Oak Wilt

Problem areas and prescriptions

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Michigan SAF Fall 2011 Conference





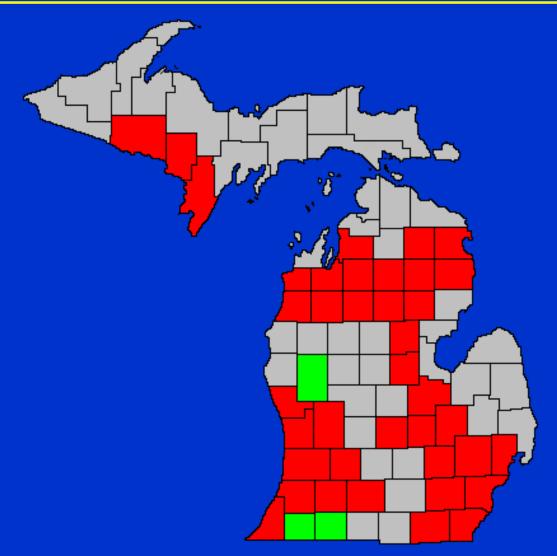


What is Oak Wilt?

Ceratocystis fagacearum

- An exotic fungus
- Related to Dutch elm disease
- First identified in 1944
- Kills by blocking xylem vessels
- Spread overland by beetles
- Spread underground thru roots
- · Been around for decades but . . .

Continental Distribution of Oak Wilt



2010 Distribution by County

Source: USFS, MDNR Michigan SAF, 13 October 2011

What Does Oak Wilt Look Like?



What Does Oak Wilt Look Like?





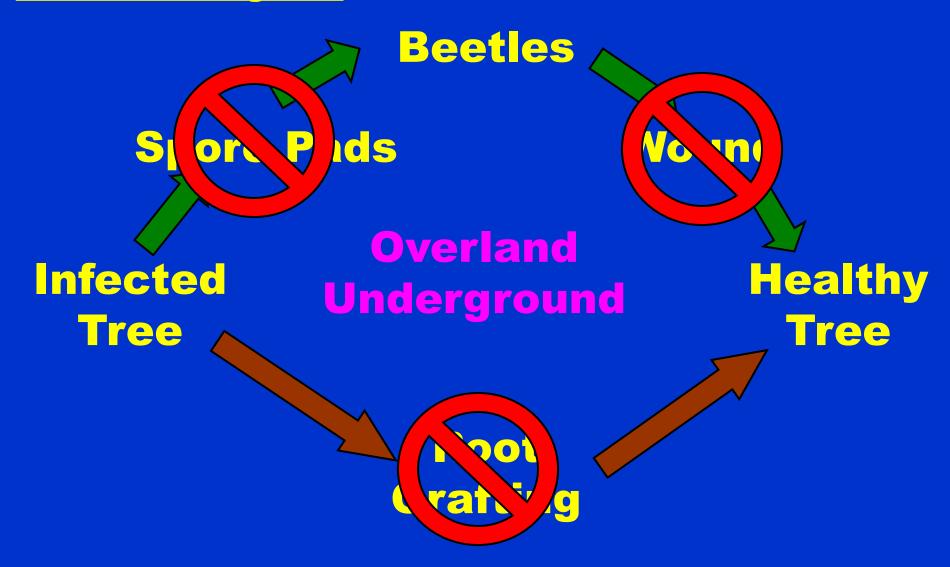
What Does Oak Wilt Look Like?

