ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
January 30, 2023 Special Council Meeting
Written Public Input
re Agenda Item 4.a) Bylaw No. 332

Nelda Richardson

Subject: regarding bylaw 332
Attachments: Note to self – Fir, Douglas and True-Laminated Root Rot | Pacific Northwest Pest Management Handbooks.eml

From: **ray alyward**
Date: Mon, Jan 30, 2023 at 8:44 AM
Subject: regarding bylaw 332
To: <district@lantzville.com>

I am writing asking council to rethink restrictions being placed on small acreages.I fail to understand why these residents are being targeted.I am a retired senior on fixed income, my primary heat source is wood, some is harvested from my 2.5 acre property. if forced to buy wood it will be likely in excess of $1600 a year. If i must hire an arborist its $800 plus per tree. this is a substantial financial burden.The majority of the fir trees i have removed over the last 30 years showed evidence of laminar root rot. removing them allows smaller trees to grow. I believe I now have more biomass then 20 years ago. Im not the only one in this situation, so again please rethink this before adding more financial burden on Lantzville residents.

Ray Alyward
8085 Lorenzen Lane

Fir, Douglas and True-Laminated Root Rot

Cause *Coniferiporia weirii* (formerly *Phellinus weirii)*, a fungus (may also be called *P. sulphurascens* in some reports). This native root pathogen is often found in forested areas, in large old tree stumps where it can live several decades as a saprophyte. Infection spreads from tree to tree through the stand and from stumps to roots of healthy seedlings or trees that contact infected wood. Root infections eventually lead to root and lower bole decay; the tree dies directly or as a result of windthrow. Trees are infected and killed regardless of individual vigor. Mortality increases steadily in Douglas-fir stands 30- to 150-years old but spread is slower in older stands and it takes many decades for the large old trees to be killed by the fungus.

This is the most serious disease of older Douglas-fir and true fir. Douglas-fir, mountain hemlock, grand fir and white fir are the most susceptible. Western hemlock is often infected but usually not killed. Western red cedar and pines are resistant. The disease is found from the Klamath Mountains of northern California to near the northern limit of Douglas-fir in British Columbia, and east to Idaho. Bark beetles are often present in these trees.

Symptoms Crown symptoms may not become noticeable until 50% or more of the roots system has been destroyed. Reduced terminal growth is usually the first crown symptom. In the later stages of root infection, affected trees show crown yellowing as well as reduced terminal and lateral branch growth. Basal resinosis or pitching (large exudations of pitch at the base of the stem at or below the root collar) may also occur. Decay appears as reddish-brown-to-chocolate-brown irregular patches or crescent-shaped stains, usually in the heartwood, on fresh cut stump, or root cross sections. Short oval pit then appear and become more numerous. Diseased trees often fall over because most roots have decayed. Pathogen mycelium often covers infected roots. Decayed roots separate at the annual rings like pages in a book; hence the common

Root infections eventually lead to root and lower bole decay.

David Shaw, 2010.

Decayed wood separates at the annual rings giving the disease its name.

Shawn Mcmurtrey, 2020.

Masses of setal hyphae can been seen as a reddish-brown fuzz on the upper part of this decayed wood.

David Shaw, 2006.

Masses of setal hyphae can been seen as a reddish-

name laminated root rot. Microscopic brown fungal hairs called setal hyphae, which are diagnostic for this fungus, often cover the laminated rot. Flattened conks develop on the undersides of roots or logs.

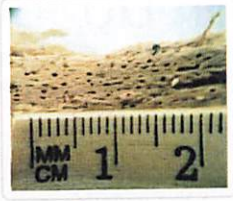
Cultural control

- Avoid building near centers of root-rot infection. Construction activity usually worsens the situation and can lead to tree failures and property loss.
- Remove healthy appearing trees that are next to confirmed infected trees in the landscape, as these are likely to be infected as well. This will reduce root-to-root spread to other trees that are not yet infected.
- In mixed-species areas, favor resistant species such as cedar, pine, or hardwoods when planting, thinning, or harvesting.
- Excavating infected stumps has helped on industrial land.
- Thin stands to decrease root contacts.

Reference Hansen, E.M., and Goheen, E.M. 2000. *Phellinus weirii* and other native root pathogens as determinants of forest structure and process in western North America. Annual review of phytopathology 38:515-539.

brown fuzz on the upper center of this picture.

David Shaw, 2006.



Pitted wood that may be seen in the advanced decay, with the oval pits ranging in size from 0.5 - 1mm.

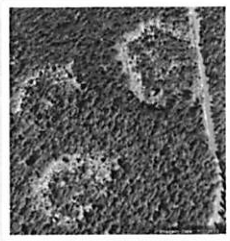
Shawn Mcmurtrey, 2020.

Decay appears as reddish-brown-to-chocolate-brown irregular patches or crescent-shaped stains, usually in the heartwood, on fresh cut stump.

Dr. Anna Leon, 2020.

Trees die directly or as a result of windthrow.

David Shaw, 2017.



Satellite imagery of root disease pockets or gaps within the forest due to laminate root rot near Waldo Lake, OR.

Image courtesy of Shawn McMurtrey captured using Google Earth.

A Pacific Northwest Extension Publication
Oregon State University
Washington State University
University of Idaho

In case of emergency
Call your poison control center: 1-800-222-1222
If the patient has collapsed or is not breathing: call 9-1-1
Pesticide Safety Information

Pacific Northwest Handbooks
PNW Insect Management Handbook
PNW Plant Disease Management Handbook
PNW Weed Management Handbook

January 30, 2023

District of Lantzville

7192 Lantzville Road

Attention Mayor and Council

Re: Proposed BL 332 - Tree Protection Bylaw

On November 22, 2022, I wrote to Mayor and Council expressing my concerns regarding BL 331. It is worthy to note that only one councillor acknowledged my letter, although the new proposed bylaw rationale appears to address some of my earlier concerns.

I write to provide additional concern regarding the proposed Bylaw 332 in its current form. Although the staff report indicates that the exemption of lots less than 1 acre represents approximately 13% of the developed land in Lantzville, there remains 87% of developed semi rural and rural lands which by definition are captured in the tree protection bylaw, most ratepayers of which have practiced tree management successfully to date. Why would there be a need to regulate these properties, adding new financial burdens now? Further, has the district considered the increase in operating costs to add administration and bylaw enforcement that will result in higher taxes?

As noted in my earlier correspondence, 1 acre is too small and should be increased. If this bylaw is to serve the community and recognize the current unique Lantzville lifestyle, I suggest that the 1-acre limit **be increased to 1 hectare** (adopting the current standard of metric measurement).

In addition, I recall an earlier attempt at a draft bylaw by a previous council considered an allowance of **up to 6 protected trees** removed annually without a permit which would be a more realistic allowance for Lantzville residents on lots greater than 1 Ha, and would ease the administrative burden on the District.

In closing, rather than dissecting the proposed Bylaw 332 further, it appears that there are likely many more concerns by others who can articulate unintended consequences of the bylaw in its current form. Therefore, in my opinion, it would benefit the community to table this Bylaw and invite more community feedback to ensure the affected public is heard.

Bob Hoffstrom

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Lantzville

Cc Frank Limshue