

ADVISOR ANNUAL EVALUATION TEMPLATE
January 1 – September 30, 2008

Due: November 17, 2008

SECTION A & B. Advisor Review: Annual Evaluation

Name: Yana Valachovic

Title: Forest Advisor

County or Unit: Humboldt / Del Norte Counties

POSITION DESCRIPTION - NO CHANGE IN PD SINCE LAST REVIEW

SECTION A: NARRATIVE

General Performance and Accomplishments:

I. STATEMENT OF ASSIGNMENT

ANR Issue	Knowledge Area	% FTE
Invasive Species	Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources	0.50
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources	0.35
Other	Natural Resources and Environmental Economics	0.15

II. RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY

Program Goals: The north coast is well known for its very productive coniferous timberland and forestry remains the dominant agriculture industry. Settlement and logging began in the 1850's and balancing land use demands and conservation of natural resources has always posed a challenge for land managers and policy makers within and outside the region. The shift away from production management to ecosystem management crosses many disciplines. It now requires a multifaceted understanding of terrestrial and aquatic systems, and natural disturbance regimes, as well as an appreciation of the operational, social and economic needs of local industries. The broad nature of issue "*managing natural biological resources*" addresses the regions priorities. My extension program seeks to:

- Provide tools to balance economic productivity with ecological stewardship and sustainability for the region
- Respond to new threats and opportunities, through education and research to lead to better stewardship of resources
- Provide technical advise to a wide range of users and managers, using the resources available from a variety of academic institutions relevant to our region
- Extend forestry related services and information to underserved audiences

The following projects are grouped in related subject/theme areas and seek to address these program goals.

Landowner, Teacher and Resource Professional Education

1.1 Forest Carbon Credits Workshop Series, 2008

Background: Over the last year there has been tremendous public interest in controlling greenhouse carbon emissions and reducing potential climate change. Translating this goal into specific action items is not easy. One financial strategy that has emerged to assist in this goal is the development of carbon cap and trade systems. California is in the process of developing a cap and trade system through AB 32 and the development of the California Climate Change Action Registry (CCAR). Forest landowners have a large part to play in the implementation of a potential carbon cap and trade system as their forests remove carbon from the atmosphere and store it through the growth of trees.

Update: To respond to the interest in this topic and the lack of broad understanding as to how this system is being developed, I worked to produce a series of carbon workshops. In June 2008 I hosted an all day workshop in Eureka attended by 65 people that included landowners from around the state, foresters, policy makers and several landowner assistance organizations. The workshop brought together leading experts involved in the implementation of the CCAR process and included UC Specialist Bill Stewart, known as UC's expert on carbon issues. The workshop was designed to be taught in multiple locations and was scheduled to be held in Redding and Santa Cruz at later dates.

1.2 Defining Community Forestry, 2007- present

Background: The current state of knowledge regarding community forestry is often described by third party, academic perspectives. However, in the last three years nearly 100,000 acres of timberland in California has been purchased by community-based organizations that are developing new economic and management models to address debt burdens, community expectations, and regulatory constraints. Greg Giusti (PI), Kim Rodrigues and I wrote an RREA proposal to host a conference to provide an opportunity for a community discussion on the options provided by these newly emerging financing and forest ownership models and to exchange information and ideas about the concept of "community forestry" and "community forests". Community forests differ from other private or government-owned forests in that local residents play a part in the stewardship of the forestland.

Update: After Greg Giusti developed a steering committee for the workshop, I worked to secure the venue, flier, work with the speakers and coordinate the registration and food for the a 3 day conference to be held in October 2008 in Eureka, with field trips to the Usal Redwood Forest and the Arcata Community Forest.

1.3 Forestry Institute for Teachers (FIT), 2000 to present

Background: The goal of FIT is to provide K-12 teachers with knowledge, skills and tools to effectively teach their students about forest ecology and forest resource management practices. The program brings together natural resource specialists and teachers from rural and urban settings for one week, working side by side to gain a deeper understanding of the intricate interrelationship of forest ecosystems and human use of natural resources. FIT seeks to provide balanced, science-based education vital to the understanding of how decisions are made about management of forests and the natural resources upon which humans depend. FIT began in 1992 and offers annual institutes in three different Northern California locations: Humboldt, Shasta, and the Sierras. The FIT program is intricately correlated with the California Department of Education's subject area standards, Frameworks for Science and Social Science, and goals for Environmental Education.

