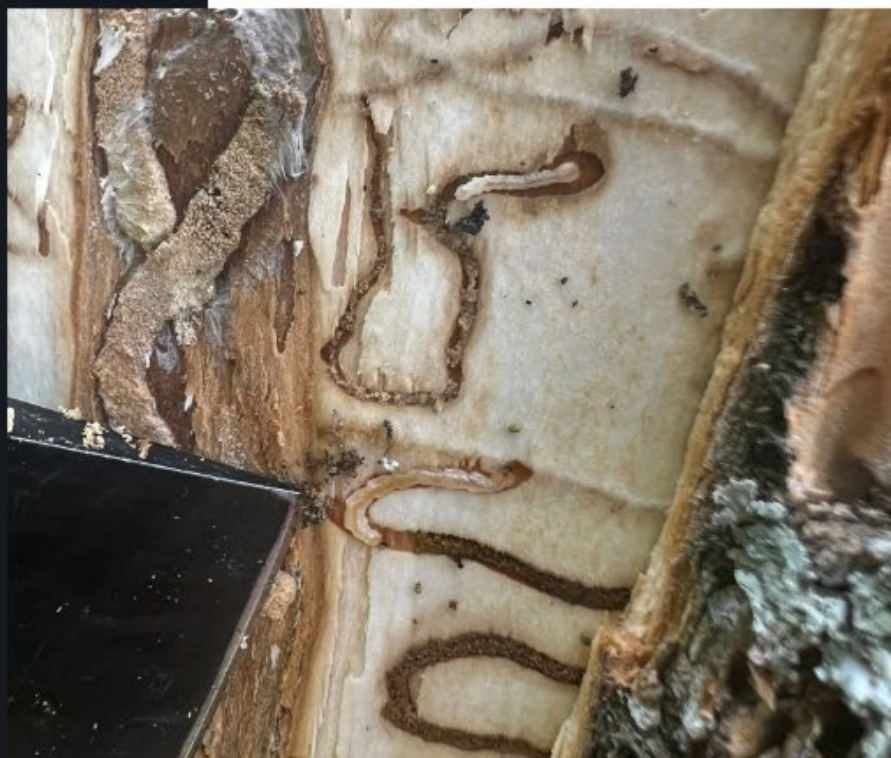

2025 Forest Health Highlights

N.C. Forest Service

The N.C. Forest Service is a division of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Steve Troxler, Commissioner

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Forest Resource Summary

North Carolina's forestland is a major driver of the state's economy and adds immeasurable quality to life for its citizens. From the high elevation spruce-fir forests of the Appalachian Mountains to the pine savannas and maritime forests on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, North Carolina boasts one of the most ecologically diverse landscapes in the nation. North Carolina's forests cover nearly 18.5 million acres, roughly 61% of the state's land area. Major forest types in the state include oak-hickory, loblolly-shortleaf pine, oak-pine, gum-cypress swamps and longleaf-slash pine.

Much of North Carolina's forestland, roughly 12.2 million acres, is in nonindustrial private ownership. Approximately 2.9 million acres are owned by private corporations not involved in forest product manufacturing and about 1.3 million acres are owned by the forest industry. Federal, state and local public lands total 2.6 million acres. Forestry is a cornerstone of North Carolina's economy, contributing nearly $40.5 billion and supporting 143,619 jobs. The N.C. Forest Service's (NCFS) commitment to sustainable forestry practices and conservation efforts has helped maintain a significant forestland base to ensure the long-term sustainability and value of our forests.

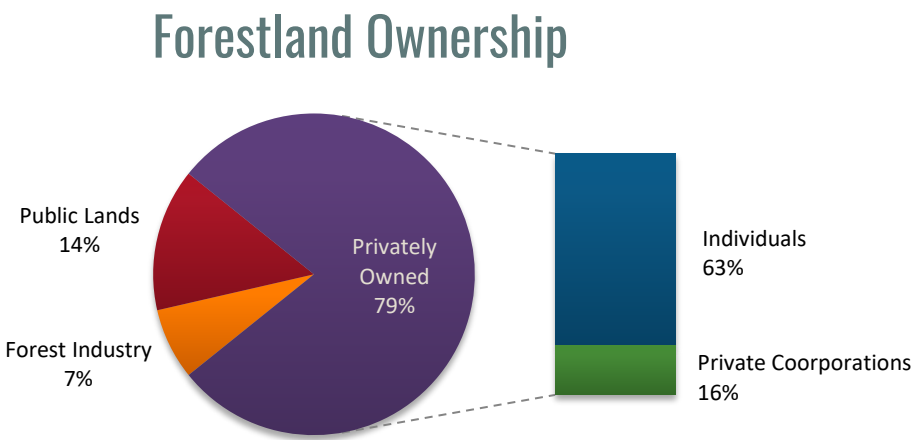


Figure 1: Forestland ownership in North Carolina. Source: NCForestProducts.gov

Prized for its scenic beauty, North Carolina's forestland supports tourism and outdoor recreation while providing habitat for a remarkable array of plant and animal life. Our state is home to more than 460 species of birds, 70 species of reptiles and 121 mammal species, many of which depend on our forests as part of their life cycles. The Southern Appalachian Mountains is a global hotspot for amphibian diversity, particularly salamanders. With more than 65 species described statewide and at least 50 species occurring in the mountains, Western North Carolina ranks highest in salamander diversity worldwide. Several listed species of conservation concern in the state such as the eastern diamondback rattlesnake and Carolina northern flying squirrel require large contiguous tracts of forest for their continued persistence.

