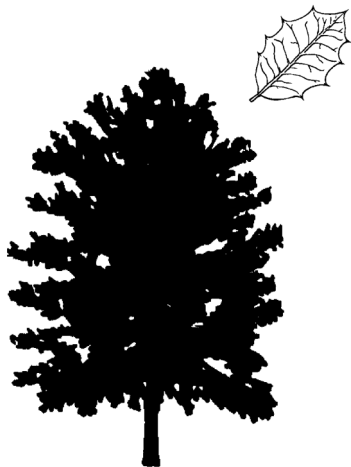


THE STUMP

INFORMATION BY THE BOARD FOOT

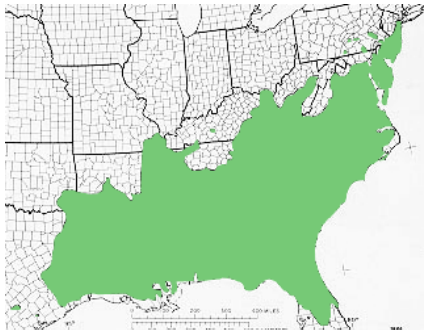
JUNE 2013

KNOT THE HOLE NEWS



American holly
Ilex opaca

A medium to large tree, American holly, ranges from 40 to 60 feet in height and 20 to 40 feet in width. It has a slow growth rate. A strong pyramidal shape occurs in youth and becomes conical to cylindrical with maturity. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Leaves are dark green, 1.5 - 4 inches long and half to three-fourths as wide having large spiny teeth. Female trees may develop dull red rounded drupe. A male tree is required for pollination. Tree is sensitive to windy conditions and drying out. Will preform best in protected sites. Hundreds of cultivars exist. Several pests attack this tree with holly leaf miner being the worst.



Plant images by Missouri Department of Conservation.
Range map modified from USDA Forest Service Silvics of North America Web site - www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/silvics_manual/Volume_2/ilex/opaca.htm

Lingering Drought Effects

While the drought is officially gone from southwest Missouri, the effects are still present and will continue. The drought killed some trees, but it stressed all trees.

Stressed trees are susceptible to attack from a range of pests. Root rots can start on declined, dead or dying roots which can show up as a failure years in the future. Hypoxylon has been very aggressive on weaken oaks and finishing them off. Flatheaded apple tree borer also attacks weakened trees and will be common this spring and probably the next. Oak wilt fungus seems to also flare up after droughts, so be on the watch for it. In June, the biannual emergence of red oak borer adults will occur. These insects and the two-lined chestnut borer will be drawn to the weaken oaks. Other pests also will have an easier time attacking trees in their weaken state.

So, water when it gets dry, watch for pest outbreaks and do research to learn more and see what you can do to prevent an attack to your or your customers trees.

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 28, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Missouri

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	96.81	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week (05/21/2013 map)	94.31	5.69	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago (02/26/2013 map)	20.48	79.52	70.06	19.44	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	94.68	40.42	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year (09/01/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	64.50	16.90	0.00
One Year Ago (05/22/2012 map)	57.52	42.48	7.32	2.52	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, May 30, 2013
Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

On-Line Seminars: Easy Way To Earn Free Continuing Education



Len Phillips, long time editor of the “City Trees” magazine of the Society of Municipal Arborists, retired several years ago and decided to use his skills to continue to help the Arborists and Foresters maintain certification. He created “Online Seminars for Municipal Arborists” to accomplish this.

Every two months, approximately eight new articles

are created for the current seminar. There are also archived articles from previous seminars. Each article has a ten question exam. There is also an in-depth topic section with longer discussions and larger exams.

ISA CEU’s and SAF CFE’s and credits for a few other organizations may be earned here. You earn credits by passing the exam with a minimum of 80 percent correct. Upon passing the exam, your credits are accumulated by Len Phillips and your total is sent to ISA or SAF at the end of each month. They then post it to your accreditation account within 4 to 6 weeks.

This free educational service is available at: <http://on-line-seminars.com>.

