

Signs and symptoms calendar for Observatree priority pests and diseases *

		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Dothistroma needle blight						Needle symptoms/banding most obvious now						
	Oak processionary Moth	Look for old nests and egg plaques while leaves are absent			Look for the caterpillars especially at dawn/dusk and signs of feeding damage			Check traps as adult moths now flying					
							Survey for nests/trails while they are still white						
	Pine processionary moth	Survey for nests in pine trees				Adults flying - check traps					Caterpillars are active - mainly at night but look for feeding damage on needles		
		Caterpillars are active - mainly at night but look for feeding damage on pine needles											
	Chestnut gall wasp	Look for brown woody galls and retained leaves with "scrunched up" appearance				Current years galls (green and/pink/red) visible for the season - look for leaf distortion too					Look for brown, woody galls and retained leaves with "scrunched up" appearance		
	Chalara (Ash dieback)	Look for bark lesions while leaves are absent				Leaf infections visible			Chalara leaf infections most visible now			Look for bark lesions while leaves are absent	
						Look for the fruiting bodies on rachis in the litter							
	Asian longhorn beetle					Look for adult beetles, frass, signs of feeding damage on leaves and fresh exit holes in upper trunk and branches							
		Larvae present all year round - look for exit holes when leaves are absent											
	Citrus longhorn beetle					Look for adult beetles, frass, signs of feeding damage on leaves and fresh exit holes in lower trunk and exposed roots							
		Larvae present all year round - look for exit holes when leaves are absent											
	Redneck longhorn beetle					Look for adult beetles, frass, signs of feeding damage on leaves and fresh exit holes							
		Larvae present all year round - look for exit holes when leaves are absent											
	Horse chestnut leaf miner					Pale and brown leaf mines visible on leaves							
	Phytophthora lateralis	Symptoms (bark lesions and foliage death) can be visible all year round											
	Phytophthora austrocedri	Symptoms (bark lesions and foliage death) can be visible all year round											
	Plane wilt				Look for wilting and discoloured (yellow) leaves and abnormal leaf fall								
		Bark lesions visible all year round											
	Plane lace bug				Look for rows of eggs along leaf veins, foliar feeding damage, small black specks of frass on leaf undersides, wingless nymphs and nymphal skins								
		Adults overwintering in leaf litter				1st and 2nd generation adults emerge to produce further generations			Overwinter to start cycle again in the spring				
	Oak lace bug				Look for rows of eggs along leaf veins, foliar feeding damage, small black specks of frass on leaf undersides, wingless nymphs and nymphal skins								
		Adults overwintering in leaf litter				1st and 2nd generation adults emerge to produce further generations			Overwinter to start cycle again in the spring				
	Bronze birch borer	Larva/larval galleries below bark+other bark signs/symptoms e.g. D shaped exit holes present all year round				Adults emerge and are present in canopy			Larvae/larval galleries below bark+other bark signs/symptoms e.g. D shaped exit holes present all year round				
					When trees are in leaf look for thinning, yellowing and stunted leaves in upper crown and also twig and branch dieback and epicormic growth								
	Emerald ash borer	Larva/larval galleries below bark+other bark signs/symptoms e.g. D shaped exit holes present all year round				Adults emerge and are present in canopy - look for feeding damage on leaves			Larvae/larval galleries below bark+other bark signs/symptoms e.g. D shaped exit holes present all year round				
					When trees are in leaf look for thinning, yellowing and stunted leaves in upper crown and also twig and branch dieback and epicormic growth								
	Great spruce bark beetle	Any stage of the life cycle may be seen throughout the year (adults externally and larvae/pupae within galleries under bark). Adults only active at temperatures above 12 degrees C. Look for resin tubes and resin bleeds on bark. Browning and death of foliage over some/all of the crown											
	Chestnut blight	Bark lesions more visible in the winter			Look for leaf collapse and patches of retained dead foliage and also epicormic growth					Bark lesions more visible in the winter			
				Look for small orange fruiting bodies on the bark lesions from spring through to autumn (you may need hand lens). Yellow tendrils may also be present in wet conditions									
	European mountain ringspot virus				Look for foliar symptoms while the tree is in leaf; yellow mottling/speckling, yellow ringspots, oak leaf discolouration pattern and any signs of general decline in the tree								
	Acute oak decline	Old bleed stains may be visible		Fresh bleeds			Old bleed stains may be visible			Fresh bleeds		Old bleed stains may be visible	
		Other signs and symptoms such as D shaped exit holes, larval galleries beneath bark, callus growth over galleries and signs of general tree decline may be visible all year round											
	Sirococcus tsugae					Look for pinkish coloured needles							
		Fruiting bodies on bark/shoot cankers and on retained needles all year round. Also look for shoot and branch dieback											

* Visibility / appearance of signs and symptoms are dependent on weather; for P&Ds not here yet behaviour and timings are not fully determined

 Present in UK

 Not known to be present in UK

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