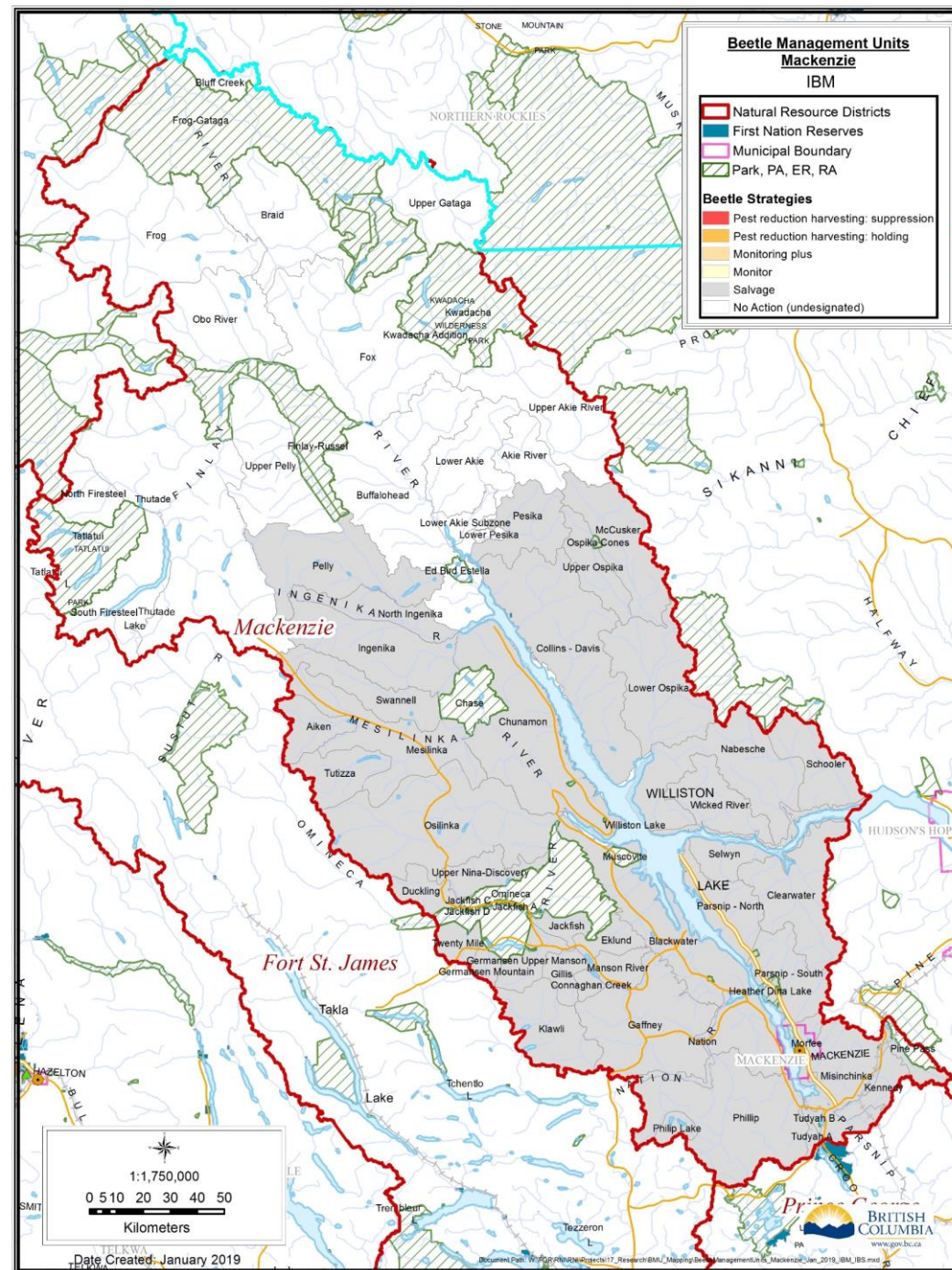


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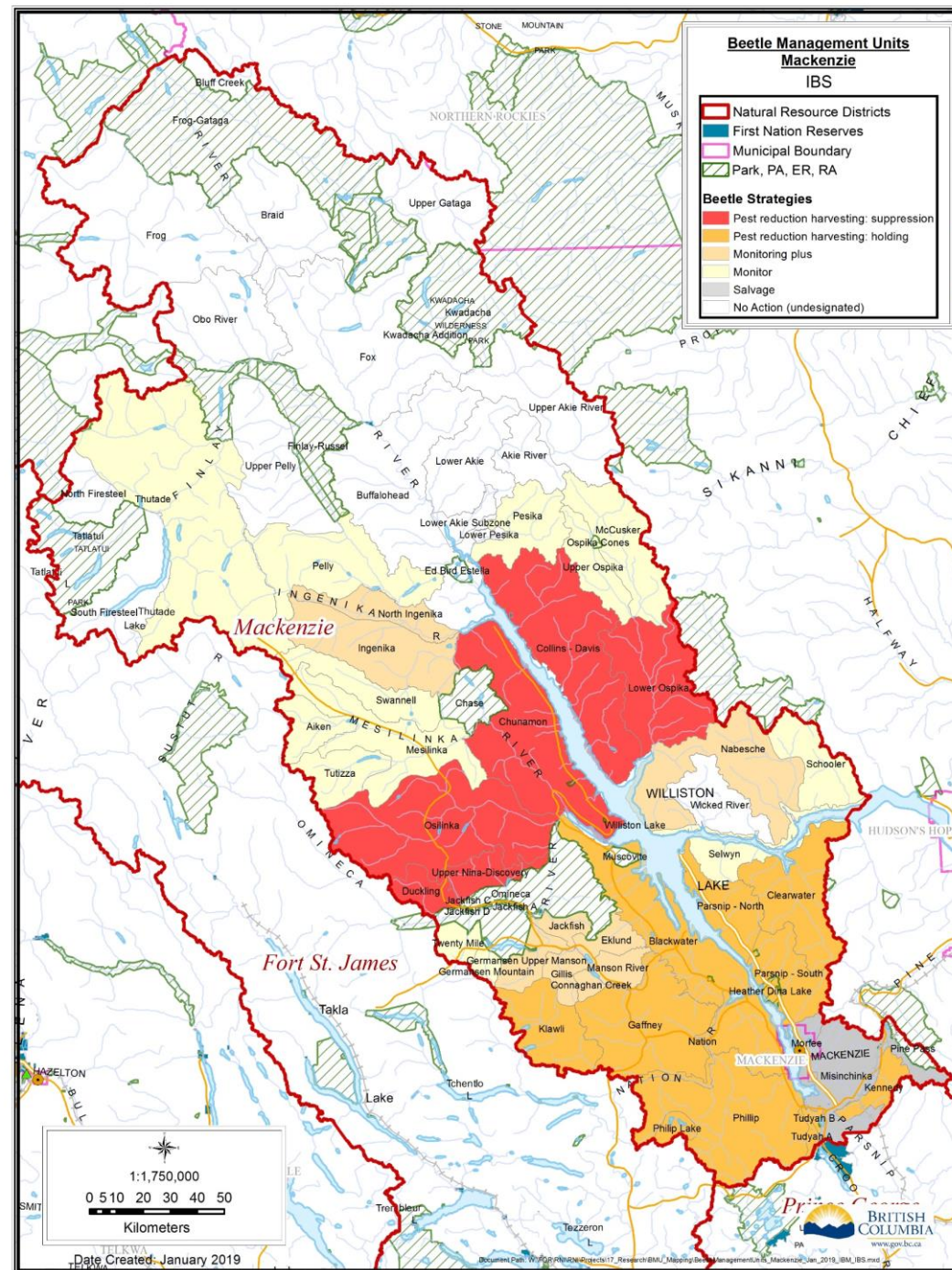
- **Pest reduction harvesting: suppression** proactive removal of infested stems before they spread. Best applied in areas that are lightly infested, and resources for direct control or harvesting and milling capacities equal or exceed the amount of infestation.
- **Pest reduction harvesting: holding** directed harvesting designed to prevent further population increases. Directed harvesting (large and small blocks) of currently infested stands
- **Salvage** affected stands to minimize timber value loss in widespread or heavily attacked stands.
- **Monitor** is the strategy applied to areas where management efforts would be ineffective for the beetle population and subsequent levels of damage, or where there is no short-term possibility of harvesting.
- **Monitoring plus** is the strategy where management efforts would be effective for substantially reducing beetle populations (i.e. still early in an outbreak), but current access to the infestation area is limited. Therefore, the unit will be monitored with the intention of accessing the infestation within 5 years as access infrastructure is planned and implemented.
- **Undesignated / no action** are units that have not been assigned a strategy because no forest health factors have been identified for treatment, or where there is no access for treatment.