Fragmentation from anthropogenic land use changes including development, transportation and conversion of forests to non-forestland use continue to be a threat. The state's forestland area has declined by nearly 1.8 million acres from a high of 20.5 million acres in the mid-1960s. Still, our total forestland acreage exceeds levels from the first statewide forest inventory in 1938.

Historically, North Carolina's forests have been impacted by many different insects and diseases, both native and nonnative. In the past two decades, at least seven nonnative invasive species were detected

for the first time in the state: **laurel wilt** in 2011, **thousand cankers disease** of black walnut in 2012, **emerald ash borer** in 2013 and the **spotted lanternfly** and elm **zigzag sawfly** in 2022. Insects and diseases such as chestnut blight, Dutch elm disease, **hemlock woolly adelgid**, **balsam woolly adelgid** and **spongy moth** have impacted forests in North Carolina since the early 1900s.

In 2025, new challenges continue to arise. More than 53 unique causal agents were reported by NCFS personnel. Forest health staff responded to assistance requests statewide. Causal agents included insects, diseases, storm damage, drought, mechanical damage and improper tree care. In recent years, beech bark disease has been the primary threat to beech trees in North Carolina. However, an emerging and devastating disease, **beech leaf disease (BLD)**, has rapidly spread across the Northeastern U.S., causing widespread mortality of American beech with a potential greater threat if it reaches our state. **Asian longhorned beetle** has not been detected in our state but poses a significant threat to our hardwood forests.

Aerial Survey Summary

Routine forest health aerial surveillance is carried out annually to detect and map forest health issues including southern pine beetle and *Ips* engraver beetle mortality. Other events such as storm damage, widespread defoliation from forest insects and mapping of ghost forests created by the impact of sea level rise are flown as needed. Approximately 4.7 million acres, or 25.5% of the entire state, was covered during the 2025 annual survey.

Forest regeneration begins in Western North Carolina eight months post Hurricane Helene, observed in Rutherford County during forest health aerial surveillance. Photo by NCFS.

Forest Insects

Pine bark beetles

Historically, the **southern pine beetle (SPB)** has been North Carolina's most economically significant forest insect. In most years, SPB exists at nearly undetectable levels, behaving as a secondary pest that attacks stressed trees. Outbreaks tend to be cyclical, resulting in widespread pine mortality and significant economic losses. From 1999 to 2002, a four-year outbreak across the southeast resulted in nearly $84 million in losses for North Carolina's timber industry. Since then, SPB activity has remained relatively low. In 2017 and 2018, there was a spike in activity on federal, state and private lands, which then subsided in 2019.

In Spring 2025, pheromone traps were deployed in 38 counties to estimate SPB population trends and predict the likelihood of an outbreak for the state's 13 NCFS districts. Aerial surveillance for forest health issues, including SPB, were conducted between June and September. Based on the number of insects captured, the likelihood of an outbreak across the state was low. No SPB spots were detected during aerial surveillance.

SPB pheromone trap deployed in Caldwell County. Photo by NCFS.

Pitch tubes associated with SPB activity. Photo by NCFS.

The Southern Pine Beetle Prevention Program (SPBPP), funded through a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) grant, provides partial reimbursement to nonindustrial, private woodland owners in North Carolina to assist with the costs associated with managing pine stands for the prevention of SPB infestations. Precommercial thinning is the most utilized practice under this program in North Carolina. Thinning reduces the number of trees in a young stand that would otherwise compete for available sunlight, nutrients and water, ultimately improving growing conditions for the remaining trees.

Since 2005, there have been more than 3,023 cost share projects on 100,838 acres of forestland in North Carolina. In 2020, additional practices including understory prescribed burning and understory vegetation control were added to the program. However, these were removed from the list of eligible practices in 2023 to meet the demand for funds to cover our core practice of precommercial thinning. In 2025, 41 projects were completed on 1,591 acres, a slight decrease from the previous year.

While SPB activity was low, ***Ips* engraver beetle** (*Ips* spp.) **and black turpentine beetle** remained active in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. *Ips* engraver and black turpentine beetles are secondary pests, attacking trees that are stressed or weakened by other factors such as overstocking, drought, flooding, wind damage and poor soil and growing conditions. Level of mortality ranged from a few individual trees to upwards of 10 acres.

Ips beetle in Cumberland County. Photo by NCFS.

Emerald ash borer continues to spread across North Carolina

EAB larvae found under the bark of an ash tree in Gates County. Photo by NCFS.

