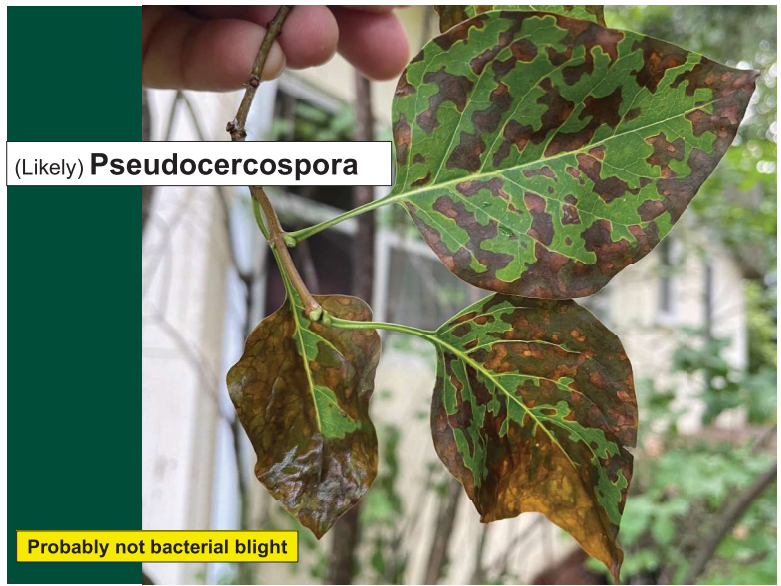


The Old Year Passes, A New One Begins



(Likely) **Pseudocercospora**

Probably not bacterial blight

Pseudocercospora treatments

Sanitation – rake and destroy dead leaves

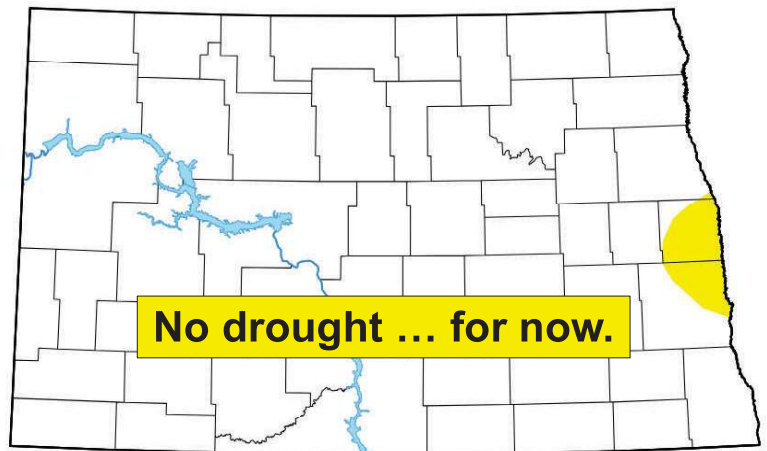
Fungicides – preventative in spring

- Chlorothalonil
- Mancozeb
- Copper-based

Fertilizer? - unsure

Pic from Nancy Deis

April 2, 2026



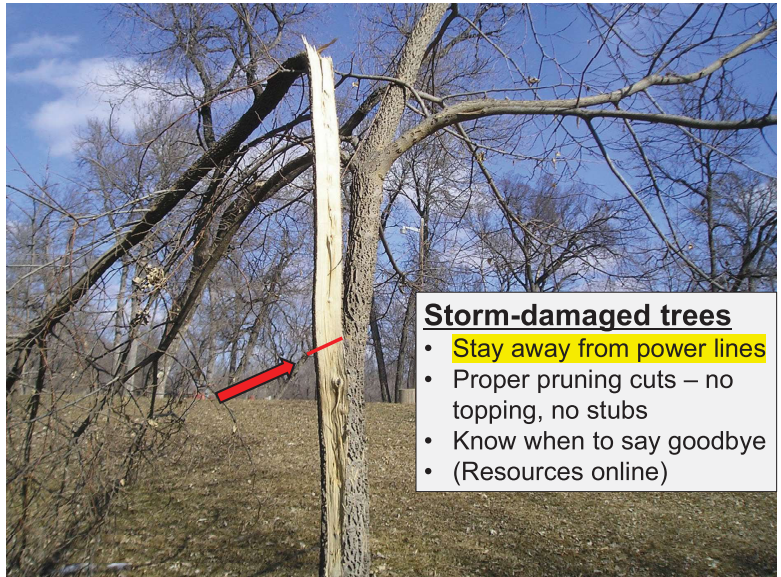
No drought ... for now.

April 2, 2026

Excess rain → foliar diseases

- Ash anthracnose
- Pseudocercospora
- Oak leaf blister
- Melampsora leaf rust
- ... and others ...

Summer storms → damage



Storm-damaged trees

- Stay away from power lines
- Proper pruning cuts – no topping, no stubs
- Know when to say goodbye
- (Resources online)



Pic from Lindy Berg

NDSU EXTENSION SERVICE EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE >> CHANGING LIVES

F1868

Iron Chlorosis in Trees

Joseph D. Zeleznik, Extension Forester
Esther E. McGinnis, Extension Horticulturist

Treatments
Everything works some of the time.
Nothing works all of the time.

The problem is most common in soils with high pH (7.5 or higher), and it commonly is associated with the presence of lime (CaCO₃) in the soil, or where soil compaction or poor drainage are problems.

Some of the more sensitive tree species include silver maple, Freeman (hybrid) maples, Amur maple, river birch, swamp white oak and eastern white pine (Table 1). Ornamental shrubs and fruits also may be susceptible to iron chlorosis.

The first symptoms of iron chlorosis are yellow leaves with bright green veins (Figure 1). If iron is lacking in the leaves,

Spruce sawfly

Early June through mid-July

Photo from Scott Knoke

Fall webworm
Chokecherry

Late July, Early August

Control

- Remove web/nest
- Insecticides – can be effective, but difficult to apply into nest