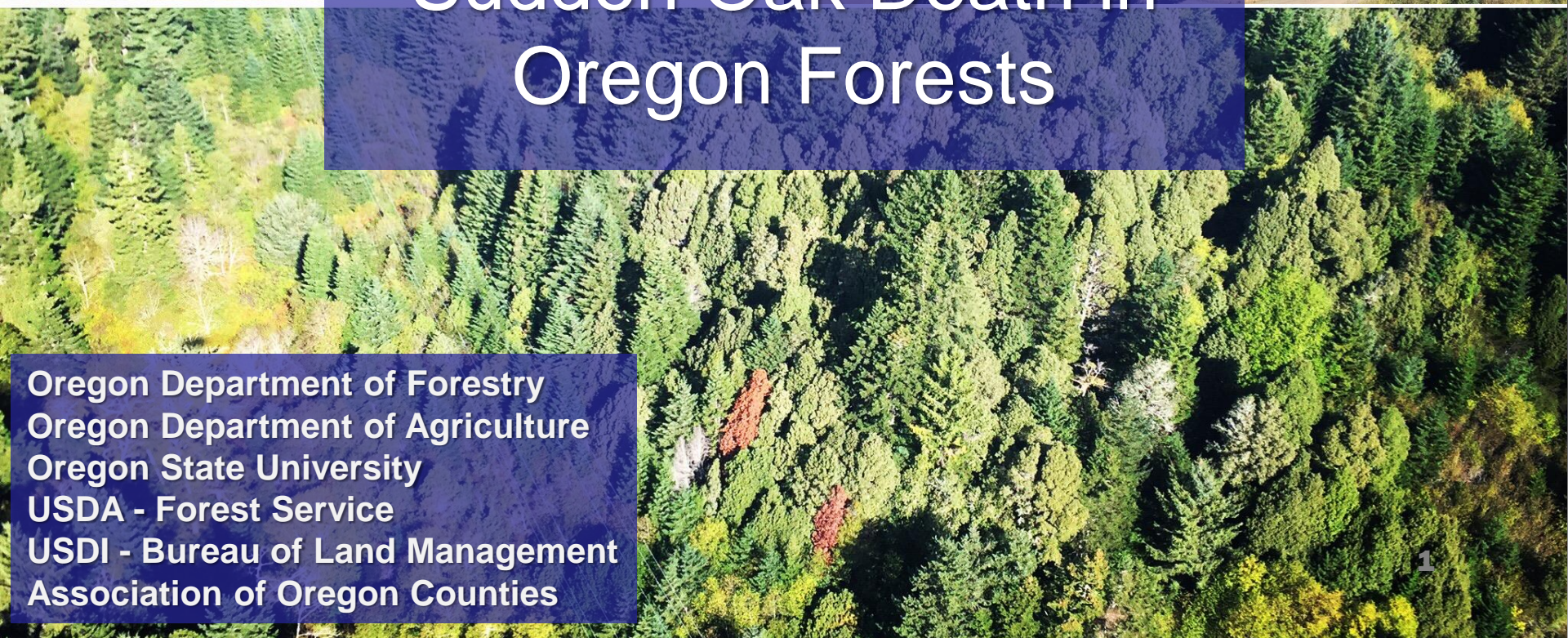


Sudden Oak Death in Oregon Forests



Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon State University
USDA - Forest Service
USDI - Bureau of Land Management
Association of Oregon Counties