Update: This year's session was seamless. The flow of the whole program, the quality of the presentations and the internal coordination was excellent, even with the bankruptcy of Pacific Lumber Company, who hosted several parts of the weeklong program while in the transition to the new owner

that occurred during the FIT Week. Approximately 30 teachers attend each session. As a requirement for their attendance they develop and integrate a forestry or natural resource educational unit into their teaching. As a result, thousands of California's youth are being exposed to new curriculum.

1.4 Survey of California's Wildland Owners, 2006 to present

Background: California's 25 million acres of private wildlands of both forests and rangelands provide important ecosystem services such as clean water and air, wildlife habitat and open space. An estimated 5 million homes are already developed on 5 million acres, another 2.5 million acres are predicted to be developed by 2040. To better understand and serve California's current and new wildland owners a UCCE team wrote a core issue grant to 1) develop a comprehensive wildland ownership database for the state and 2) survey a sub-sample of those owners to determine their reasons for owning the land, interests, concerns and educational needs; their land management practices and barriers to implementation of their goals.

Update: *I provided review of the draft survey. I advertised this project to several landowner organizations (e.g. Forest Landowners of California and the Buckeye Conservancy) so as to prepare their clientele that a survey may be sent to them and to understand it's intention. Surveys were sent to landowners in 10 counties and 669 surveys were completed and are in the process of being summarized.*

Applied and Basic Forestry Research and Education

1.5 Sudden Oak Death Education, Monitoring and Management, 2001- present

Background: The new plant disease known as Sudden Oak Death (SOD) has affected the timber and horticultural industries and anyone that has the capacity to move host vegetation or infected soil. To meet the needs of a wide range of affected user groups I have been developing a broad-based educational and research program to serve traditional and non-traditional clientele (e.g. foresters, LTO's, landowners, natural resource professionals, tribes, nursery specialists, pest control advisors, arborists, road builders, etc). My program objective is to implement a comprehensive educational program to assist those in understanding the issues, regulatory requirements and to prevent artificial further spread from the one location of the pathogen in Humboldt County to other parts of the north coast.

Update: *This year we hosted three public workshops in June, sent out a newsletter to participants of past education events and gave talks to several groups.*

1.6 Sudden Oak Death Early Detection Monitoring, 2001- present

Background: There is wide-spread interest in controlling the spread and impact of *Phytophthora ramorum* plant disease. However, essential to the implementation of any control strategy or specific project is the knowledge of where the disease is present and where it is not. Since *P. ramorum*'s detection in Humboldt County in 2002, I have been implementing a comprehensive early detection and monitoring program of the pathogen utilizing a variety of ground, stream and aerial detection techniques with a variety of collaborators throughout Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. The goal is to provide the most comprehensive information of the pathogen's location to 1) assist in eradication and control efforts 2) to understand pathogen epidemiology 3) to assist in regulatory compliance / decision making and 4) to help land managers and producers of wood and host vegetation products make educated decisions. Furthermore two specific research questions are a part of this effort. My efforts seek to test 1) if tourists visiting heavily disease parks to the south of our region might move the pathogen to our area inadvertently in their travels here and 2) if a network of stream monitoring locations could assist in the early detection of the pathogen in the highly diverse geography of the north coast.

Update: *With the assistance of a Staff Research Associate, Chris Lee, we have established: an annual survey of 75 heavily used public recreation areas (2004-2008); a strategic network of 65 watercourse*

monitoring stations (monitored annually from February- June); focused delimitations of infested areas covering hundreds of private parcels; and assisted the USFS in their aerial detection program. Special survey efforts have been established to support tribal areas, in particular, as well as Del Norte County that currently is disease free (and we hope to keep it that way). Our results are published on the CA Oak Mortality Task Force and my UCCE website, in quarterly newsletters, via oral and written presentations, and in GIS maps available for others. Additionally we have been assisting in the stream detection in the McKinleyville area of northern Humboldt County that appears to be related to diseased retail nursery. We have hosted scientists and regulators to assist in addressing this highly important situation.

1.7. Sudden Oak Death Eradication, 2004 to present

Background: Prior to the discovery of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Humboldt County in 2002, no one had tested whether it was possible to control or even “eradicate” the pathogen from a wildland setting in California. The wildlands and natural resources of Humboldt (2.25 million acres) and Del Norte (750,000 acres) Counties are significant. Concern continues to mount in Oregon and Washington about further pathogen spread from California. A limited time window exists from the point of detection of a new wildland infested area for early response and pathogen control. Any meaningful response requires emergency action. Given the geographic isolation of the infested area of Humboldt County, we have been exploring and implementing an eradication effort to the best of our abilities. Our program objectives are to learn if it is possible to eradicate or secondarily control the pathogen and thereby prevent further spread.

