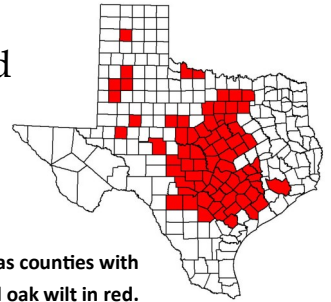


OAK WILT

What You Need to Know

Oak Wilt is a disease affecting oak trees throughout Texas. Millions of trees have perished throughout the state due to this tragic disease, affecting property values, the Texas ecological system, and the natural, unique beauty of the state.

Although oak wilt cannot be reversed, it can be prevented or hindered through various measures. See below for ways you can help.



DOs

DO:

Seal your oak trees with spray paint or a liquid pruning sealer within ten minutes of making any cuts.



Veinal necrosis, an indicator of oak wilt in live oaks.

DO:

Inspect your oaks periodically for signs of failing health. If you have concerns, contact an arborist – ideally one trained in oak wilt detection.

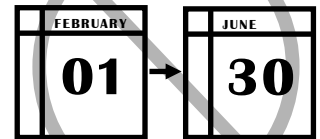
DON'Ts

DON'T:

Purchase firewood from just anyone. Roadside vendors often haul in wood from all over the state, and don't take the time to verify the health of the tree. See the opposite side of this flyer for more information regarding firewood from Texas Forest Service.

DON'T:

Make any cuts to your live, red, or white oaks between February 1st and June 30th. Temperate weather creates the most favorable conditions for the disease to spread.



For more information on oak wilt, view the official Oak Wilt Informational Flyer from Texas A&M Forest Service at

<http://texasoakwilt.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Oak-Wilt-Brochure-2014.pdf>.

***Thank you for doing your part to preserve and protect
the natural beauty of Rollingwood.***



Guidelines to Prevent the Spread of Oak Wilt Through The Transport of Contaminated Firewood

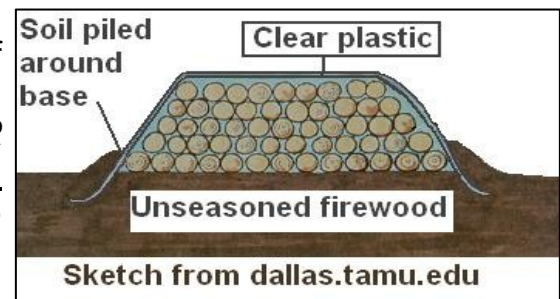
1. If possible, find out exactly where the wood is from to ensure that it has not come from an area infected with oak wilt.

2. ***Make every effort to collect or obtain only wood that is properly seasoned (dead and dry).*** This can be determined by looking for cracks developing on the cut ends and loose bark that is easily pulled away from the wood.



3. Do not harvest and transport red oak varieties from confirmed oak wilt areas (Spanish Oak or Blackjack Oak). This firewood may still harbor fungal (spore) mats or insects that can potentially carry infectious oak wilt spores to healthy trees.

4. Never stack firewood from trees known or suspected of being infected with the oak wilt fungus near healthy trees. ***As an added precaution, cover the wood with CLEAR plastic with the ends properly tucked and sealed.*** Avoid using black plastic as holes and tears in the plastic can be easily seen by insects allowing their escape.



5. Firewood from unknown origins should be burned during the winter months. If possible, do not store it to the next season. (***Note: Burning firewood with oak wilt spores does not spread the fungus!*** Fungal spores burn, too. The risk comes from transporting infected firewood and storing it where the spores can be picked up by beetles and carried out to infect nearby healthy oaks.)

6. If you are planning to harvest firewood, attempt to cut it in the summer and let it dry in full sun on site before transporting it to urban areas.