SOD in Oregon



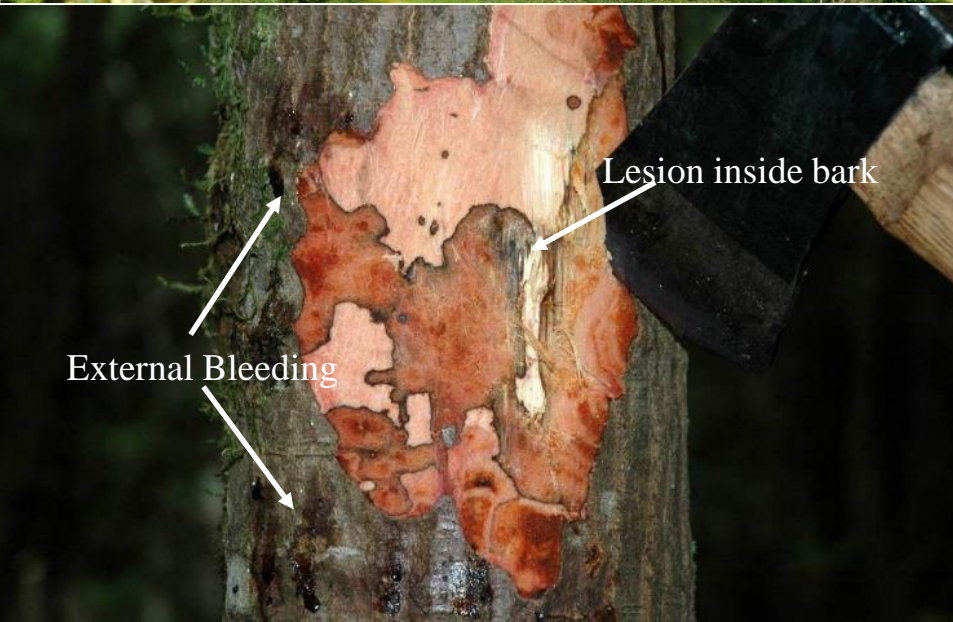
Curry County, 2014. Tanoak mortality

Disease Biology

- *Phytophthora ramorum* (non-native)
- Tanoak is the key host species
- Many hosts infected (and regulated)
- Requires mild/moist environments for spore production and many pathways for dispersal

Disease Management

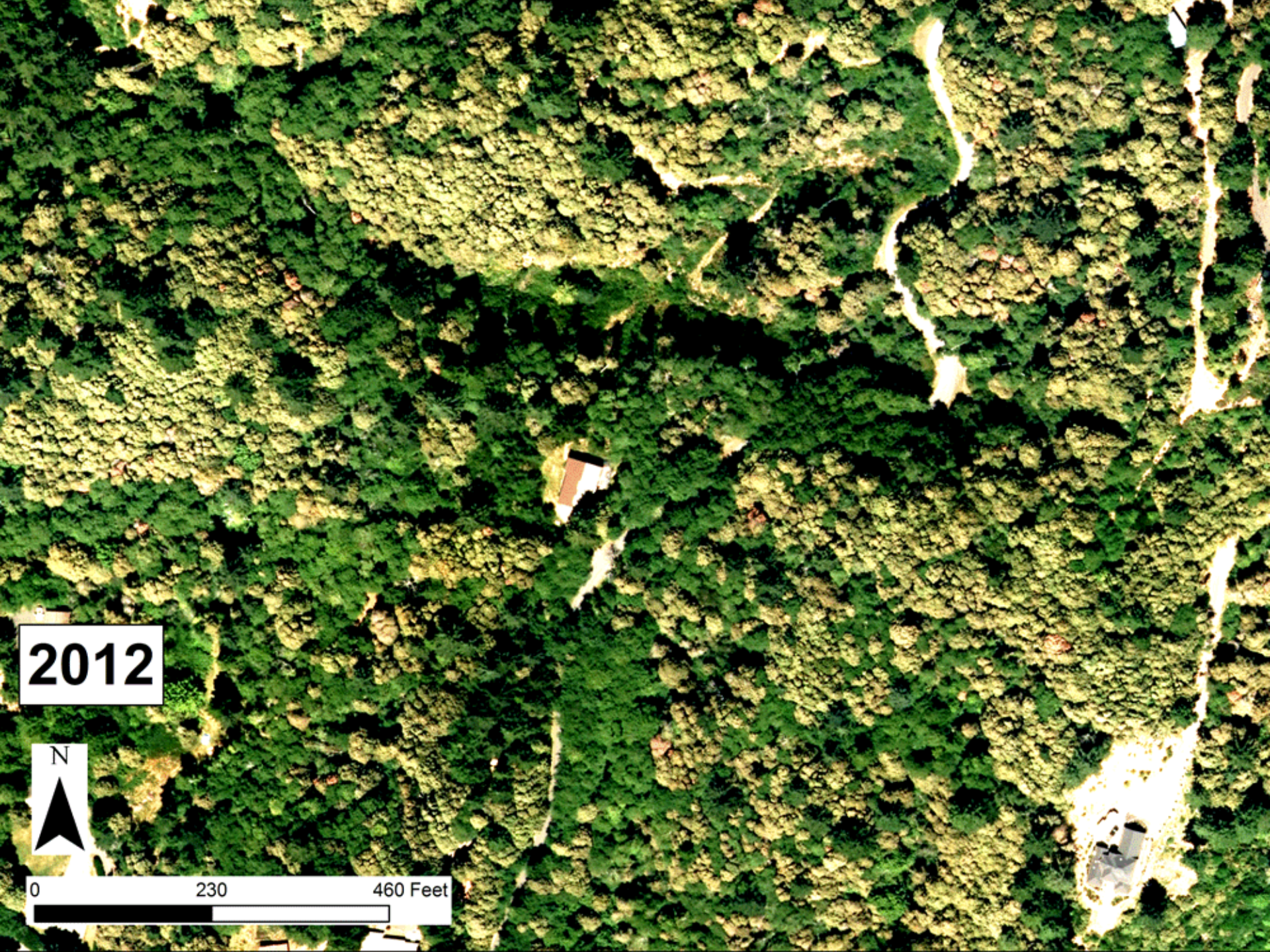
- Treatment area buffers; 50 to 300+ ft, recently as small as 20 ft.
- Cut and burn tanoak, and other host species
- Costs : \$3,000-\$5,000 / acre



