

Table b. Relative susceptibility of conifers in Southwest Oregon to damage by six common root diseases.¹

Hosts	Laminated root rot	Armillaria root disease	Annosus root disease	Black stain root disease	Tomentosus root rot	Port-Orford-cedar root disease
Douglas-fir	1 ²	2 ³	3	1	4	4
Ponderosa pine	3	2	2	3	2	4
Jeffrey pine	3	2	2	3	4	4
Lodgepole pine	3	2	2	3	2	4
Knobcone pine	3	2	3	3	4	4
Western white pine	3	2	3	4	4	4
Sugar pine	3	2	3	4	4	4
Whitebark pine	3	1	3	4	4	4
White fir	1	1	1	4	4	4
Noble fir	2	2	2	4	4	4
Pacific silver fir	2	2	1	4	4	4
Subalpine fir	2	2	2	4	4	4
Shasta red fir	2	2	2	4	4	4
Western hemlock	2	2	2 ⁵	3	4	4
Mountain hemlock	1	2	1	3	4	4
Coast redwood	4	4	4	4	4	4
Engelmann spruce	2	2	3	4	2	4
Sitka spruce	3	2	3	4	1	4
Brewer spruce	3	2	3	4	4	4
Western redcedar	4	2	3	4	4	4
Incense cedar	4	3	3	4	4	4
Western juniper	4	2	1	4	4	4
Port-Orford-cedar	4	3	3	4	4	1
Pacific yew	3	3	4	4	4	2

² Table modified after Hadfield, J.S., Goheen, D.J., Filip, G.M., Schmitt, C.L., and Harvey, R.D. 1986. Root diseases in Oregon and Washington conifers. R6-FPM-250-86. USDA For. Serv., PNW Region, 27 p.

³ 1 = severely damaged
 2 = moderately damaged
 3 = seldom damaged
 4 = not damaged

⁴ Coastal Douglas-fir is moderately damaged up to age 25 to 30; susceptibility then decreases.

⁵ Western hemlock is not severely damaged until it exceeds 150-years-old.