Disease: Sudden oak death Causal agent: Phytophthora ramorum





Dan Stark, Brendan Twieg, and Yana Valachovic

UC Cooperative Extension-Humboldt/Del Norte Thursday, May 30, 2019

Overview



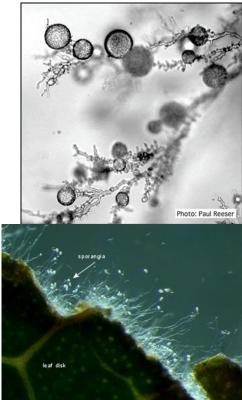
SOD-killed tanoak, Jackson Demo State Forest, Mendocino Co.

- Review of sudden oak death (SOD)
- Monitoring for SOD
- Distribution in Humboldt County

What is sudden oak death?



- Invasive and introduced fungus-like organism (Oomycete) that disperses by spores;
- Requires moisture to survive; spreads esp. in warm rains
- Over 120 known tree and plant hosts
- Detectible in leaves, woody tissue, soil, water
- Mortality rampant in coast live oak and tanoak



Phytopthora ramorum: One causal agent, two diseases



Few hosts

sudden oak death





Ramorum leaf blight

Examples of north Coast P. ramorum hosts

Bigleaf maple Blueblossom ceanothus California bay California black oak California buckeye California hazel Canyon live oak Coast redwood Coffeeberry Evergreen huckleberry Hairy and common manzanita Inside-out flower Maidenhair fern Pacific yew Poison Oak Salmonberry Sweet cicely Tanoak Toyon Trillium Vine maple Western star flower Wood rose

Mendocino Only Coast Live Oak Shreve's Oak















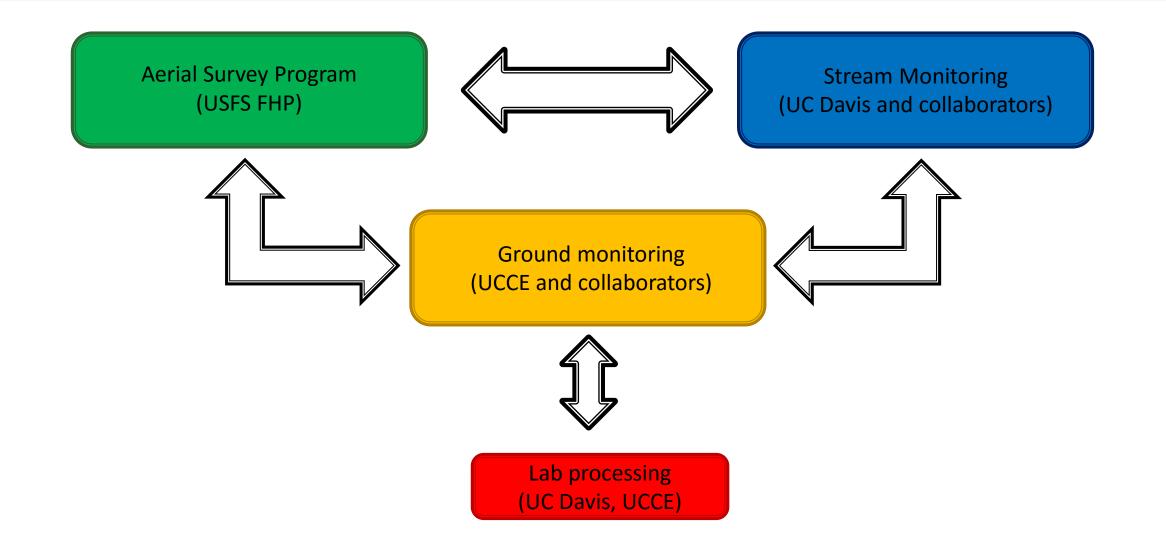
Quarantine

15 CA counties are currently under quarantine

Once the disease is confirmed in a wildland area, the whole county becomes quarantined

Quarantine prevents host vegetation, soil, *etc.*, from moving outside quarantine area

Monitoring for SOD



Stream monitoring

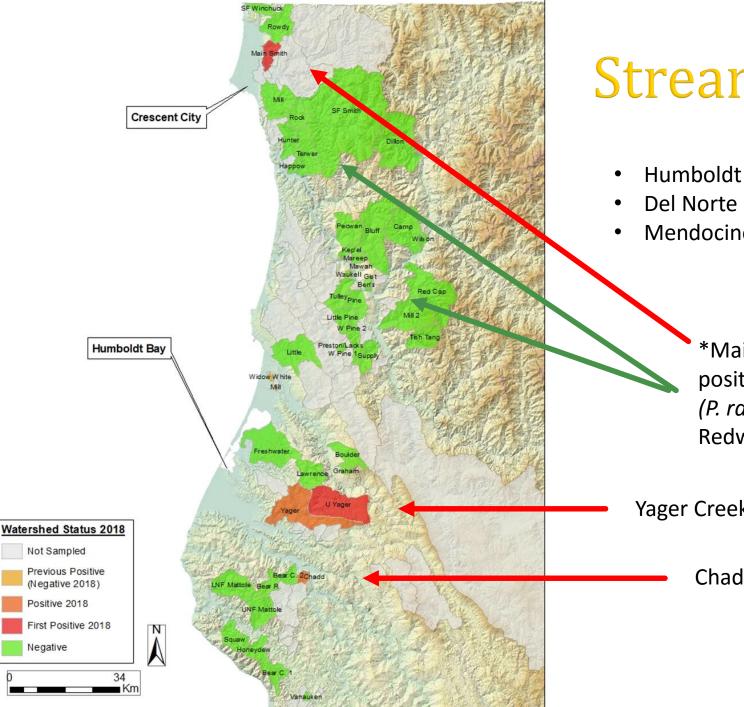


- Collaborative effort: UC Davis, UCCE, Hoopa, Yurok, Karuk, Humboldt Redwood Co., Green Diamond Res. Co., Del Norte Ag., Redwood Nat'l Park, Bureau of Land Management, and Mattole Restoration Council
- Edges of known infestations are monitored; also high-risk watersheds
- Stream positive indicates pathogen is upstream*
- Once a stream is positive, next step is to determine source of inoculum

Sampling for P. ramorum using rhododendron leaves







Stream monitoring 2018

- Humboldt County, 39 sites
- Del Norte County, 9 sites
- Mendocino, no sites monitored (same as in 2017)

*Mainstem Smith River, Del Norte County. No other positives in Del Norte.
(*P. ramorum* not detected north or east of the Redwood Creek watershed)

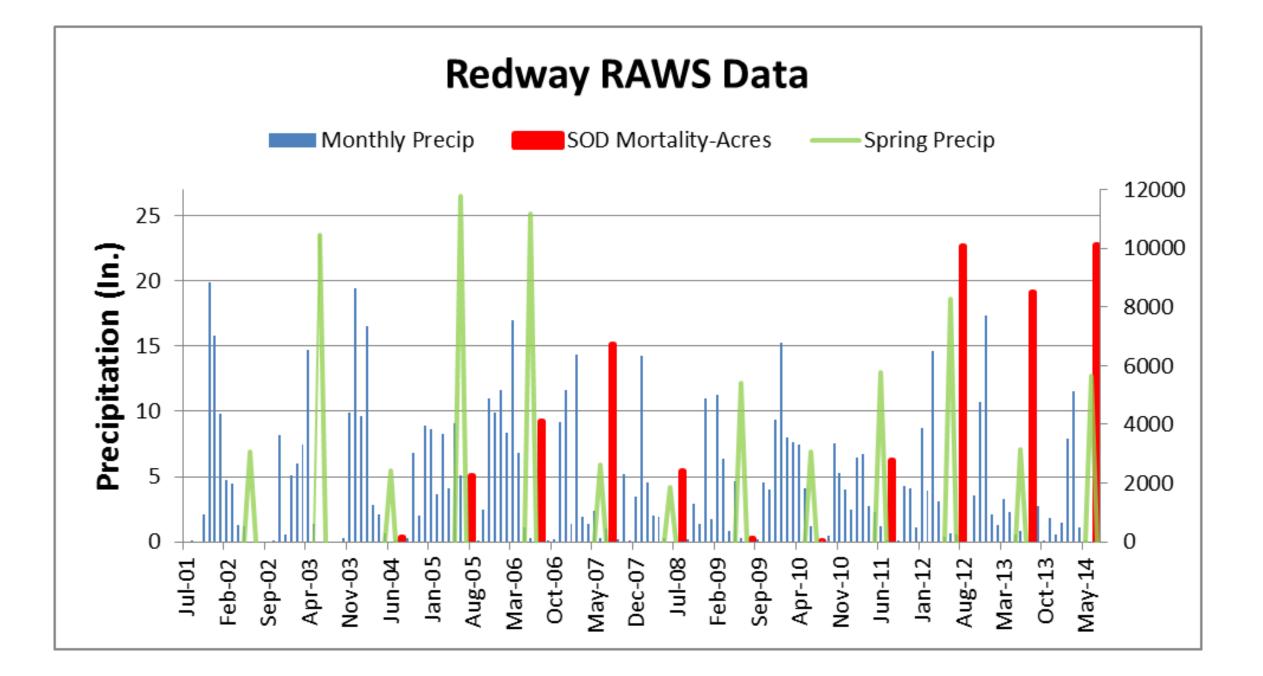
Yager Creek, tributary of the Van Duzen

Chadd Creek, tributary of the Eel

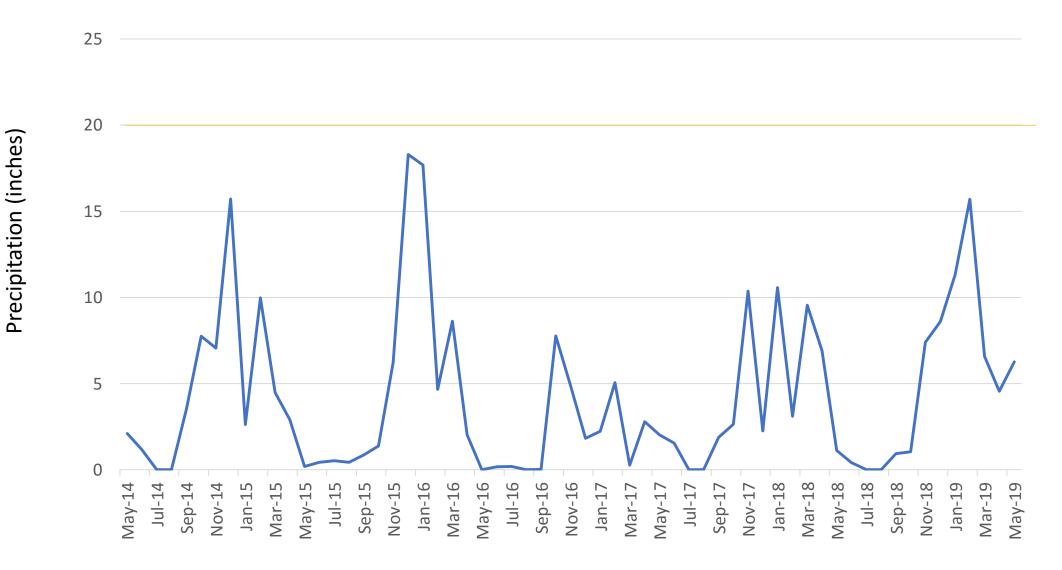
Preliminary results 2019, thus far

- Del Norte results pending
- In Humboldt County:
 - confirmed Yager Creek
 - Positive once again, Mill Creek in McKinleyville*
 - (Chadd Creek dropped)

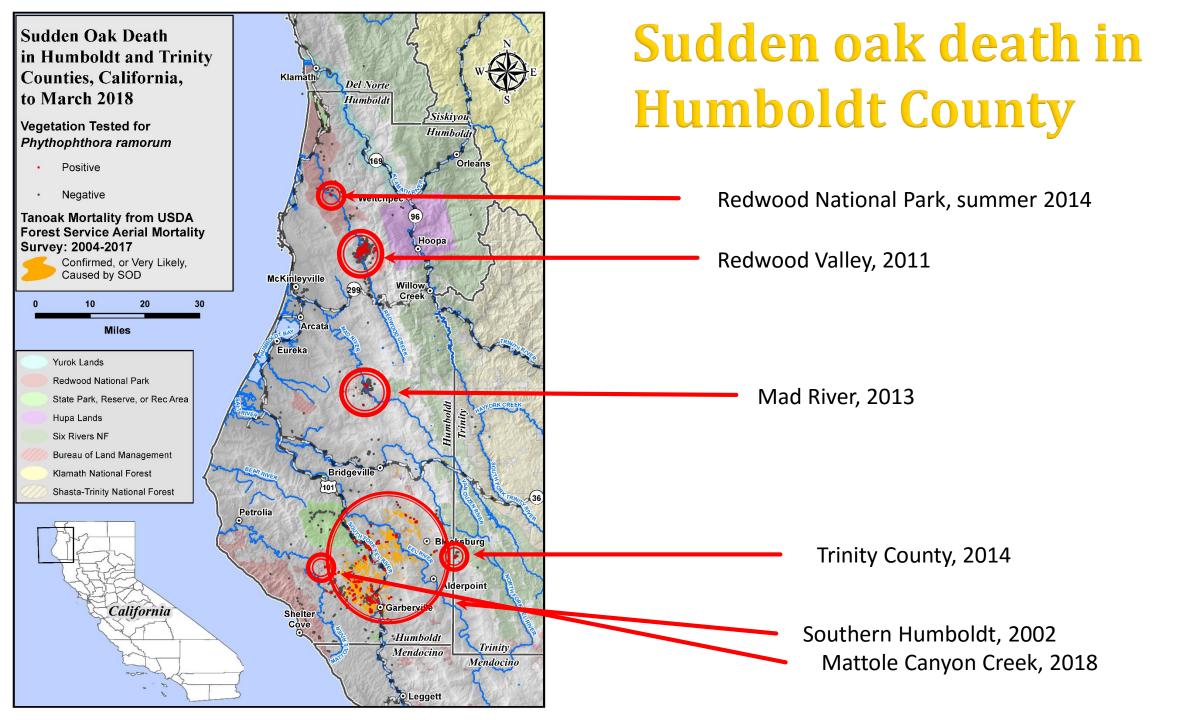




Kneeland RAWS Data May 2014 - May 2019



Month and Year



Future ground monitoring efforts in Humboldt, Del Norte, and Trinity counties

- Northern borders of Del Norte County
- Smith River watershed*
- Northern Humboldt and southern Del Norte
- Redwood Valley and Lacks Creek
- Redwood Creek w/ Redwood National Park
- McKinleyville
- Mattole
- Mad River
- Southern Humboldt
- Southeastern Humboldt County and southwest Trinity County



Update on tanoak genetics trials

Dorena Genetic Resource Center (Oregon) Dr. Richard Sniezko *et al.*

- Fall 2018
- Collections from traditional groves throughout Humboldt and from landowners in southern Humboldt
- Collected from "families": individual or group
- Transported to Oregon for germination and assays

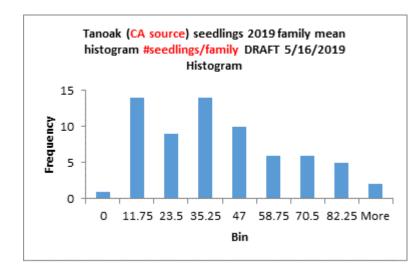




Update on tanoak genetics trials

Dorena Genetic Resource Center (Oregon) Dr. Richard Sniezko *et al.*

2875 total viable acorns collected;2382 successful seedlings!









EXAMPLE 1 California California