



TREES

Conifers

Shade Trees

Search by Tree Name

PROBLEMS

Diseases

Insects

Other

Search All Causal Agents

Doctor Support



Affected Part

Leaves / Needles



Flowers



Branches



Trunk / Crown



Roots



Fruit



All Problems





Prev

8 of 31

Next

Pest Info



Fall webworm (on crabapple)



HOME

DAMAGE

STAGES

CONTROL

Emerald Ash Borer

Agrilus planipennis

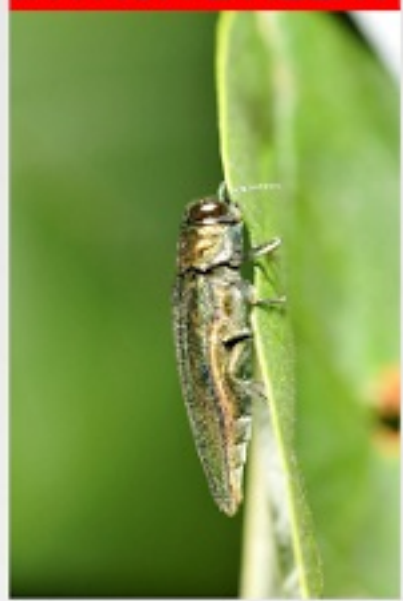
Key Features

Dieback of canopy in ash trees

Woodpecker holes

Splits in bark

INVASIVE ALERT



Trees Attacked

Useful Links

Symptoms:





HOME

DAMAGE

STAGES

CONTROL

Apple Scab

Venturia inaequalis

Management Suggestions:

Removal of leaf litter following the fall leaf drop is a key step in disease control. Scab severity can be reduced by leaf removal and destruction. Mowing in late autumn to shred leaves, coupled with applications of 5% urea to autumn foliage can increase leaf decomposition. Urea applications must be made just prior to, or immediately after leaf fall to avoid stimulating tree growth and predisposing the trees to winter injury.

Scab resistant crabapple varieties are the best defense against this disease. Resistant varieties including Adirondack, Bob White, Jack, Sargeant, Silver Moon, and White Angel. The popular crabapple, Prairiefire, has become susceptible to this disease in many locations throughout the Midwest due to a breakdown in scab resistance.

Plant new trees in a location that provides more than six hours of sunlight per day. Tree spacing and proper pruning practices that open the tree canopy and improve air circulation will reduce infections. Under sub-optimal conditions, even resistant varieties can succumb to this disease.

If applied properly, fungicides will provide protection against apple scab, but will require two and four applications of fungicide per growing season.

Effective Pesticide Active Ingredients:

Chlorothalonil, Copper salts, Myclobutanil, Propiconazole, Sulfur, Thiophanate-methyl, Triforine