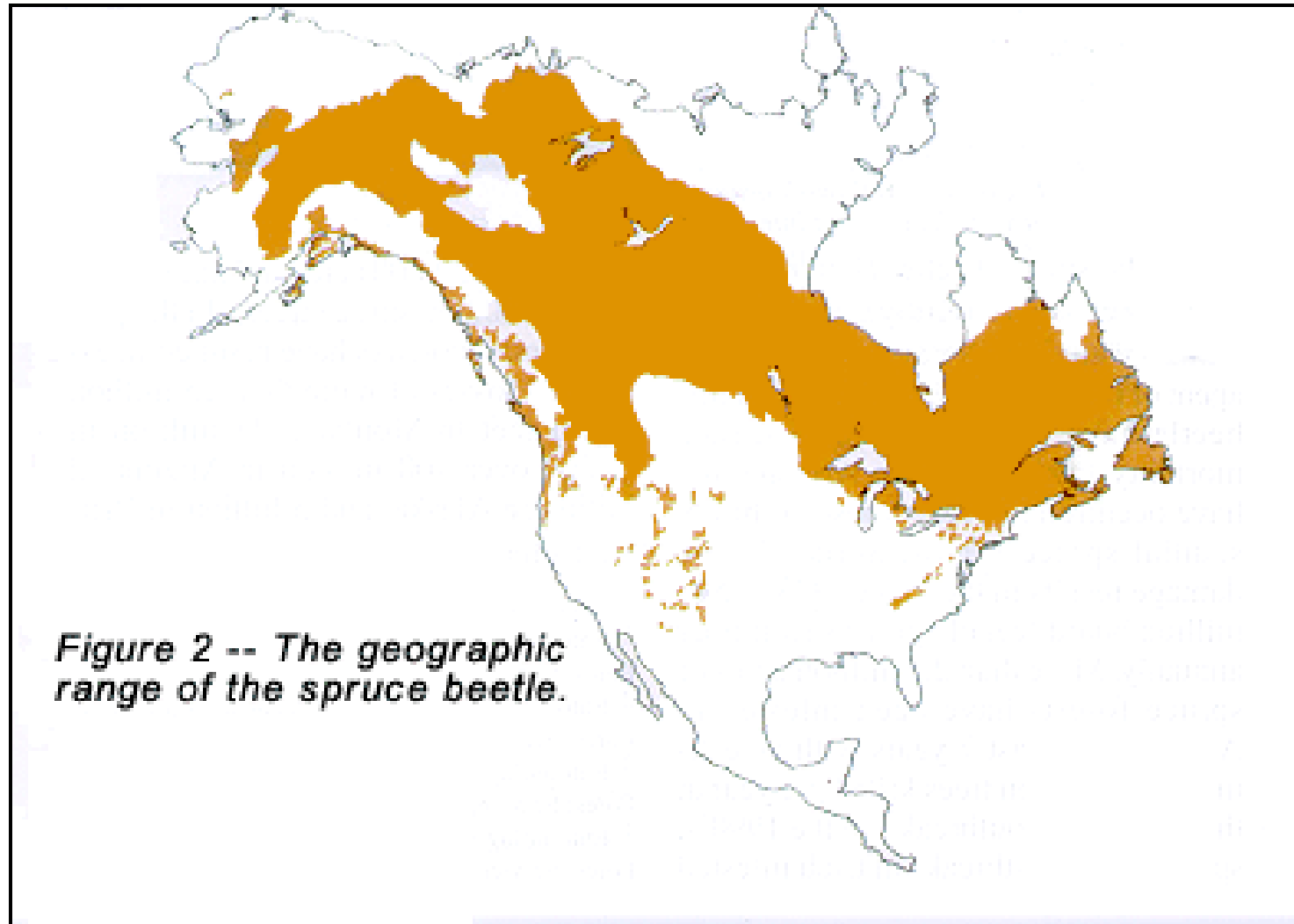


Spruce beetle





# Why spruce beetle?





# Why spruce beetle?

Mackenzie - change in:	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Precipitation (%)	<b>-21.2</b>	<b>-51.0</b>	-9.1	<b>-33.0</b>	-4.2
Mean Temperature (°C)	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Max Temperature (°C)	0.4	0.1	-0.6	1.0	<b>3.7</b>
Min Temperature (°C)	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	3.6
	<b>1971-2018</b>				
	<b>Bold statistically significant p&lt;0.05</b>				

Prince George - change in:	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Precipitation (%)	<b>-13.0</b>	<b>-40.5</b>	14.0	<b>-28.5</b>	-2.2
Mean Temperature (°C)	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	0.6
Max Temperature (°C)	1.1	0.3	-0.3	1.0	0.3
Min Temperature (°C)	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	4.6
	<b>1942-2018</b>				
	<b>Bold statistically significant p&lt;0.05</b>				



# Why spruce beetle?

Fort St. John – change in:	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Precipitation (%)	10.7	-18.7	20.6	4.4	<b>42.2</b>
Mean Temperature (°C)	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	1.1	<b>0.8</b>	-0.2
Max Temperature (°C)	0.1	<b>1.7</b>	0.3	-0.4	-0.6
Min Temperature (°C)	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	0.8	2.0
	<b>1942-2019</b>				
	<b>Bold statistically significant p&lt;0.05</b>				



