#### Diagnosing tree disorders

Gather information:

üidentify abnormalities

üassess symptoms

ülook for patterns

ülook for signs, contributing factors

üassess site conditions, disturbances

ücultural practices

üidentify species, species traits and key pests



#### Site conditions: soil irrigation drainage topography exposure: sunlight, wind, salt spray competition mulch or leaf litter planting









#### What's needed?

knowing what's normal/abnormal?

knowledge of local plants, tree biology, soils, climate, pests and diseases, as well as the cultural practices





























Signs/Symptoms:

## SYMPTOMS: changes in normal growth and appearance SIGNS: evidence of pest activity





#### symptoms/signs (insect pests):

defoliation leaf browning, spotting distortion bleeding wilt dieback/decline honeydew, sooty mold fecal specks, frass webbing cottony, waxy material cast skins the pest exit holes

#### Symptoms/signs: (plant pathogens):

dieback/decline

yellowing, spotting

leaf death

leaf-tip dieback, marginal burn

wilt

thinning, small leaves

distortion

bleeding

cankers wood decay mushrooms, etc. powdery mildew, rust mycelium, rhizomorphs, wood discoloration







### Abiotic factors

temperature extremes drought, flooding (poor soil aeration) mineral imbalances, salinity, salt spray, pH soil characteristics shade air quality wind, humidity

#### Soil compaction









## Foliar symptoms:









#### Leaf distortion



















## Potassium deficiency, Scot Nelson



# Leafstippling





## Leaf spotting








### Marginal browning





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## Dieback, decline









#### Verticillium wilt







Rapid Ohia Death (forests of Puna) thought to be a *Ceratocystis* fungal infection, also found on Okinawan sweet potato and taro.

# Lobate lac scale, Banyan stem gall wasp, leaf gall wasp, Cuban laurel thrips









### Sooty canker Botryosphaeria of Ficus microcarpa













#### Corymbia citriodora canker













### Symptoms development:

widespread or restricted? one species? when did it start? sudden or gradual? chronic or acute? increasing? patterns: patchy, uniform, random? climatic events?









# Contributing factors?



# Drought





#### Remediation





### Complex disorders


















Drainage: Scot Nelson

### Planting depth





## Root rots:





























## Galling



## Signs: evidence of causal agent









































#### Rhinoceros palm beetle







Eucalyptus longhorned borer



Thielaviopsis rot Scot Nelson





# Determining cause(s)



know your plants

check references consult knowledgeable resources review horticultural practices ask questions practice skepticism submit specimens or samples take photos

## Summary:

Look: define the problem

Gather information: distinguish among living and nonliving factors

Read: consult references, internet

**Compare and contrast**: with what you've read or know, eliminate

Ask questions: specialists, extension agents, universities

Put it all together: to determine most probable cause



# Diagnostic Labs:

Fallbrook Ag Lab Inc. (Carolyn Wells)619.728.4828433 S.Main St., Fallbrook, CA 92028, ornamental plant diagnostics

Plant Disease Diagnosis (Louellen Pierce)510.937.3841, 780 Palmer Rd..Walnut Creek, CA 94596 turfgrass and plant disease diagnostics

Pacific Plant Health (Don Ferrin)909.342.0224, 1485 Spruce , St.Suite.D, Riverside, CA 92507plant disease diagnostics

San Diego County Dept.of Agriculture (Pat Nolan)619.694.2753, San Diego County of Ag., 5555 Overland Ave. Bldg.#3 San Diego, CA 92123 plant disease diagnostics

Tree Associates (John Lichter)916.795.15173963 Central Lane, Winters, CA 95694, tree and landscape problem diagnostics (N. Sacr. Valley)

Orange County Dept.of Agriculture (Richard Tiffer)714.447.7100Orange County Dept.of Agriculture1010 S. Harbor Blvd.Anaheim, CA 92805plant disease diagnostics

ajdowner@ucanr.edu