Mackenzie TSA

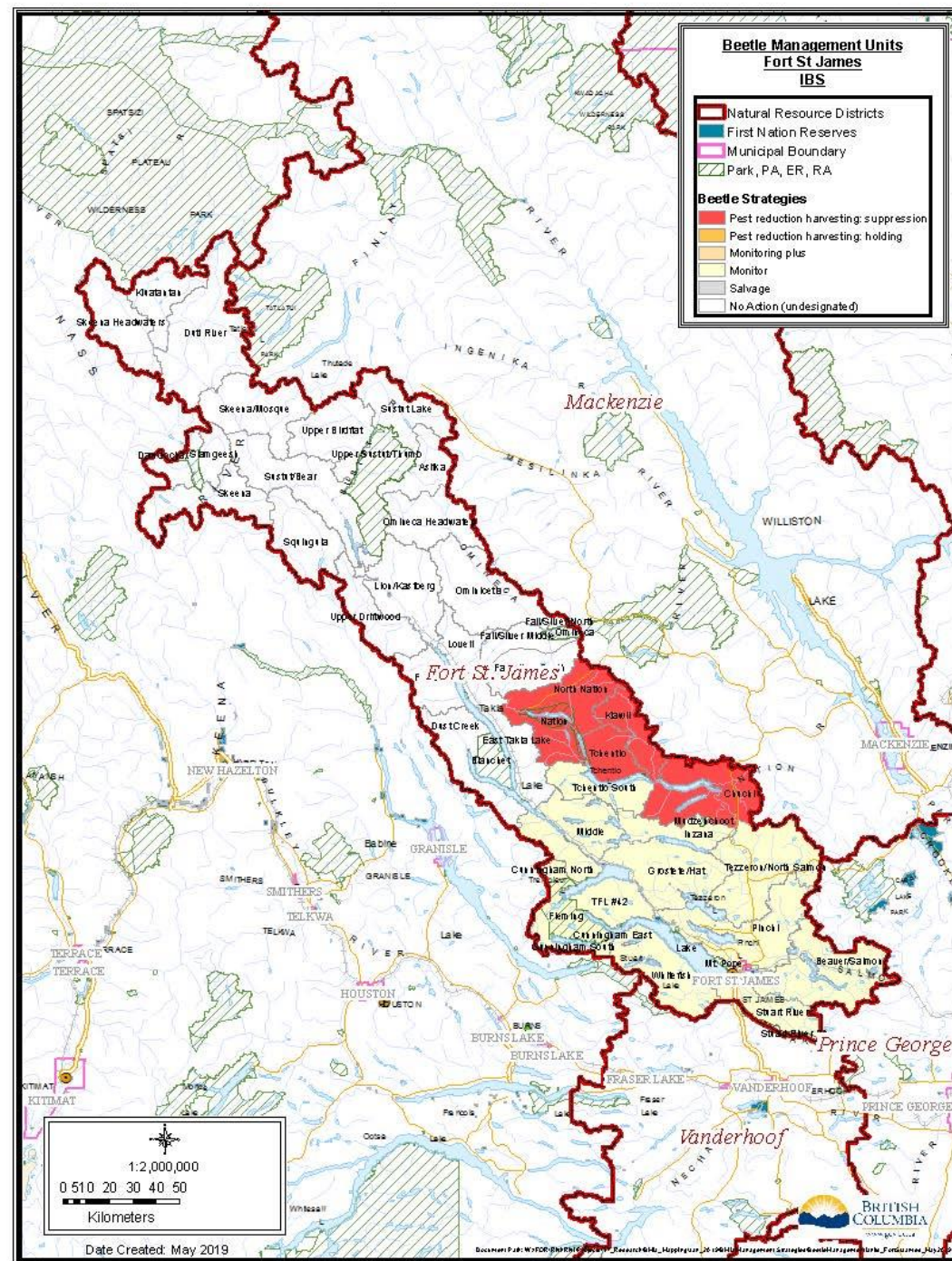
Mountain Pine Beetle



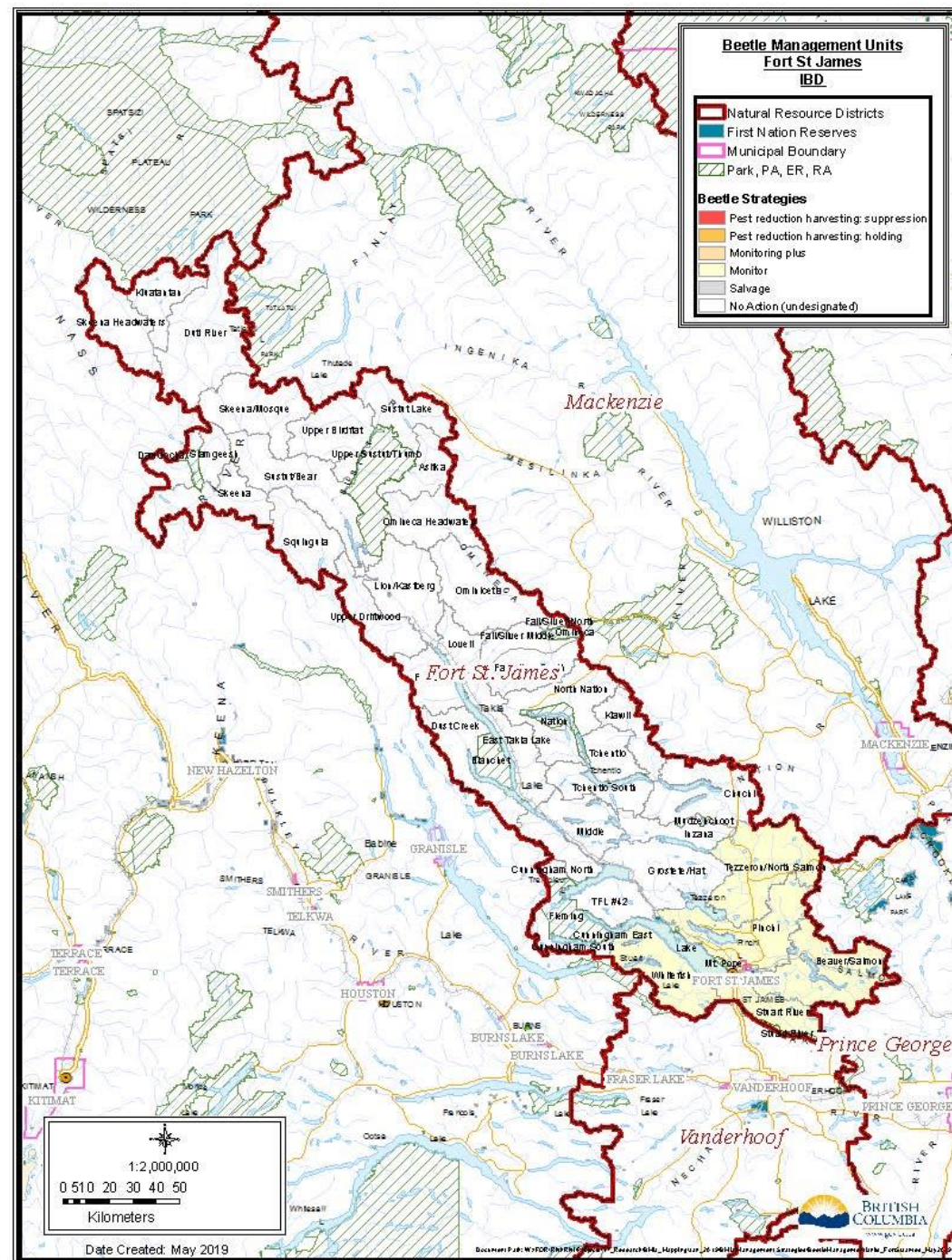
