

## Slowing the Spread of Sudden Oak Death in Oregon Forests: An Overview of a Landscape Scale Disease Management Program

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Sudden Oak Death (SOD), caused by *Phytophthora ramorum*, is lethal to tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) and threatens this species throughout its range in Oregon. Since the discovery of SOD in coastal southwestern Oregon forests in 2001, an interagency team has attempted to eradicate and slow the spread of disease through a program of a state quarantine, early detection, survey and monitoring, and destruction of infected and nearby host plants. Survey, detection, and monitoring efforts compose of ground, aerial and stream bait surveys. Ground-based detection and delimitation surveys around infested sites are conducted year-round. Aerial surveys, both fixed winged and helicopter, are conducted four times per year; the main surveys occur in July and October when current-year mortality is most visible. Aerial surveys cover a cumulative area of at least 700,000 acres of forest; ground surveys cover 600 acres. Eradication treatments, totaling approximately 8,200 acres, eliminated disease from most infested sites, but the disease continued to spread slowly, mostly in a northward direction. In 2017, a SOD Task Force convened local, state and federal agencies, tribes, industry, and local residents and environmental groups. The mission of the Task Force was to develop a collaborative-based strategic action plan, including securement of additional resources to contain the NA1 strain of *Phytophthora ramorum* and eradicate the EU1 strain of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Curry County, Oregon using the best available science. This presentation will review program developments in treatments, funding, and continued stakeholder involvement in Oregon as well as lessons learned over the last 20 years.