



TOP 10 DISEASES

Apple Scab

An early season fungal disease that affects most crabapple in the landscape, particularly the last few years. Only two preventive sprays are necessary for excellent control. The health of a chronically infected tree can suffer greatly from this easily controlled leaf disease.



Ash Anthracnose

A fungal disease that causes stunting, distortion and browning of emerging leaves. Spraying for control can be difficult due to the size of ash trees. Cultural practices like fertilization, mulching, and proper pruning can counteract the effects of anthracnose.



Rhizosphaera

This fungal disease is often the cause of death for immature blue spruce trees. Control is difficult and requires a long-term commitment to a treatment program. Planting less susceptible native conifers reduces the impact of Rhizosphaera.



Dutch Elm Disease

The most devastating tree disease to date, killing nearly every elm tree in the midwest. Mature elms that remain need to be protected by injections paired with the prompt removal of diseased trees (sanitation).



Oak Wilt

This disease is caused by a fungus that is lethal to all native oak trees. The symptoms, treatment options, and recommendations vary depending on the species and site conditions. In white and bur oaks, this disease can be difficult to diagnose.



= Spray Application



= Soil Injection



= Root Flare Injection

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5505 N Hwy 169, Plymouth MN 55442

Phone: 763-253-8733 • Fax: 763-253-2273

info@topnotchtree.com • www.topnotchtree.com