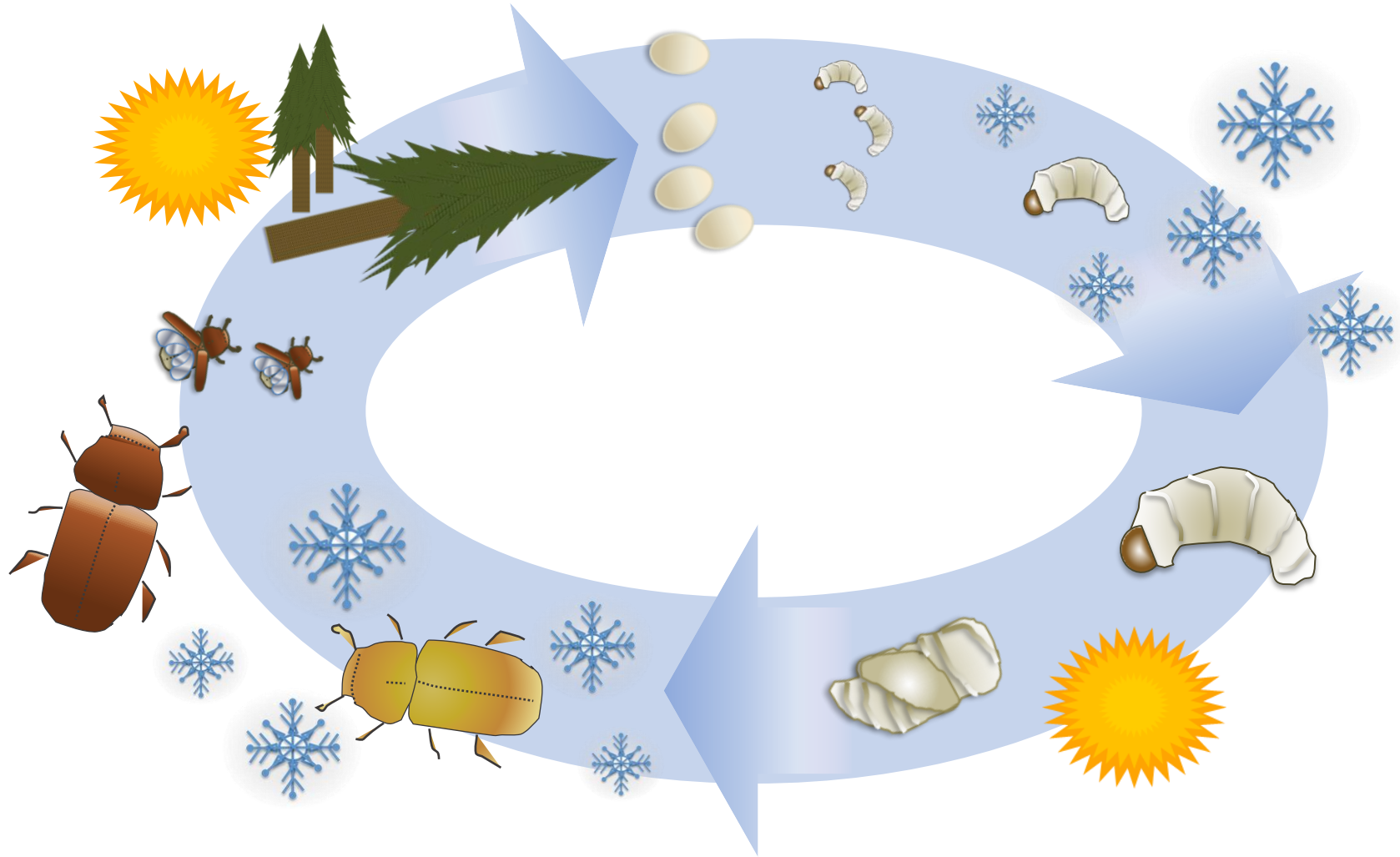


# Why spruce beetle?

Dawson Creek TSA - change in:	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Precipitation (%)	8.8	8.8	16.0	2.2	11.0
Mean Temperature (°C)	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6
Extr. Max Temperature (°C)	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.4
Extr. Min Temperature (°C)	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.9
	ClimateBC 2041-2070				
	<i>mean max and min</i>				

Dawson Creek TSA - change in:	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Precipitation as Snow (%)	-12.8	1.1	-30.4	-73.6	-23.8
Climate Moisture Deficit (mm)	20.5	0.0	0.1	19.5	1.2
Growing Degree Days (heat units)	41.7	0.2	2.4	35.5	3.6
Number of Frost Free Days (days)	37.6	1.4	18.3	3.8	14.1
	ClimateBC 2041-2070				

# Why spruce beetle?





# Why spruce beetle?





# Contributing factors

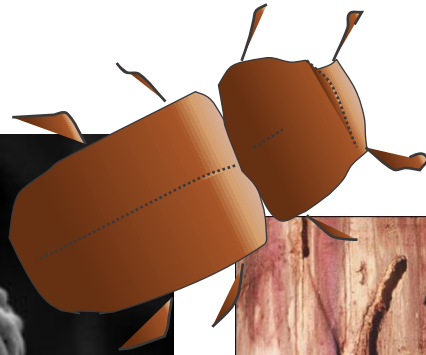
Lots of mature, even-aged standing spruce