Spruce beetle



Spruce beetle

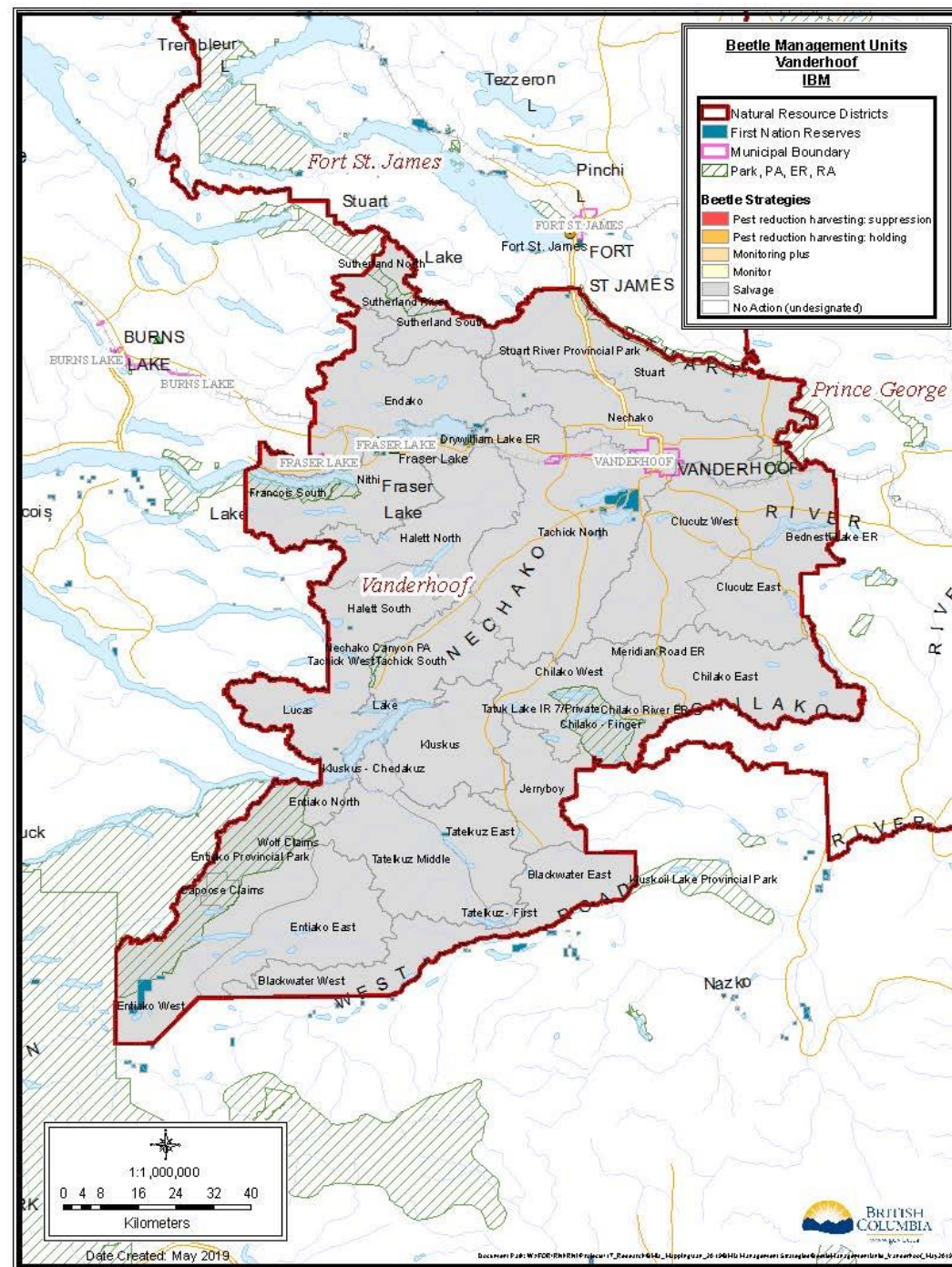


Douglas-fir beetle



Vanderhoof

Mountain Pine Beetle



