native extension System

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Iletoes are and lea d to be the n and lea d to be the n and lutio stletoes and occurs here. Sixteen space dy n the United State ie forests of the sou more damage than a ogens in western North a cies infect eleven native co sts are Douglas-fir, western arch id ponderosa pine. ey are lvanced hern letoe except stletoes of forest f these . Major le pi

stletoes are ther m aamage trees, bu only seed. Seeds are born mid are to late autumn (depe pressure builds up in the berrie cave seed to explode fr feet per seco The at help at land twignd.

is weaker and has poor pulping qualities. Distorted trunks and abnormally large knots are also common, further reducing wood quality. With large proportions of dead foliage and branches, dwarf mistletoe infected trees are also very flammable making them serious fire hazards.

Dwarf Mistletoe Rating (DMR) System. This method of rating dwarf mistletoe infection is used throughout western North America.

Step 1: Divide live crown horizontally into thirds. **Step 2:** Rate each third separately. Each third should be given a rating of 0,1, or 2 as described below:

- 0 No visible infections.
- 1 Light infection (1/2 or less of total number of branches in third are infected).
- 2 Heavy infection (more than ½ of total number of branches in third are infected).

Step 3: Add ratings of thirds to obtain total rating for tree (total rating scale is 0-6).

Step 4: Average stand rating can be obtained by averaging individual tree ratings (all live trees).

Infection intensity for individual trees is usually characterized as follows: 1-2 =light; 3-4 =moderate; 5-6 =heavy. Significant growth reduction begins to occur in

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