Update: Building on a first effort of experimental control in 2004 (described in 2004 and 2006 dossiers), in 2006 we implemented a replicated study on two properties testing three different techniques involving a combination of targeted tree removals, pile burning, broadcast burning in comparison to tree removal by use of herbicide injection on 100 forested acres on public and private ownerships. Permanent study plots were established and annual plant material, soil and rainfall is monitored to evaluate the treatment efforts. Two-year post-treatment monitoring suggested that each of the mechanical treatment options were effective, compared to the untreated control plots. However, the herbicide treatment, while much less expensive, was too slow and was not effective. The study will be followed for several years to be certain of these early findings. Several findings related to the implementation, logistical limitations and costs have been observed and have been recently published. Our experiences are especially relevant to efforts to control any future detections found in isolated areas. One probable scenario would be a future find in Del Norte County that has been disease free to date.

1.8 Sudden Oak Death Long-term Wildland Management, 2005- present

Background: Building on the efforts outlined in 1.8 (above) regarding eradication, an equally important set of questions involves how we can learn to live with *Phytophthora ramorum* in the wildlands that are not suitable for eradication. Can we minimize impacts of the disease and what tools and resources are available and effective? How are these tools different or effective in a variety of forest types? In January 2006 we implemented a replicated study testing a combination of targeted tree removals following 1) a typical fuel hazard reduction prescription, 2) removal by chainsaw of infected bay trees (the primary host for the pathogen), 3) girdling bay trees as a less expensive alternative to mechanical removal and 4) comparison of these treatments to untreated controls on 50 acres. Permanent study plots were established and annual plant material, soil and rainfall is monitored to evaluate the treatment efforts. In 2007 we replicated some of these treatments in other geographic areas and in 2008 we expanded the range of treatments combinations to include a two-phase adaptive management project.

Update: Two-year post-treatment monitoring suggests that if any bay tree is left in a forest stand, the disease continues to spread. Girdling of bay trees was not effective in killing the bay tree bole. Sprouts of previously infected tanoak trees were not found to be infected two year after the bole was cut down. The study will be followed for several years to be certain of these early findings. Several findings related to the implementation, logistical limitations and costs have also been observed.

1.9 Use of Agri-fos to Prevent Sudden Oak Death Development in Tanoak Stands, 2006 to present

Background: Landowners and managers have been seeking ways to protect coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), and tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*) from *Phytophthora ramorum*, the pathogen that causes sudden oak death, in both newly-infested areas and in areas that have been impacted by this disease for many years. To date, the most promising treatment for oak trees with trunks infected by *P. ramorum* is a systemic phosphonate based fungicide called (trade name Agri-fos®). Phosphonate is an organic, neutralized form of phosphorous acid (H_3PO_3). However, neither short- nor long-term data are available to support the efficacy of this technique when applied in the field at a practical scale. In this project, we established a network of long-term disease management plots to test the efficacy of Agri-fos for managing *P. ramorum* canker in forests containing tanoak, coast live oak, and black oak. To account for possible regional differences, plots were distributed through much of the north to south range of *P. ramorum* in California's Coast Ranges- from Monterey, Santa Cruz, Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino to Humboldt Counties. I am responsible for implementing and maintaining the study in the Humboldt and Mendocino locations. The study involves a replicated treated and untreated design in forested stands not yet infected, but adjacent to diseased areas. In each forest stand Agri-fos was applied to 15-20 oak trees twice within six months and then once annually.

Update: Treated trees have been evaluated semi-annually and rainwater has been collected periodically to measure occurrence of *P. ramorum* inoculum. The disease was not detected in any of the treated stands, most likely because of mild weather conditions that did not favor disease expansion in 2008. We are currently in the design phases to test whether it is possible to protect an island of high quality tanoak habitat using a combination of Agri-fos and bay removal. This will be particularly relevant to the local tribes, park managers and landowners who have old-growth tanoak habitat.

1.10 Understanding the Long-Term Fire Risks in Tanoak Forests Affected by Sudden Oak Death, 2008 to present

Background: Now that *Phytophthora ramorum* has become well established in coastal California forests and has been shown to cause extensive tanoak mortality, one of the most common concerns is what effect this mortality will have on fuel loadings and fire behavior both in the short term and over the long term. In some places tanoak mortality has been estimated at 95% in affected stands.

