THE BATTALION Page 6 **Bunyan Beetle' dines on pines**



COLLEGE STATION — Draw a line from the Chesapeake Bay on the university to serve as the re-East Coast, extend it to Houston and you have the scope of an insect blight that is ravaging the Southern pine forests in 13 states.

There are 360 counties in the outbreak area which includes about 58 per cent of the South's 85 million acres of pine forests suffering from the rice-grain sized southern pine beetle.

These insect Paul Bunyans can kill a tree in four to five weeks and there is a 99 per cent mortality in the trees they attack. Even worse is the fact that once a tree is attacked, it is unlikely that it can be saved. The use of insecticides on a forest is economi-cally prohibitive and ecologically questionable.

Dr. Tom Payne, entomologist with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and associate professor at Texas A&M University, estimated that ". . . well over one million board feet of timber have been destroyed by the pest in the past 25 years. In 1973 alone, the beetle killed enough trees to build 48,000 homes

Texas is one of the hardest-hit this doesn't mean that each tree is

search coordinator of the USDA Southern Pine Beetle Program. In that role he is coordinating research activities involving over 70 scientists working in 12 universities, four U.S. Forest Service laboratories, and two state forestry organizations.

The direction of some of the pro-jects include determination of the beetle's impact of the forests, de-velopment of beetle population sampling techniques and study of the beetle's natural enemies such as woodpeckers and other predators, parasites and mites.

In addition, they will screen pesticides to find those that are effective against the beetles and environmentally safe; fertilization to produce healthier trees that can reject infestation; how stand and site factors in-fluence beetles, and the develop-ment of behavioral chemicals for survey and suppression.

"Insects produce pheromones (lit-tle odors)," Dr. Payne explained. "When a female attacks a tree (we

Payne is on temporary leave from think she does before the males) her pheromones mix with compounds from the tree to produce a chemical messenger. This will attract several thousand beetles in a period as short as three days. The attacking beetles girdle the tree with their tunneling activity under the bark.

> Meanwhile, the search for answers on where the beetles come from and where they will appear next goes on. Payne's crews equipped with three-wheeled motorcycles and trailers search the Texas forests for the beetles. He and his crew collect the odors of the beetle and trees by bringing back infected pine cuttings, where with homemade gear they remove odors and synthesize the compounds trying to reproduce that "insect aphrodisiac" that could bring them another step closer to solving the problem.

> Payne feels that learning about the behavior of the beetle is critical to its eventual control.

"In forest entomology, the purpose is to understand, anticipate and manipulate the interactions between insects and trees," he concluded.

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