In 2013, the **emerald ash borer beetle (EAB)** was first detected in North Carolina in Granville, Person, Vance and Warren counties. Since then, EAB has caused widespread mortality of ash trees across the state. Susceptible trees in North Carolina include green ash, white ash, Carolina ash, pumpkin ash and white fringetree. In 2025, EAB presence was confirmed for the first time in Gates County bringing the number of counties in the state where the tree-killing insect has been detected to 77.

Although the federal quarantine prohibiting the movement of potentially EAB infested materials has been lifted, the NCFS continues to monitor the spread of EAB across our state. By reporting the spread and continuing to provide outreach, we can keep our citizens aware of the insect's proximity to their forestlands and assist landowners with making informed decisions about their options to manage ash trees on their property.

Recognizing the importance of ash trees in North Carolina's urban landscapes, NCFS administers the Ash Protection Program, a cost share initiative to help municipalities and communities afford the necessary chemical treatments to protect their urban ash trees from EAB. In 2025, the acceptance of applications was suspended. This was necessary due to staffing constraints resulting from a heavy spring fire season in the western portion of the state. The application period is set to resume in the spring of 2026. The program has protected 677 urban ash trees statewide since its inception. In a separate,

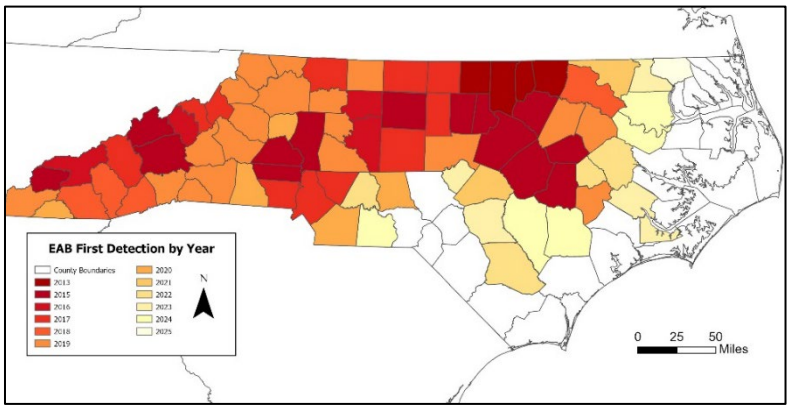


Figure 2: Map representing counties where emerald ash borer has been confirmed in North Carolina. View the map online here: https://www.ncforestservice.gov/forest_health/pdf/Map_EAB_NCTracking.pdf

dedicated effort, NCFS Forest Health interns treated an additional 45 ash trees on state-owned property. While pesticides are a viable option to manage EAB in urban or landscape settings, it's not feasible in forest settings. Research related to long-term management strategies is ongoing.

Hemlock woolly adelgid and the Hemlock Restoration Initiative

During most times of the year, HWA can be recognized by the woolly covering it creates to protect itself. Photo by NCFS.

The **hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA)** was first detected in North Carolina in 1995 and has since spread to all regions where hemlocks naturally occur in the state. Nearly all untreated hemlock stands in Western North Carolina are dead or in sharp decline due to HWA.

In 2014, a cooperative effort between the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS), WNC communities, USFS and NCFS formed the Hemlock Restoration Initiative (HRI). Part of this effort includes protecting hemlocks with chemicals and working to establish biological control agents throughout the region. Since the initiative began, more than 139,000 hemlocks have received treatment. In 2025, 1,859 trees were treated. Meanwhile, HRI and the NCDA&CS Plant Industry Biocontrol Program continue to release and monitor *Laricobius* beetles to help control HWA populations. Over 14,600 *Laricobius* beetles were released in established insectaries, heavily infested hemlock stands and along riparian zones between 2015 and 2022. During the 2023-2024 survey season, *Laricobius* beetles were consistently found near release sites and sometimes miles from the nearest release area, suggesting populations are surviving and establishing.

Spongy moth still a threat to North Carolina forestland

Since 1981, the NCDA&CS Plant Industry Division Spongy Moth Program has consistently monitored the state for **spongy moth (formerly gypsy moth)** in cooperation with the USDA, APHIS and USFS Slow the Spread Program. To date, Currituck and the northern portion of Dare on the Outer Banks have remained the only two counties in the state within the federal spongy moth quarantine.

Spongy moth larvae observed in Stokes County in April 2025. Photo by NCFS.

Based on the 2024 trapping session, larvicide treatments were administered in June in Waynesville across 5,989 acres. During the 2025 trapping season (April-September), 16,020 pheromone traps were set statewide. More than 4,824 male spongy moths were captured in 601 traps, a slight increase in captures compared to 2024 when 4,538 male moths were captured in 1,119 traps. A significant population of moths reported in the Sauratown Mountains in 2024, coupled with consistently high trap counts in Waynesville, has prompted the NCFS to deploy additional ground and

Light tan colored spongy moth egg masses on the base of a rock chestnut oak detected in Stokes County. Photos by NCFS.

aerial surveillance in the areas impacted. Isolated defoliation was detected within a 12-acre area in the Sauratown Mountains. Monitoring efforts in both areas will resume in 2026. Male moth captures do not necessarily indicate a spongy moth population has established in an area. However, it does warrant further investigation to determine if females are present and whether control methods are necessary.

