New Jersey's Forests

- 2 million acres (40%) of NJ is forest;
- Forest area has remained relatively consistent since 1971;
- Nearly half of NJ forest land is privately owned;
- NJ forests are largely middle-aged, lacking a diversity of age classes;
- NJ forest land is projected to decrease in area over the next 50 years.

Distribution of Forest Land Forest Nonforest



Forest Health Issues in NJ

NEW JERSEY AUDUBON

- Fragmentation & Development
- Invasive species
- White-tailed Deer
- Insects & Disease
- Decline of Forest Wildlife
- Disturbance / Fire Suppression
- Age Class Structure
- Climate Change

Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire "emerald ash borer" (EAB)

- Typical specimens are a bright, metallic, emeraid green color overall, with the elytra usually appearing somewhat duller and slightly darker green. The overall greensit coloration may also have variable amounts of brassy, coppery or reddish reflections, especially on the pronotum and ventral surfaces.
- A few rare specimens of EAB are entirely copperyred, entirely bluish-green, or green with bluish elytra.
- Length: <10.0–13.0 mm
 EAB in general is somewhat larger in size and more brightly metallic green than most other U.S. Agrilus species.



Findings of the U.S. Forest Service's Northern Forest Futures Project



- Northern forests lack age-class diversity and will uniformly grow old without management interventions or natural disturbances.
- The area of forest land in the North will decrease as a consequence of expanding urban areas.
- Invasive species will alter forest density, diversity, and function.
- Management intensity for timber is low in Northern forests and likely to remain so.
- Management for nontimber objectives will gain relevance but will be challenging to implement.

https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/futures/





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