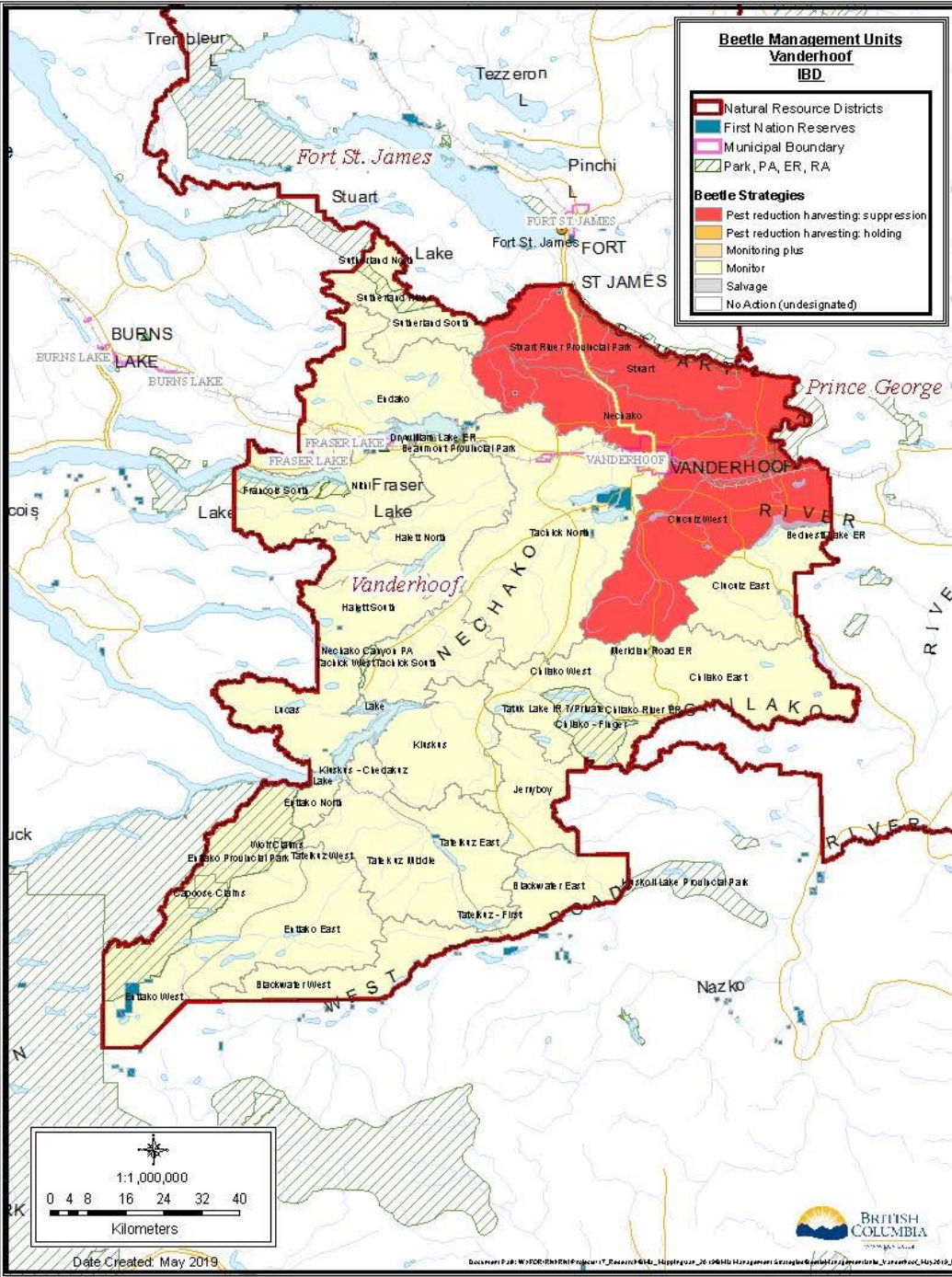
Vanderhoof

Spruce Beetle



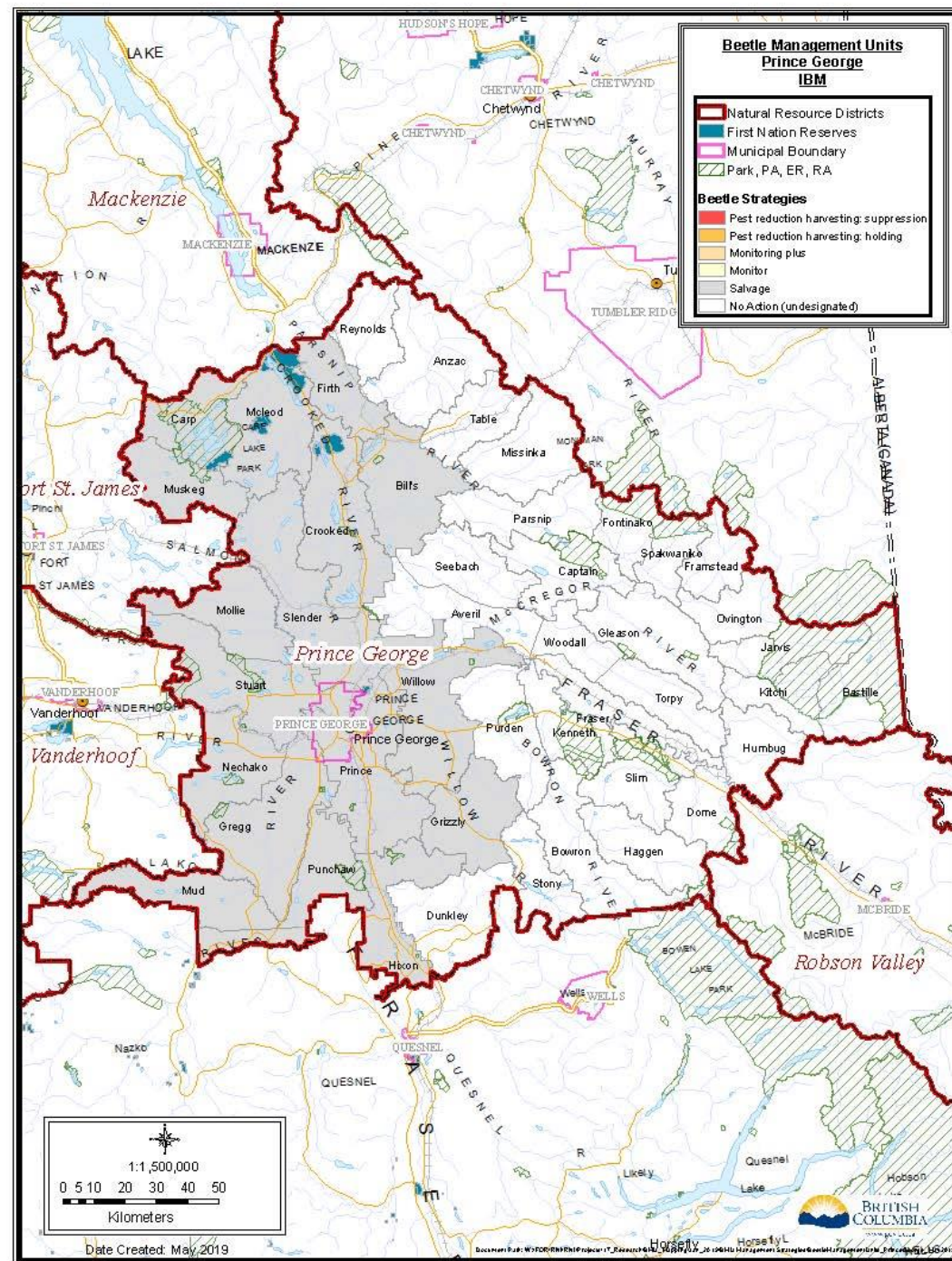
Vanderhoof

