



# Where is Sudden Oak Death?

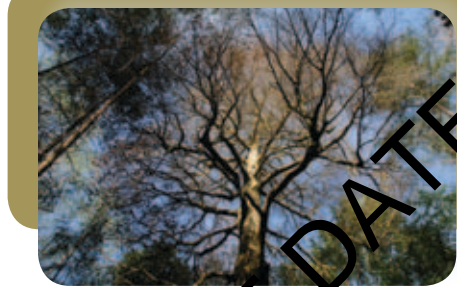


Area in Curry County, Oregon, under state and federal quarantine regulation for Sudden Oak Death, as of January 2012.



California and Oregon counties with documented cases of Sudden Oak Death, as of April 2011.

## Important points to know ABOUT Sudden Oak Death



Tanoak killed by Sudden Oak Death.

THIS PUBLICATION IS OUT OF DATE. For most current information: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog>

**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 oaks 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.

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)

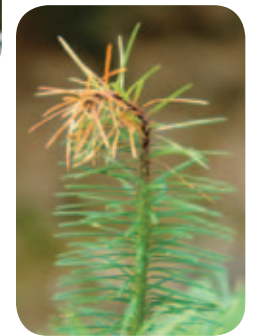
*P. ramorum* spreads naturally when clouds and rain move spores within forest canopies—from treetops to stems and shrubs below, or across landscapes from treetop to treetop. Artificial (human-assisted) spread occurs when people transport infected plants or plant parts or infested soil. The pathogen survives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

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.

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).