

Mountain Pine Beetle Infested Tree Proven Treatment Options

Treatment	Treatment Ineffective After	Advantages	Disadvantages
Cut and Chunk	March 1	Lowest cost/tree, can be done at the location of the tree	A small percentage of beetles survive and all woody material is left on property
Cut and Chunk with rolling	Cut by March 1, Rolled 180° by May 15	Increases beetle kill to near 100%	More labor
Cut and Chunk with splitting	Cut by March 1, Laid with bark side up	Increases beetle kill to near 100%	More labor
Cut and Peel	May 1	Wood can be transported after peeling	Labor intensive, wood and bark debris on property
Cut and Wrap (Solar treatment)	May 1	Wood only has to be cut to a length of 4 feet	Have to deal with plastic in September
Cut and Chip	May 1	Chips can be hauled and no large woody debris left on property	Layer of woodchips may encourage weeds
Cut and Remove	June 1	The beetles and wood are removed from the property	Moves beetles to new location
Cut and Burn	June 1	Kills all beetles and eliminates large woody debris	May not have the opportunity to burn (high percentage of beetles will survive if wood is left in piles)

Cut and Chunk - Cutting the trunk (to a 4 inch diameter top) into pieces 24 inches or less in length and scattering the pieces—the pieces cannot be piled

Cut and Peel - Cutting the tree down and peeling all bark from the trunk (to a 4 inch diameter top) of the tree

Cut and Wrap (Solar Treatment) – Cutting the trunk (to a 4 inch diameter top) into pieces 4 feet or less in length, placing the logs no more than 2 rows high, wrapping the pile with not less than 6-mill plastic sheeting, and piling enough soil on the tarp to make it as air tight as possible. The plastic will need to stay in place until September.

Cut and Chip - Chipping of the trunk (to a 4 inch diameter top) and scattering the chips to a depth of 3 inches or less

Cut and Remove – Cutting the tree and removing all trunk material greater than 4 inches in diameter.

Cut and Burn – Cutting the trunk into manageable pieces and burning either outside or in fireplace/wood stove.

***All slash must be treated to meet the State Slash Law: lopped and scattered to a depth not greater than 18 inches from the ground or piled and burned.**

Mountain Pine Beetle Prevention and Management Options

Treatment	Treatment Ineffective After	Advantages	Disadvantages
Preventative Spraying	July 1	Protect high value trees from infestation	Cost prohibitive on a large scale
Commercial Thinning	N/A	Long term effectiveness	Will have to be monitored and more thinning may have to be done as trees increase in size
Noncommercial Thinning	N/A	Long term effectiveness	Will have to be monitored and more thinning may have to be done as trees increase in size

Preventative Spraying – Spraying the trunk of a high value tree from the bottom to where it narrows down to 5 inches in diameter with insecticides labeled for bark beetles.

Commercial Thinning – Cutting of trees to thin the area to a desired density producing merchantable material at least equal to the value of the direct costs of harvesting. This will increase tree health, air flow, and bark temperature limiting bark beetle activity; can be done concurrently with cut and removal of infested trees.

Noncommercial Thinning - Cutting of trees to thin the area to a desired density **not** producing merchantable material at least equal to the value of the direct costs of harvesting. This will increase tree health, air flow, and bark temperature limiting bark beetle activity.