Douglas-fir Beetle



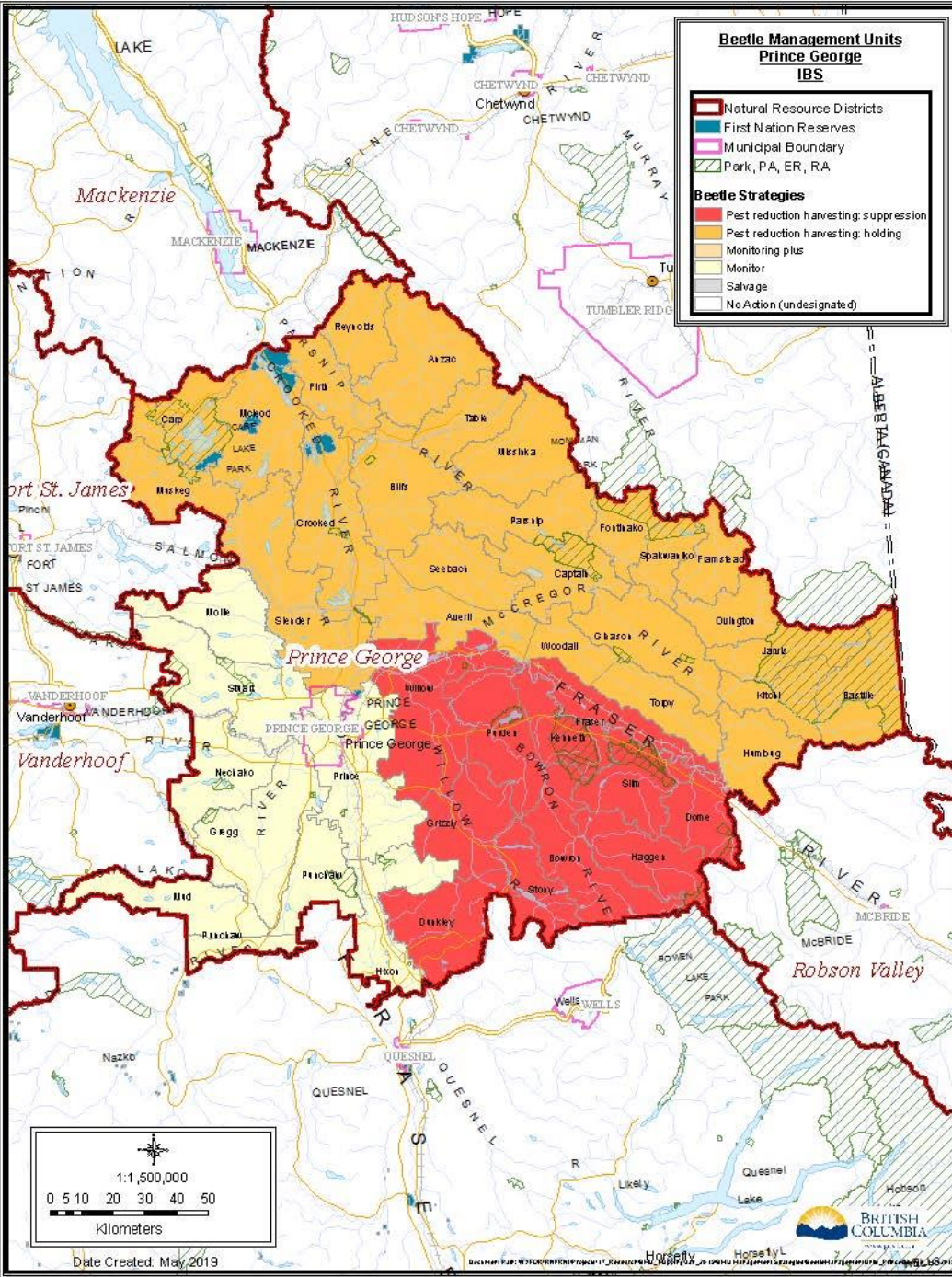
Prince George

Mountain Pine Beetle



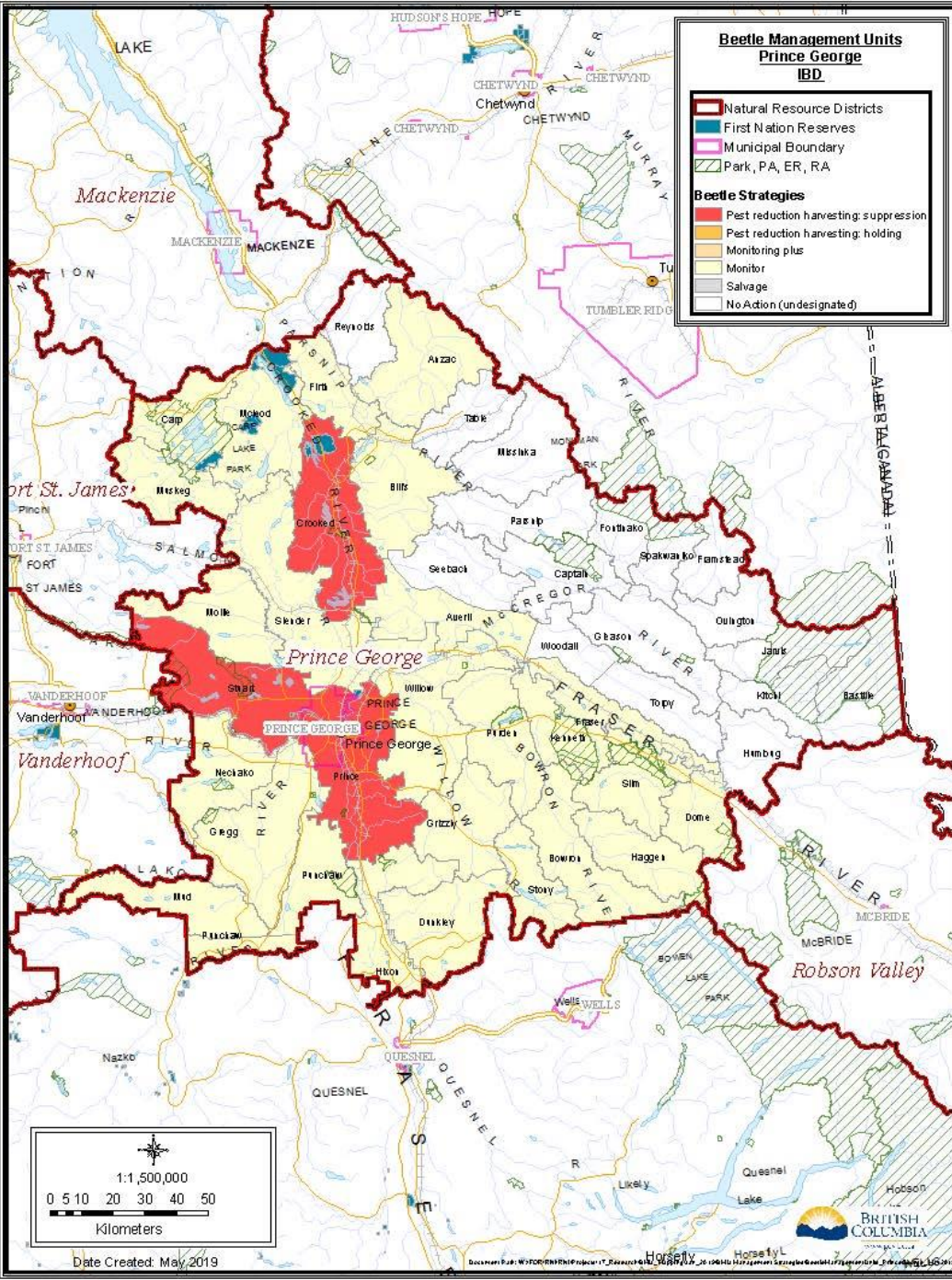
