

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
Professional Foresters Registration Program



Licensing News

Volume 25 - Issue 2

The graphic is a composite image. On the left, there are two close-up photographs of firewood: the top one shows a black and yellow spotted beetle on a log, and the bottom one shows a log with a bright red, resinous substance (likely a pest infestation) on its surface. On the right, there is a close-up of a log with a white, cylindrical object (possibly a pest or a piece of wood) and a photograph of a large, leafless oak tree in a field. In the center, there is a white text box with the following content:

OAK FIREWOOD Advisory

San Diego has a new pest that is invading oak trees. We need your help to minimize its spread. The Goldspotted Oak Borer (GSOB) is infesting: coastal live, black and canyon live oak trees at an alarming rate. We are asking the public to voluntarily check your firewood before buying or harvesting these species except when authorized by permit.

WHERE CAN I GET A WOOD HARVEST PERMIT?

- Visit <http://groups.ucanr.org/GSOB/firewood/>

CAN I STILL BUY OR HARVEST FIREWOOD?

- Sure you can!
- There are many other excellent types of firewood: Eucalyptus, avocado, citrus and other types of oak trees.
- Some available oak is harvested from the past fires that has been dead long enough that no harmful bugs remain.
- Typically if oak has been harvested for at least two years, the firewood is no longer infested.
- Whether you harvest wood or buy it, ask whether any of the potential pest risks apply. If they don't know move onward!
- Burn what you buy per season. Burning infested wood in the fireplace/woodstove will help with firewood movement and may reduce the next emergent population from infested firewood.

WITH YOUR HELP WE CAN PROTECT OUR FORESTS

For more information, visit <http://groups.ucanr.org/GSOB/> or call the County of San Diego Entomology Department, 618/944 3897.

Log 2011

Photos courtesy of Kim Camilli, Cal Poly/Cal Fire

Fall 2010

On the Cover

The Gold Spotted Oak Borer (GSOB) was first identified in 2004 in San Diego County and thus far does not appear to have expanded its occupation elsewhere in the state. The insect is causing mortality in healthy, mature coast live oak, canyon live oak, and California black oak trees. For more information, consult Tree Note No. 31 reprinted in this edition of the *News* by permission of the author, Kim Camilli, Cal Poly/Cal Fire Forest Pest Specialist (and RPF). Also take a look at the California Forest Pest Council and University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources, Gold Spotted Oak Borer websites: <http://caforestpestcouncil.org/> and <http://groups.ucanr.org/GSOB/index.cfm>.

The View from the 15th Floor

“Hey long-winded: say more, write less.”

My last long-winded commentary focused on prospective changes to the Foresters Law and I'm gratified to report that many RPFs offered their perspectives on the subject. Some were short and direct like the quote above; others were lengthy and reflective of years of professional practice. But, all were valuable and much appreciated so thanks to all those who took the time to offer their thoughts.

The subject of new certified specialties generated the most comment. There was fairly uniform consensus that a “certified timber harvest planner” was not a desirable addition. In fact, the only specialty that had some support was the “certified hardwood specialty.” The strongest argument expressed against new specialties is that it would dilute the already small population of us. Foresters are generalists by training and necessity. The license should be recognized as encompassing the practice of forestry as it applies to all forest types and in every context—from writing THPs to preparing oak woodland management plans. I have to admit, it's a sensible argument and one that is consistent with the efforts of licensing officers past and present to promote the purpose and utility of the license.

The Professional Foresters Examining Committee (PFEC) had an opportunity to discuss the topic of law changes and creation of additional specialties at their June meeting. In the end, I was directed to draft up potential bill language that would seek to create “inactive RPF” and “student forester” designations, and add penalties and procedures for unlicensed practice of forestry. The draft bill language included herein will be a subject for discussion at the August PFEC meeting. But, let me be clear that there is no intention of moving a legislative proposal forward at this time. These ideas deserve comprehensive review and consideration by all of you, the examining committee members, and the Board before they could ever be carried further.

I know it's already been mentioned in other publications, but I have to conclude with an acknowledgment of RPF John Mount's recent receipt of the *Francis H. Raymond Award for Outstanding Contributions to California Forestry*. Upon acceptance of the Award, John noted that he'd wanted to be a forester since he was 13 years old. During an especially poignant point in his acceptance speech, he reminded the assembly that it isn't the paper policies and regulations of bureaucracy that results in positive effects to California's forests. It's the actions of the “dirt forester” working amongst the trees, making decisions and directing actions that make a difference on the ground—where it truly matters. A plan is only as good as the outcome of the operation, a policy only as good its implementation in the woods. No matter how much more paper is generated, in the end it will always come down to a forester lacing up the boots and going for a walk.

Best to you and yours,

Eric K. Huff, RPF No. 2544
Executive Officer-Foresters Registration
Sacramento, California

Questions, comments, or differences of opinion you feel compelled to share? Please do not hesitate to give me a ring or drop me an email.

Current PFEC Composition

Professional Foresters Registration shall protect the public interest through the regulation of those individuals who are licensed to practice the profession of forestry, and whose activities have an impact upon the ecology of forested landscapes and the quality of the forest environment, within the State of California.