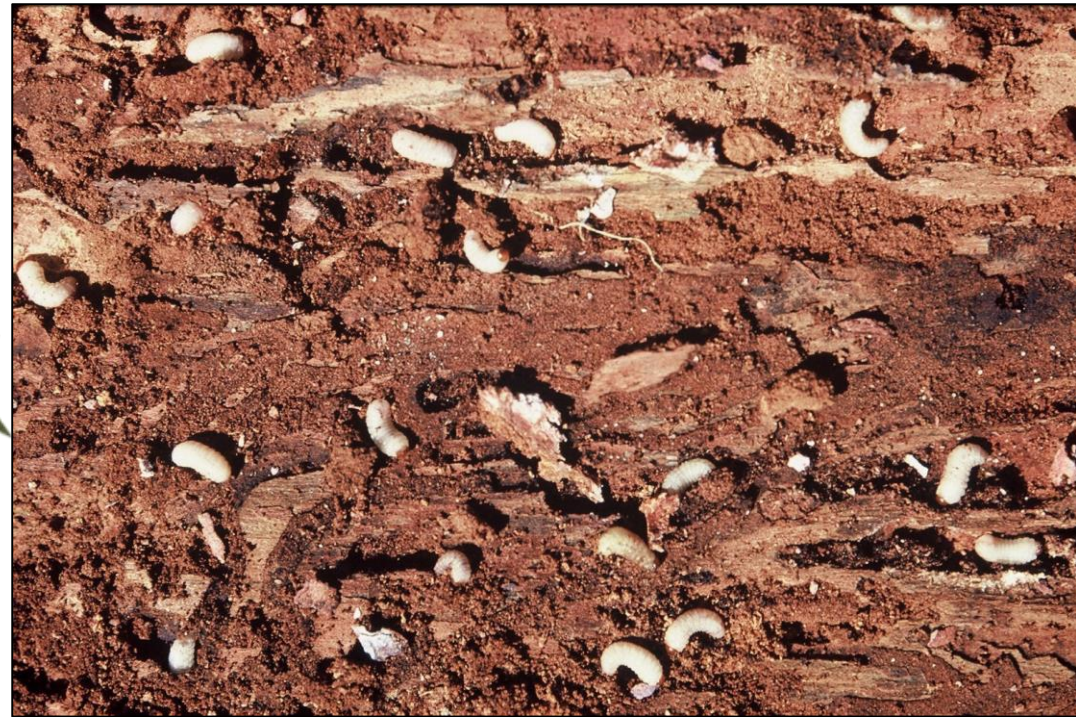
# Contributing factors

## Blue stain fungi



# Contributing factors

## Mass attack

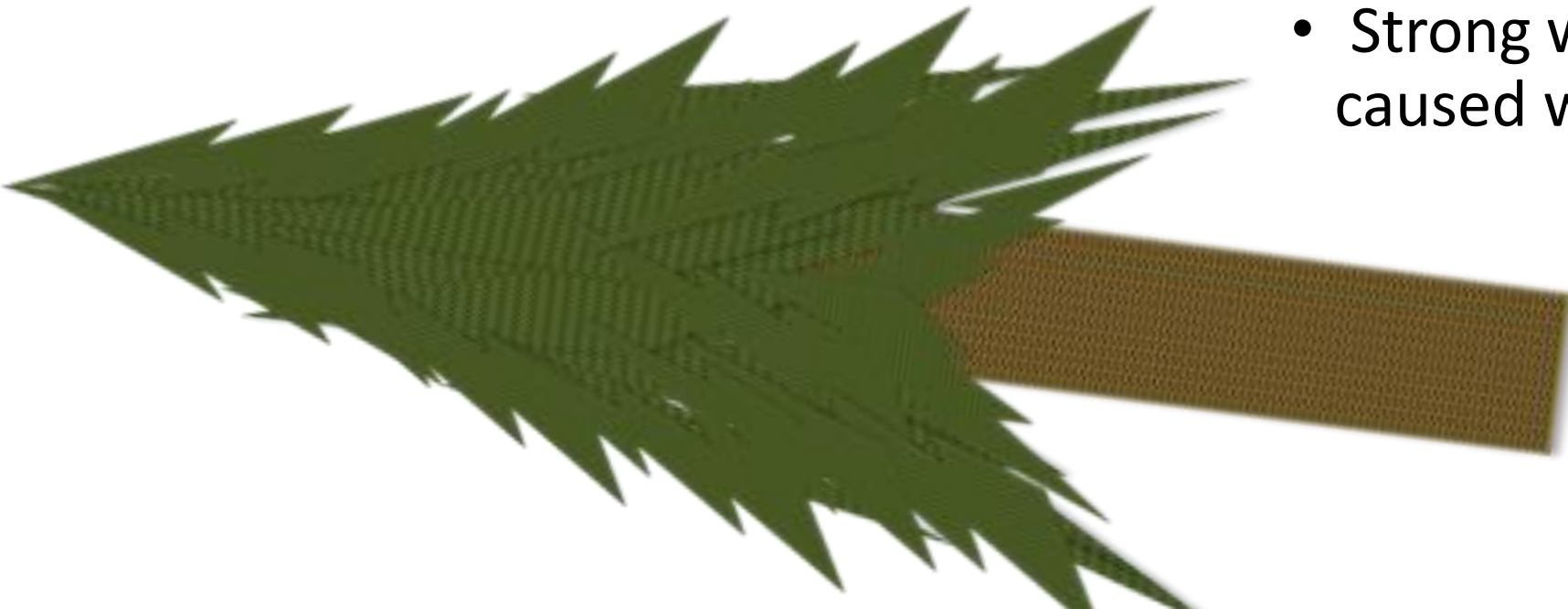




# Contributing factors

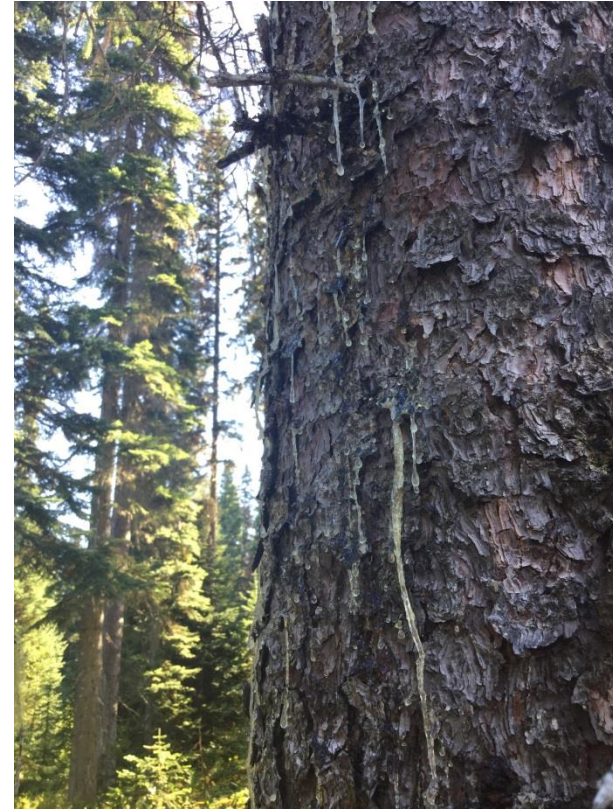
## Wind throw

- Interior spruce is a shallow-rooted species
- Strong winds in November 2010 caused widespread windthrow





Rusty-brown pitch tubes are common



Occasional clear resin streams that darken in time



Newly attacking spruce beetle adults on fresh windthrow







Newly constructed spruce beetle egg galleries & larval galleries in spruce phloem