Based on 2025 trapping captures, determinations of feasible treatment options for infestation areas are ongoing for 2025. For updates on the National Slow the Spread program visit: https://www.slowthespread.org/.

Spotted lanternfly gaining ground in North Carolina

Spotted lanternfly was first detected in Forsyth County near the border of Guilford County in June 2022. The initial report came from an informed citizen, following a statewide cooperative outreach effort between the NCFS, NCDA&CS Plant Industry Division and N.C. State University.

Adult spotted lanternfly in Forsyth County. Photo by NCFS.

The spotted lanternfly is a piercing-sucking insect that feeds on the sap of its host. Due to a sugar-laden diet, they excrete copious amounts of a sweet, sticky substance known as honeydew. This buildup of honeydew attracts stinging insects like wasps and ants. It also results in sooty mold, a dark colored fungus that will grow on other plants, infrastructure and personal property left near infested plants. While the spotted lanternfly primarily feeds on tree of heaven, it's of major concern to the agricultural industry, notably viticulture. They are also a known pest of more than 70 other species of plants including stone fruits, hops, apples, maple, oak, walnut and willow.

The NCDA&CS Plant Industry Division has regulatory authority over this nonnative invasive insect. NCFS staff continue to be involved in public outreach efforts. In Spring 2025, populations of spotted lanternfly were detected for the first time in Reidsville in Rockingham County and Lenoir in Caldwell County.

To report spotted lanternfly, visit NCDA&CS Plant Industry: https://www.ncagr.gov/divisions/plant-industry/plant-protection/entomological-insect-services/spotted-lanternfly

Elm zigzag sawfly

EZS typical feeding pattern. Photo by NCFS.

The **elm zigzag sawfly (EZS)** is an invasive insect native to China and Japan. The species gets its name from the characteristic zigzag pattern left by the larva as it eats its way through leaves.

Since its first detection in Canada in 2020, the species has moved into five other states in the U.S. North Carolina is currently the southernmost extent of its spread. EZS was initially detected and identified in August 2022 near the border of Stokes and Surry counties, following a report to one of our county offices. NCFS Forest Health personnel were alerted and subsequently detected EZS infestations at other sites across the same counties after receiving additional reports from private landowners. Monitoring efforts took place in Rockingham, Forsyth, Guilford and Yadkin counties in June and July of 2025, resulting in no new detections.

EZS is capable of significant defoliation of elm trees and are strong fliers, traveling up to 56 miles per year. They reproduce asexually and have multiple generations annually. All of which may be significant contributing factors to their invasive potential. However, there have been no reports of the EZS causing mortality in elm trees. Research led by N.C. State University is ongoing to better understand the ecological impact the species may have on our forests and urban landscapes.

Forest Diseases

Laurel wilt continues to spread across the state

Vascular streaking under the bark is a common symptom of laurel wilt. Photo by NCFS.

Laurel wilt is an invasive disease complex caused by the fungal pathogen, *Raffaelea lauricola*. The fungal pathogen is primarily transmitted by the **redbay ambrosia beetle**. Unlike our native ambrosia beetles, which target stressed trees, redbay ambrosia beetles attack healthy trees within the laurel family. The actual threat comes not from the beetles themselves but from the fungus they transport. Redbay ambrosia beetles are fungus farmers. Females bore into trees and 'plant' the fungus inside its host to feed on. As the fungus grows, it disrupts the flow of water and nutrients, leading to rapid tree death, often within weeks.

The devastating disease was first discovered in Georgia in 2003. It was first confirmed in North Carolina in 2011. The most severely impacted tree species in North Carolina are redbay and sassafras. Other susceptible trees and shrubs in the laurel family include spicebush, the rare pondspice (Special Concern for NC), and pondberry (Endangered for U.S.).

In 2025, laurel wilt was confirmed in Greene and Beaufort counties, bringing the number of affected counties to 21. While laurel wilt has not yet been detected in the mountain region, its presence is likely due to the proximity of infected areas in bordering states. Landowners in Western North Carolina are urged to notify their local NCFS county ranger if laurel wilt is suspected.

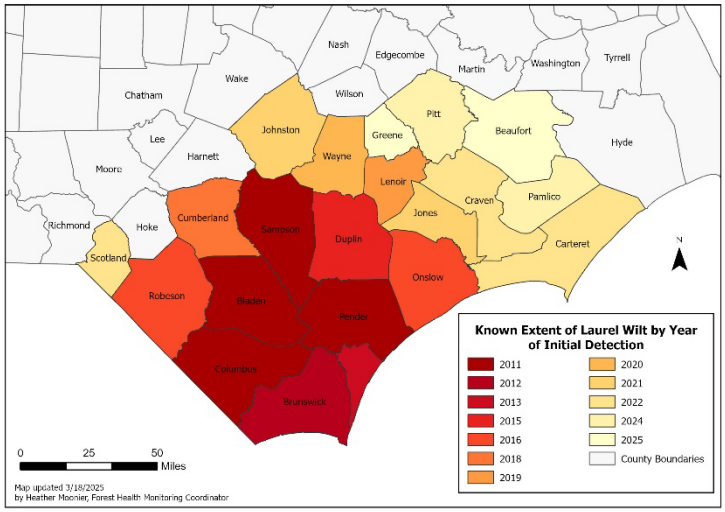


Figure 3: Map representing counties where laurel wilt has been confirmed in North Carolina. View the map online here: https://www.ncforestservice.gov/forest_health/pdf/Map_LW_NCTracking.pdf

