



ODF Sudden Oak Death Program
September 21, 2022

Proposed funding needs for Sudden Oak Death and current budget status for the 2021-23 biennium.

Table 1. Proposed funding needs for remainder of 2021-23 biennium.

Total funds needed for SOD treatment	\$4,108,500
SOD Funds (State and Federal) available for remainder of biennium	\$1,047,549
Proposed cost to complete SOD treatments	\$3,060,951

Table 2. Detailed breakdown of funding needs for 2021-23 biennium.

Strain	Treatment Area (acre)	Cost/acre	Cost
NA1	127	\$5,500	\$698,500
EU1	226	\$5,500	\$1,243,000
NA2	394	\$5,500	\$2,167,000
Total funding needed for SOD treatment			\$4,108,500

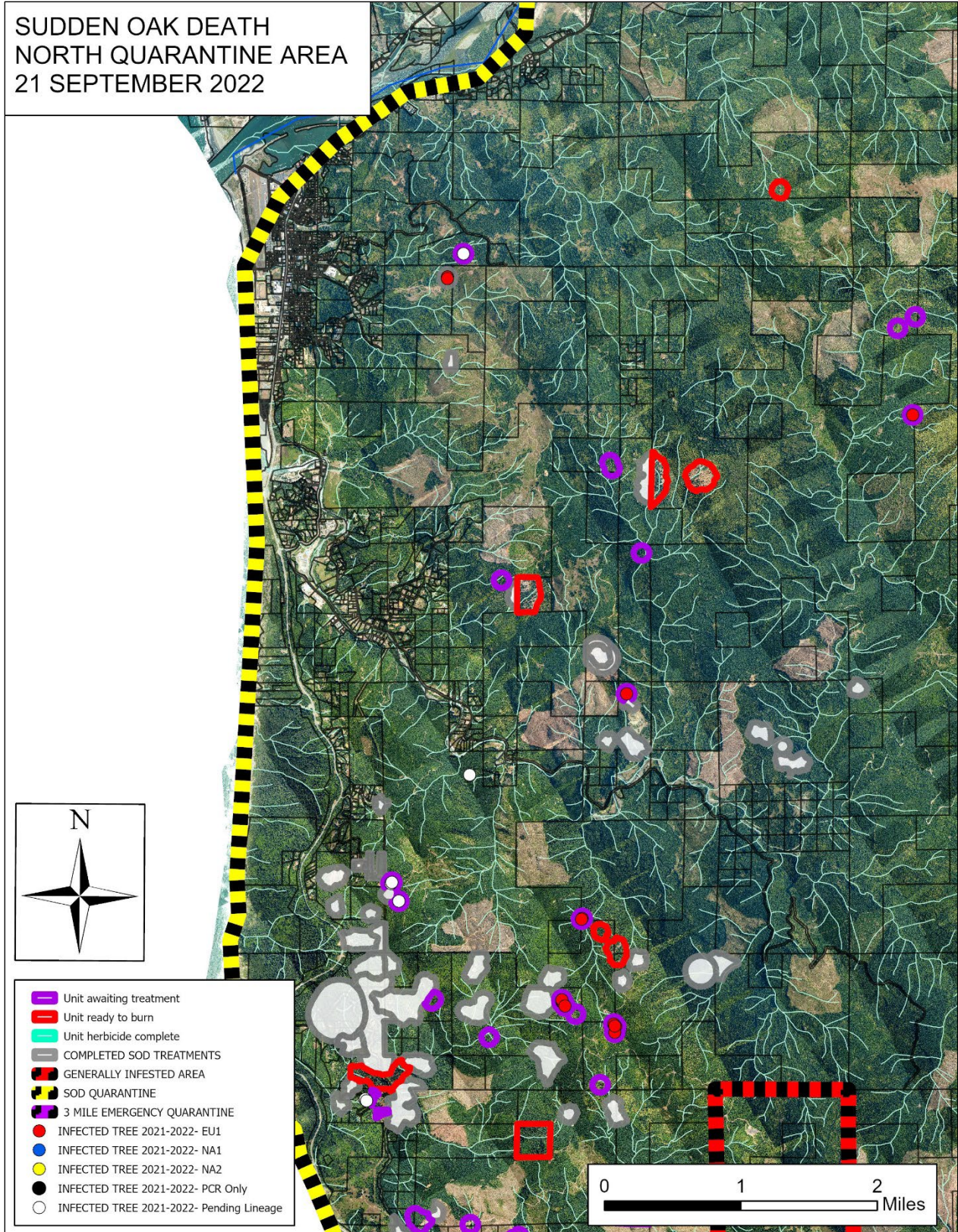
Survey methods, treatment description and state strategy.

Preliminary identification of possible infested Sudden Oak Death (SOD) sites is identified by ODF through aerial surveys (fixed-wing and helicopter) and water sampling, followed by ground checks and sampling. Samples are tested for the presence of SOD and the specific strain of the disease by the Oregon State University (OSU) Forest Pathology Lab.

Known SOD-infested sites are prioritized for treatment in a collaborative process between state and federal agencies. This prioritization process is led by the USFS Regional Forest Pathologist and ODF Forest Pathologist in concert with two ODF SOD Foresters in Brookings, pathologists from OSU, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Until 2021, the EU1 SOD strain sites were the highest priority areas targeted for complete treatment. The state strategy has shifted the highest priority to treating the new NA2 SOD strain infestation in Port Orford. Program pathologists approved this strategy shift based on lab studies that demonstrated NA2 as the most aggressive SOD strain and proximity to the Curry/Coos county line. The state strategy for the NA1 SOD strain is to 'slow the spread' by targeting sites with the greatest potential to expand beyond the disease boundary.