Mr. Douglas Ferrier, Chair	RPF-Consultant
Mr. Otto van Emmerik, Vice-Chair	RPF-Industry
Mr. Thomas Osipowich	RPF-CDF, Retired
Mr. Gerald Jensen	RPF-USFS, Retired
Dr. Kimberley Rodrigues	RPF-Public Representative
Mr. Raymond Flynn	Public Representative
Mr. Michael Stroud	CRM/RPF-Certified Specialty, Retired
Mr. William Frost	CRM-Certified Specialty

Program Staff

Eric K. Huff, RPF No. 2544 Executive Officer – Foresters Registration eric.huff@fire.ca.gov	Wendy Zampardi Assistant to the Executive Officer wendy.zampardi@fire.ca.gov
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Current Board of Forestry & Fire Protection Composition

The Board's mission is to lead California in developing policies and programs that serve the public interest in environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable management of forest and rangelands, and a fire protection system that protects and serves the people of the state.

Mr. Stan L. Dixon, Chair	Public Representative
Ms. Pam Giacomini, Vice-Chair	Range & Livestock Representative
Mr. Lloyd Bradshaw	Timber Industry Representative
Mr. Gary Nakamura	Public Representative
Dr. Douglas Piirto	Public Representative
Mr. James Ostrowski	Timber Industry Representative
Mr. Bruce Saito	Public Representative
Mr. Thomas Walz	Timber Industry Representative
Mr. Mark Andre	Public Representative

Board Staff

George "YG" Gentry, RPF No. 2262 Executive Officer 916-653-8007 george.gentry@fire.ca.gov	Eric K. Huff, RPF No. 2544 Assistant Executive Officer 916-653-8031 eric.huff@fire.ca.gov	Chris Zimny, RPF No. 2587 Regulations Coordinator 916-653-9418 chris.zimny@fire.ca.gov
Laura Alarcon-Stalians Board Analyst 916-653-7102 laura.alarcon-stalians@fire.ca.gov	Linda Cano Executive Assistant 916-653-8007 linda.cano@fire.ca.gov	

Registered Professional Foresters & Certified Rangeland Managers

RPF and CRM Rolls

The following table shows current RPF and CRM numbers by status:

Status	RPF's	CRM's
Valid	1250	76
Withdrawn	132	2
Revoked for Non-Renewal or by Disciplinary Action	732	7
Voluntarily Relinquished	550	5
Deceased	241*	2*
Invalid	23	4
Total	2928	96

* Incomplete record as we are not always informed of a registrant's passing.

Welcome to New Registrants

The following individuals passed the April 16, 2010 RPF Examination and were approved for registration by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection on July 7, 2010. 17 of 28 applicants were successful for a pass rate of 61%. Congratulations to all and welcome to the fold!

Ms. Teri Griffis	RPF No. 2912
Mr. Eric Just	RPF No. 2913
Mr. Roberto C. Beltran	RPF No. 2914
Mr. Kevin O'Brien	RPF No. 2915
Ms. Kim Camilli	RPF No. 2916
Mr. Bryan E. Taylor	RPF No. 2917
Ms. Martha Beninger	RPF No. 2918
Mr. Daniel Dresselhaus	RPF No. 2919
Mr. Matthew Wallace Meadows	RPF No. 2920
Ms. Megan Scheeline	RPF No. 2921
Ms. Julianne Catherine Stewart	RPF No. 2922
Mr. Benjamin E. Folgate	RPF No. 2923
Mr. Ryan B. Stewart	RPF No. 2924
Ms. Katherine M. Goslee	RPF No. 2925
Mr. James J. Scheid	RPF No. 2926
Mr. Matthew Vincent Brown	RPF No. 2927
Mr. Patrick D. Mulligan	RPF No. 2928

RPF and CRM Examination Announcements

The Spring 2011 examination has been set for April 15, 2011 and the deadline for all new applications is February 11, 2011. The Fall 2011 examination has been set for October 21, 2011 and the deadline for all new applications is August 12, 2011. Those interested in applying for the RPF or CRM examinations are encouraged to contact the Executive Officer, Eric Huff with any questions about qualifications prior to submitting an application and exam fee. Eric may be reached at 916-653- 8031 or by email to eric.huff@fire.ca.gov.

Employment Survey Results

A brief employment survey was included in the odd and even numbered license renewal forms in 2009 and 2010. The combined results are as follows:

Employment Classification	Responses
Private Industry	346
Private Consulting	295
State	191
Federal	54
Education	43
Local Government	23
Other/Not in Forestry	13
Retired	217
Unemployed	10
Total Responses	1,192

Lost in the Woods

The individuals listed below are currently out of touch with the licensing program. If you see your name, or can help us with contact information for somebody else on the list, please contact Wendy at 916-653-8031 or by email to wendy.zampardi@fire.ca.gov. Remember, by regulation it is every registrant's responsibility to notify the licensing office within ten days of any address changes (14 CCR Section 1606, Professional Foresters Regulations).

Joseph Barratt	Lynn Huntsinger	James Mote	Joel Segers
James Boynton	Jack Levitan	John Pieper	Gary Smith
John Connor	George Lottritz	Lawrence Potts	Laurence Sommers
Richard Dragseth	Henry Martin	Michael Raysor	James Toland
John Gold	James Maynard	Doug Seastrom	

In Memoriam

With respect and condolences to family and friends, Professional Foresters Registration notes the passing of the following Registered Professional Foresters since the last edition of the *News*. Please take a moment to honor their memory and service to the profession of forestry.

