## Hungerford, Roger D.

1974. Natural inactivation of blister rust cankers on western white pine. M.S. Thesis, U. of I. Graduate School. 28 pp.

## Reference Location:

SB 608 55 H8

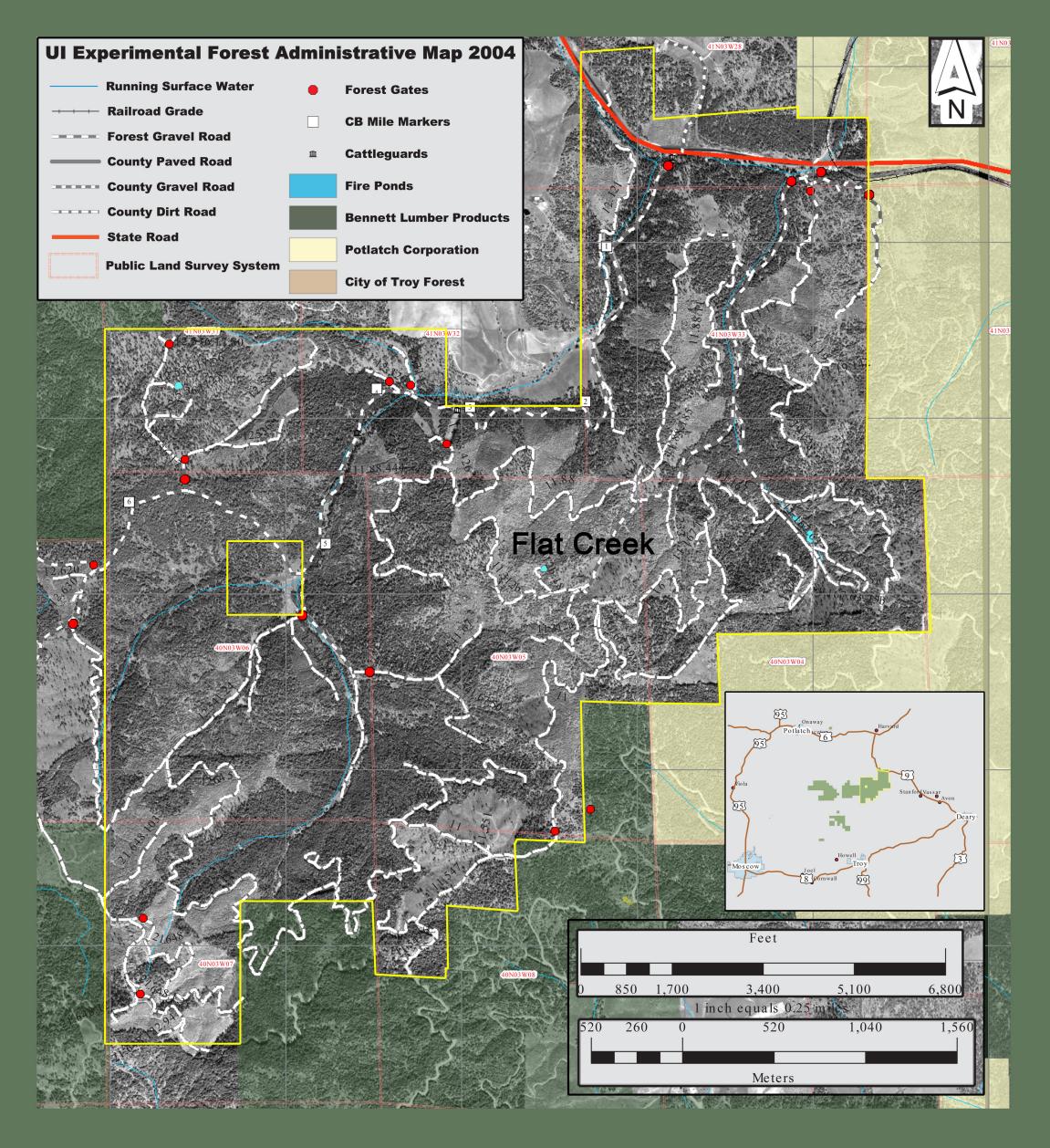
## Experimental Forest Unit:

Flat Creek Unit

## Summary:

This study assessed the magnitude, trend and persistence of canker inactivation over time. The specific cause for canker inactivation was not investigated, but major factors that influenced inactivation were evaluated in the hope that this information may provide an aid to the management decision process.

Cankers became inactive because supporting branches died. Bole cankers rarely became inactive and control strategies should therefore be applied to branch cankers. Rodents, insects, and secondary fungi may have a larger effect on inactivation than the death of supportive tissue. Habitat type and the site conditions were not correlated to canker inactivation changes as they are indices of too large a magnitude. Inactivation may be more likely to be effective in stands that are low to medium in risk hazard.



**Flat Creek** 