Prince George

Spruce Beetle



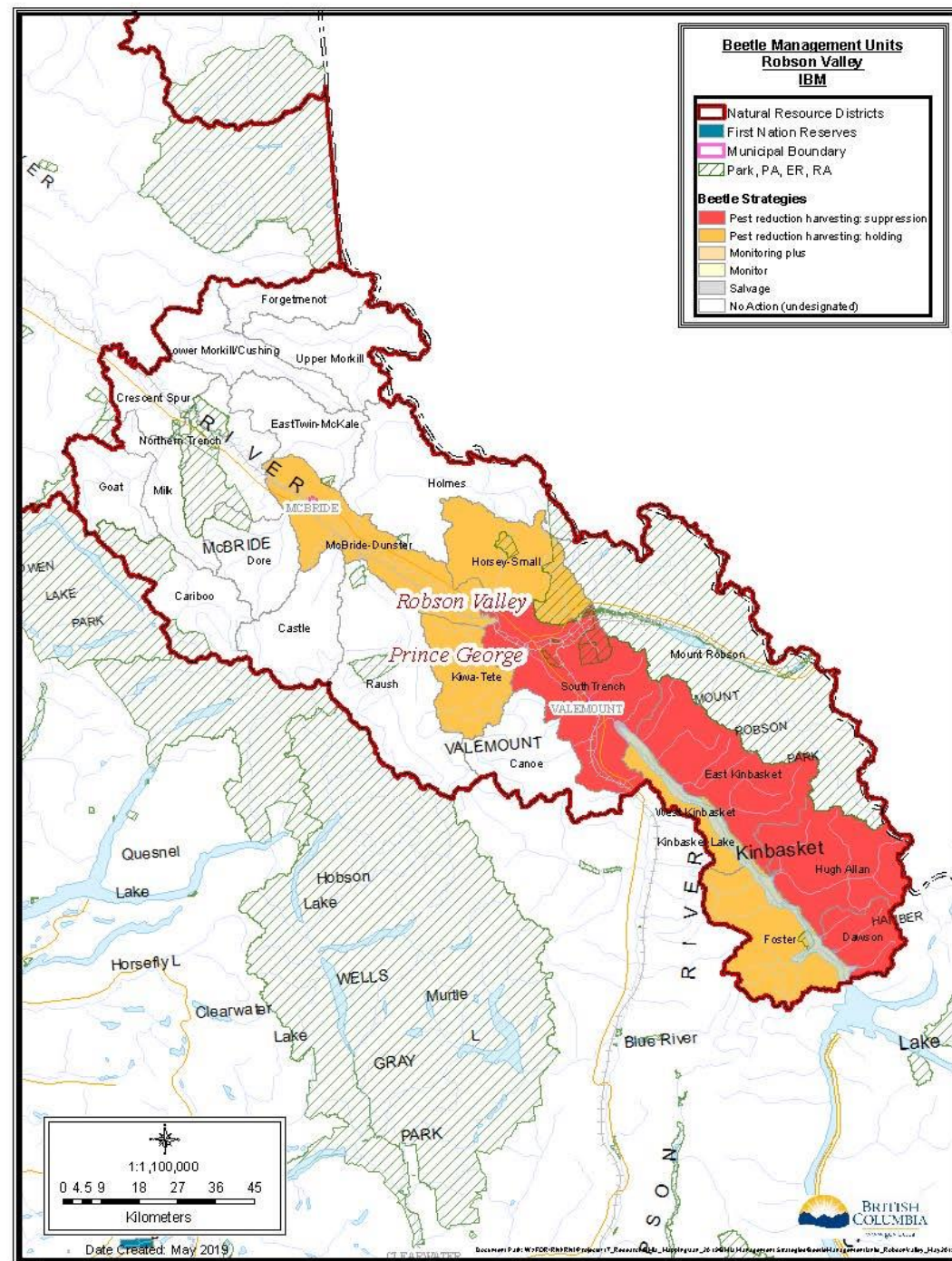
Prince George

Douglas-fir Beetle