Lesion inside bark

External Bleeding



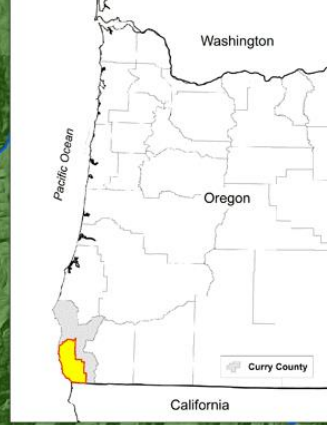


2012



0 230 460 Feet

SUDDEN OAK DEATH CURRY COUNTY, OR

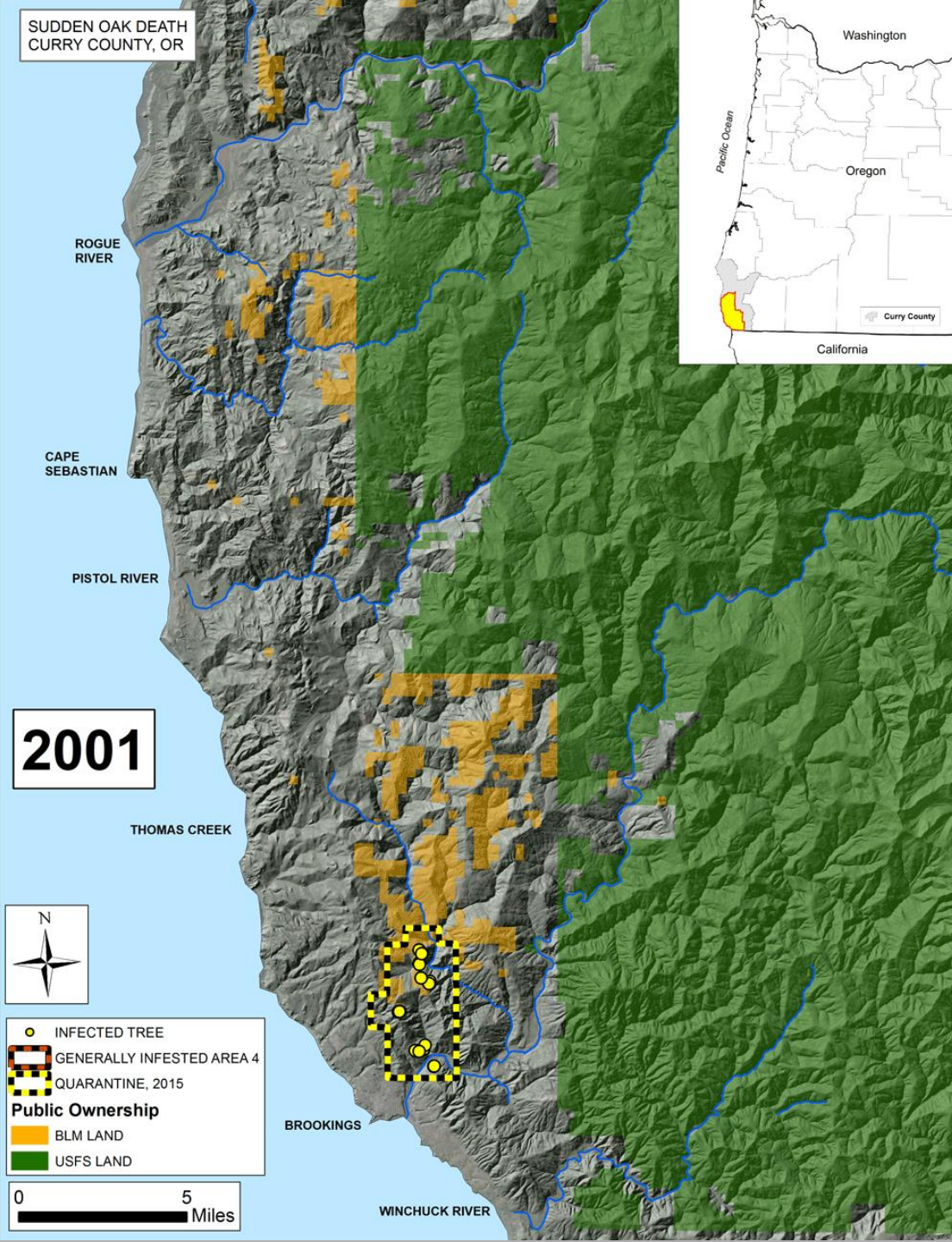


SUDDEN OAK DEATH

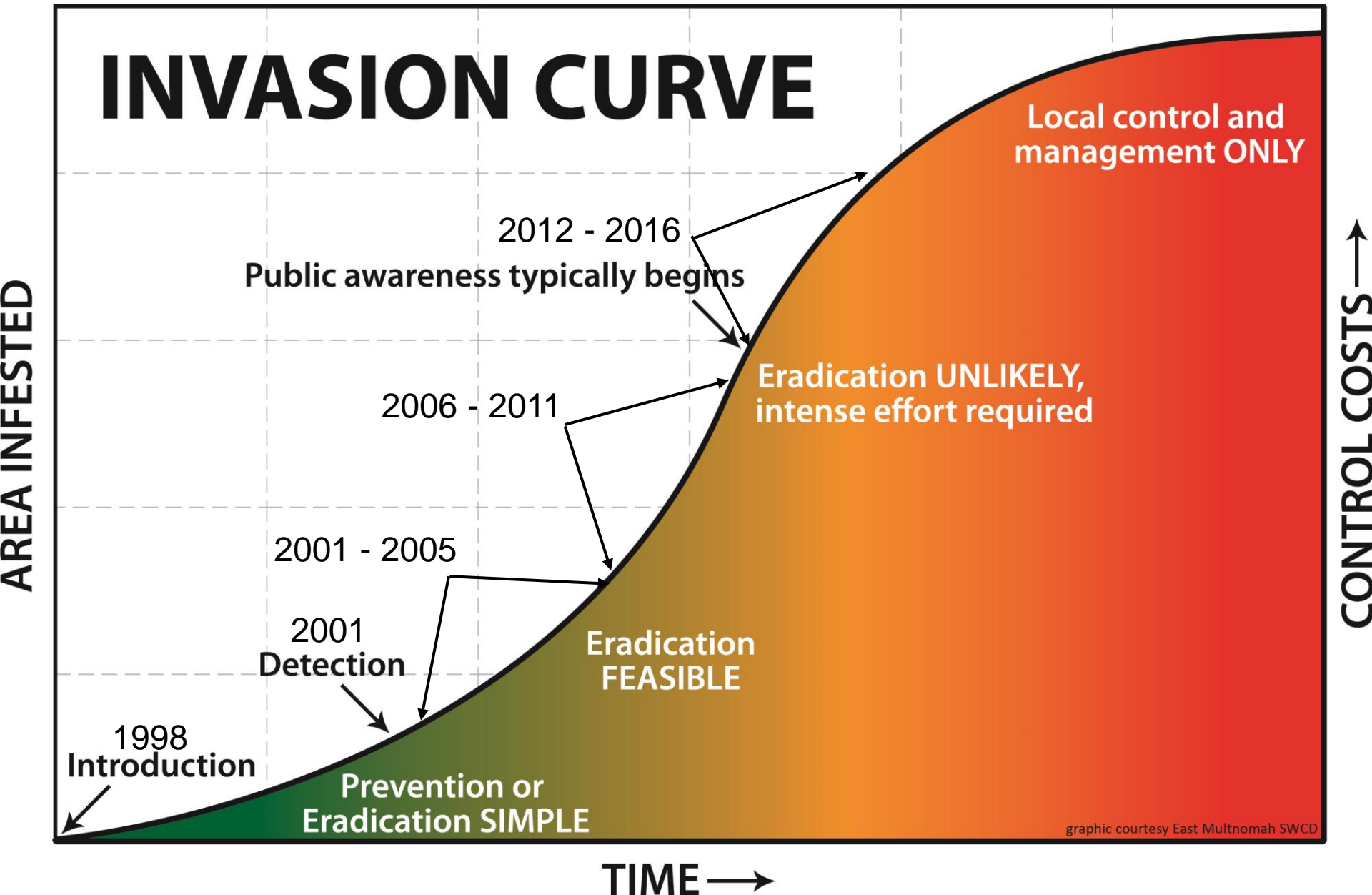
Risk of sudden oak death is driven mostly by abundance of tanoak

