

Tree Diseases

	Foliar Disease	Wood Decay	Mistletoe	Root Disease
Location on the tree	Needles/leaves	Wood inside the main stem	Branches	Roots
Signs of the disease	The presence of spots, discolouring, shrivelling or the dropping of the foliage	The presence of conks on the main stem	Swelling of the branches and growth of mistletoe shoots, broom-like structures in the crown	Yellowing and/or thinning of the foliage, gradual reduction in annual vertical growth
Damage	Reduced growth if foliage is lost over many years.	Breaks down the components of wood tissue and absorbs the resulting nutrients	Drain nutrients and water from the tree causing a decrease in growth and making it susceptible to attack by other pests.	Kills young trees quicker than older trees, blow down due to weakened roots
Examples	- Needle blights - Needle casts	- Brown rots - White rots	- Dwarf Mistletoe species that attack Douglas fir, Larch, Lodgepole pine and Hemlock	- Armillaria root disease - Laminated root rot