For more information

Contact the Oregon State University Extension forester who serves your county, or contact an Oregon or federal forester.

OSU Extension, Curry County
29390 Ellensburg (Hwy 101)
Gold Beach, OR 97444
541-247-6672 or 1-800-356-3986
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/curry/

Oregon Department of Forestry
http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/

USDA Forest Service,
Pacific Northwest Region
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/fid/

Oregon Department of Agriculture
http://egov.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/path_sod_index.shtml

Informational websites about SOD:

OSU Extension Service
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/emergency/oak_death.php

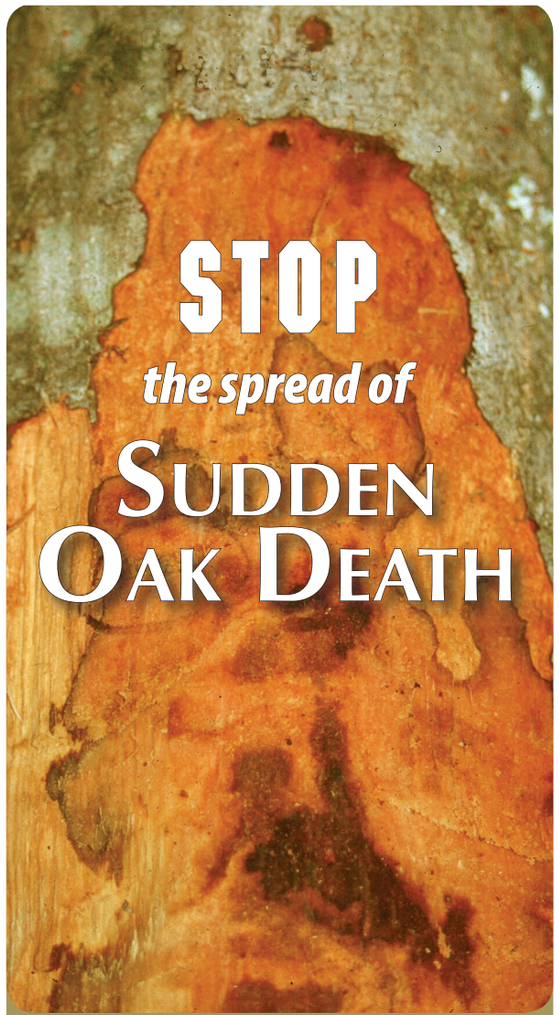
California Oak Mortality Task Force
http://nature.berkeley.edu/comtf/

USDA Agricultural and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/regulations.shtml

Oregon State University Extension Service

Oregon Department of Agriculture

EC 1608-E • Revised November 2009



STOP
the spread of
Sudden Oak Death

A serious disease threatens Oregon's forests and its nursery industry.

Here's how you can help to protect these key resources.

You can help STOP the spread

People can spread *Phytophthora ramorum* across long distances by moving infected plants either purchased at a nursery or collected in the wild, or by moving infected wood, leaves, stems, or soil.

If you live, work, recreate, or travel in the quarantined portion of Curry County, Oregon (see map, over):

- **Become familiar** with the most recent regulations related to Sudden Oak Death (see websites, in "For more information").
- DO NOT collect and remove host plants or plant parts from the forest (see http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/index.shtml).
- DO NOT collect or remove soil.
- Stay on established trails, and respect any trail closures.

An infected rhododendron. Note the dead flower bud and the blackened leaf stems just below it.

Before leaving infested areas:

- **Clean and disinfect** equipment (saws, shovels, pruning equipment, etc.) you have used in infested areas.
- Wash soil off tires, wheel wells, and the undercarriage of your vehicle.
- Clean soil off shoes, mountain bikes, horses' hooves, and pets' paws.
- For best protection, use a 10-percent bleach solution for cleaning.

Buy healthy plants from reputable nurseries.