Potential to spread throughout range of tanoak into Coos, Douglas, and Josephine counties

Eradication treatments can locally eliminate disease and stop spread if infestations are detected early and treatments are completed promptly and at the proper scale

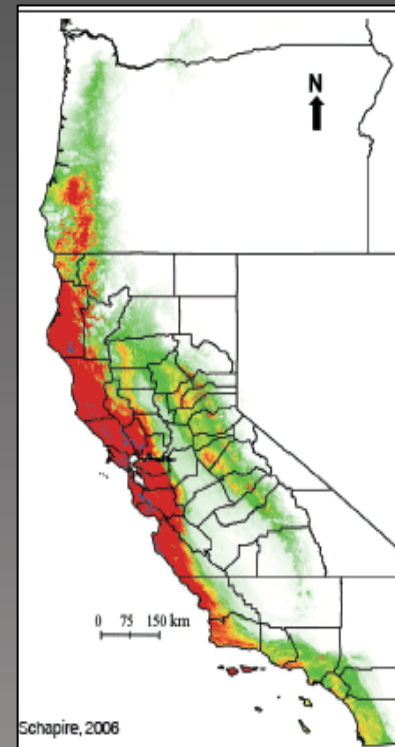


Sudden Oak Death as an invasive species

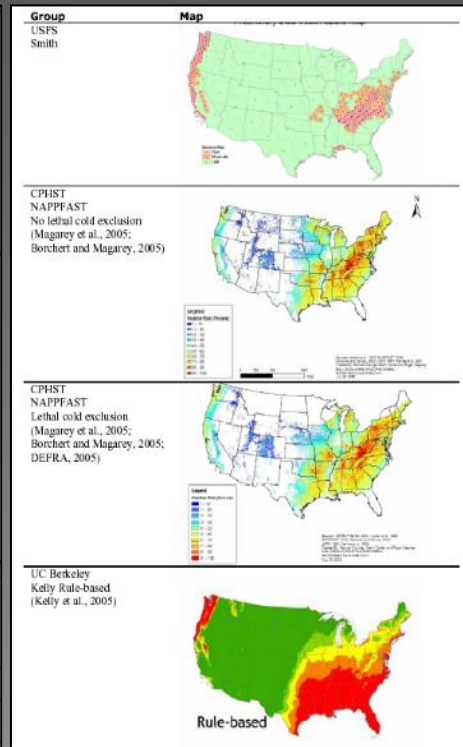


Why slow the spread?

- Protect tanoak and other ecosystems.
- Delay or prevent costs to nursery and forest products industries:
 - Production costs due to regulations
 - Loss of domestic and international markets.



Schapire, 2006



Courtesy of John Browning, Weyerhaeuser Company