Update: This year we received a grant to quantify the impact of *P. ramorum* infestation on surface fuel loading, potential fire hazard, and potential fire behavior in Douglas-fir-dominated forest stands with a significant tanoak component. We are beginning to implement the research project. This work is timely as the June 2008 lightning series demonstrated that these coastal forests impacted by the disease are highly susceptible to wildfire. I received a secondary grant on this subject to develop a research needs assessment based on the experiences of firefighters that were involved in fighting fires in 2008 that were in diseased areas.

Forest Policy and Education

1.11 Forest Project, 2002 to present

Background: Most non-industrial private forestland landowners (NIPFs) manage their lands in ways that support good fish, wildlife and plant habitat, and they maintain continuous forests that are valued as scenic resources by the public. For six years, participants studied and discussed the effects of current regulatory climate on NIPFs. Although our focus has been Humboldt County, virtually all of the topics and findings are relevant throughout the state.

The Buckeye Conservancy asked me to lead the first year of the project. Since then I have been a part of the executive committee, facilitated monthly meetings, designed the meeting agendas, and outlined the projects and reports, and have written sections of the reports. After having some grant support that assisted in project management, I have returned in the last year to again lead the efforts. We are

currently in the design phases for a workshop on the future of the forest products industry in the north coast of California, planned for January 2009.

Update: Development of this latest workshop that seeks to use economics as a tool to build common ground, has been tedious and slow because of the large size of our steering committee and the challenges of scheduling. I have produced a draft flier and begun to contact speakers.

1.12 Mattole Watershed PTEIR Development, 2007 to present

Background: A changing regulatory climate has greatly increased the cost of securing timber harvest permits in California. The costs of permitting for non-industrial forestland owners has made harvesting and management costs less feasible, creating economic pressures to either subdivide large land holdings or leave the forest unmanaged, thereby allowing a hazardous build-up of fuels. Program Timberland Environmental Impact Reports (PTEIRs) can offer a route through this regulatory tangle. Authorized by the state Forest Practice Rules (Sec. 1092), PTEIRs include many of the environmental reviews that individual projects would normally undergo, such as wildlife studies, watershed issues, and cumulative effects, saving landowners from having to repeat the same reviews in their logging plans. PTEIRs apply to specific land-management practices in a specific area. Once a PTEIR is completed for that area, landowners can file Program Timber Harvest Plans (PTHPs) if they are proposing to use those practices, with far less paperwork than a regular timber harvest plan (THP) and with estimated cost savings at 50-75 percent. Under the direction of the Mattole Restoration Council and advisors the first California watershed-wide PTEIR will be prepared for the entire Mattole basin in 2007 and 2008.

Update: I am a member of the technical advisory committee and have been assisting in the PTEIR's development and evaluation of its merits. I believe the PTEIR has tremendous potential for expanded use in California and has the capacity to solve a large number of regulatory challenges and costs. Three PTEIRs have been written in California to date and only one has been minimally used, but because it is an already approved permitting option, its value needs to be tested further.

III. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

I have developed a program of inclusiveness and greatly enjoy interesting women and minorities in my Cooperative Extension program. I always try to balance male and female speakers in my programs and seek participation of women or minorities in my educational programs. Female participation in my educational efforts has been particularly strong.

The population of Humboldt County is primarily Caucasian, with Native Americans representing 5%, Hispanic representing another 5%, and Asians representing 2.5% of the total population. Del Norte County has a similar demographic, with Native Americans representing 6%, Hispanics 12.5% and Asians 2.5% of the total population. These minority populations are not equally dispersed through all the regional agriculture industries, and as in the case of north coast forests and forestry, Native Americans represent the majority of the minority population. As a result Native Americans are a target audience for affirmative action outreach. I use DANR self-assessment and DANR CASA reports to assist me in evaluating affirmative action compliance.

I have given particular attention to the local Native American Tribes through work with Sudden Oak Death. Tanoak is a tree with highly significant cultural values to local tribes and unfortunately tanoak is quite susceptible to the disease. I have been working closely with the local tribes and related organizations, such as the California Indian Basketweavers Association and the Potawat Indian Health Center, to keep them informed of the latest scientific and regulatory developments so that they are able to help their members protect their ways of life. Aside from sending up-to-date information and inviting them to regional meetings, and I initiated and maintain a regular monitoring program of all the major streams influencing the Hoopa and Yurok's reservations to assist in the early detection of the pathogen

and eradication if needed. The Native American community is very concerned about this disease and the potential impacts that it may have on their cultural and dietary resources. I have received very complimentary feedback for the assistance that I have been able to provide. We will be attending the California Indian Fair for Partnerships in Research in November 2008 and plan to have a display to provide information about Sudden Oak Death.