Mr. Larry E. Richey	RPF No. 600
Mr. Michael Hudson	RPF No. 1814
Mr. Barry Ford	RPF No. 1609
Mr. Warren Hanchett	RPF No. 847
Mr. Donald Huston	RPF No. 470
Mr. Robert Schneider	RPF No. 1074
Mr. David Wise	RPF No. 2000

Susan Marie Kaiser, RPF Applicant

Working with applicants is far and away the best part of my job. This is the first time I can recall in my tenure as licensing officer that we've had to put an applicant's file away permanently. Susan passed away on August 29 and will miss the RPF Exam she had been assigned to take in October. Susan had been working in fuels treatment in the Lake Tahoe Basin for some time and also served on the Board of Directors for The Sugar Pine Foundation. The ranks of licensed foresters would have been that much better for her presence amongst us.

Clarence "Clancy" R. Dutra, Range Management Advisory Committee

Clancy passed away on September 24 and friends, that news hit me like a ton of bricks. Clancy had served on the Board's Range Management Advisory Committee since 1992 and chaired the Water Quality Focus Group. He was an absolute pleasure to work with and really understood the power of diplomacy. Clancy was a retired rancher and former Siskiyou County Supervisor and his service did not stop there. He gave back to his community as well as the State of California for many years and in many different venues. His obituary is reprinted here with permission of Clancy's family.

Born January 28, 1937 in San Jose, California, and raised in Pleasanton, California, Dutra attended UC Davis and graduated from San Jose State in 1959 with a degree in mathematics. He put himself through college working in the construction industry. Following graduation, Dutra worked in the electronics industry in the California Bay Area.

Dutra met his wife, Ann, in 1957, while both were attending San Jose State. The two married in 1959, and celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary in June. The Dutra's moved to Siskiyou County in 1973, and became ranchers in Montague. Dutra retired from ranching in 2005.

A dedicated and involved citizen, Dutra spent much of his spare time in volunteer, elected, and appointed service. He served the people of Siskiyou County as a County Supervisor 1992-1996. He served two terms on the Siskiyou County Grand Jury, and served the Siskiyou County Farm Bureau in many capacities including president and as Farm Bureau representative on the Range Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) advising the Board of Forestry and Secretary of Agriculture on range issues.

In his many years of service, Dutra also served with the Montague Baseball Association, Rotary International, on the Senior Advocacy Center Board of Directors, and most recently, on the Siskiyou County Fair Board of Directors. He received many awards and recognitions for his service and contributions including Siskiyou County's Man of the Year for 1984.

A point of pride for Dutra was his consistent commitment to water and forestry issues. As a member of the RMAC, Dutra chaired the Rangeland Water Quality subcommittee, and was instrumental in the development of the State's Rangeland Water Quality Plan. He was proactive on water issues and had the opportunity to implement policy strategies that were based on science and good conservation practices that were not detrimental to industry.

Dutra is survived by his wife Ann, daughters Vicki Lange (Dave) and Pattie Dutra (Jeff Singewald), son Scott Dutra (Patience), and nine grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents Eva and Clarence M. Dutra. A memorial service for Clancy Dutra is pending. In lieu of flowers, please send donations to Madrone Hospice House in Yreka, California.

RPF John Mount Receives 2010 Francis H. Raymond Award

On July 7, 2010, Mr. John R. Mount, RPF No. 114 received the 2010 Francis H. Raymond Award in the presence of family, friends, and colleagues. Following the Board's presentation of the Award, John stepped to the podium to offer a few words. As those in attendance can attest, John's unscripted remarks to the assembly were inspiring and powerful. Thanks to Mr. Richard Gienger, those remarks were transcribed for the benefit of those who were not in attendance that fine day. Here now are the words of "dirt forester" and Raymond Award winner, Mr. John Mount:



"Wow, this is wonderful, especially the remarks made. I'm wondering who they were talking about. Wow, that's really neat.

I had the privilege and pleasure of working on several committees with Francis Raymond in the early days, in the sixties, and seventies when we were trying to get licensing through. As you know he was the force behind forestry licensing and I was on several committees -- went to several testimonies before the legislative branch -- you know, the Assembly and all that. So, I got to know Francis a little bit there, as foresters do, probably as much in a bar over a beer

talking about where we were going and how we were going to get all this work done so -- but it was a real pleasure. And as the comments about Francis in the press release about what a gentleman he was -- that's 100% true.

First of all I'd like to introduce some of this huge support system I have. I could not have done any of that without lots and lots of help, including the folks that stood up here and talked about me, when they were in there -- right there with me -- the entire time. And but first of all -- most important of course -- is my wife, Donna. It's obviously, as all you know, my main support system. She's the one that makes sure I have my tie on straight and everything. In direct family, another person -- I was going to save 'til last -- but I've got to talk about him right now. He's working for the company and I finally could have some family that worked in my program, and it is really neat, and that's my grandson, Walter Page. Stand up, Walter. He's -- Walter is in the program over at Cal Poly, so out of all my nine grandchildren and five kids -- and I've only been able to get one forester out of the whole bunch. My kids, I -- they were even scared to death of -- because they saw what I went through in the sixties, trying to support forestry and everything else. And they said, boy, they wanted no part of that -- that kind of a deal. My staff, you've met a couple of them. Of course, Rich Bagley has my job now. Patrick Emmert, Ryan and Julie Stewart are the foresters. One, I held off retirement a long time. I'm pretty old to be just retiring, but I needed to feel comfortable with a staff that I knew was going to carry the program forward, so . . . am I hoarse though. Anyway they're doing that, and they're employees, so . . .

