New Jersey

Forest Service

Rosa Yoo

Forest Health Specialist

609-292-2532

rosa.yoo@dep.nj.gov

2018 Strike Team Annual Conference   Duke Farms Coach Barn   April 11, 2018
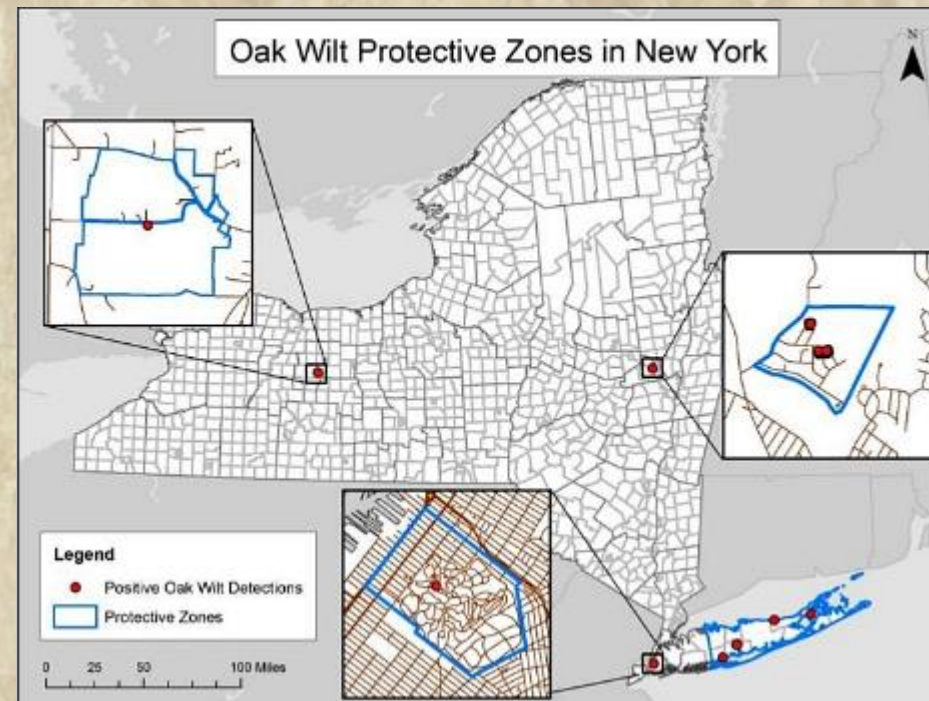
Oak Wilt
(Bretiziella fagacearum)

Host: Oaks
Closest Find: Long Island, NY (2016)
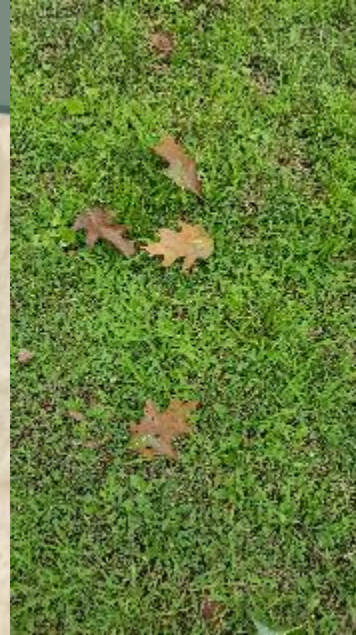Origin: Unknown
Monitor/Visual surveys

Oak Wilt
(Bretiziella fagacearum)

- Leaf scorch first appears in early July
- By end of July/August, the tree is dead

