

COLORADO TREE DISEASES

EMERALD ASH BORER

This little beetle causes major problems. EAB attacks both healthy and stressed ash trees, including green, white, black and blue ash and their cultivators, killing them within two to four years after infestation.

Treatment: _____

It is best to begin using insecticides while ash trees are still relatively healthy.

- **Soil Application** – Insecticide is applied around the base of the tree; this is done once every year.
- **Trunk Injection** – Insecticide is applied once every two years and dependent upon other factors affecting the tree.

CYTOSPORA CANKER

Cytospora canker is caused by several species of Cytospora fungi. This disease occurs on woody shrubs and trees or parts of plants that are slightly stressed.

Treatment: _____

To manage the disease, reduce stress on trees, use resistant plants, remove infected limbs, clean wounds and prune properly.

IPS BEETLES

Ips beetles, sometimes known as “engraver beetles,” are bark beetles that develop under the bark and tunnel through the tree, damaging and killing damaged pine and spruce trees. If your trees are infected with these beetles, you’ll notice an increase in woodpeckers, change in needle color, or the presence of pitch tubes.

Treatment: _____

Currently the only known treatment is to spray insecticide before the beetles emerge.

FIRE BLIGHT

Fire blight is a bacterial disease that can kill branches and whole plants of many members of the rose family, including apple, pear, quince and crabapple. Symptoms include dead branches, water-soaked blossoms, light brown to blackened leaves, discolored bark, black “shepherd’s crook” twigs and dried fruits.

Treatment: _____

Planting resistant varieties, implementing cultural practices that favor growth of the plant rather than the pathogen, pruning to remove infected plant parts and chemical sprays.