Larval galleries

Blue stain fungi

Egg gallery





4<sup>th</sup> stage (or instar) larvae







Pupae



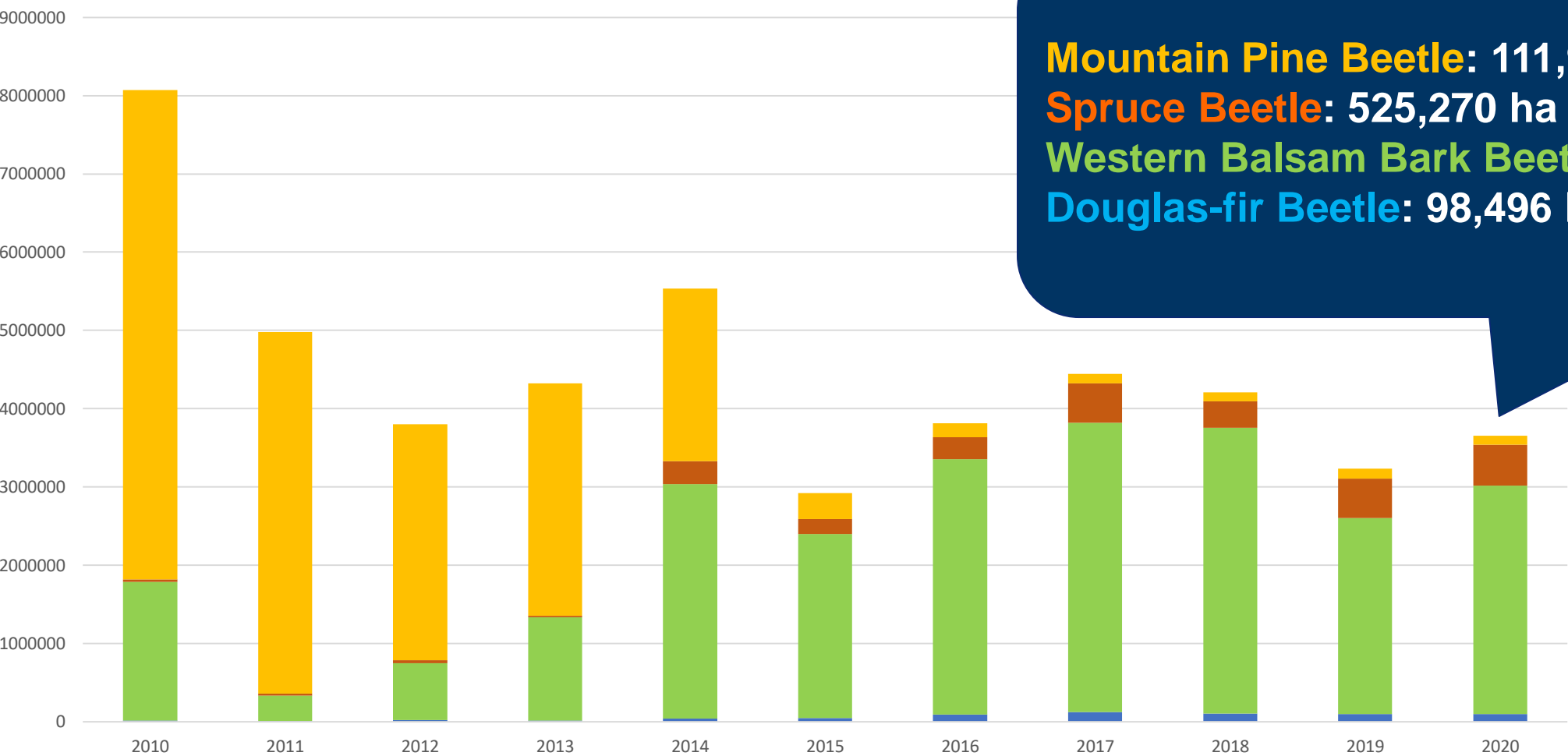




Immature (callow or teneral) adults



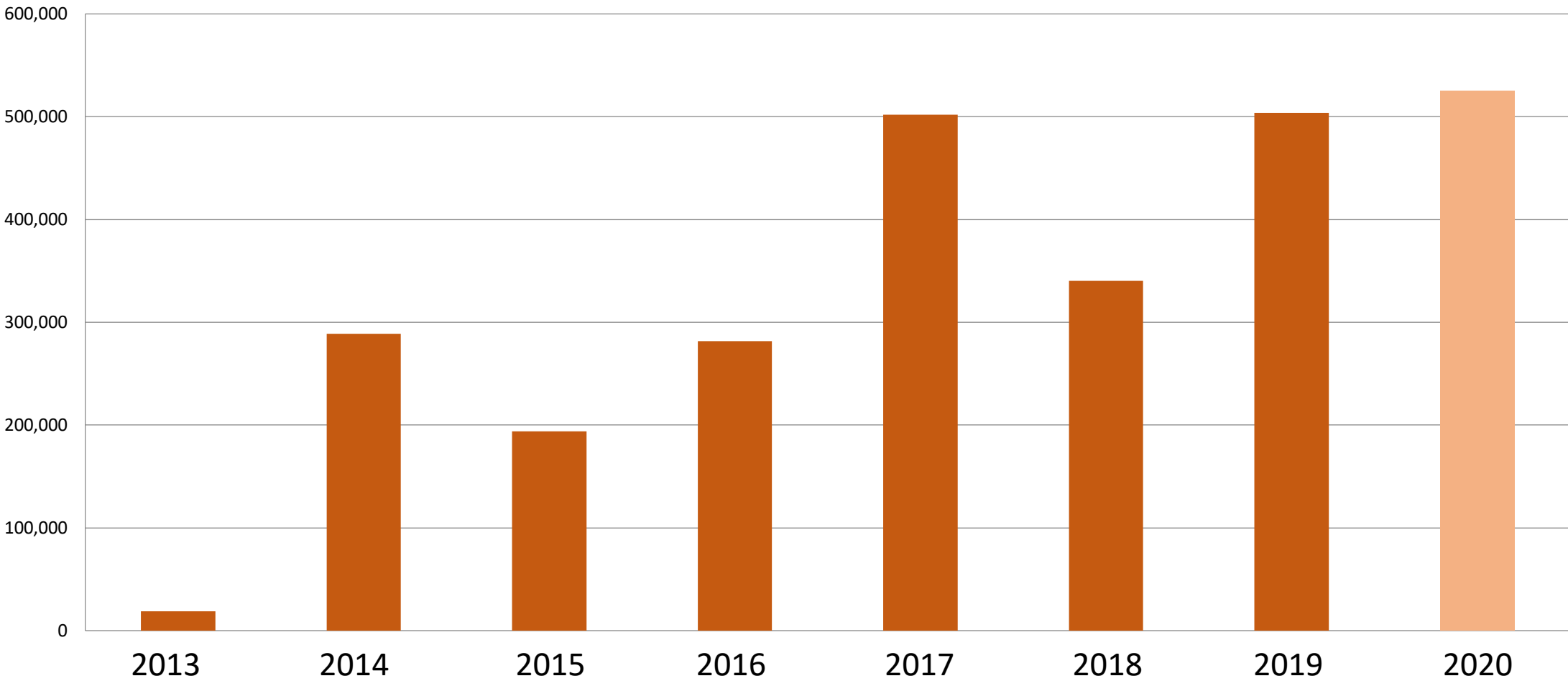
# Provincial Bark Beetle Trends

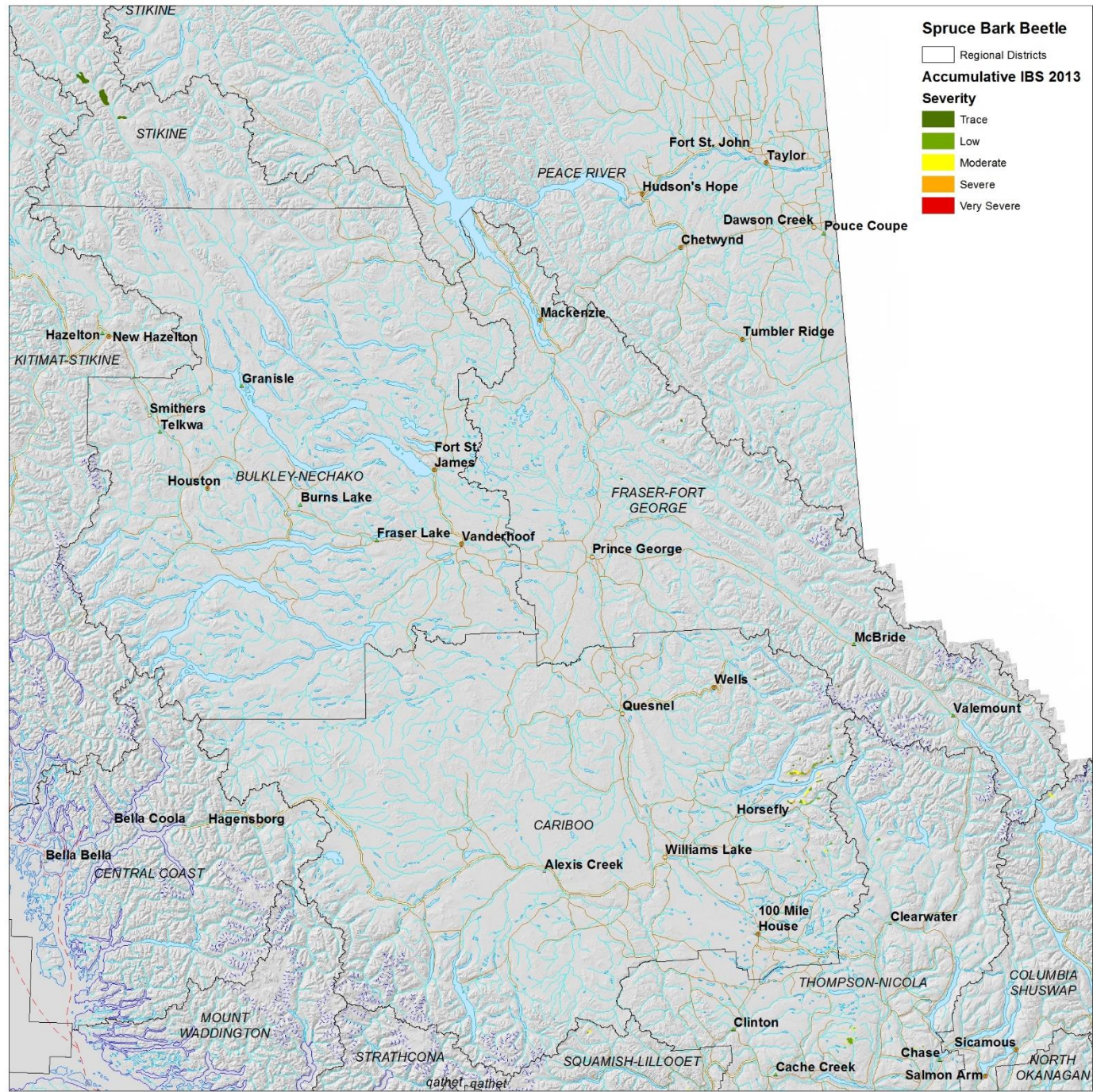


**Mountain Pine Beetle:** 111,963 ha  
**Spruce Beetle:** 525,270 ha  
**Western Balsam Bark Beetle:** 2.9M ha  
**Douglas-fir Beetle:** 98,496 ha