Thousand cankers disease remains only in Haywood County

Since the **thousand cankers disease** was first detected in Haywood County in 2012, neither the fungus nor **walnut twig beetle** that carries it have been found in additional counties within the state. In January 2013, a quarantine was enacted that prohibits the movement of regulated materials from Haywood County to unaffected areas of North Carolina.

The NCFS works with the USFS to trap and survey high risk areas in the state. In 2024, 50 traps were deployed in 49 counties from the mountains to the coast. The walnut twig beetle was not detected in any new areas. A map of the distribution of thousand cankers disease of walnuts may be found at: https://www.ncforestservice.gov/forest_health/pdf/Map_TCD_NCTracking.pdf

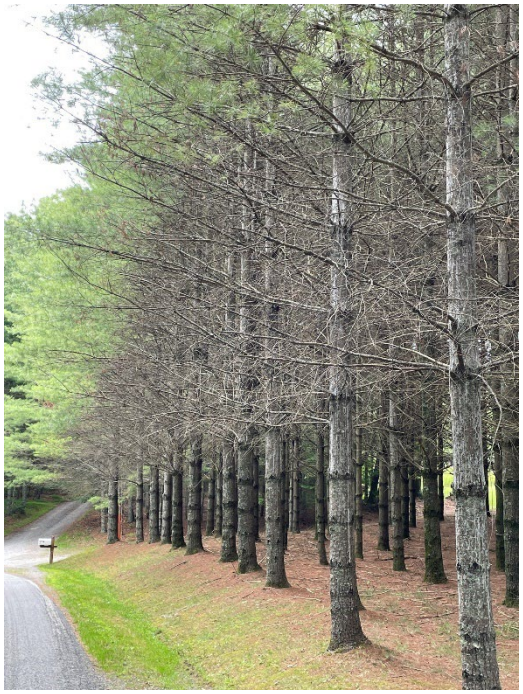
Oak wilt confirmed in Pitt County

Oak wilt is an aggressive fungal disease that can devastate oak populations. All species of oaks are susceptible, although species in the red-black oak group are highly vulnerable. The disease spreads through two primary methods: root grafts which transmit the pathogen between neighboring trees, and insect vectors such as sap-feeding beetles. Oak wilt was first detected in Haywood and Buncombe counties in 1951. It is confirmed to be present in Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Madison, Swain and Lenoir counties, though it may occur statewide. In 2024, oak wilt was confirmed in Pitt County for the first time. Monitoring efforts took place in Pitt County during Summer 2025, resulting in no new detections.

Oak tree infected with oak wilt. Photo provided to NCFS by a private landowner.

Eastern white pine dieback in Western North Carolina

In Western North Carolina, it's not uncommon for white pines to succumb to an **insect/disease complex** caused by **white pine bast scale** and ***Caliciopsis* canker**. Symptoms range from profuse pitching or weeping of resin on the main stem, branch dieback that progresses upward toward the crown and mortality. Dieback by this complex has been observed sporadically for several years.



Eastern white pine exhibiting symptoms of eastern white pine dieback. Photo by NCFS.

The white pine bast scale is a sap-sucking insect with piercing-sucking mouth parts. They are small -- visible with a magnifying lens -- and are often found in branch unions on the tree's bark beneath lichens. Feeding sites facilitate a point of entry for fungal pathogens such as *Caliciopsis pinea,* which causes profuse pitching and cankers in the main stem and between the whorls.

This **complex** is often associated with overstocked stands and poor site conditions. However, a considerable increase in dieback and mortality occurring in seemingly healthy eastern white pine stands over the last several years has prompted forest health staff to investigate further.

Fruiting body of the fungi *Caliciopsis pinea* that causes *Caliciopsis* canker. Photo by NCFS.

In 2024 and 2025, survey efforts were carried out to determine the extent of eastern white pine dieback across Western North Carolina. NCFS Forest Health personnel have noted the most significant dieback has been observed in Ashe and Alleghany counties. However, symptoms have been detected across much of Western North Carolina.

In 2025, long-term monitoring plots were established at select sites in cooperation with N.C. State University to carry out research to better understand the rate of spread of the white pine bast scale/Caliciopsis canker complex and test potential treatment options.

Invasive Plants

Although invasive insects and disease pathogens have been the primary focus of most forest health initiatives, nonnative invasive plants also create competitive pressure on our native plant and animal populations by altering forest composition, reducing biodiversity and damaging habitat. Invasive plants also present challenges for management, site preparation and reforestation efforts.