It was very interesting -- mentioned a couple times [by presentation speakers] about working -- going to work for Edison and Company. I got this 20,000 acres of land that had no plan, no nothing. Nobody cared about it. It was there. It was generally felt that it was a great forest, when actually it was in disaster. It had been clearcut at the turn of the century and what was there came back naturally without a lot of effort, except for some Jeffrey pine plantations that were planted in the late 50s and early 60s.

And I went to work for an electric company that could care less about wood fiber growth, and I knew I -- I wanted to keep the job -- so I had to promote this forest but, the Edison Company did not care whether they kept that land. So they could have given it away -- and almost did a couple of times. [If] just one shareholder said, "We don't want to cut down trees", Edison would have given it away because it's not much value in their total portfolio. So I had to try and create a forest management program that would make them look good. And as John [Dr. John Helms, UC Berkeley Professor Emeritus] mentioned, they wanted their forest to look good. They didn't know it and so I had to teach them.

But also, I had to fly below the radar in my profession. Forestry, the science of forestry really did not accept, in those days -- still doesn't in a lot of quarters -- singletree selection with a wildlife overview measuring success based mainly in the wildlife component of the forest. And so we had to -- I just really did have to be kind of in secret through the 80s, below the radar -- and just keep going until I could go public, as I like to say with that program. And it was interesting to me the comment by the chairman [Board Chairman Dixon] -- about they wanted to go meet with the heads of the two branches of our Legislature to tell them who they were. Boy, if that's not the case for forestry in California. You know, nobody knows who we are. And I'm especially flag waving when it comes to being a forester. I decided to be a forester when I was 13, and that was the best decision, of course, that I could have possibly made, because that's the only thing I can think of that I would ever want to do with my life.

But, I found out that by having a title "forester" didn't allow you to make any money. And Edison Company, "Oh, he's just a forester", and they treated me that way, "just a forester" -- and until I was able to get the title "manager" -- I was "just a forester". Sadly though, that's the case even in our profession, and even in the SAF. You look at the awards in the SAF -- it wasn't until the year 2000 or maybe 2001 or 2002 -- no, 2000 -- because I got the Field Forester [Award] -- that was the first award for us folks that were 'nobody' in the forestry profession because we were out, in the ground, doing the work. And so, this obviously, is something that I want to in the future, try and change. I want to take the Board of Forestry right along with me, so that the people in California understand about foresters and forestry.

Our Sierra Nevada is in absolute terrible shape. I mean it's just a disaster. My goal is to try and change that, and fix the Sierra Nevada the same way we've done it at Edison, where we have a fantastic wildlife component -- at the same time we still cut trees. And John kind of alluded to that -- Dr. Helms alluded to that -- about telling the Company that we still have to cut trees. And that's even when the prices are like they were, or they have been in the last couple years. We cut trees, because if we don't cut trees we're not going to have our wildlife component. We're not going to have it fire safe.

So anyway, that's why I'm especially proud that a forester -- a dirt forester, field forester -- is getting this award. And no matter what happens in this state, no matter what proclamation by the Forest Service, by CalFire, by the Board of Forestry, by the legislative branch, by the governor -- no matter what happens in our future in California -- no matter if the judge rules for taking care of the Sierra -- no matter how the legislative . . . the results, the right decision -- if we don't have a forester, on the ground, doing the work, we're not going to get the job done. All the proclamations in the world aren't going to do a bit of good. It's the folks that are out there actually doing the work that we get the job done. And that's a forester, scientifically trained by -- we have three great forestry schools in this state, fantastic forestry schools in this state and scientifically-trained foresters are the only ones that are going to complete the job. Thank you once again Board, very much.

Draft Professional Foresters Law Changes

Let me reiterate that this is just the licensing officer's first cut at drafting up prospective additions to the Foresters Law. For these language additions to go anywhere, the PFEC and the Board would have to endorse them publicly, the legislature would have to pass them in bill form, and the Governor would have to sign them into law.

~Proposed language editions shown in underline format~

782. Fee schedule.

(f) The fee for registration as an Apprentice-Forester (AF) shall be not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and not more than fifty dollars (\$50) bi-annually.

(g) The fee for restoration of a retired license or specialty certificate shall be not less than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than two-hundred dollars (\$200).

784. Retired License.

(a) A registrant or certificant in good standing may, upon written request to the Board, be granted a retired license or specialty certificate. The Board may grant a retired license or specialty certificate for reasons including, but not limited to:

(1) Retirement from active practice as a registrant or certificant.

(2) Professional service exclusively outside of the State of California.

(3) Ill health or disability.

(4) Active duty in the armed forces of the United States.

(b) Registrants or certificants shall be notified in writing whether the request for a retired license or specialty certificate is granted or denied.

(c) The holder of a retired license or specialty certificate shall not engage in any activity for which valid registration as a Professional Forester or Certified Specialist would be required.

