

**Kanaskie, A.;** Goheen, E.M.; Hansen, E.M.; Sutton, W.; Reeser, P.; and Osterbauer, N. 2009. Monitoring the effectiveness of *Phytophthora ramorum* eradication treatments in southwest Oregon tanoak forests. *Phytopathology* 99:S61.

*Phytophthora ramorum*, the cause of sudden oak death was first discovered in Oregon forests in July 2001, and has since been the focus of an aggressive eradication effort. Eradication treatments consists of cutting and burning infected and exposed host plants, and where possible, injecting herbicide into tanoaks to prevent sprouting. The effort has slowed, but not stopped, long-distance dispersal of the pathogen. To monitor the effectiveness of eradication treatments we are revisiting treated sites and sampling soil and vegetation in fixed plots centered on stumps of known infected trees. All samples are assayed for *P. ramorum* at the Oregon State University lab and confirmed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. To date we have visited 25 SOD-infested sites that had received treatments between 2001 and 2008. Time since treatment for the sampled sites ranged from 1 to 5 years. *Phytophthora ramorum* was not recovered from 17 (68%) of the 25 sites sampled. Eight (32%) of the sites yielded cultures of *P. ramorum* from soils, and 4 (16%) yielded *P. ramorum* from vegetation. Positive vegetation samples were from tanoak and rhododendron and were always associated with sites that also had positive soil samples. Positive samples were recovered only from sites that were treated within the past two years, and most were from sites that were treated one year prior to sampling. Additional sampling will provide a better basis to infer persistence of *P. ramorum* on treated sites.