- BLS symptoms can look like OW, but trees will not die within the same year
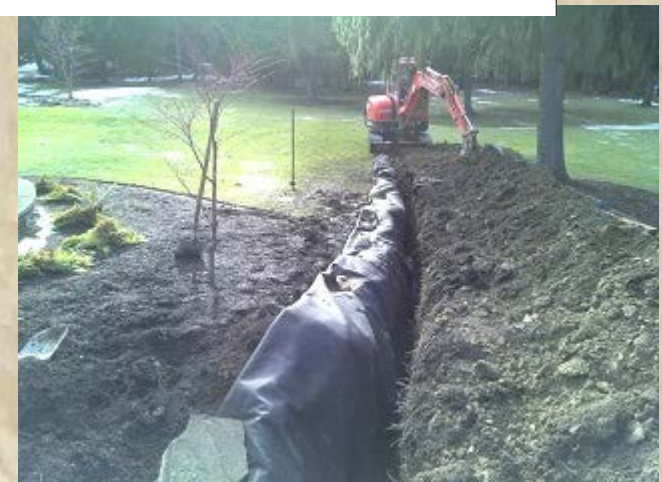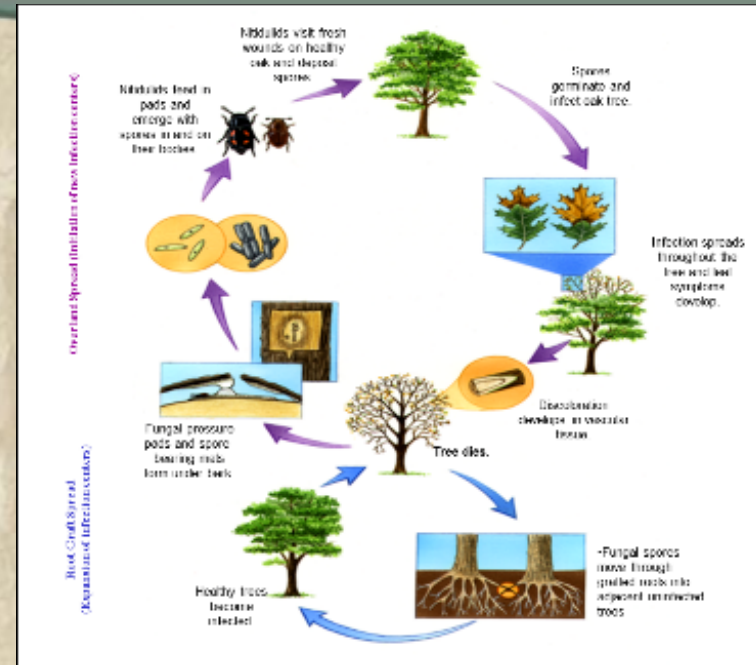
Oak Wilt Eradication
- Early detection
- Remove infected trees and buffer of non-symptomatic host trees
- Root trench – sever root grafts
- Monitor area for 5-7 years
- Sanitation is critical
  - Fungus can survive in soil for 5+ years
  - Fungus stays viable on cut wood for several months
  - Limit pruning/bark damage until dormant season

http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/46919.html

Laurel Wilt Disease

Redbay Ambrosia Beetle (*Xyleborus glabratus*)
Laurel Wilt Fungus (*Raffaelea lauricola*)

Host: Lauraceae Family
(Sassafrass, Spice Bush,
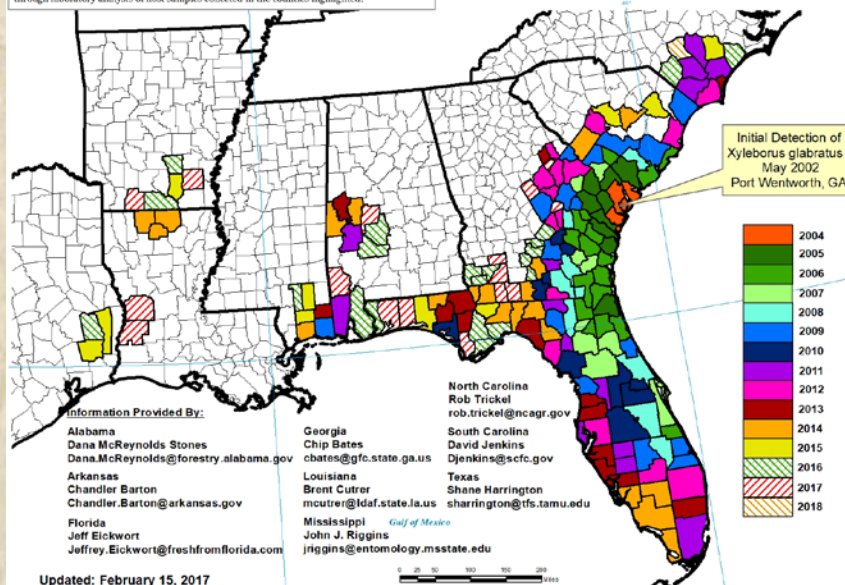Avacado, Red Bay)
Closest Find: North Carolina
Origin: RAB – India, Japan;
LWF - unknown

"The fungus that causes laurel wilt (*Raffaelea lauricola*) is very aggressive and mortality is thought to occur in trees attacked by a single female beetle."