(d) The holder of a retired license or specialty certificate shall use the title "Registered Professional Forester-Retired" or "Certified Specialist-Retired" when identifying themselves as licensed or certified.

(e) The holder of a retired license or specialty certificate shall not be required to renew that license or specialty certificate.

(f) The holder of a retired license or specialty certificate may restore that license or specialty certificate to valid and active status subject to Board approval and the following conditions:

(1) The applicant shall petition the Board in writing and provide an explanation of the reasons for the request;

(2) The applicant shall pay the full two-year renewal fee and retired license or specialty certificate restoration fee;

(3) The applicant shall successfully complete an examination prescribed by the Board to demonstrate professional currency and competency.

785. Apprentice-Forester Registration.

A person possessing no less than two (2) years of forestry education or experience, or some combination of both, may apply for registration as an "Apprentice-Forester" (AF). A person registered with the Board as an AF is recognized as working toward full licensure as a Registered Professional Forester (RPF).

An Apprentice Forester that has furnished evidence of having completed a minimum of seven (7) years of forestry work experience pursuant to this Article shall be deemed qualified to take the examination for registration as a professional forester.

(a) In order to qualify for registration as an Apprentice Forester, a person must submit an application and fee prescribed by the Board. The application shall provide evidence of the following:

(1) At least two (2) years of forestry education or experience, or some combination of both;

(2) Confirmation that an RPF in good standing has agreed to serve as a mentor and will be available to provide ongoing advice and instruction to the applicant as requested;

(3) The applicant agrees to maintain a written record of all forestry work experience and education while registered as an Apprentice Forester. The written record shall be available at all times for review if requested by the Professional Foresters Examining Committee.

779 Violations; misdemeanor.

(a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Article is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment not to exceed three months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(b) Whenever any person has engaged in or is about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or which, in the opinion of the board, will constitute an offense against this Article, the superior court of the county in which the offense has occurred or is about to occur, on application of the Board, may issue an injunction or other appropriate order restraining such act or practice. The proceedings authorized by this section shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

779.5 Unlicensed Practice; Illegal Use of Title.

(a) It shall be a misdemeanor violation of this Article for any person to represent himself or herself as, or use the title of, professional forester or registered professional forester, or any other title whereby the person could be considered as practicing or offering to practice forestry for others, unless that person is qualified by registration as a forester pursuant to this Article.

(b) It shall be a misdemeanor violation of this Article for any person to represent himself or herself as, or use the title of, professional rangeland manager, certified rangeland manager, or other Board certified specialty title, or any other title whereby the person could be considered as practicing or offering to practice range management or other Board certified specialty for others, unless that person is qualified by registration as a certified rangeland manager or other Board certified specialist pursuant to this Article.

Disciplinary Actions Report

In addition to the case discussed below, three cases have been closed without further action and another was closed with the Board's reinstatement of the respondent RPF's license. One case remains in the probationary phase. Three complaints were found not actionable under the Professional Foresters Law and another was found to have been satisfactorily resolved by the Forest Practice Enforcement Program. Four complaints are presently in the investigation phase.

Case Number: 316

Allegation:

The allegations included incomplete map and field identification of watercourses for an approved Timber Harvesting Plan; and incomplete map and field identification of watercourses, and incorrect flagging of a harvest unit boundary that resulted in the group selection of an area approximately ½ acre in size outside of the plan area on an approved Timber Harvesting Plan. The RPF received Notices of Violation from the Department for the alleged professional failures.

Discipline:

In light of the RPF's express acceptance of responsibility and cooperation throughout the investigation, as well as his record of Forest Practice Rule compliance, the PFEC directed that the respondent receive a **Confidential Letter of Concern**. Among other things, the RPF was reminded in the Letter to work closely with any additional RPFs or forestry technicians employed to complete elements of proposed plans. It is the RPF of record who is ultimately responsible for the content of a plan and every aspect of the fieldwork that precipitated its approval by the Director. A thorough plan is one that can be implemented in the field with little to no modification. There are always unforeseen opportunities to improve upon harvest layout or address site-specific issues as a plan is implemented. But, static features such as watercourses and delineated silvicultural unit boundaries should at all times be conspicuously mapped and identified in the field.

Please Mark Your Calendars

Professional Foresters Examining Committee Meetings

- Meetings held in Sacramento; more information including meeting agendas and minutes may be found at:

<http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/professionalforestersregistration/>.

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Meetings

- Meetings held in Sacramento; more information including agendas and minutes may be found at:

<http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/boardbusiness/>.

Monitoring Study Group Meetings

- More information including meeting dates, agendas and minutes may be found at:

<http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/boardcommittees/monitoringstudygroup/meetingagendas/>.

Range Management Advisory Committee Meetings

- Meetings held in Sacramento; more information including agendas and minutes may be found at:

<http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/boardcommittees/rangemanagementadvisorycommittee/>.

California-Pacific Section - Society for Range Management Meetings

- For meeting dates and other Cal-Pac SRM information, please refer to the following website:
<http://www.rangelands.org/casrm/index.html>.

California Urban Forests Council Meetings and Events

- For meeting dates and other Council information, please refer to the following website:
<http://www.caufc.org/>.