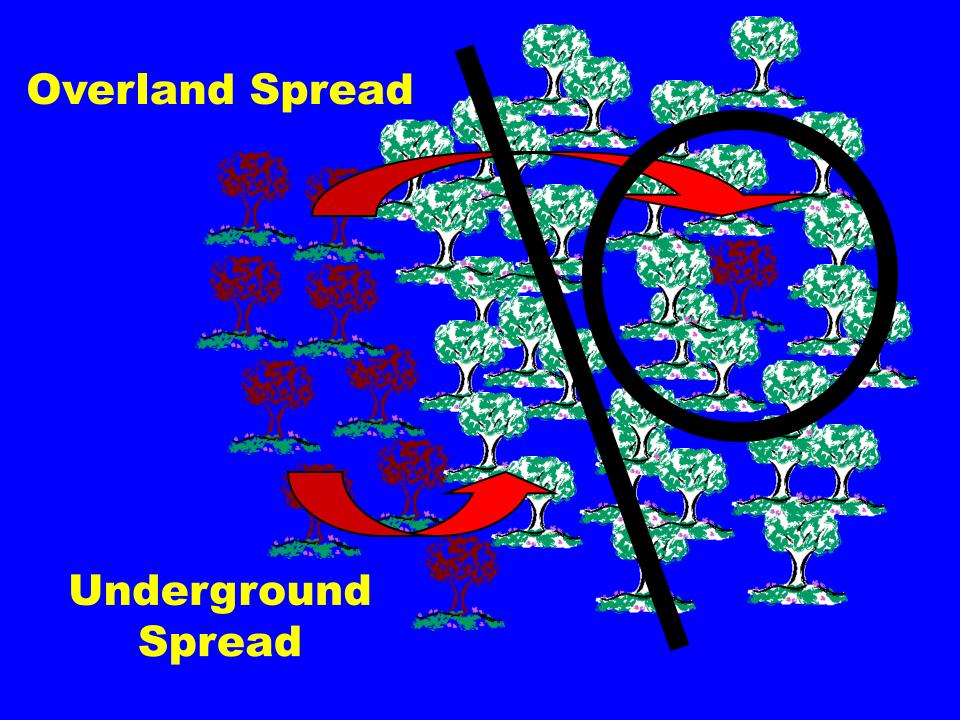




Pressure pads, also called spore mats, fruiting bodies, etc.

Disease Cycle





Spread of Oak Wilt Underground



Root grafts, mostly with red oaks

So, what to do about it?



U.P. Oak Wilt Control Project

Years: 2004, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010

#Feet: 154,796 (~29.3 miles)

#Epicenters: 178

#Trenches: 209

#Landowners: 23

Contract \$\$: \$315,000

L.P. Oak Wilt Control Project - 2011



ID & treatment parks and campgrounds

ID & treatment in high value forest stands

No oak harvest 15 April to 15 July (state land)

Increase public awareness

L.P. Oak Wilt Control Project - 2011

ARRA funding, second of 2 years

ID by **DNR** personnel

Line set-up by consultants

Trenching by contractor

Active in Benzie, Crawford, Grand Traverse, and Missaukee

9 sites, 7238 feet, all state land

National Database Development

Also in its second year

Develop standard ID protocol

Improve distribution map for Michigan

Archive data for mngt. & research

Funding USFS grant

DNR, MSU, MTU









Human Behaviors

- Home/garage construction
- Cable laying, septic work
- Firewood distribution
- R-O-W maintenance, pruning
- Prevention is the best defense

DO NOT WOUND OAKS APRIL through JULY!



Treatment

- Funding sources
- Public education
- Identify epicenters
- Mark symptomatic trees
- Mark trench line using regression table distances
- Trench with vibratory plow, pack line
- Remove timber
- Proper disposal of symptomatic trees
- Monitoring for 3+ years



Public Education

- Newspaper articles
- Bulletins & flyers
- Public meetings
- Specific mailings
- Notes on doors
- Agency partners TREATMENT OF OAK WILT

transmission methods.

Radio shows



Identify Epicenters



Air Photos Roadside **Observation Field Recon** Landowner **Queries** Access

Confirming Oak Wilt







There <u>are</u> other damaging agents that can resemble oak wilt

Mark Symptomatic Trees



These trees need special care

Mark Trench Line

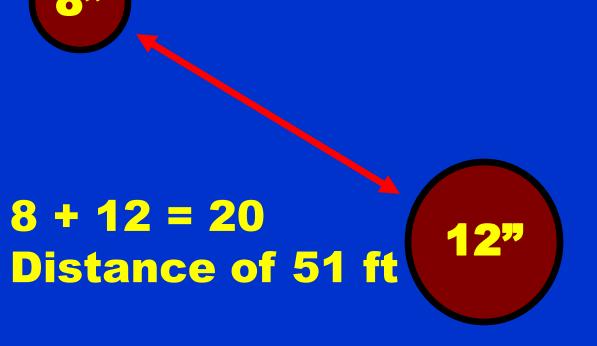


Flag trench line Ribbon timber cutting boundary Timing



Regression Distances

Function of tree diameters & soil type



DBHs	Loam	Sand
2	4	5
4	8	10
6	12	15
8	16	20
10	20	26
12	24	31
14	29	36
16	33	41
18	37	46
20	41	51
22	45	56

Trench With Vibratory Plow



Depth to 5 feet Rocks problematic \$2.00/foot



Remove Oak Within Treatment Area



Timber sale volumes may be too low for many owners and difficult to sell

Proper Disposal of Symptomatic Trees

Lumber Chips Tarping Burning Isolation



Firewood is a special hazard!!