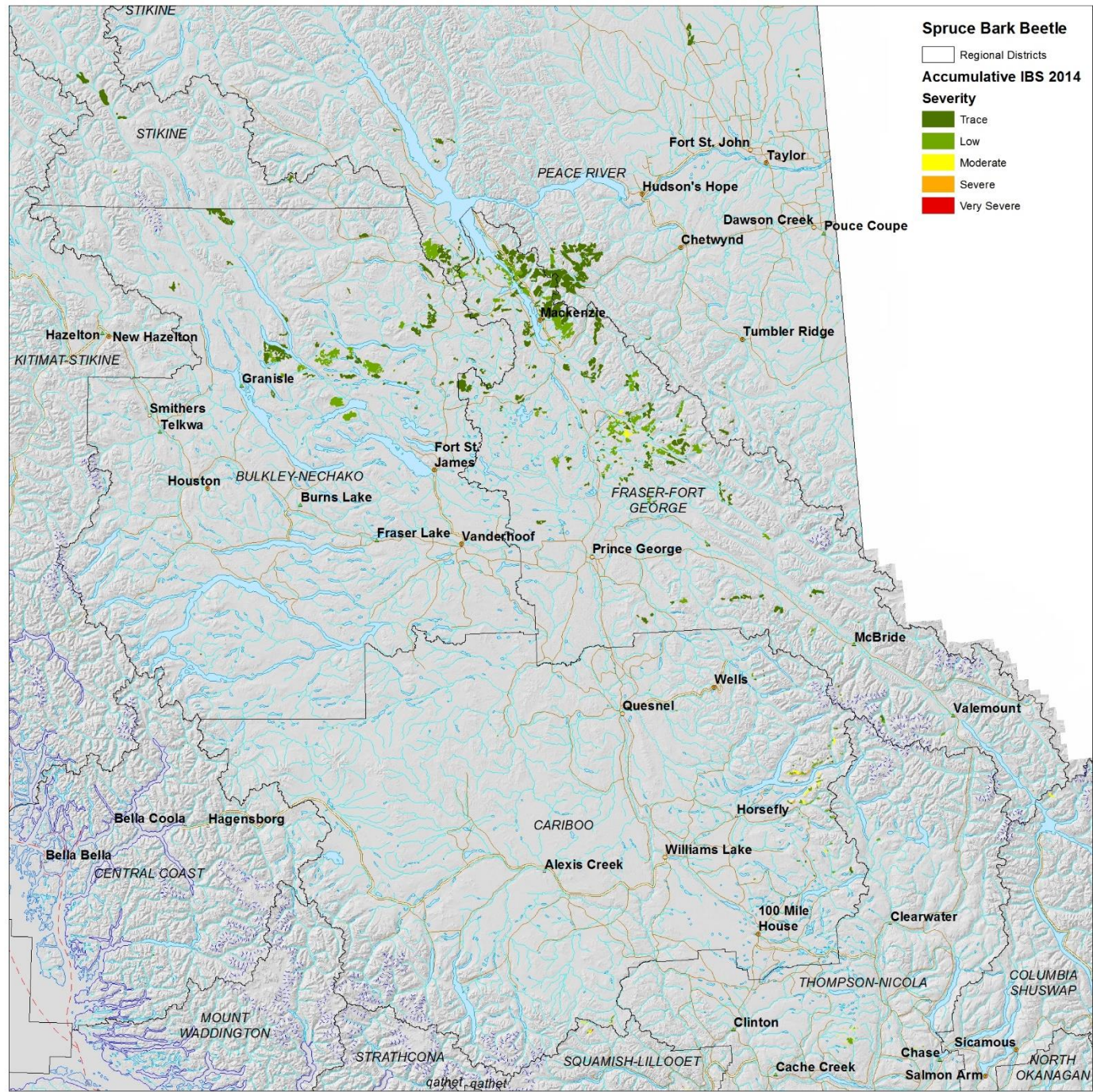


# Spruce Beetle – Province of BC

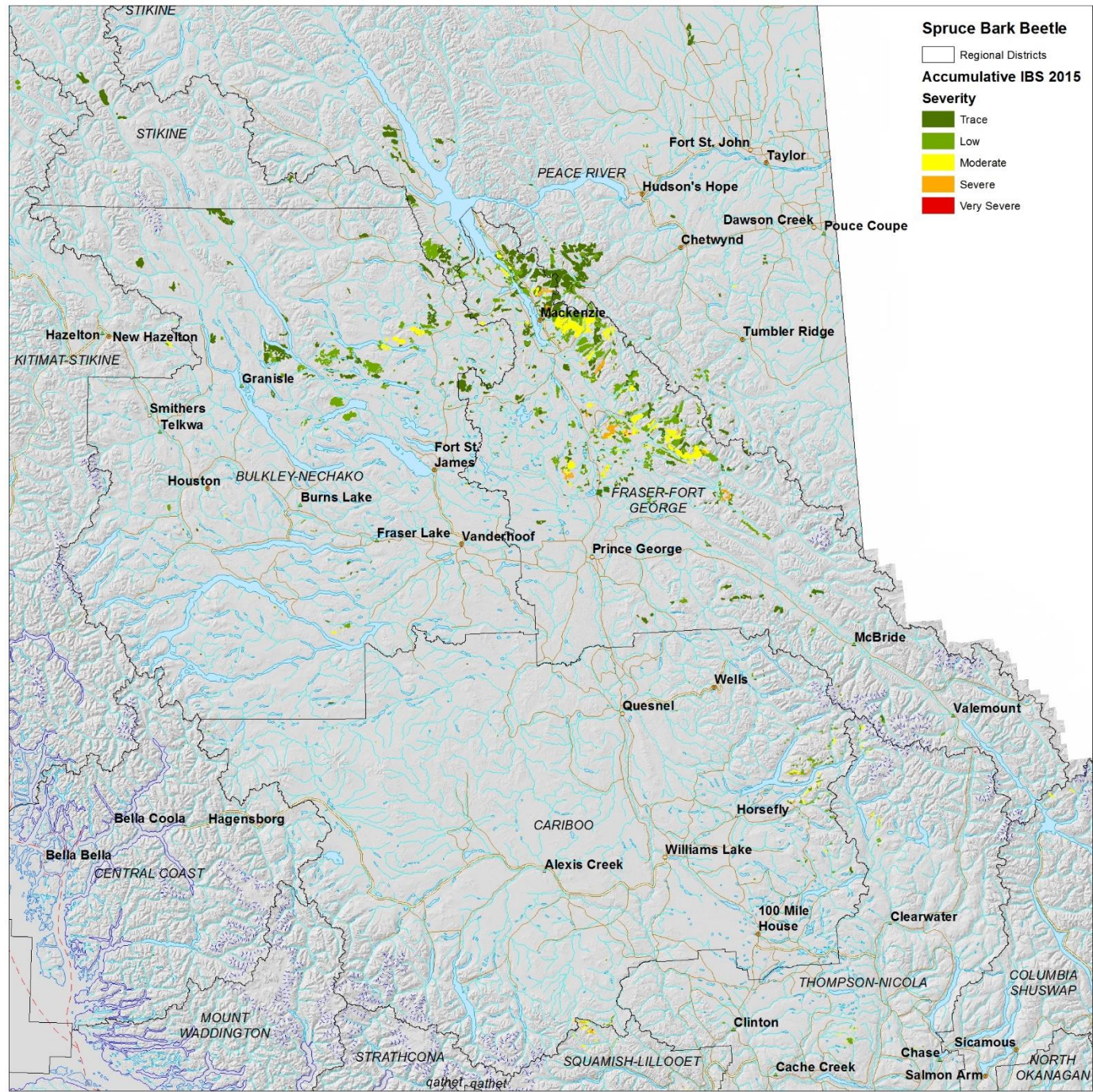




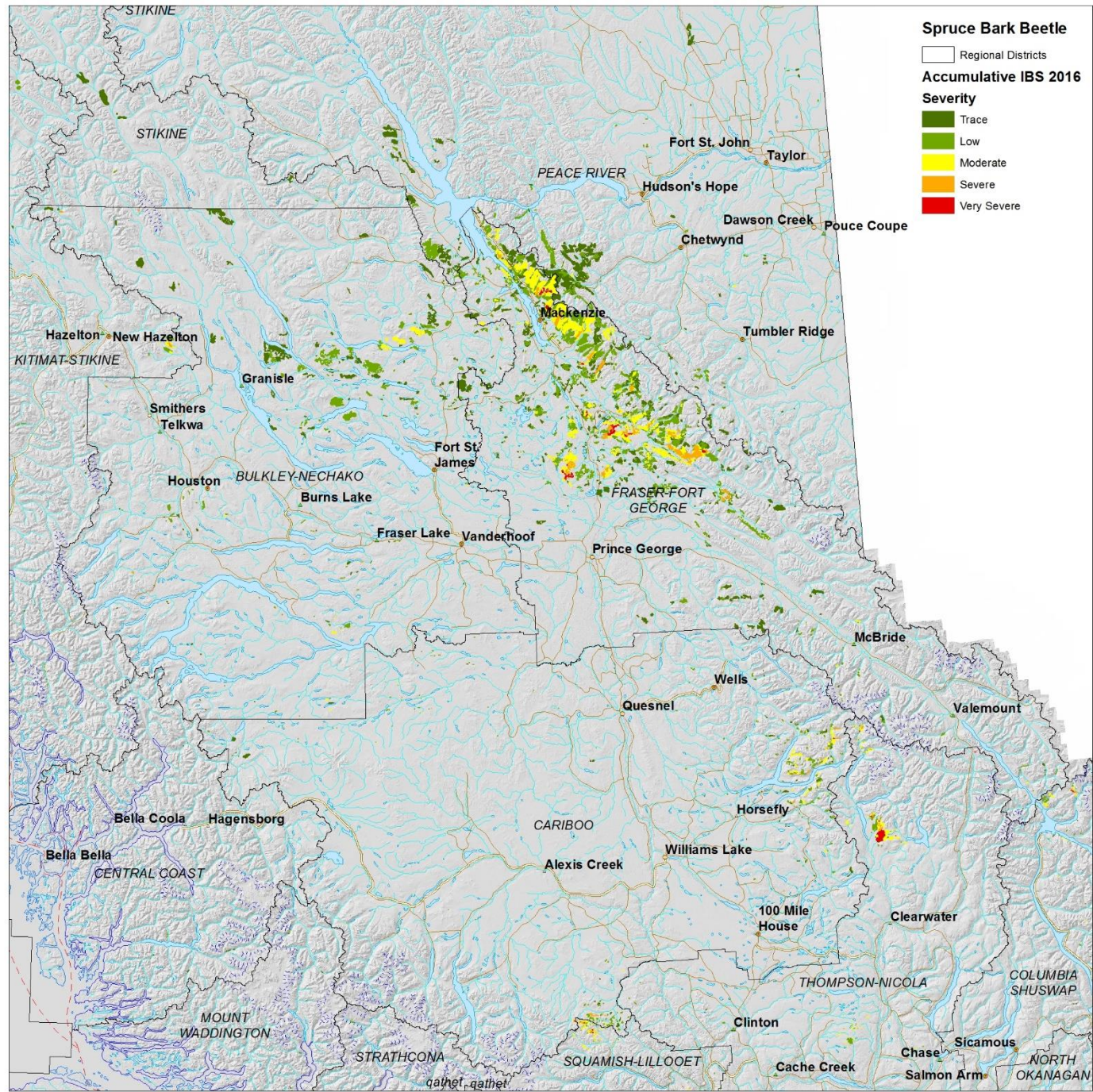




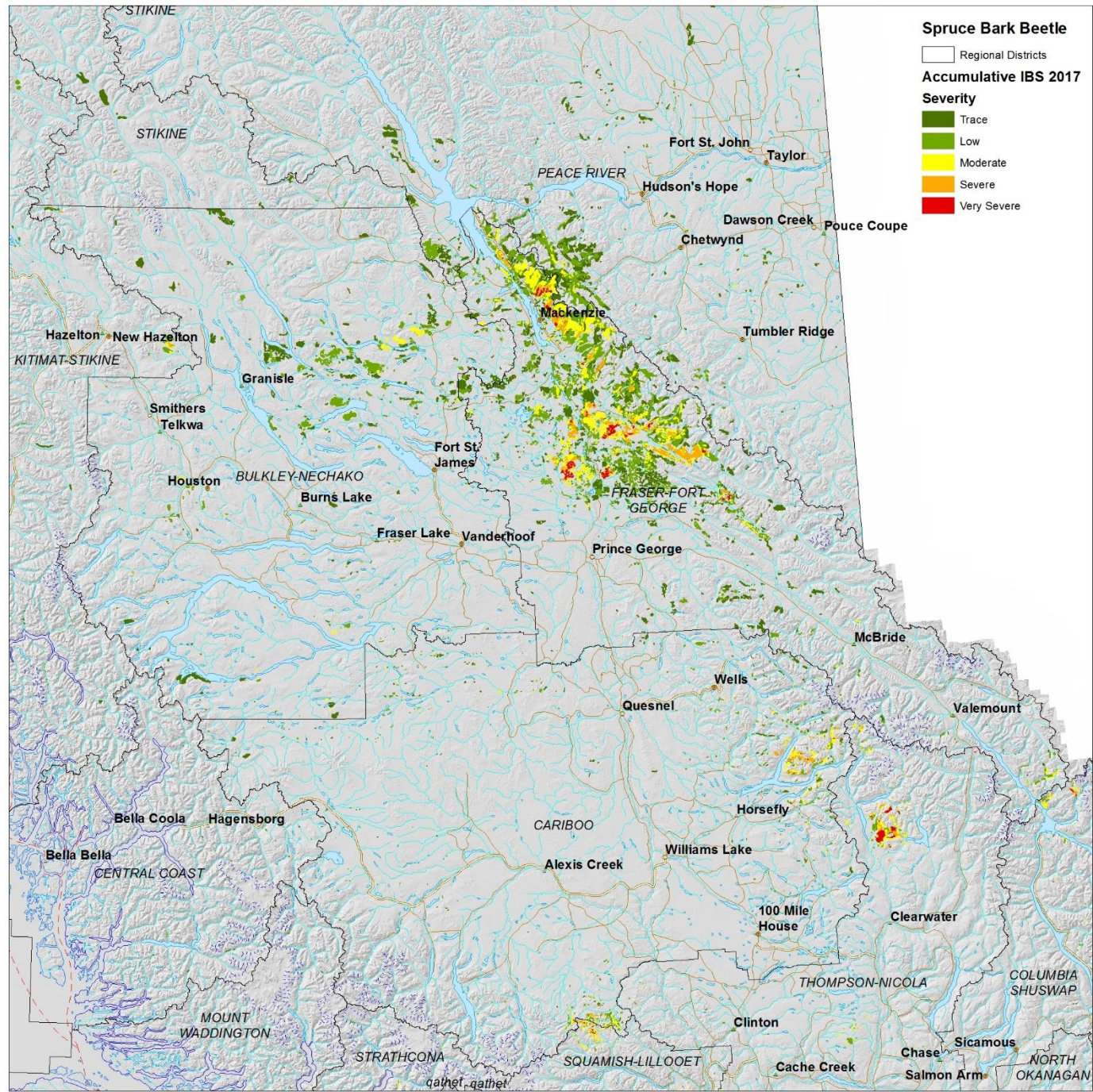




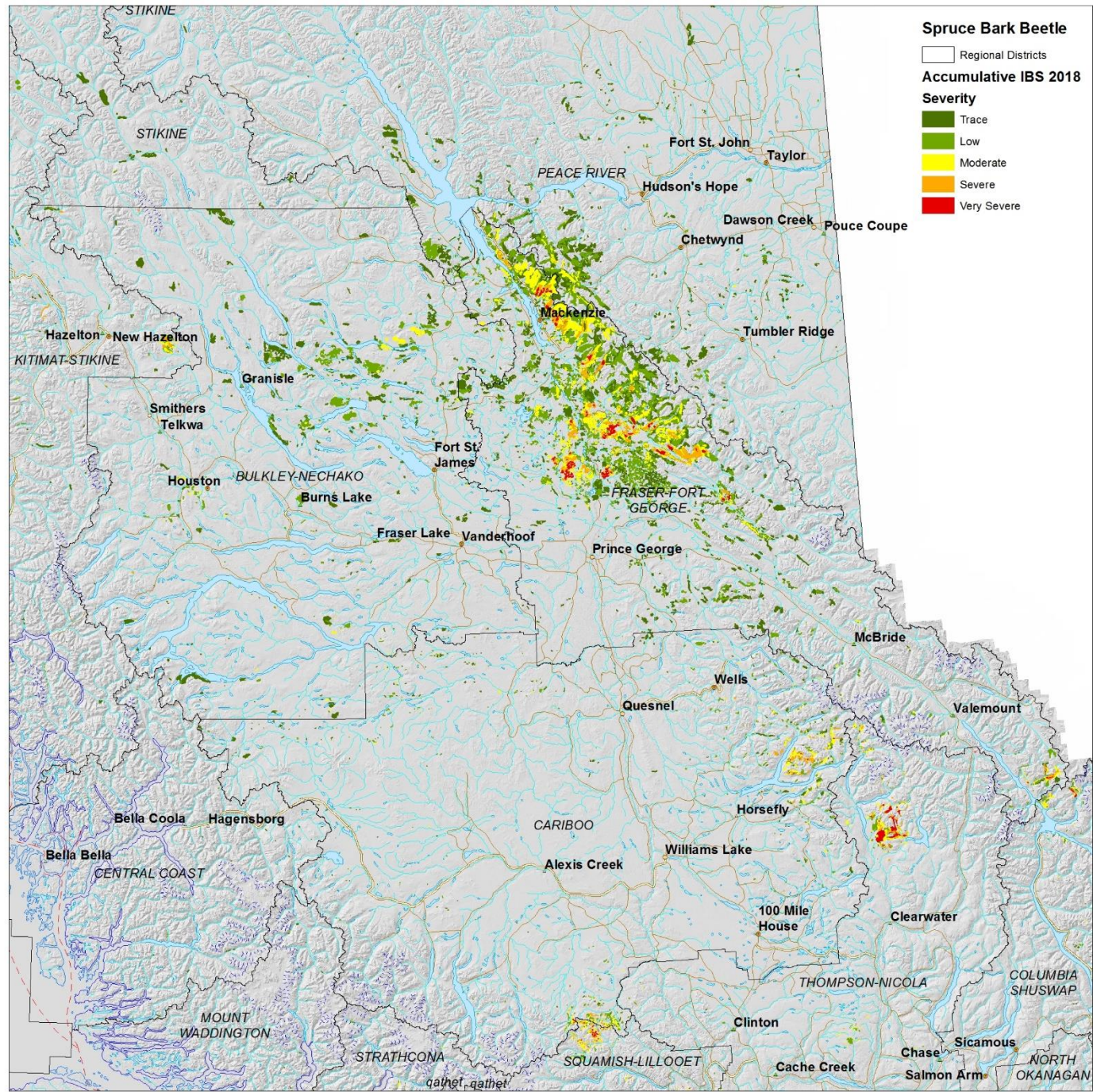




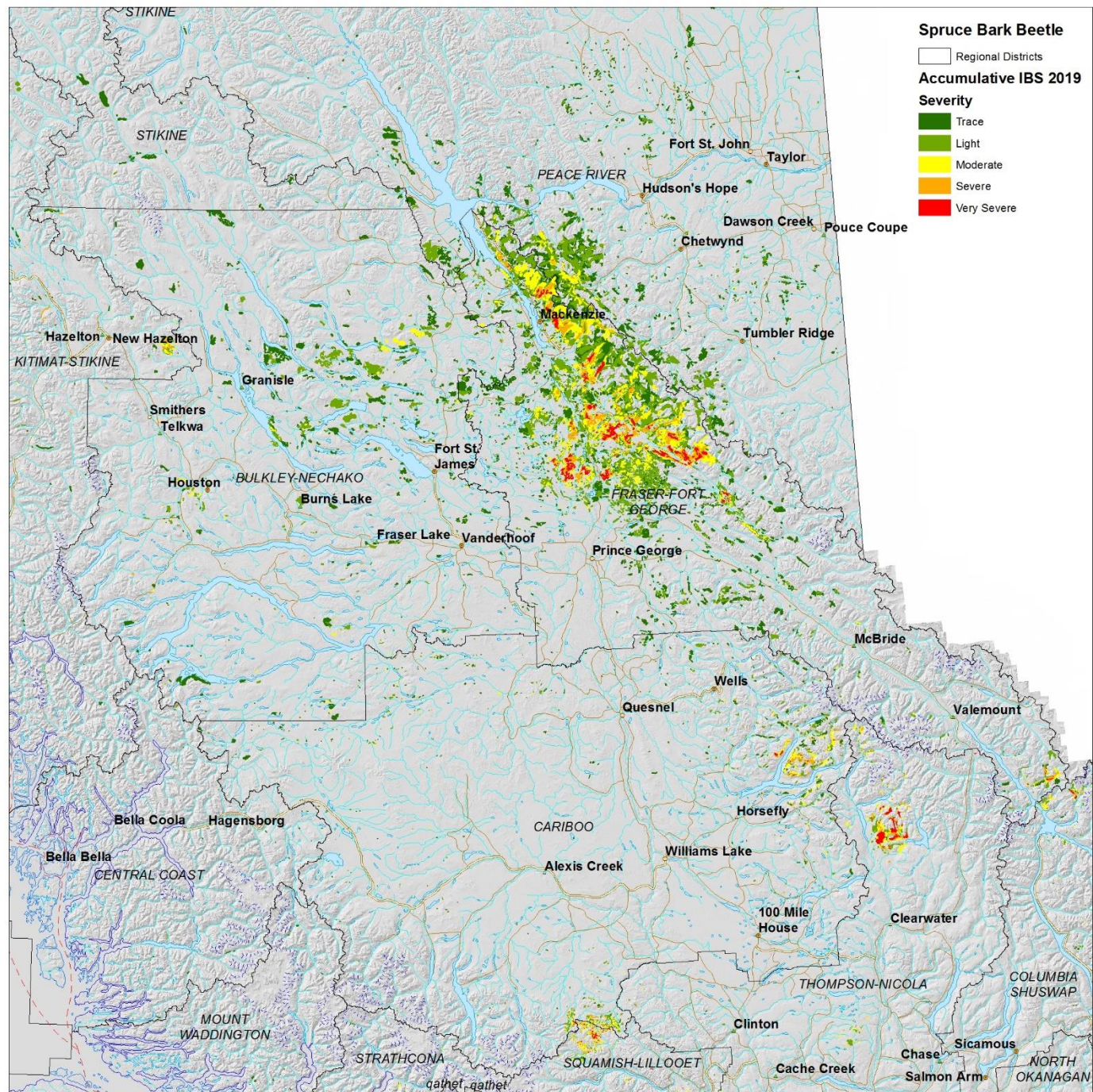






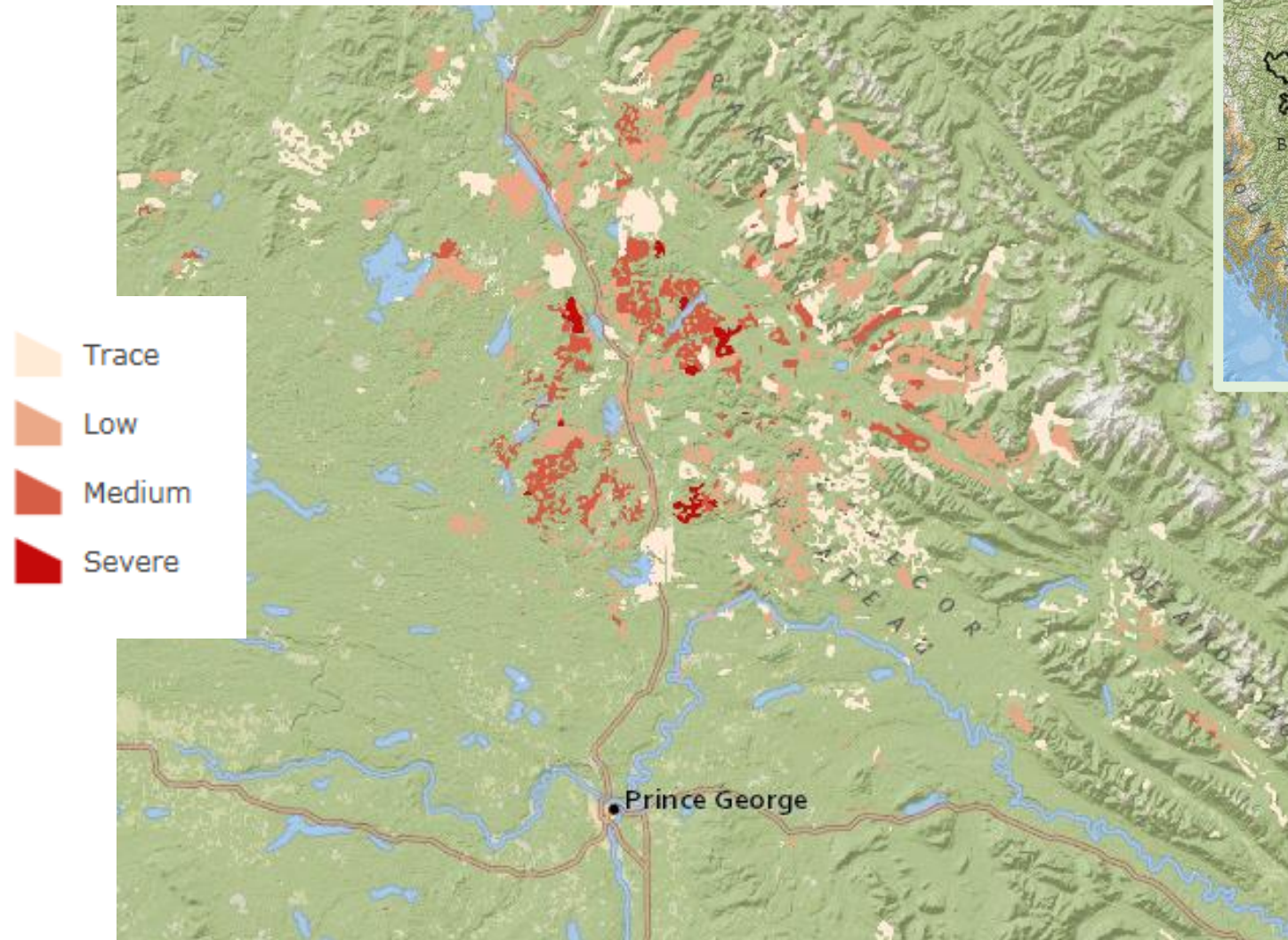








## Prince George TSA – north









# How do we know?



- We monitor:
  - Aerial overview survey
  - Helicopter surveys
  - Ground surveys
    - Walkthroughs
    - Beetle probes
- Other sources:
  - Timber cruisers
  - Community members
  - First Nations
  - Private landowners

- ▶ Forest Stewardship Plans
- ▶ Wildfire Management
- ▼ Forest Health
  - ▼ Forest Pests