California Oak Mortality Task Force Sudden Oak Death Treatment Workshops

- October 6 & 20; November 3. Meet at oak outside of Tolman Hall, UC Berkeley Campus; 1 – 3 p.m.; Pre-registration is required. This class is free and will be held rain or shine. To register, email kpalmieri@berkeley.edu, and provide your name, phone number, affiliation (if applicable), and the date for which you are registering. For more information, go to <http://nature.berkeley.edu/garbelotto/english/sodtreatmenttraining.php> or contact Katie Palmieri at (510) 847-5482 or kpalmieri@berkeley.edu.

UCCE/Cal FIRE/USFWS Northern Spotted Owl Workshops

- October 12 at Fine Arts Building, Redwood Empire Fairgrounds in Ukiah; October 13 at UCCE Auditorium, 5630 S. Broadway in Eureka. More information may be found at:
<http://cemendocino.ucdavis.edu/files/29432.pdf>.

Woody Biomass Utilization Workshop-Siskiyou County

- October 21 in Yreka. For further information, contact Gareth Mayhead at gmayhead@berkeley.edu or 510-665-3662.

CLFA Fall Tour and Workshop on Forest Health

- October 21-22 in Redding. More information may be found at: <http://clfa.org/workshops.htm>.

Society of American Foresters National Convention

- October 27-31 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. More information may be found at:
<http://www.safnet.org/natcon10/index.cfm>.

California Licensed Foresters Association RPF Examination Preparation Seminar

- November 5, 2010 at the Sacramento Hilton. Registration information may be found at:
<http://www.clfa.org>.

59th Annual California Forest Pest Council Meeting

- November 16-17 at the Wildland Fire Training and Conference Center; 3237 Peacekeeper Way; McClellan Air Park; Agenda and registration information will be posted to <http://caforestpestcouncil.org/2010/08/2010-california-forest-pest-council-59th-annual-meeting/> in the near future. For more information contact Kim Camilli at (805) 550-8583 or kim.camilli@fire.ca.gov.

Deadline for April 15, 2011 RPF & CRM Examination Applications

- February 11, 2011. Prospective applicants with questions about their qualifications are encouraged to contact Eric Huff at 916-653-8031 or by email to eric.huff@fire.ca.gov.



TREE NOTES

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor
State of California

Del Walters
Director

Mike Chrisman
Secretary for Resources
The Natural Resources Agency



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Goldspotted Oak Borer *Agrilus coxalis* Waterhouse

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Introduction/Summary

The Goldspotted Oak Borer (GSOB), *Agrilus coxalis* Waterhouse, is in the family Buprestidae, a group of insects commonly known as flatheaded wood borers. It was first detected in 2004 in San Diego County California by the California Department of Food and Agriculture during an exotic woodborer survey. In 2008 it was found in the same county attacking coast live oak, *Quercus agrifolia* Nee, California black oak, *Q. kelloggii* Newb. and canyon live oak, *Q. chrysolepis* Liebm. Flatheaded borers are a diverse and important family of beetles that commonly attack trees and woody plants. A few species are known to attack and kill apparently healthy trees, but most attack weakened, dead or recently felled trees (Furniss and Carolin 1977). Larvae commonly bore under the bark into the cambium region of the trunk, branches and roots, often penetrate the wood where they can feed extensively and sometimes mine extensively (Borrer and White 1970, Furniss and Carolin, 1977). Woodborer adults frequently emerge in the spring and summer, feed and lay eggs in crevices of the bark, wood or on outer surfaces (Furniss and Carolin 1977). GSOB larvae have not been found attacking branches smaller than 12.5cm. Larvae feed within tree tissue and are the damaging life stage. Extensive mining by larvae disrupt flow of water and nutrients in the tree. GSOB injury is found on healthy-looking trees, but additional factors may be increasing the tree susceptibility to injury and mortality. Symptoms of injury are twig dieback, crown thinning, bark staining, and adult exit holes which progress to eventual tree death. Topical and systemic insecticides, in conjunction with applied cultural control

methods and not moving firewood may be beneficial for controlling of GSOB.

Identification of the Goldspotted Oak Borer

Goldspotted Oak Borer adults are about 10 mm in length and 2 mm wide, Figure 1 (Coleman and Seybold 2008). Adults are compact and bullet-shaped, with a dull metallic-green color with three prominent golden yellow spots located on each forewing for easy identification. Mature larvae are about 18 mm in length and 3 mm wide. They are white and legless with an elongated slender shape with two pincher-like spines located at the tip of the abdomen. (Coleman and Seybold 2008). Larvae feed primarily on the surface of the sapwood where feeding galleries can be extensive. Larval galleries can be up to 3mm wide, are black in color and packed with frass. Pupae are found only in the outer bark and resemble the adults, but are white in color during early development. Eggs are probably laid in bark crevices like other *Agrilus* spp. but this has not been observed (Furniss and Carolin 1977 and Coleman and Seybold 2008).

Figure 1: Goldspotted Oak Borer, adult and larvae.



Photo by Tom Coleman, USDA Forest Service, FHM.

Symptoms and Signs of Infestation

On the bark's surface of the main stem and larger branches, GSOB injury can be detected by extensive bark staining. Staining can appear as black regions or red blistering with sap oozing from under the bark (Coleman and Seybold 2008). When the outer bark is removed from stained regions, large amounts of accumulated water can drain from areas of cambium mortality. Larvae galleries are abundant in patch-killed areas. Stained areas can vary from dime-size (0.6 cm) to 20 cm, and are common from the root collar of the stem to larger branches, Figure 2.

