



Site One

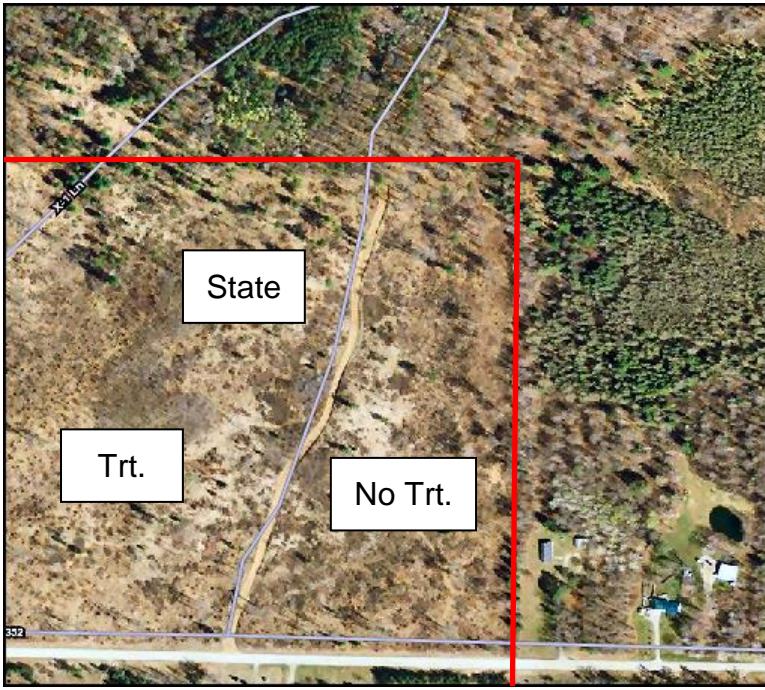
State land. Grayling sand.

WEST side of road, initial treatment in 2003, northern edge subsequently treated several times (problem area).

Scattered regeneration of cherry and other species. Oak clumps are dying-off as disease progresses underground.

EAST (right) side of road has decent regen with a mix of aspen, cherry, oak, et al. Lower slope position, closer to water table. Stand was harvested prior to oak wilt treatment.

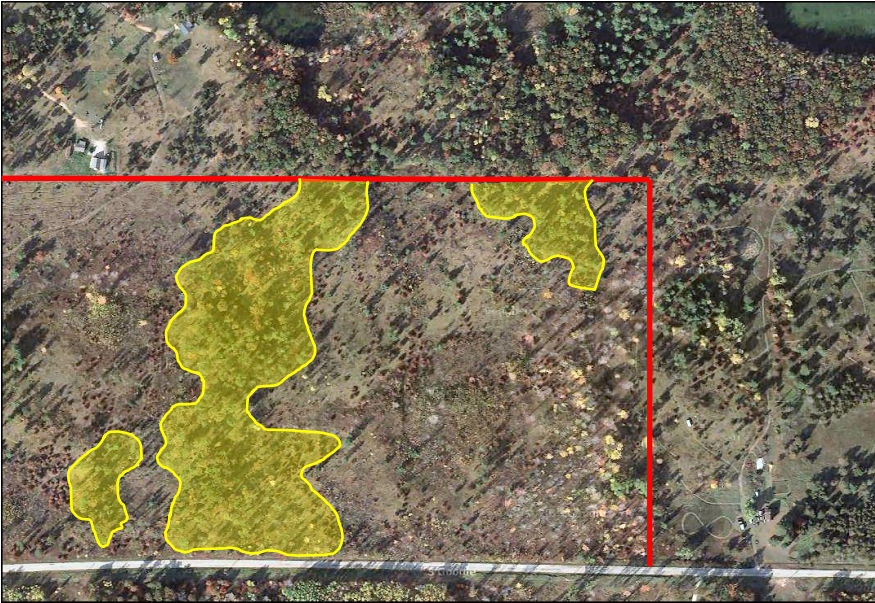
Exposure to mature oak on private land adjacent on east side.



Even though asymptomatic oaks may sprout after harvest, within treatment perimeter, the oak wilt disease continues to spread underground through root grafts, effectively eliminating oak coppice. However, oak planting remains an opportunity as the disease is no longer present on the site (after it kills the oak colony).

Where significant BA of non-oak species, stand visual quality is less affected by oak wilt treatment. The photo below is from a nearby site, post-treatment.





Site Two Drive-by

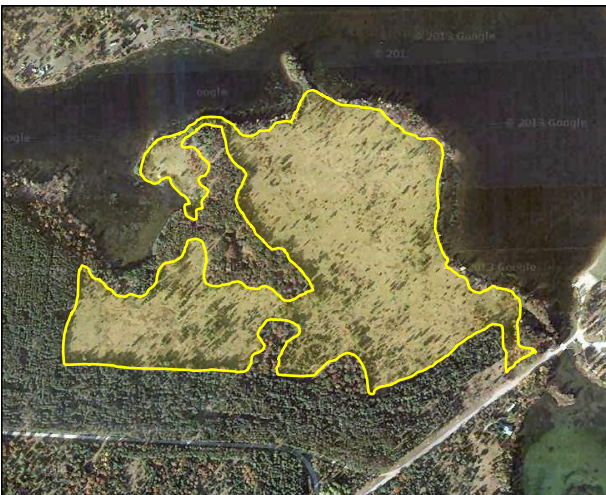
State land. North side (right) of road. Grayling sand.

Treated in 2004 and 2005.

Subsequently slated for “oak savannah” management, with retention of oak residual (yellow areas).

Spring weather conditions following treatments favored heavy gypsy moth outbreaks. Much of the residual was killed by GM, mistaken by many to be oak wilt treatment failure.

Overall, poor regeneration except for a few areas where advance regen of aspen and red maple. Fairly heavy P.sedge sod.



Site Three

Private land. Grayling sand.

Treated in 2004, with smaller outbreaks subsequently treated.

No regeneration, other than oak clumps that have been progressively dying of OW. Attempts to reforest with red pine but experienced high mortality.

Heavy sedge / grass.



Forest edge was created by the removal of a pure oak stand at the trench line. In ten years, almost no natural regeneration has occurred.