Experimental Stump Pulling

First year epicenters

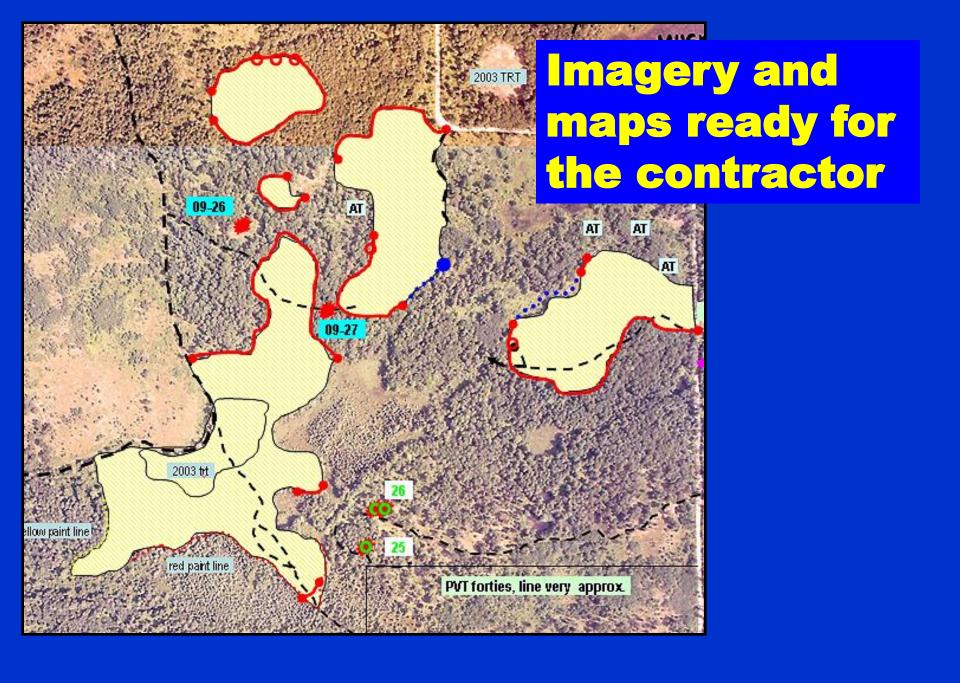
Pulled stump is burned or buried

Several test sites in the NLP

Looks promising

Cooperation with USFS





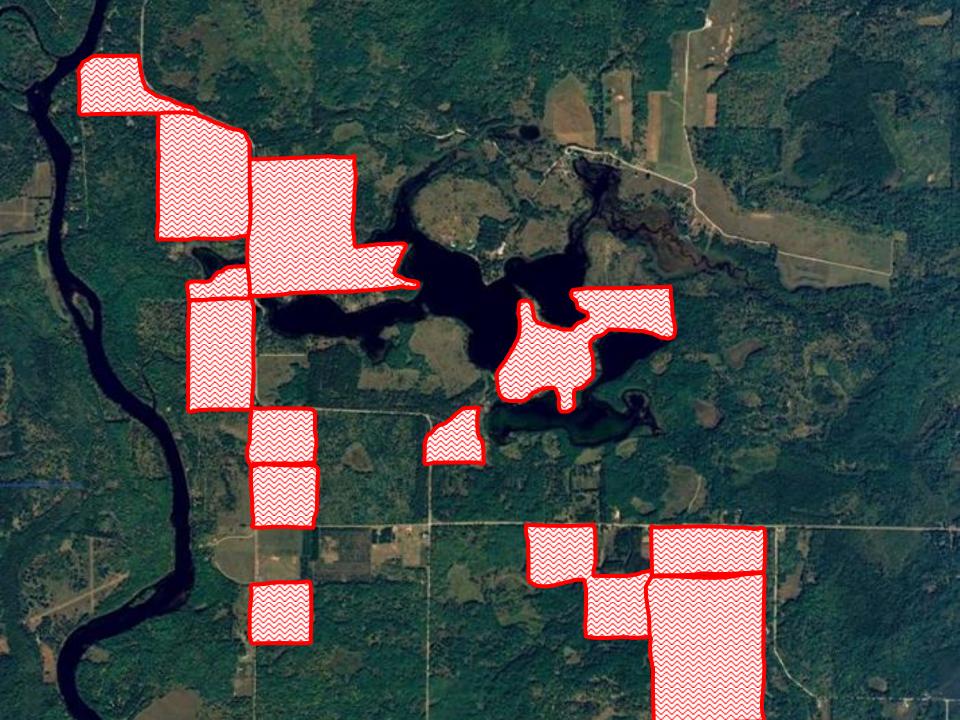
Similar Symptoms, Different Problems

Two-lined Chestnut Borer (TLCB)

Oak decline (drought, poor site, old age, TLCB, gypsy moth, etc.)



Red oak leaf with symptoms of Anthracnose





Questions?
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