Figure 2: Bark Staining and exposed patch-killed cambium (base of tree) on coast live oak.



Photo by: Tom Coleman, USDA Forest Service, FHM

Adult exit holes are D-shaped and signify completed development. These emergence holes are about 3 mm in width (Coleman and Seybold 2008). On coast live oak, the bark is frequently removed by woodpeckers as they forage for

larvae and pupae. This reveals the deep red-colored inner bark that contrasts with the dark grey bark exterior. If the GSOB behavior is similar to those of other flatheaded borers in this genus, the adults likely feed and mate on the foliage.

Larvae construct galleries primarily on the sapwood surface along the main stem from the base of the tree up to the larger branches. The galleries are dark in color with a general meandering pattern and sometimes vertical in orientation, Figure 3. Extensive larval feeding can strip or patch-kill areas of the cambium. (Coleman, and Seybold 2008).

Figure 3: Larvae galleries



Photo by: Tom Coleman, USDA Forest Service, FHM

GSOB injured trees often progress through several stages of crown thinning, beginning with premature leaf drop, twig and tip dieback and eventual branch dieback. Crown thinning may only be evident after several years of injury. Coast and canyon live oaks with extensive thinning appear gray when compared to the dark green color of healthier crowns. Coast and canyon live oak tend to retain their leaves longer than California black oak until tree mortality occurs and foliage turns brown. Injured trees can flush new foliage in the spring when attacked. A large amount of foliage is retained on coast and canyon live oak until tree mortality occurs and the foliage turns brown. California black oak leaves will turn a tan brown and do not remain on the tree until leaf abscission in the fall, Figure 4.

Background and distribution

The first known collection of GSOB in southern California was on the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in 2004 as part of an exotic wood boring survey by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The tree host species and larval habitats were unknown until June 2008 when it was linked with oak mortality in San Diego County. The species has been collected previously in Arizona, Guatemala and Mexico.

Figure 4: Crown dieback of California black oak (top) and coastal live oak (bottom).



Top photo by: Kim Camilli, Cal Poly/Cal Fire

Bottom photo by: Tom Coleman, USDA Forest Service, FHM

The presence of GSOB in southern California is presumably a range expansion or an introduction on firewood. The point of establishment may have occurred around Descanso, CA where initial oak mortality was mapped. The distribution of coast live oak, canyon live oak and California black oak extend over a large area of California and there is a high concern for this insect spreading into these areas.

Limited host resistance to larvae feeding and low natural enemy populations may contribute to tree mortality. Additional research is focusing on stressors which may be increasing susceptibility of tree to GSOB injury and mortality. Initial data suggest that the root pathogen *Phytophthora* spp. is present in soil and on roots of oak trees. Current research is being undertaken to determine the epidemiological role this pathogen is having on oaks attacked by GSOB.

Biology

Initial observations suggest that most of the GSOB population completes one generation per year with mature larvae present in the tree during the fall to the spring (Coleman and Seybold 2008). Preliminary flight trapping found that adult activity occurs from June to November with peak flight in mid-June. However, a full season of observations will likely reveal the presence of young larvae prior to May and adult flight that begins earlier than June. Coast live oak, canyon live oak and California black oak are the only confirmed hosts of GSOB, but other oak species may be susceptible as well. GSOB attacks have only been observed on older, mature oaks larger than > 12.5 cm at breast height (Coleman and Seybold 2008). Additional research and observations are needed to clarify the life history and host range susceptibility.

Management

The goldspotted oak borer has a life history and impacts that are similar to several other *Agrilus* spp.; bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxius*), emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), and twolined chestnut borer (*Agrilus bilinaetus*). Insecticides recommended for the control of these insects are being considered for use to control of GSOB (McCullough, D.G. et al, 2004), (Katovich, S.A. et al, 2000) (Haack, R.A., 1992).

Research is currently assessing the efficacy of systemic insecticides by stem and soil injections for protecting high-

value trees against GSOB.

Cultural control is also an important part of reducing the spread of GSOB. Logs and firewood from GSOB killed trees or green infested trees should not be removed from infested areas. Transporting infested firewood may present a significant pathway for introducing GSOB into non-infested areas. Removal of dead and/or dying trees infested with GSOB can reduce localized populations. Within the infested areas, tarping oak wood with thick clear plastic sheeting (Sanborn, S.R., 1996) or exposing cut wood to direct sunlight may kill GSOB larvae and pupae. When tarping cut wood, plastic should be 6mm thick, exposed to direct sunlight and soil should cover the edges of the tarp to limit beetle emergence. Research on emerald ash borer has shown that chipping wood into 2.5 cm pieces is the best method to kill all beetles and will drastically reduce *Agrilus spp.* survival in cut logs (McCullough et al., 2007). Other effective methods to render material unsuitable for GSOB are lop and scatter, piling and burning, and debarking logs (Sanborn, S.R., 1996).

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September 23, 2010

To: CAL FIRE's Certified Archaeological Surveyors

From: **William E. Snyder**
original signed by William E. Snyder on September 23, 2010
(Signed letter on file at CAL FIRE)

Subject: Revised Archaeological Records Check Request Form

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), working in partnership with the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board), the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) Information Centers (ICs), has recently revised the **Archaeological Records Check Request Form** which is used to initiate an archaeological records check for a proposed CAL FIRE project. This letter provides information related to the use of this form and explains the purpose for some of the revisions.