    - ▼ Bark Beetles
      - ▶ Mountain Pine Beetle
      - ▶ Douglas-fir beetle
      - ▼ Spruce beetle
        - Management
          - [Omineca Spruce Beetle Outbreak](#)**
      - ▶ Western balsam bark beetle
    - ▶ Invasive Forest Pests
    - ▶ Defoliators
      - Pest Identification
  - ▶ Silviculture
  - ▶ Visual Resource Management
  - ▶ Tree Seed
  - ▶ Integrated Resource Monitoring

## Omineca Spruce Beetle Outbreak

More than 156,000 hectares of forest in the Omineca Region are currently infested by spruce beetles. This number is considerably higher than normally would be expected (e.g., only 7,653 hectares in 2013) and represents the biggest spruce beetle outbreak in British Columbia since the 1980s.

### Key Facts

The spruce beetle is native to British Columbia and is regularly seen in forested areas, but higher-than-normal populations have been detected in the Omineca region.

Since 2014, the B.C. Government has been actively identifying tree stands in this region where adult beetles and their young are present.

More than 156,000 hectares of forest in the Omineca region are currently infested by spruce beetles, primarily in the eastern valleys of the Mackenzie Timber Supply Area and the northern portion of the Prince George Natural Resource District, in the Prince George Timber Supply Area.

Although this outbreak is a concern, the situation is not comparable to the spread of the mountain pine beetle in recent decades.

Past outbreaks have lasted up to seven years.

Government is closely monitoring the situation to minimize any impacts on timber supply, the forest industry and forestry jobs and will continue to work with forest licensees and other stakeholders to identify affected areas, evaluate population control methods and determine the most effective ways to limit the current outbreak.

### Important Links

- [Working Together: BC's Spruce Beetle Mitigation Strategy](#)
- [Map of the Current Infestation in Omineca Region](#)
- [Map of the Provincial Spruce Beetle Situation in 2015](#)
- [Beneficial Management Practices](#)
- [Conventional Trap Trees](#)
- [Hauling and Milling Guides](#)
- [Guidelines for using Lindgren Funnel Traps](#)

### Fast facts