With well over 120 species listed on the North Carolina Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant List and more than 100 plants listed on their watchlist, foresters, landowners and homeowners have been increasingly engaged in controlling nonnative invasive plant species on properties they own and manage. In Spring 2026, the NCFS anticipates launching an invasive plant cost share program in Western North Carolina to assist private landowners with invasive plant removal.

The following list addresses just a few of the problematic nonnative invasive plant species by physiographic region in North Carolina in no order of importance.

Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountains
Tree of heaven	Tree of heaven	Tree of heaven
Bradford pear	Mimosa	Princess/Empress tree
Chinaberry	Chinaberry	Kudzu
Kudzu	Bradford pear	Wisteria (Chinese and Japanese)
Multiflora rose	Kudzu	Multiflora rose
Japanese honeysuckle	Multiflora rose	Japanese honeysuckle
Wisteria (Chinese and Japanese)	Porcelain berry	Oriental bittersweet
Olive (thorny and autumn)	Japanese honeysuckle	Chinese privet
Chinese privet	Wisteria (Chinese and Japanese)	Olive (Russian, thorny and autumn)
Old world climbing fern	Knotweed	Burning bush
Common reed	Heavenly bamboo	Trifoliate orange
Japanese stiltgrass	Fig buttercup	Garlic mustard
Chinese silvergrass	Japanese stiltgrass	Beefsteak plant
Johnson grass	Wavyleaf basketgrass	Wavyleaf basketgrass
Cogongrass	Cogongrass	Chinese silvergrass

Abiotic Conditions

Wildland fire

In 2025, nearly 6,000 wildland fires consumed more than 31,000 forested acres in North Carolina. This is nearly double the acreage burned in 2024 (16,412.6 forested acres). Wildland fire activity was significant with the spring wildfire season exceeding record levels for the region. The largest incidents included the Black Cove Complex burning more than 7,600 acres in Henderson and Polk counties, and the Rattlesnake Branch Fire that consumed more than 1,800 acres in Haywood County.

Most of these incidents were human caused with only 33 wildfires resulting from a natural ignition sources such as lightning, which burned roughly 220 acres forestland.

North Carolina’s coastline and sea level rise

The images that most likely come to people’s minds when they hear climate change or sea level rise are often of flooded city streets and buildings being lost to the sea. However, these dramatic images often overshadow the more subtle, yet significant impact sea level rise is having on forests along the Atlantic Coast. Rising sea levels from melting ice sheets and the thermal expansion of seawater as it warms is leading to more frequent coastal flooding and saltwater being pushed farther inland, especially during storms.

When sea levels rise, they increase the effects of hurricane storm surges and high tide which can lead to the encroachment of saltwater from the ocean into freshwater systems. This process is known as saltwater intrusion. While this inundation of seawater is often temporary, the effects are longer lasting. Salt accumulates in the soil, eventually reaching levels that trees cannot tolerate, leaving behind ghostly gray stands of deadwood. These dead trees, now marking a transitional zone between coastal forests and saltwater marsh, have become known as coastal ghost forests. Furthermore, rising sea levels cause coastal water tables to rise, leading to saturated soils that create waterlogged conditions and deprive trees of the oxygen essential for healthy root function and growth. Both predicaments cause tree stress that can provoke secondary stressors such as insect attacks and disease. In the Coastal Plain, tree mortality from rising groundwater is as significant, if not more so, than saltwater intrusion.

Due to its low elevation, and exacerbated by ongoing land subsidence, much of North Carolina’s coastline is vulnerable. High tide flooding, defined as water levels of 1.6 to 2.1 feet above normal high tide, is projected to become a nearly daily occurrence by the year 2100. Storm surges are also expected to intensify with the predicted rise, resulting in increased coastal inland flooding, particularly when storm surges coincide with normal high tides. With the predicted increases, the threat to North Carolina's coastal forests grows more significant.

Remnants of trees that once stood along the bank now submerged in the Pamlico River. Photo by NCFS.

The NCFS, in collaboration with the USFS and six other states along the Atlantic Coast, began mapping coastal ghost forests in 2021 to track the extent of tree mortality from factors related to sea level rise. To date, the NCFS Forest Health Branch has mapped more than 61,000 acres of forestland impacted by sea level rise. Tree mortality ranges from 1% to more than 50% in impacted areas.

Watchlist

Asian longhorned beetle

ALB compared to the size of a penny. Photo by Joe Boggs, OSU Extension.

The **Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)** is no new threat to our hardwood forests. Although it remains undetected in the state, an infestation was discovered outside of Charleston, SC in 2020, indicating that it's something North Carolinians should remain cognizant of. ALB feeds on roughly 29 hardwood species with maple being the preferred host.

Efforts are underway to control this nonnative invasive insect as the Southeast presents a novel set of challenges for current eradication methods. NCFS Forest Health personnel have familiarized themselves with identifying the insect and the protocol for response if detected in the state. Multiple federal (USDA-APHIS and the USFS) and state (NCDA&CS Plant Industry and the NCFS) agencies actively survey and monitor for this insect to detect and respond early to any infestation.