Background: The State's archaeological and historical records are maintained by the 11 CHRIS ICs. These ICs operate under guidance provided by the California Historical Resources Commission and OHP implementing mandates found in State Law (Public Resources Code Section 5020 *et. seq.*). The CHRIS IC **Rules of Operation Manual** addresses the State's eligibility policy for access to confidential archaeological site location information. The Manual (Section III D) also provides a means of access for agencies, tribes, and other organizations who otherwise would be ineligible, under certain conditions and restrictions, if such access is established through execution of a formal agreement document. CAL FIRE, the Board, OHP, and the CHRIS Information Centers executed such an agreement on April 21, 2005. This Agreement entitles Registered Professional Foresters (RPFs) and other persons involved in environmental review of CAL FIRE projects with direct full access to the confidential information provided that:

1. those persons have successfully completed a CAL FIRE Archaeological Training Course and maintained certification with refresher courses; and

2. that the project area being researched is a **CAL FIRE Project** which is defined in the Agreement (under the former name of **CDF Project**) as follows:

For the purpose of this MOU, a CDF Project means any project developed by CDF, administered by CDF, or any project permitted or enabled by CDF through its lead agency responsibility pursuant to CEQA or any of the various types of timber harvesting projects authorized by Forest Practice Regulations which are reviewed by CDF.

The critical element for all CAL FIRE projects is the involvement of a professional staff archaeologist during project review, and prior to project approval, to advise the Department concerning the adequacy of the methods, findings, and documentation produced during the cultural resource assessment, to ensure that professional standards have been met, and to concur (on behalf of the Director) with the investigation's findings.

Recent Problem:

Some of the ICs have received completed CAL FIRE Request Forms from RPFs who were working on projects outside of the purview of CAL FIRE's Forest Practice Program. In these instances the RPFs were working as consultants to a Fire Safe Council for a fuel reduction project where CAL FIRE was not the lead agency and were unaware of the potential repercussions associated with the absence of CAL FIRE oversight. As explained above, for projects where CAL FIRE does not fill the role of Lead Agency for CEQA compliance, CAL FIRE's professional archaeologists are not involved in overseeing the archaeological survey and work products. In such instances, the use of the CAL FIRE Archaeological Records Check Request Form is not in compliance with the MOU and therefore not appropriate. The form's structure and content were changed to help resolve this problem. The revised form emphasizes that the above-referenced MOU and procedures allowing certified archaeological surveyors to conduct basic cultural resource research and impact assessment work, including direct access to restricted information, may only be used for CAL FIRE projects where the Department serves as Lead Agency for CEQA compliance. Among the other changes to the form, Requestors will now be required to provide the name of the CAL FIRE staff archaeologist that will be reviewing the cultural resource work associated with the harvesting document or other CAL FIRE project submission.

Additional Changes to the Form:

1. The form was modernized and developed into a locked, electronic form, with data fields and check boxes designed to facilitate easy completion by computer.
2. The Department's new moniker (CAL FIRE instead of CDF) was inserted, as was our new logo. The CAL FIRE Archaeology Program Web Site URL was updated.

3. Additional space was inserted for email address and training course number. The first item will help ICs that need to contact a Requestor. The second item provides the mechanism to demonstrate that the required training has been completed.
4. The following sentence was deleted from the Confidentiality Statement:

Within 30 days of cancellation, the Requestor shall notify the IC if the project has been cancelled or indefinitely delayed so that an archaeological survey report will not be submitted to the IC.

To accomplish a similar purpose, the new form requires the Requestor to provide the IC with information related to an expected survey report. The Requestor must indicate YES or NO if a survey report is to be completed and must provide an estimated date that such report would be submitted to CAL FIRE. The new form also allows the Requestor to explain if a survey report is not forthcoming, which is not always limited to cancellation of a project. Research for a property wide management plan such as a Sustained Yield Plan (SYP) or Program Timberland Environmental Impact Report (PTEIR) for example, might not include a survey of the area being researched, as it is common for such survey work to be deferred until individual harvesting projects are proposed. The new form enables the Requestor to communicate to the IC the circumstances that might result in no survey report.

Implementation Date:

The new Request Form (revised 09-08-10) may be used immediately. The older version (revised 12-04-06) will continue to be accepted at the Information Centers from now until January 1, 2011. After that date, requests submitted on the out-dated version of the form, will not be accepted.

Feel free to contact one of the Department's staff archaeologists if additional information or assistance is needed. The contact information for each of the Department's six staff archaeologists is provided below.

On-Line Sources for Relevant Information:

Memorandum of Understanding
<http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/forms/pdf/MOU.pdf>

CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual
<http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/ic%20operations%20manual%209-26-08%20amendment%203.pdf>

List of CHRIS Information Centers
<http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1068/files/ic%20roster.pdf>

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CAL FIRE's Archaeological Records Check Request Form (Revised 09-08-10)
http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/forms/word/reccheckreq_form.doc

List of CAL FIRE Staff Archaeologists
<http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/contact.shtml>

Certified Archaeological Surveyor Training Records (For Course Numbers and Dates of Completed Training)
<http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/training/Training%20Course%20List%20through%20009%20classes.xls>