

## 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  
Brookings office: 541-469-5040  
Salem Office: 503-945-7397  
<http://www.oregon.gov/odf/privateforests/Pages/fh.aspx>

USDA Forest Service,  
Pacific Northwest Region  
<http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r6/fhp>

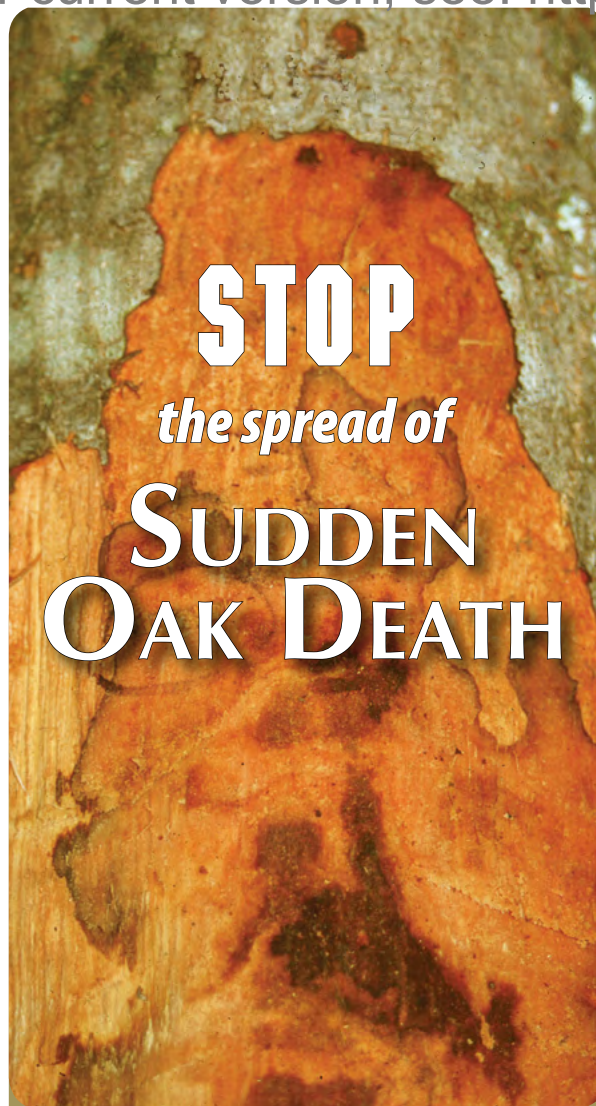
Oregon Department of Agriculture  
[http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT\\_HEALTH/sod\\_index.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/sod_index.shtml)

### Informational websites about SOD:

OSU Extension Service  
<http://bit.ly/OakDeath>

California Oak Mortality Task Force  
<http://www.suddenoakdeath.org>

USDA Agricultural and Plant Health  
Inspection Service (APHIS)  
[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/pram/regulations.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/regulations.shtml)



# 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](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 dead tissue at the tip and along mid-vein of the leaf.

### 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!



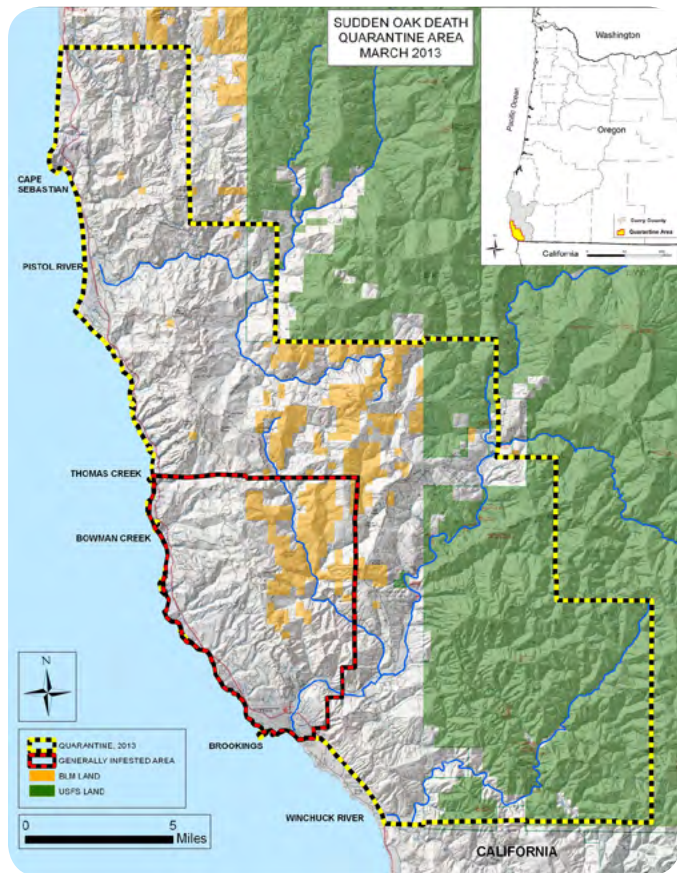
A dead tanoak.



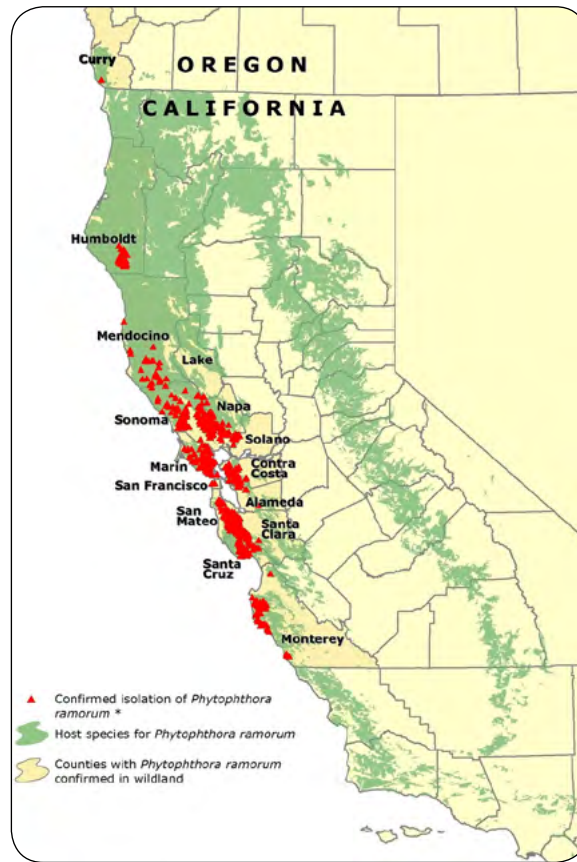
Bleeding trunk on an infected tanoak.

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

# Where is Sudden Oak Death?

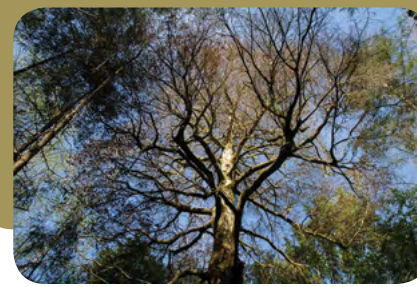


Area in Curry County, Oregon, under state and federal quarantine regulation for Sudden Oak Death, as of March 2013.



California and Oregon counties with documented cases of Sudden Oak Death, as of February 2013.

## 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.

**State and federal inspectors survey** forests and nurseries in Oregon regularly to detect the disease. Infected plants and adjacent host plants are destroyed in an effort to slow disease spread.

**Phytophthora ramorum has killed** more than 1 million oak and tanoak trees in 14 coastal counties in California and thousands of 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.

**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).

**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](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.



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).

