SUDDEN OAK DEATH

Disease Biology

- *Phytophthora ramorum* (non-native)
- Tanoak is the key host species
- Many hosts infected (and regulated)

Disease Management

- State Quarantine (ORS 603-052-1230)
- Treatment area buffers; 50 to 300+ ft, recently as small as 20 ft.
- Cut and burn tanoak, and other host species
- 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 is a regional issue

**SOD in Washington**

- **Stream Baiting Program**
  - Streams in seven counties are monitored for the presence of *P. ramorum* since 2003
  - *P. ramorum* has been detected in stream locations either at or near stream nurseries

- **Bloedel Reserve**
  - Privately owned botanical garden with mature cultivars of host plants
  - Detected *P. ramorum* in 2014
  - Working collaboratively with WSDA and WSU, the reserve tested negative in 2017.
Why Slow the Spread of SOD?

- Protect tanoak and other wildlands across the U.S.
- Delay or prevent costs to forest and nursery industries:
  - Regulatory costs
  - Market loss (quarantines)