

NATIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATED WITH SUDDEN OAK DEATH (SOD) AND THEIR USE BY CALIFORNIA INDIANS – FACT SHEET No. 23

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 Hazelnut*. 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/pramorurum/), 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 Hazelnut

Scientific Name: *Corylus cornuta*



Photo courtesy of Virginia Tech Forestry Dept.

Cahto Name:	k'ai' (hazel nut) k'ing' (hazel withe)
Central Sierra Miwok:	šolo'uku
Concow Maidu Name:	gōm he" ni
Karuk Name:	athithxuntapan athiith (hazel withe)
Kashaya Pomo Name:	mi?diš (hazel nuts) mi?diš q ^h ale (nut tree) ?aca? mi?diš q ^h ale (Indian nut tree)
Little Lake & Potter Valley Pomo Name:	chä bä'
Wailaki Name:	ch' kī
Wappo Name:	miti sohol (me te show'ho)
Yuki Name:	ol mām, ol mām ol
Yurok Name:	holihl (hazel shoot for baskets, hazel)

(see back)

Past and possibly present tribal uses.

Costanoan: The nuts were used for food late in the season. Wood was used for basket rims and arrow shafts.

Karuk: Nuts were used for food and stored for winter use. Stems and sticks were used to make storage baskets, young shoots were used to make baby baskets and carrying baskets, and heavier wood was used as part of the frame for snowshoes. Wood was also made into poles and used on the fish trigger or set net. Withes were twisted together to make rope.

Miwok: Nuts were used for food.

Paiute: Nut meats were eaten raw or stored for winter use.

Pomo: Stems were used to make sieves for cooking, in construction of fish traps, for the warp in sedge baskets, and straight branches were used for arrows. Switches were used for heavy-burden open work baskets, for surf-fish baskets and as the foundation in coiled baskets.

Round Valley Indians: Slender twigs were used to make coarse sieve baskets and as the vertical withes for saw-grass baskets.

Tolowa: The nuts were eaten fresh and dried and stored for winter use. Dried shoots were soaked in water and used to make baskets.

Wappo: Nuts were eaten and stems were used in baskets.

Wintun: Straight stems were used for making baskets.

Yuki: Nuts were eaten raw. Stems were used as basket material.

Yurok: Nuts were eaten fresh. Stems were used in basketry.