

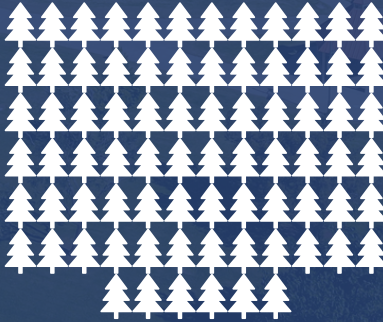


POLLIWOG PARK TREE PROJECT

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Polliwog Park Tree Project involves the necessary removal of 17 diseased trees to maintain a healthy park canopy and enhance the park's biodiversity. Concurrently, the city is introducing 78 new trees from 8 diverse species, with 5 of them being native.

78 TREES
WILL BE PLANTED



17 TREES
WILL BE REMOVED

- 7 PINE TREES**
Infected with Pine Pitch Canker
- 7 EUCALYPTUS TREES**
Infested with the Longhorned Borer Beetle
- 2 TREES**
Selective thinning
- 1 TREE**
Structural issues

MEET THE INVADERS



LONGHORNED BORER BEETLE

The introduction of the eucalyptus **Longhorned Borer Beetle** (*Phoracantha semipunctata*) to California in the 1980s marked a significant challenge for eucalyptus trees in the region. These large beetles, attracted to freshly cut wood, dying limbs, and stressed trees, lay their eggs under bark. When the larvae hatch, they bore into the cambial layer beneath the bark, disrupting the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients. This extensive feeding damage, known as "ring barking," can lead to the death of infested trees.



PINE PITCH CANKER

Pine Pitch Canker (*Fusarium circinatum*) was first observed in California in Santa Cruz County in 1986. Since then the disease has spread rapidly and now occurs in 18 coastal counties. Pitch canker also occurs in the southeastern United States and Mexico, Chile, Japan, South Korea, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and South Africa. Evidence indicates the pathogen may have originated in Mexico, and its introduction into California came by way of the southeastern United States.



WHITE

ALDER



TIPU

TREE



COAST

LIVE OAK



BIG LEAF

MAPLE



WEeping

BOER-BEAN



FREMONT

COTTONWOOD



CALIFORNIA

SYCAMORE



SILKY

OAK

8 NEW TREE SPECIES

NATIVE

Visit Urban Forestry for more information:

