



Workshops

Q & A SESSION

Online Education and Outreach - Webinar

Oak Woodland Restoration in Areas Impacted by the Goldspotted Oak Borer

Thursday, August 30, 2012

- Q:** **Greg Bowerman:** I'm interested in the latest data regarding spread and eradication of gsob.
- A:** **Kevin Turner:** There is currently a spread map on the www.GSOB.org website http://ucanr.org/sites/gsobinfo/About_Goldspotted_Oak_Borer_930/Location/ We, at UC are working on a program through our Early Warning System that will allow close to real-time mapping information about GSOB spread to be viewed. There are no eradication efforts so to speak, but extensive work on potential Integrated Pest Management options are currently underway. Bio control, cultural practices, non-pesticide treatments (like grinding) and pesticides are all being studied. We will try to update the www.GSOB.org site with all the latest information, but these studies do take time. Our most effective tool right now is to prevent infested wood from being moved to uninfested areas.
- Q:** **Scott King:** I have a Black Oak on my property, but I have not seen many around here.
- A:** **Kevin Turner:** Black oaks are not native to the Santa Monica Mts.
- Q:** **Lisa Cox:** Could I see that formula again?
- A:** **Rosi Dagit:** Total oak woodland value = use value + Non-use value+ Ecosystem function values. More information on this is found in the Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan, which can be downloaded at www.lacountyoakwoodlandplan.org
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** In the three years that we have been in Pine Valley, we have seen the devastation progress in the Pine Creek area. There is a study underway, as evidenced by the purple sticky traps placed up the creek. I am interested in the results of that study. How might I find out more?
- A:** **Rosi Dagit:** Hopefully **Kevin or Tom** will know about this as I do not.
- A:** **Kevin Turner:** The sticky traps are probably there for monitoring and may or may not be associated with a particular study. Dr. Tom Coleman of USFS Forest Health Protection has placed traps like this all around San Diego and other Southern California locations to detect GSOB. We will try to keep the latest research results posted on GSOB.org. You can also check the USFS FHP website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/>
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** As mitigation for the oak loss, we have been offered incense cedars to plant... not oaks.
- A:** **Tom Scott:** They don't grow too well at elevations below 4500 to 5000 feet, they are good for wildlife but not as good as black or coast live oaks...
- Q:** **Scott King:** I thought Coast Live Oak was *Quercus agrifolia*?
- A:** **Tom Scott:** You're correct, did we confuse you?
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** We have seedlings, saplings, and old growth trees, but the beetle attacks trees with diameters as small as 8-10 inches.
- A:** **Tom Scott:** We use 8 inch diameter as sort of a threshold for GSOB attack on oak stems, but it's not a precise limit.



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- Q:** **robertomontes:** I recently picked up some acorns from the Engelmann acorns and found many of them infected with this little worms (Daley Ranch Escondido). What type of worms or larvae some times seen in acorns?
- A:** **Doug McCreary:** There are two main insects that invade acorns - The common names are Filbert worm and filbert weevil. The weevils are C shaped larvae with a black head. The worms are larger and don't have black heads.
- Q:** **Cheryl Lartigau:** Does anyone know a good source for bare root oaks? I need about 500-1000 every year.
- A:** **Doug McCreary:** At the back of the publication Regenerating Rangeland Oaks... is a list of nurseries. Most sell container plants, but some have bareroots.
<http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu/Items/21601e.aspx>
- A:** **Lorin Lima:** UCCE San Diego has also developed an updated list of nurseries for Northern and Southern California as of August 2012. <http://ucanr.org/sites/gsobinfo/files/152319.pdf>
- Q:** **Scott King:** Is the circle 4 feet in diameter, or radius?
- A:** **Doug McCreary:** Diameter
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** Where can you get these tree shelters?
- A:** **Cheryl Lartigau:** Christina, try Forestry Suppliers <http://www.forestry-suppliers.com/>
- Doug McCreary:** Also from Treessentials Company
- Q:** **Lisa Cox:** Instead of fertilizer tabs, we used oat tree leaf duff, which was free and easy :)
- A:** **Doug McCreary:** That can be advantageous because it will contain mycorrhizae, which may help.
- Q:** **Scott King:** What happens to the tree shelter when the tree grows? Does it eventually split?
- A:** **Doug McCreary:** They are supposed to but I would suggest removing shelters - but only after seedling has grown out the top for at least 3 years
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** I love this project! How can I help?
- A:** **Kevin Turner:** Maureen can talk about planting, but we would welcome interested participants in the GSOB Early Warning System, citizen scientist program
http://ucanr.org/sites/gsobinfo/How_You_Can_Help/s/
- Q:** **Sabrina Drill:** Is there any risk associated with collecting acorns from infected trees? (I don't think so....)
- A:** **Kevin Turner:** If you are referring to GSOB infestation, there should be no risk.
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** Is that rabbit for real?!!!
- A:** **Scott King:** It's a female jackalope.



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- Q:** **Scott King:** Could we use 6 mil black construction plastic for the weed mat?
- A:** **Rosi Dagit:** We have successfully used 3-4 sections of newspaper which biodegrades after about a year but does a great job in the meantime and leaves no trace.
- Q:** **Roger Covalt:** Did Maureen mention the survival rate of what she planted?
- A:** Questions submitted to presenter.
- Q:** **Christy Cuba:** Do you mean mulch on top of the weed mat or around it for aways?
- A:** **Rosi Dagit:** We put mulch both under and on top of the newspaper sections that we used to create the mat.
- Q:** **Sabrina Drill:** Can you use mulch from chipped infected trees?
- A:** **Kevin Turner:** In scientific trials, tub grinding to a 3" minus standard has proven effective in preventing adult GSOB emergence from infested wood.
- Q:** **Roger Covalt:** I would like to see a detail guide to gathering, float test, storage and planting. This could be good to give to groups that might want to volunteer.
- A:** **Cheryl Lartigau:** Here is a guide from Doug McCreary:
<http://treenotes.blogspot.com/2007/09/how-to-collect-and-plant-acorns.html>
- Q:** **Roger Covalt:** Can we get the PowerPoint's that were used today?
- A:** **Lorin Lima:** The PowerPoint's for the Oak Woodland Restoration in Areas Impacted by the Goldspotted Oak Borer webinar are available at the following link
http://ucanr.org/sites/gsobinfo/Webinar/Presenter_Presentation_Information
- Q:** **Christina Thurston:** Will the results of Tom Coleman's research using the sticky traps be made public. I am interested in the spread and density of the GSOB population. Is it still growing in the Pine Valley area or (hopefully) on the decline?
- A:** **Tom Scott:** Yes, but his work provides information on the statewide spread of GSOB, and isn't designed to describe changes of GSOB distribution within communities like Pine Valley.
- Q:** **Natalie Borchardt:** Are the root guards that Maureen mentioned available for purchase? Where?
- A:** **Maureen Anderson:** Western Planting Solutions
- Q:** **Mary Duffy:** Is there a good single resource for the varieties of California oaks (seeds or seedlings) that Tom Scott showed in his chart?
- A:** **Tom Scott:** The best reference for southern California oaks is Fred Robert's book (1995), *An illustrated guide to the oaks of the southern California Floristic Province*. It's still for sale on Amazon.com. We (UC ANR) also can help with oak identifications.



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- Q:** **Jeanne Chick:** Any success with acorn planting (not seedling) at lower elevation?
- A:** **Tom Scott:** We planted about 5000 acorns – I guess that you would say that we really just helped them get to the right depth in the soil – and got about 30 seedlings to come up with no additional effort. It wasn't an efficient way to get seedlings, but we did succeed in getting 30 seedlings going in a place where oaks had been lost. So you have to measure success in terms of return on effort expended. An acorn that doesn't grow was probably planted in the wrong spot; a seedling that doesn't grow may have been stunted in the transplant process, failed to get its roots into a water source before summer, or didn't get the right pattern of irrigation – so there are more unknowns.
- Q:** **Scott King:** There was a chart that had Coast Live Oak under Lobata. I thought...was I not seeing it correctly?
- A:** **Rosi Dagit:** That is the family, not the genus and species
- Kevin Turner:** That is the family, not the genus and species. The Red Oaks (section Lobatae), not to be confused with *Q. lobata* (valley oak).
- http://cemarin.ucdavis.edu/Programs/Custom_Program97/Types_of_oaks/Red_Oaks/
- Tom Scott:** Quercus is a very old genus; and taxonomists seemed loath to split it into new genera as they discovered over 450 new species. Two oak species can be as different as a horse and a cow, so taxonomists created subgenera names to avoid confusion. *Lobatae* is the subgenus of red oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*, *Q. wislizeni*, *Q. kelloggii* are the common California species), while *Quercus* is the subgenera for *Q. lobata*. Somebody must have missed the memo when the names were chosen. From here it gets like an infomercial (“but wait there’s more...”) – because *Q. engelmannii* and new world tropical white oaks are really different from the Asian white oaks – so the subgenus *Quercus* is also split into subunits.
- Q:** **Cheryl Lartigau:** Maureen, may I get your contact information?
- A:** **Lorin Lima:** Contact information for all webinar speakers can be found at http://ucanr.org/sites/gsobinfo/Webinar/Presenter_Presentation_Information