SECTION B-TABLES AND APPENDICES

I. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND ACTIVITY

a. Professional Development

Begin Date- End Date	Location	Duration (hours)	Name and/or Description of Activity
4/15-4/16	Marin	All day	California Oak Management Task Force Annual Meeting- A Decade of Management
5/2	Arcata	All day	Land Use Where the Forest Meets the Sea, conference hosted by the State Bar of CA Environmental Law Section

b. Disciplinary Society / Prof. Association

Disciplinary Society / Prof. Association Name and Your Role
Forest Stewards Guild - member
Society of American Foresters - member
California Licensed Foresters Association- member

c. Evidence of Professional Competence

Begin Date- End Date	Location	Category	Name and/or Description of Award, Recognition, Office or Activity

Other

I have been the facilitator for Buckeye Forest Project (2003- 2008). This project has challenged me to create an open constructive atmosphere for productive dialog and problem solving through public facilitation. The effort has brought together diverse and unprecedented collaborations between landowners, environmentalists, regulatory agency staff and foresters.

In 2001 I received adjunct professor status at Humboldt State University (HSU), which enables me to serve on master's committees, collaborate with other local faculty on research projects and helps to recruit students to work on my research projects. I am a frequent guest lecturer for HSU classes. Additionally, I have been asked to teach several classes, but have declined the invitation.

I have been fortunate during this review period to be an active mentor of several graduate students, a role that I particularly enjoy. Using my adjunct faculty appointment at Humboldt State University's Department of Forestry assisted me in the mentoring two of their graduate students. I currently serve on one of their committees.

II. UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SERVICE (county, regional, state, national)

a. University Service

Begin Date- End Date	Activity	Level of Significance	Your Contribution and Leadership Role
2008- current	Technical Advisory Committee for RREA	State	Proposal reviewer
Spring- 5/21	Member of the planning committee for the ANR new advisory orientation	State	Helped design and lead a mentoring and feedback session in the afternoon portion of the training.
2005- current	Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) for the Hopland Field Station	Regional	I assist the station in review of proposed research projects and evaluation of completed projects.
ongoing	Humboldt- Del Norte County UCCE website, brochures and other media development	County	I have worked diligently to communicate our offices broad programs to our clientele through spearheading the production, design and editing of an Annual Year in Review, a newsletter for the Humboldt County Cooperative Extension Office since 2002, a new office brochure and posters describing staff activities and publications available.
ongoing	Forestland Steward Quarterly newsletter for the stewardship of California's private forestland	State	Member of the editorial committee for the joint newsletter between UC, CAL FIRE and USDA Forest Service
ongoing	UC workgroups: Fire, Forestry, Oak Woodlands and Biomass	State	Member

b. Public Service

Begin Date- End Date	Activity	Level of Significance	Your Contribution and Leadership Role
indefinite	Humboldt County Forest Review Committee (FRC)	County	The FRC is composed of seven Registered Professional Foresters and we assist the County on forest policy development and in the review of Joint Timber Management Plans. Since 2001 we have been assisting with the Humboldt County 20 Year General Plan Update process. This has involved reading, reviewing and editing numerous drafts, participating in multi-day visioning sessions and working groups. Since 2007 this effort became significantly more time consuming and has involved at least 1-2 late night public meetings a month.
ongoing	Humboldt State University Department of Forestry and Watershed Management	County	Member of the advisory committee
ongoing	Institute for Sustainable Forestry	County	Member of the advisory committee

Begin Date- End Date	Activity	Level of Significance	Your Contribution and Leadership Role
ongoing	Buckeye Conservancy	County	Member of the advisory committee
ongoing	Northcoast Regional Land Trust	County	Member of the advisory committee