Distribution of Counties with Laurel Wilt Disease* by year of Initial Detection

* Laurel Wilt Disease is a destructive disease of redbay (*Persea borbonia*), and other species within the laurel family (Lauraceae) caused by a vascular wilt fungus (*Raffaelea lauricola*) that is vectored by the redbay ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus glabratus*). The pathogen has been confirmed through laboratory analysis of host samples collected in the counties highlighted.

Initial Detection of
Xyleborus glabratus -
May 2002
Port Wentworth, GA

Year
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018

Information Provided By:

Alabama
Dana McReynolds Stones
Dana.McReynolds@forestry.alabama.gov

Arkansas
Chandler Barton
Chandler.Barton@arkansas.gov

Florida
Jeff Eickwort
Jeffrey.Eickwort@freshfromflorida.com

Georgia
Chip Bates
cbates@gfc.state.ga.us

Louisiana
Brent Cutrer
mcutrer@ldaf.state.la.us

Mississippi
John J. Riggins
jriggins@entomology.msstate.edu

North Carolina
Rob Trickel
rob.trickel@ncagr.gov

South Carolina
David Jenkins
Djenkins@scfc.gov

Texas
Shane Harrington
sharrington@tfs.tamu.edu

Gulf of Mexico

Updated: February 15, 2017

FOREST SERVICE
DIV. OF PARKS & FORESTRY
NJ
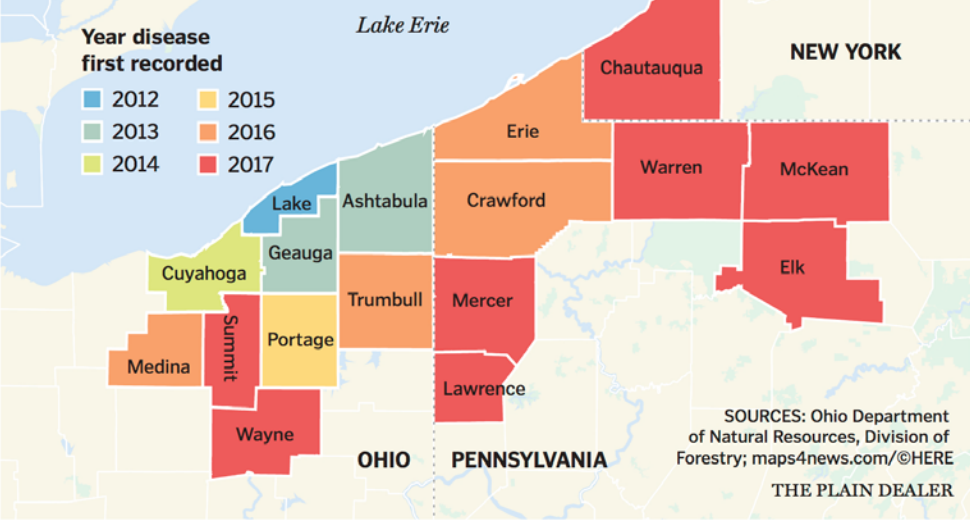
Host: American Beech
Closest Find: OH, PA, NY
Origin: Unknown
Causal Agent: Unknown

Beech tree leaf disease

The first trees in Ohio found to have beech leaf disease were discovered by Lake Metroparks naturalist John Pogacnik in 2012 in a grove above a ravine overlooking the Grand River on park property off of Paradise Road. Since then, the disease has been found in Pennsylvania, New York and into Ontario, Canada.

Lake Erie

NEW YORK

Year disease first recorded
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017

Chautauqua
Erie
Warren   McKean
Lake   Ashtabula   Crawford
Geauga
Cuyahoga
Elk
Summit   Trumbull   Mercer
Medina   Portage
Lawrence
Wayne

OHIO   PENNSYLVANIA

SOURCES: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry; maps4news.com/©HERE

THE PLAIN DEALER

Beech Leaf Disease
- BLD first discovered in Ohio in 2012
- Causes leaves to discolor, curl, and eventually die
- Tree mortality observed, mainly in saplings