Staying vigilant for sudden oak death

Bruce McConnell plucked a leaf from a scruffy little bay tree on a steep, rocky Fountaingrove hillside overlooking the Santa Rosa Plain.

“Here’s your clue,” he said, pointing to a brownish stain at the edge of the leaf, a telltale sign of the as yet unstoppable disease that is ravaging Sonoma County’s woodlands.

Sudden oak death, discovered in Marin County in 1995, has now killed about 257,000 tanoak and oak trees in 14 counties from Monterey to Humboldt, leaving property owners grasping for ways to at least slow the pathogen’s onslaught.

“These trees need our help,” said McConnell, who can see the bay tree from his home on Shillingford Drive in the Fountaingrove II subdivision.

Nearly 600 homeowners in the upscale development are spending $8,000 a year to spray the trunks of 400 large oaks surrounding their homes with a chemical considered the best defense, but by no means a cure, for the disease.

At least five oaks in Fountaingrove’s 200 acres of open space are infected by the pathogen that rides wet spring winds from unharmed host bay trees to four types of oak trees, including coast live oak and black oak common to Sonoma County, as well as tanoaks, which are not a true oak.

“Our once trees become infected, there is no hope — and the danger of the trees or their limbs suddenly crashing onto your home or loved ones becomes a frightening reality,” warns the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association’s website.

A dry spring curbed the rate of infection documented by the sixth annual
Sudden Oak Death Blitz organized by UC Berkeley’s Forest Pathology Laboratory.

More than 400 volunteers in 16 greater Bay Area communities collected leaves from 2,020 trees, enabling Matteo Garbelotto’s lab to calculate an overall 7.38 percent rate of infection.

In Sonoma County, McConnell was one of 46 volunteers who sampled 193 trees, which were determined to have a 5.57 percent infection rate, eighth-lowest among the communities ranging from Mendocino County to San Francisco and the East Bay, and from the Peninsula down to San Luis Obispo.

Rates in other areas ranged from 53.4 percent in the South Skiyline area west of Saratoga to zero percent in Atherton, the South East Bay-Sunol area and San Luis Obispo.

In nine areas, the reported rate of infection was lower this year than in 2012, including an 11.8 percent drop in Sonoma County. Santa Rosa posted its second-driest January to June period since 1932, with just 6.71 inches of rain, about one-third of the average for those six months.

Sudden oak death outbreaks “follow the weather patterns,” Garbelotto said, noting that infection rates also dropped during two dry years prior to 2011.

A dry spring like 2013 makes a particular impact, he said, since the sudden oak death microbe, Phytophthora ramorum, is most active from March to June.

As soon as timely wet weather returns, the infection will “pick up rapidly,” Garbelotto said.

“Sudden oak death is here to stay,” he said, adding that it has infected only 12 percent of the susceptible habitat.

More than 105,000 acres in Sonoma County are infected, according to aerial surveys by the U.S. Forest Service.

The blitz, conducted in the county in June, confirmed a sudden oak death outbreak near Cloverdale, a first report of the disease in the Carneros area, and continued large outbreaks in the hills around Santa Rosa, the slopes of the Valley of the Moon and the hills west of Sebastopol.

A Google Earth map compiled by Garbelotto’s lab locates the infected trees found in blizzes since 2008 and can be downloaded from nature.berkeley.edu/garbelotto/.

“The next wet year we get will re-energize this pathogen,” said Lisa Bell, Sonoma County’s sudden oak death program coordinator.

If the disease continues unchecked, it could wipe out tanoaks, a common woodland tree that yields fat-rich acorns, a cornerstone of the forest food chain, she said.

Sudden oak death is also encroaching on urban neighborhoods, including Fountaingrove, Montecito Heights and areas near Spring Lake and Annadel parks, Bell said.

“Get out there and look at your trees,” she said, advising residents to learn the symptoms of sudden oak death, including fungal growth and beetle infestation.

By the time a tree’s leaves turn brown it has been dead for some time and is a potential hazard, Bell said.

McConnell and Dennis Searles, both directors of the Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association, said they discovered black ooze from the bark of infected oaks in their neighborhood three years ago.

They’ve since found 10 to 15 bay trees that appear to be harboring the infection, and McConnell joined the blitz this year to help officially document them.

The scruffy little bay near his house was the only confirmed source, marked by McConnell with one of the 400 small blue tags mounted on bay
trees throughout the surveyed area this year.

Garbelotto said the idea is to ultimately tag 1,000 bay trees and check them every year in hopes of identifying the trees that sustain the pathogen through extended droughts.

Removing those bays could curb the infection's spread, he said.

Meanwhile, McConnell and Searles said the annual spraying of Fountaingrove's substantial oaks will continue.

“That's the best we can do right now,” McConnell said. “We're really hoping something is learned about this disease so we can somehow break the chain.”

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