III. GRANT AND PROGRAM SUPPORT SUMMARY LIST

Title	Role	Source	Amount	Cost Share	Duration
SOD Surveys, Education and Training	PI	Six Rivers National Forest	\$45,420	-	2004-2009
Management of <i>P. ramorum</i> in tanoak and oak stands	PI	USFS Research	\$85,044	\$24,990	2006-2009
<i>P. ramorum</i> Extension, Monitoring and Management Part III	PI	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	\$185,186	\$186,612	2007-2010
Survey of California Wildland Owners	participant	UC Core Issue Grant	\$39,000		2007-2009
Northcoast <i>P. ramorum</i> monitoring and management	PI	USFS State and Private Forestry	\$67,334	\$68,557	2007-2008
Community Forestry	participant	RREA	\$5,000		2007-2008
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Monitoring and Extension in the North Coast 2008-09	PI	USFS State and Private Forestry	\$84,002	\$84,107	2008-2009
Understanding the long-term fire risks in tanoak forests affected by Sudden Oak Death	PI	USFS Research	\$53,597	\$14,291	2008-2009
A management and research strategy for the threat of fire in areas impacted by Sudden Oak Death	PI	USFS Research	\$14,700	\$3,675	2008-2009
<i>Total</i>			\$579,283	\$382,232	

IV. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

a. Meetings Organized (Classes/Short Courses/Demonstrations/Field Days/Other)

Begin Date- End Date	Event	Presentation Topic/no. of repetitions	Location(s)	Tot. No. Attendees
Monthly	Buckeye Forest Project	Workshop planning	Eureka	10-15
1/10-1/11*	Infected Nursery Review	Nursery clean up techniques	Mckinleyville	10
4/12-4/14*	UK Regulator Tour	Nursery clean up techniques	Mckinleyville	4
6-13*	SOD Blitz	Disease recognition	Booneville	5
6-14	SOD Blitz	Disease recognition	Briceland	25
6-18	SOD Blitz	Disease recognition	Honeydew	15
6-24	Forest Carbon Workshop	Carbon cap and trade	Eureka	65
7/13-7/19	Forestry Institute for Teachers	Integrating forestry into K-12 education	Arcata	30
9/24	UK Social Scientist Tour	SOD management efforts in the NC	Garberville	4
*	Events conducted by Chris Lee (SRA)			

b. Educational Presentations (including oral presentations and posters)

Begin Date- End Date	Event	Presentation Topic/no. of repetitions	Location(s)	Tot. No. Attendees
1/30*	HSU Forest Ecology Class	SOD	Arcata	50
4/2	NC Forest Restoration Coop	SOD risks and management opportunities	Arcata	20
4/8*	Del Norte Board of Supervisors	SOD legislation	Crescent City	60
4/22*	California Oak Mortality Task Force – Wildland Training	SOD wildland management	Eldridge	30
5/27	Cub Scouts	What does a forester do?	Mckinleyville	25
5/28*	Six Rivers National Forest All Hands Meeting	SOD	Mckinleyville	100
6/5*	PAPA	SOD	Eureka	30
6/13*, 6/14, 6/18	SOD Blitz	SOD management, 3 repetitions	Boonville, Briceland, Honeydew	40

Begin Date-End Date	Event	Presentation Topic/no. of repetitions	Location(s)	Tot. No. Attendees
7/14	Forestry Institute for Teachers	Forest Ecology	Arcata	30
7/16	Forestry Institute for Teachers	Silviculture	Arcata	30
7/16*	Weed Tour	SOD Management	Korbel	60
*	Presentations given by Chris Lee (SRA)			

c. Other (including news media interviews- in DANRIS-X “Other”)

Begin Date-End Date	Description (include presentation topic and location)	Tot. No. Instances
February 15*	KMUD, SOD issues	1
June 16	In person, Redwood Times, SOD Ecology and Management	1
August 28*	Phone, Independent Newspaper, SOD disease spread	1
*	Interview by Chris Lee (SRA)	

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publication Type Code	Bibliographic Citation
A	Lee, C. and Y. Valachovic. April 2008.NC Sudden Oak Death Update.
A	Lee, C. and Y. Valachovic. August 2008.NC Sudden Oak Death Update.
A	Lee, C. and Y. Valachovic. August 2008. Mckinleyville Stream Find Update. COMTF Newsletter.
C	Valachovic, Y. C. Lee, J. Marshall, and H. Scanlon. 2008. Wildland management of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> in northern California forests. Pages 305-312. In Frankel, S., J. Kliejunas, K. Palmieri, technical coordinators. 2008. Proceedings of the sudden oak death third science symposium. General Technical Report PSW-GTR-214. Albany, CA. 491 pages.
D	Valachovic, Y. and C. Lee. 2008. Sudden Oak Death/ <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Management Strategy for the North Coast of California.