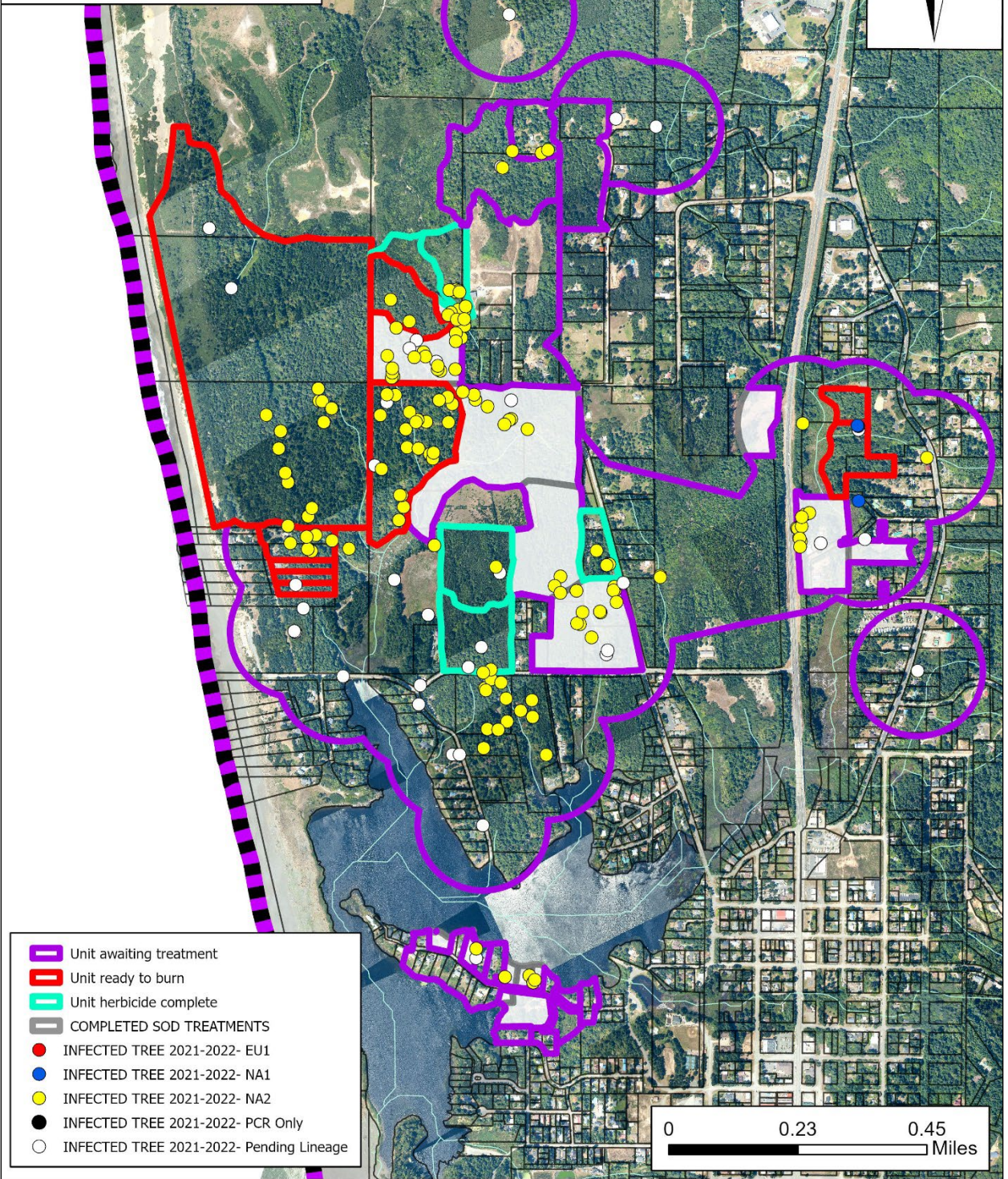
The most effective treatment of an infested SOD site consists of cutting, piling, and burning all infected plant material and exposed host plant material within a 300 ft radius (i.e., treatment buffer) surrounding infected plants. Treatments can also include the application of herbicides ('hack and squirt' or direct stem injection) to prevent the sprouting of tanoak (the key host) from stump material. An assumed treatment cost of \$5,500 per acre is used, reflecting the most effective treatment regime.

Maps of SOD-infested sites from 2018 to present



Location of sites awaiting treatment.

SUDDEN OAK DEATH
 PORT ORFORD AREA
 16 SEPTEMBER 2022



- ▭ Unit awaiting treatment
- ▭ Unit ready to burn
- ▭ Unit herbicide complete
- ▭ COMPLETED SOD TREATMENTS
- INFECTED TREE 2021-2022- EU1
- INFECTED TREE 2021-2022- NA1
- INFECTED TREE 2021-2022- NA2
- INFECTED TREE 2021-2022- PCR Only
- INFECTED TREE 2021-2022- Pending Lineage

0 0.23 0.45
 Miles

Port Orford SOD infestation. The treatment buffer is currently set to 600 ft radius equaling 581 acres.