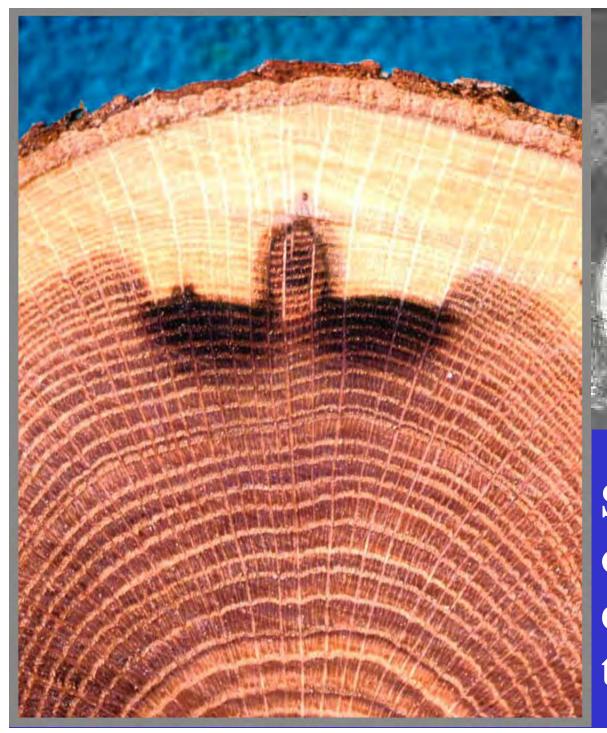


True heartwood:

Can become discolored and compartmentalized via passive response mechanisms

Overview of Diseases and Defects Damaging Oaks

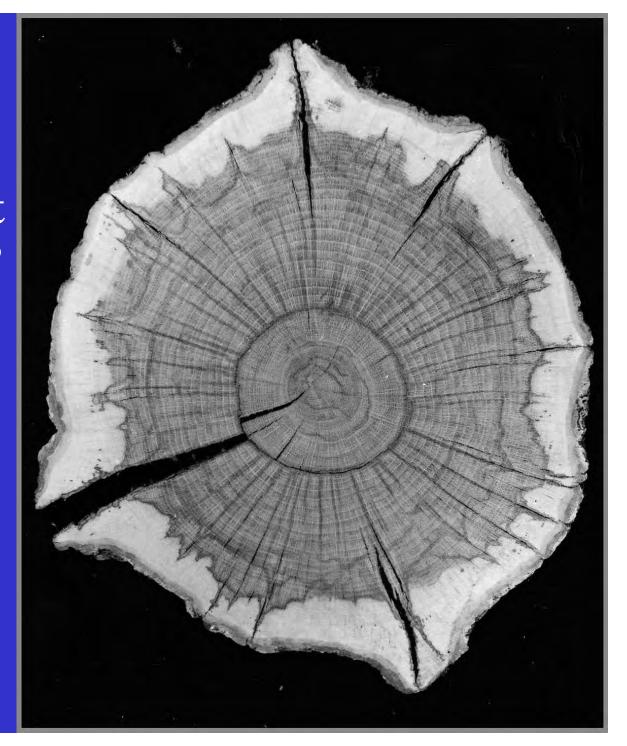
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Defects
     Wounds
     Spider Heart
     "Frost" Cracks and "Frost" Ribs
Diseases
     Internal Decays
           (branch and wound origin)
     Root Rot (Armillaria spp.)
     Wetwood
     Cankers (Strumella and Phomopsis)
     Anthracnose
```

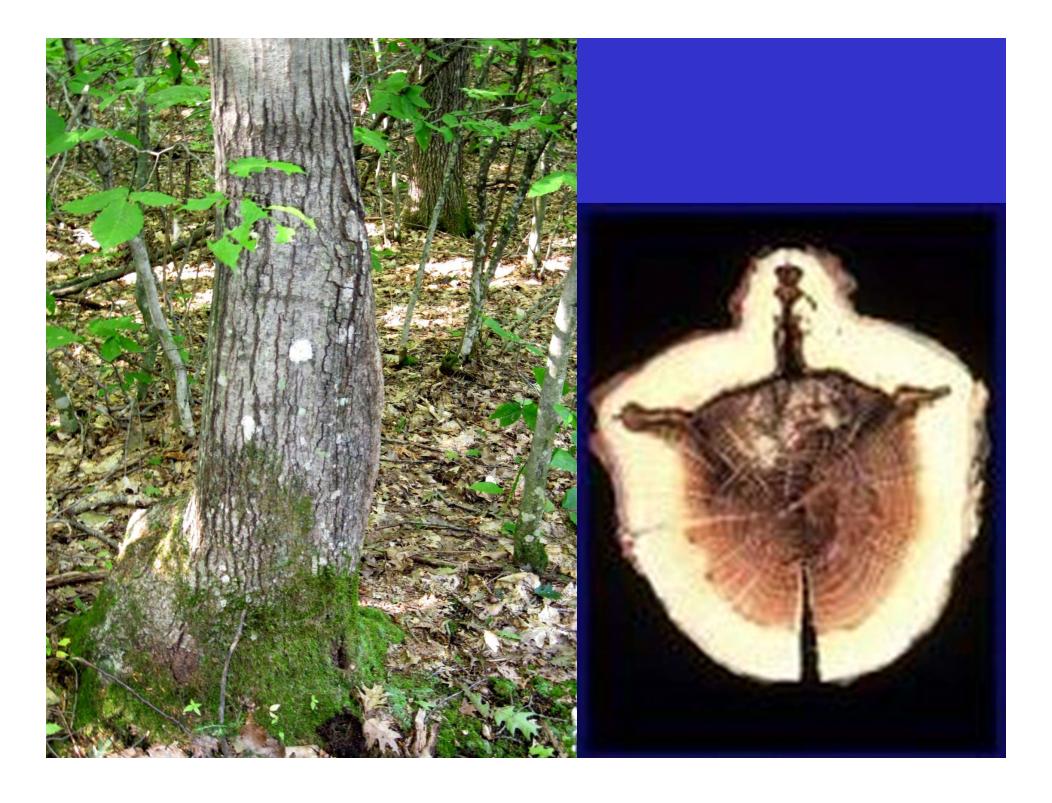


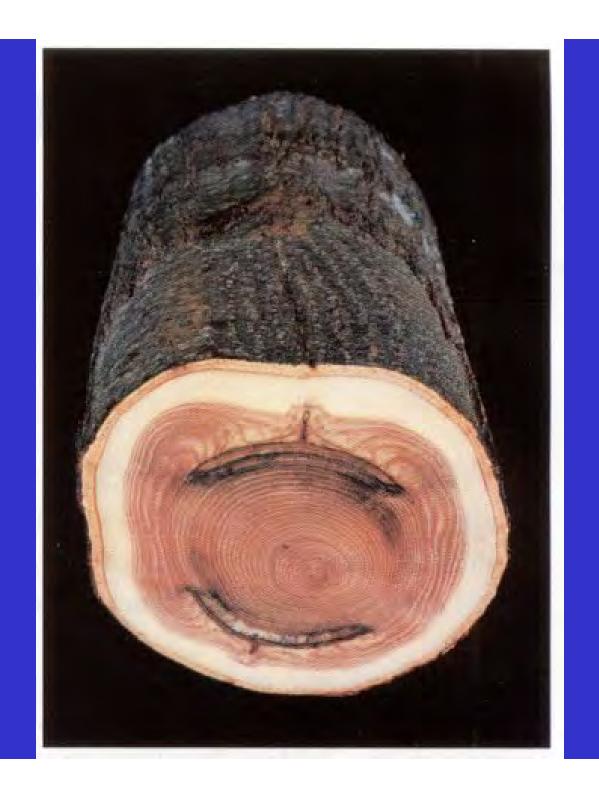


Severe wounding often "arrests" development of true heartwood.

Wounds initiate
The development
of "virtually all"
cracks, seams,
and ribs in oaks.









Internal Decays:

in true heartwood species (oaks) follow the same patterns of defect development and compartmentalization as non-heartwood forming species (i.e. birches and maples)











Armillaria spp. Root Rot







Wetwood Infection



Phomopsis Galls Hebron, Maine





Oak Anthracnose

(Apiognomonia quercina)

Oak leaf blades Petiole "snap"







Overview of Insects Damaging Oaks

Defoliators

Fall Cankerworm
Winter Moth/Bruce Spanworm
Bare-Patched Oak Leafroller
Gypsy Moth

Borers

Red Oak Borer Two-Lined Chestnut Borer



Oak Defoliators:

Often initiate tree stress and can trigger infection by root rots and infestation by insect borers

Thinning Caution!



Fall Cankerworm





Winter Moth: Female (left) and Male Adults.



Winter Moth

Larvae and Leaf Damage: Harpswell



Bare-Patched Oak Leafroller

Infestation centered in coastal areas around Cherryfield

2012 - 9,000+ Acres

2013 - ?? (Less than 2012)







Two-Lined Chestnut Borer