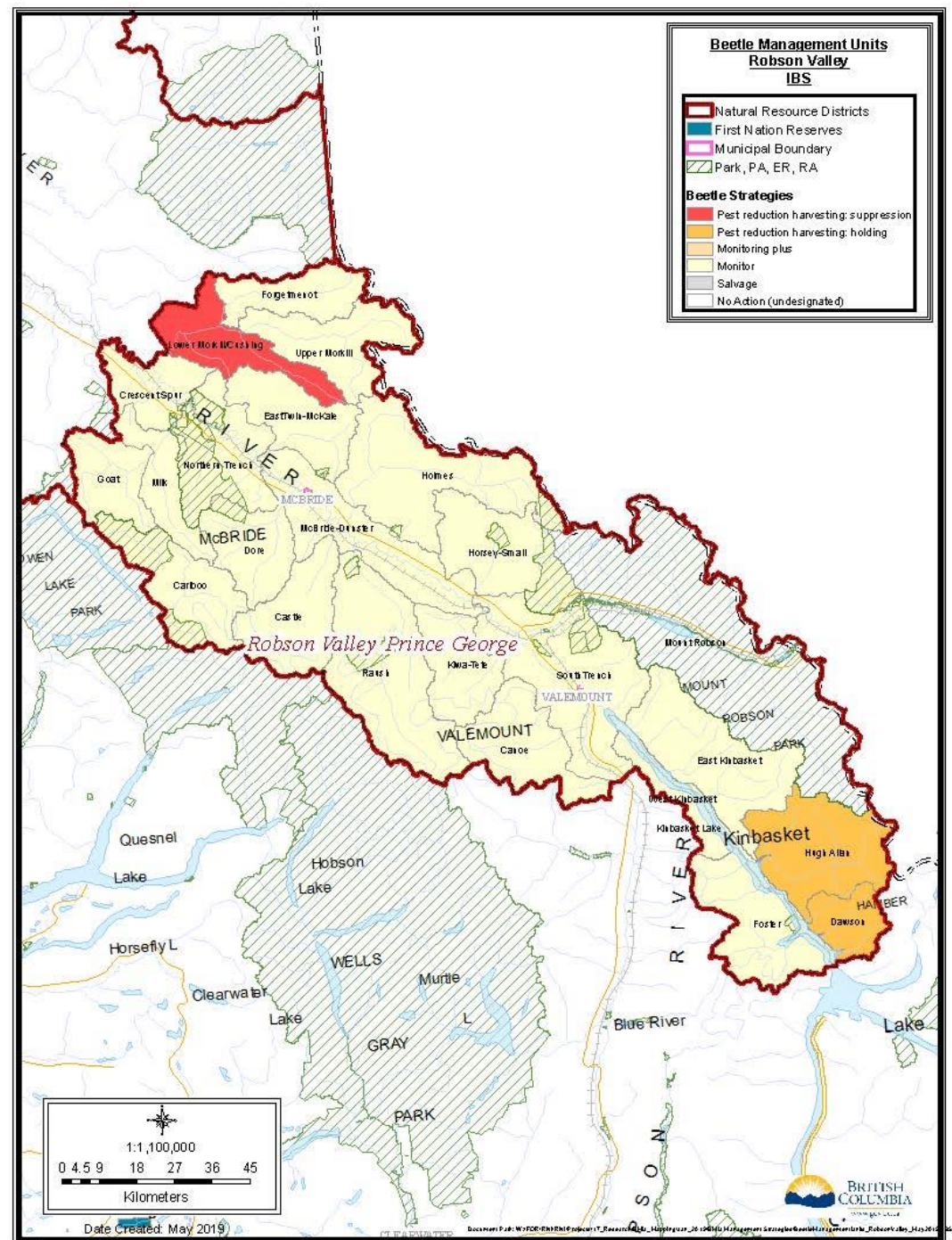
Robson Valley

Mountain Pine Beetle



Robson Valley

Spruce Beetle



Douglas-fir Beetle

