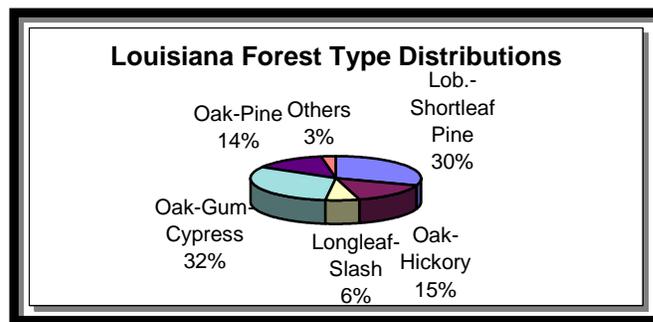


The Resource

Louisiana's forests cover 13.8 million acres, nearly half of the state's land area. The majority of the state's forested land, some 10 million acres, is in nonindustrial private ownership, while approximately 603,500 acres are in national forests. Louisiana's forests are prized for their scenic beauty, supporting tourism and outdoor recreation and providing wildlife habitat throughout the state.

Major forest types in Louisiana include oak-hickory, loblolly and shortleaf pine, longleaf and slash pine, mixed oak-pine, and oak-gum-cypress. Other minor types account for approximately 3% of the forest.



Forest health monitoring (FHM) activities are cooperative efforts between the USDA Forest Service and the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The FHM program in Louisiana includes periodic measurement of fixed plots as well as regular aerial and ground surveys to detect forest damage.

Special Issues

Key issues which State and federal programs are addressing cooperatively include:

- Sustainable management of private forest lands
- Protection and development of urban and community forest resources
- Increasing participation by underserved citizens in forestry programs

Forest Influences

Southern pine beetle (SPB) is Louisiana's most significant forest insect pest. However, SPB activity in the state has been insignificant in recent years and no outbreaks were reported in 2002.

Pine engraver beetles (*Ips spp.*) displayed moderate activity in 2002. Because *Ips* infestations tend to be relatively small and scattered, they usually cannot be effectively controlled or salvaged, but their economic costs may exceed those caused by SPB.

Baldcypress leafroller defoliated 153,000 acres of mixed baldcypress stands in the southern and southeastern parts of the state in 2002. Approximately 56,000 acres were

classified as severely defoliated (more than 50%). This insect pest rarely causes mortality, but it can severely impede radial growth.

Forest tent caterpillar defoliated 153,000 acres of forested wetlands in 2002, affecting primarily tupelo gum. This defoliation was severe on 32,000 acres.

Buck moth defoliation of live oaks has been a problem in New Orleans for several years. The population of these insects was found to be decreasing in 2002.

Forest Health Assistance in Louisiana

For further information or assistance, contact:

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Office of Forestry
PO Box 1628
Baton Rouge, LA 70821
(225) 925-4500
<http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/forestry/index.htm>

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