Beech leaf disease

Top: Damaged beech leaves. Photo by Matthew Borden, Bartlett Tree Experts, Bugwood.org. Bottom: Foliar nematode associated with beech leaf disease. Photo by Paulo Vieira, USFS.

Beech leaf disease (BLD) is a newly described disease, first identified in Ohio in 2012. This emerging forest threat has been gaining ground in the Northeast, causing dieback and widespread mortality of American beech at an accelerated rate. To put this into perspective, BLD has spread through much of the northern extent of the American beech range in half the time of beech bark disease, another known threat to beech trees. As of 2024, BLD has been detected in 15 states and the province of Ontario. It was detected for the first time in neighboring Virginia in 2022.

The disease is caused by a nonnative foliar nematode (*Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*) **(LCM)**, though there is no consensus on its origin or how it was introduced. The tiny parasite is thought to spread through the consumption and dispersal of infected beechnuts by animals or by hitchhiking on animals that feed on beech buds. Research is ongoing.

Thousands of nematodes can overwinter in a single beech bud, feeding on the developing leaf tissue. Infected leaves will emerge in the spring, showing dark bands and puckering or raised areas between leaf veins. The disease can kill mature trees within six to 10 years following infestation. Recent research suggests two promising treatment options: a foliar application for smaller trees and root flare injection for larger trees. However, landowners in North Carolina are advised to refrain from treating trees preemptively at this time.

Beech trees are ecologically important to our forest ecosystems. Loss attributed to BLD could be devastating. Monitoring plots are anticipated to be established in Spring 2026. If you suspect your beech tree is infected, notify NCFS Forest Health personnel immediately.

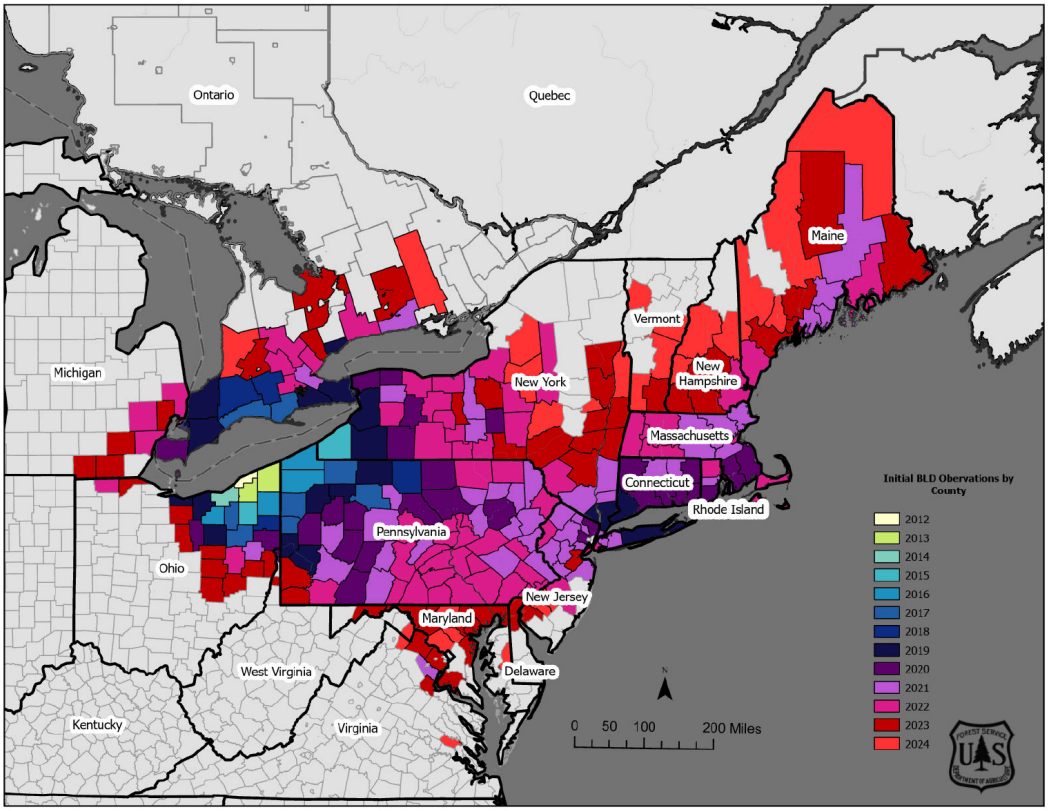


Figure 2: Map representing counties where beech leaf disease has been confirmed in the Northeast through December 2024. Photo credit: USFS.

