

Oak Anthracnose

This leaf disease is mainly an aesthetic problem whose control is complicated by the size of oak trees. Where the necessary spring sprays to control anthracnose aren't feasible, mulching, fertilizing and proper pruning should be done to maintain the vitality of mature oaks.



Diplodia

This fungal disease, also known as Sphaeropsis, is common to stressed pines. The death of new shoots are an obvious symptom of infection. Recommendations vary depending on the severity of infection, health of the tree, and site conditions.



Dothistroma

Dothistroma causes the discoloration and loss of needles to stressed pines in the landscape, particularly red and Austrian pine. A commitment to treatment is necessary to achieve adequate control.



Fire Blight

A damaging bacterial disease affecting many landscape plants, mostly mountain ash, hawthorn, and apples. Foliage and small branches turn brown to black and branch cankers appear sunken. The lone control method is pruning to remove diseased limbs and cankers during dormancy.



Cytospora Canker

Cytospora canker is a disease that attacks spruce from the bottom up, causing needle loss and branch death. Infected branches exude conspicuous amounts of white resin. Removing infected limbs slows disease progression. There is no existing chemical control. Fertilization, mulch, and proper watering make a tree less susceptible to an infection.



TOP 10 DISEASES

We strive for control of insects and disease, not elimination.

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