



ALOHA ARBORIST ASSOCIATION
May 16th, 2018, 6:30pm
MONTHLY MEETING
Dixie Grill, 99-016 Kamehameha Hwy, Aiea, HI

- 1) Call to Order and Approval of Meeting Minutes of 04/18/18
- 2) Old Business
 - a) Research Committee (Chair: Dudley Hulbert)
 - b) ISA Certified Arborist / Tree Worker Exams (Desiree Page)
 - c) Hui Manu-o-Kū Collaboration with AAA – Bird Banding Project (Angela Liu)
 - d) Summer Volunteer Workday (Dudley Hulbert)
 - e) Aerial Rescue Training, August 2018 (Andrew Kendall)
 - f) Approval of Proposed WCISA Regional Conference in Hawai‘i, August 2018 (Angela Liu)
 - g) LICH Annual Conference - Request for Speakers / Arborist/Contractor Track (Sergio Vasquez)
 - h) Hawai‘i Tree Jamboree 2019 on Big Island, Feb 16-17 2019 (Andrew Kendall)
 - i) Chainsaw Safety Workshop, Beginner Level (Dudley Hulbert)
 - j) Proposed Certified Tree Worker Exam Prep Course (Andrew Kendall)
 - k) ISA Publications order (Angela Liu)
 - l) Treasurer’s Report (Desiree Page)
- 3) New Business
 - a) Pest of the Month – MQD – Macadamia Quick Decline (*Phytophthora tropicalis*, *P. heveae*)
 - b) Fids & Fibers Proposal for Arborist Rope Splicing Workshop (Angela Liu)

Description: This disease – and the ambrosia beetle that are attracted to infected trees – can kill a Macadamia tree in about 7 months, and is a major agricultural threat in Hawaii. May be on Big Island only.

Distribution: *P. tropicalis* is found in southeast Asia (Taiwan and Vietnam), Mexico, Hawaii, southern U.S., Brazil, Europe, and French Polynesia; sometimes distribution is limited. See: <https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/109312>

Symptoms and Damage: *P. tropicalis* in mature macadamia trees causes trunk bleeding, chlorosis and browning of leaves within the canopy. It also causes blight of Macadamia blossoms, and damage to the nuts. Trees develop secondary infection by *Nectria rugulosa*, seen as orange fruiting bodies, and infestation by ambrosia beetles. On breadfruit, breadnut, cacao and papaya, it causes fruit rot, and seedlings develop tip wilting and dieback / stem girdling, but seedlings showed some resistance and resprouting. It is especially virulent on cacao, causing formation of black water-soaked spots on leaves, seedling mortality and fruit damage.

Control: Drenches or tree injection of phosphorous acid inhibits the pathogen and can extend the life of infected trees. Optimize tree health and growing conditions to suppress growth and spread of *Phytophthora*.

Selected References:

 - Keith, L. and L. Sugiyama. “Macadamia Quick Decline Caused by *Phytophthora tropicalis* is Associated with Sap Bleeding, Frass, and Nectria in Hawaii,” *APS Journals: Plant Disease* (2010 Jan, Vol.94, No.1). Accessed 04/30/2018: <https://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/abs/10.1094/PDIS-94-1-0128B>
 - Keith, L.M., Sugiyama, L.S., Matsumoto, T.K. and Nagao, M.A. “Disease management strategy for macadamia quick decline,” (Abstract), *Acta Hort.* (2016 Feb, 1109, 237-242, DOI: 10.17660/ActaHortic.2016.1109.38). Accessed 04/30/18: https://www.actahort.org/books/1109/1109_38.htm
 - Redfern, Takena R. “Etiological study of breadfruit diseases in Hawaii,” (Item Summary), ScholarSpace at University of Hawaii at Manoa (2010 Dec). Accessed 04/30/2018: <https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/handle/10125/101751>
- 4) Announcements
 - a) ***Please join us on:***

June 20th, 2018, 6:30pm – Monthly Meeting – Location TBA
- 5) Adjournment