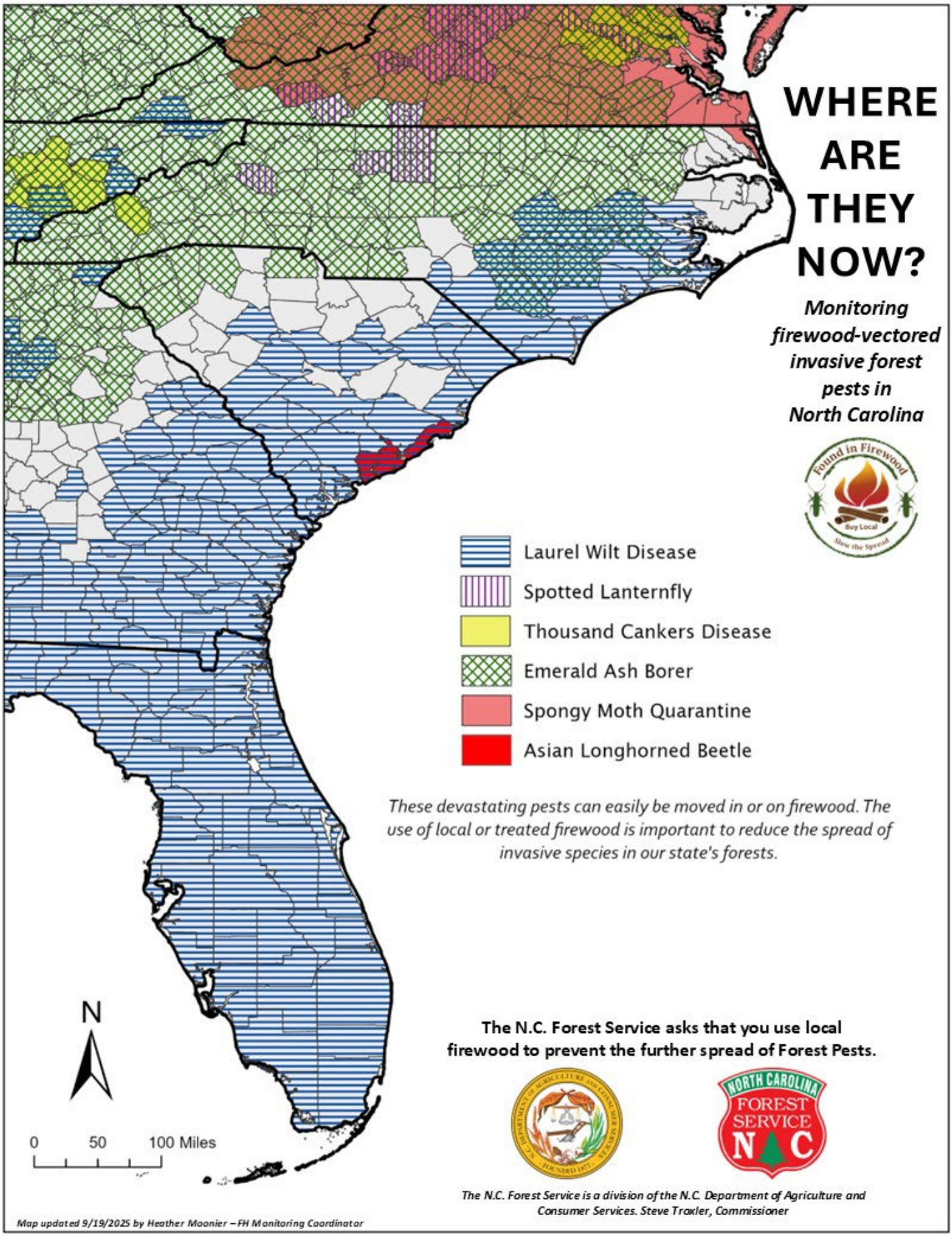
Acknowledgements

With assistance and support from the USFS, the NCFS is responsible for assisting woodland owners with the detection and control of destructive forest insects and diseases. Forest health specialists with the NCFS direct this responsibility. Services are provided directly to forest landowners by NCFS district and county personnel with forest health staff providing appropriate training along with professional and technical expertise in the diagnosis and control of destructive insects and diseases.

N.C. Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services N.C. Forest Service Forest Health Branch 1616 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1616 919-857-4858 http://www.ncforestservice.org	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Southern Region, State and Private Forestry Forest Health Protection 200 W.T. Weaver Road Asheville, NC 28804 828-257-4320 http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/foresthealth/

The NCFS is an equal opportunity employer. Its programs, services, activities and employment opportunities are available to all people regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, disabilities or political affiliation.

Users are encouraged to report any sightings of EAB, laurel wilt and thousand cankers disease to their NCFS county office (https://www.ncforestservice.gov/contacts/contacts_main.htm).


WHERE ARE THEY NOW?
Monitoring firewood-vectored invasive forest pests in North Carolina
Found in Firewood
Buy Local
Show the Spread
Laurel Wilt Disease
Spotted Lanternfly
Thousand Cankers Disease
Emerald Ash Borer
Spongy Moth Quarantine
Asian Longhorned Beetle
These devastating pests can easily be moved in or on firewood. The use of local or treated firewood is important to reduce the spread of invasive species in our state's forests.
N
0
50
100 Miles
The N.C. Forest Service asks that you use local firewood to prevent the further spread of Forest Pests.
NORTH CAROLINA FOREST SERVICE NC
The N.C. Forest Service is a division of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Steve Troxler, Commissioner
Map updated 9/19/2025 by Heather Moonier – FH Monitoring Coordinator