

NATIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATED WITH SUDDEN OAK DEATH (SOD) AND THEIR USE BY CALIFORNIA INDIANS – FACT SHEET No. 35

The plant disease caused by a fungus-like microorganism, Phytophthora ramorum, is referred to as “Sudden Oak Death” because of its association with premature death in tanoak trees. This disease occurs in Northern California wildlands and affects several native California plants, including California Red Fir. Susceptible plants can become infected through exposure to water borne infective agents via rainfall, splash or drainage. In addition to natural spread of the disease, it can also be transmitted by human transport of infected plants and their parts to susceptible new plants in the environment. Good cultural practices and restrictions on the movement of infected material can minimize the risk of spreading the disease. For more information, please refer to website links for the U.S. Department Of Agriculture/Plant Protection And Quarantine (www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/pramorur/), the California Department Of Food And Agriculture (www.cdffa.ca.gov), the California Oak Mortality Task Force (<http://nature.berkeley.edu/comtf>), or contact your local County Department Of Agriculture.

Common Name: California Red Fir

Scientific Name: Abies magnifica



Photo courtesy of Virginia Tech Forestry Dept.

Karuk Name: ichániipich	(fir tree 15-20 feet high)
ichaníp'uusich	(fir cone)
Yurok Name: stowstek'	(small fir tree)
trprnr'	(large fir)
wrhkwich	(fir bark)

Past and possibly present tribal uses.

None have been found. The range of this tree does overlap with other firs associated with *P. ramorum*, particularly with White Fir. It is possible that it may have been used at times in the same ways that the White Fir was used.