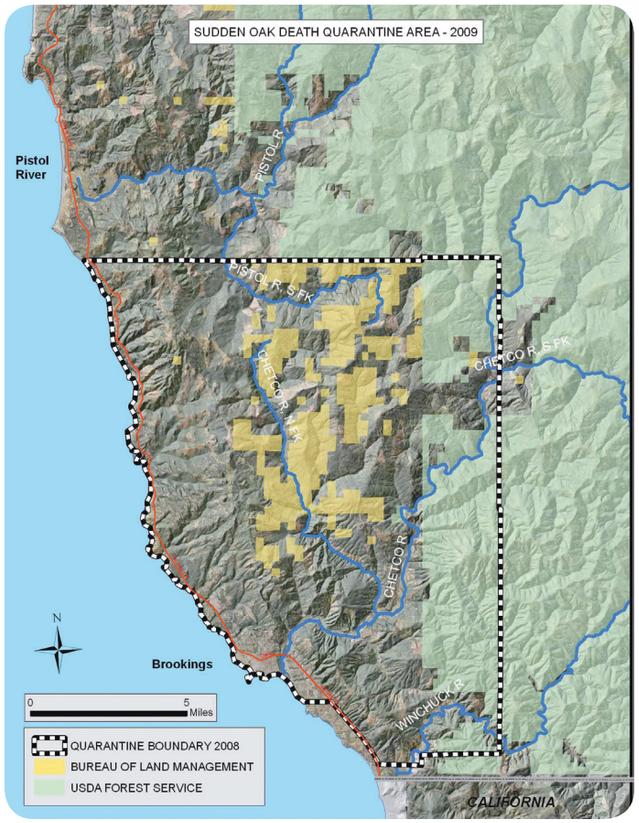
If you travel or work in any of the 14 quarantined counties in coastal California (see map, over), follow these same rules. Don't bring *Phytophthora ramorum* into Oregon!

A dead tanoak.

Bleeding trunk on an infected tanoak.

Help protect Oregon forests and plant nurseries *— and the people who depend on them!*

Where is Sudden Oak Death?



Area in Curry County, Oregon, under state and federal quarantine regulation for Sudden Oak Death, as of October 2009.

California and Oregon counties with documented cases of Sudden Oak Death, as of June 2007.

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Important points to know ABOUT Sudden Oak Death

Tanoak killed by Sudden Oak Death.

Sudden Oak Death is the common name for a disease caused by *Phytophthora ramorum*, a previously unknown and presumably non-native pathogen. At this time, no one knows where the pathogen came from or how it was introduced into Oregon.

***Phytophthora ramorum* has killed** more than 1 million oak and tanoak trees in 14 coastal counties in California and several hundred tanoaks in Curry County, Oregon. It also causes branch and shoot dieback and leaf spotting on a large number of woodland and nursery plant species.

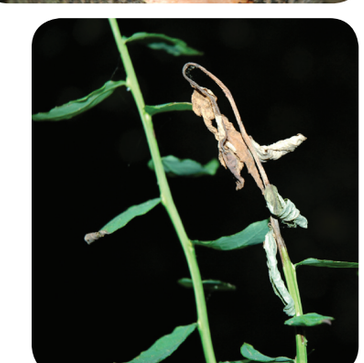
The pathogen has a wide host range including tanoak, California black oak, Douglas-fir, grand fir, coast redwood, Pacific madrone, Pacific rhododendron, evergreen huckleberry, and many other tree and shrub species common in Oregon and Washington forests. Hosts in the nursery trade include varieties of rhododendron, camellia, and *Pieris*. A complete, current host list is at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/index.shtml

***P. ramorum* spreads naturally** when clouds and rain move spores within forest canopies—from treetops to stems and shrubs below, or across landscapes from treetop to treetop. Artificial (human-assisted) spread occurs when people transport infected plants or plant parts or infested soil. The pathogen survives in infested plant material, litter, soil, and water.

State and federal inspectors survey forests and nurseries in Oregon regularly to detect the disease. Infected plants and adjacent host plants are destroyed; areas affected are monitored until the pathogen is no longer present.

State and federal quarantine regulations are in place to minimize the risk of new infections and prevent human-assisted spread. Complete texts of these regulations (ORS 603-052-1230 and 7 CFR 301.92) are on the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture websites (see over).

Tanoak infection (left) is revealed in the inner bark, where dark cankers indicate areas killed by P. ramorum.



Infected Douglas-fir branch tip (above) and an infected huckleberry branch (left).