Eco logical Impacts

John Muir once said, “When we try to pick out anything by it self, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe.” When an invasive insect or disease disrupts the natural ecology of our forests, for example, loss of hemlocks to the hemlock woolly adelgid can mean the loss of brook trout in nearby streams. Studies in Pennsylvania have shown that brook trout are four times as abundant in streams draining hemlock forests compared with streams draining hardwood stands. The dense canopies of hemlock stands moderate air temperatures by several degrees in both streams draining hardwood stands. The fate of hemlocks that fall victim to hemlock woolly adelgids.include the black/andbeam warbler, black-throated green warbler, and the blue-headed vireo. These kinds of ecological relationships can be found wherever a native tree is impacted by an invasive pest.

In an intricate ecological web of life, the beautiful Blackburnian warbler becomes affected by the fate of hemlocks that fall victim to hemlock woolly adelgids.

Although the threat of invasive pests is greater than ever, anyone with a love for trees can help professionals slow the spread or eradicate the insects and diseases that destroy our community trees. In some cases, help from citizens can even result in eradication.

Help Stop Insect & Disease Invasions

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