Anthracnose Common This Spring

Cool wet periods, like this spring, are perfect for the development of anthracnose on trees. Anthracnose is a general term for a group of fungi that all have similar, cup-like fruiting structures called acervuli. Several tree species are affected by anthracnose including ash, cottonwood, elm, oak, maple, sycamore, black walnut, birch and others. All of the anthracnose species are host specific. So, maple anthracnose only affects maples and not other types of trees. Damage symptoms vary greatly by tree/fungi association. They include branch dieback and extensive blighting of leaves, while others cause small circular lesions on the leaves and fruit. Anthracnose diseases may result in premature defoliation. Often damage to the trees appears severe; however, these diseases rarely kill trees. In fact, most shade trees in vigorous condition recover rapidly from anthracnose infections. Do some internet research to learn more.

Common Anthracnose Associations

Tree	Fungus
American sycamore	<i>Apiognomonia veneta</i>
maple	<i>Discula</i> spp.
ash	<i>Gloeosporium aridum</i>
elm	<i>Stegophora ulmea</i>
oak	<i>Gnomonia quercina</i>
birch	<i>Discula</i> spp.
black walnut	<i>Gnomonia leptostyla</i>

Web Site Review - EAB in Indiana Self-Study Program

Purdue University created a set of self study programs about EAB and its management. The presentations contain detailed information on relevant EAB topics tailored to a particular organization or industry. Participants who complete the presentations and successfully answer the included quizzes will be able to print a certificate of completion. While a few items are specific to Indiana, most of it will translate to Missouri. To take the study, visit: <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/eab/index.php?page=industries/selfstudy>.



Pest Highlight - European pine sawfly



Pine sawfly's can defoliate entire trees and scare owners. European pine sawfly (*Neodiprion sertifer*) are commonly seen in our area.

The larvae of pine sawflies have more than 5 pairs of prolegs. European's mature larvae have shiny black heads and are grayish-green. They have a light stripe down the middle of their back, and a light stripe along each side followed by a dark green stripe running parallel down the length of their body. The adult looks like a wasp.

Feeding damage usually goes unnoticed until the larva are large enough to eat whole needles. Younger, smaller larva only eat the softer outer portion of needles. Needles may brown from this damage. The larva feed in large groups and will raise up when disturbed. If natural controls like birds, disease, bad weather, and others do not control the larva, contact chemicals are effective. Often, the trees recover as new growth is usually not eaten by the larva.

June 8

Midwestern Chapter of ISA Tree Climbing Championship, St. Louis, MO For information visit www.mwisa.org.

June 13

State MCFC meeting, 10:00 AM, MDC Office, Jefferson City, MO

June 15

ISA Certified Arborist, Utility Specialist, and Municipal Specialist Exam, Oklahoma City, OK, Registration deadline May 30, 2013, Register at www.isa-arbor.com/certification/becomeCertified/

June 18

SWMCFC meeting, 8:30 AM, MDC Southwest Regional Office, 2630 N. Mayfair Ave., Springfield, MO

June 27

Joplin MCFC meeting, 7 - 9 AM, Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, Joplin

July 16

SWMCFC meeting, 8:30 AM, MDC Southwest Regional Office, 2630 N. Mayfair Ave., Springfield, MO

July 25

Joplin MCFC meeting, 7 - 9 AM, Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, Joplin

August 3 - 7

ISA Annual International Conference and Trade Show, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Information and Registration at: <http://www.isa-arbor.com/events/conference/index.aspx>

August 8

State MCFC meeting, 10:00 AM, MDC Office, Jefferson City, MO

August 20

SWMCFC meeting, 8:30 AM, MDC Southwest Regional Office, 2630 N. Mayfair Ave., Springfield, MO

August 22

Joplin MCFC meeting, 7 - 9 AM, Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, Joplin

August 22

ISA Certified Arborist, Utility Specialist, and Municipal Specialist Exam, Springfield, MO, Registration deadline August 6, 2013, Register at www.isa-arbor.com/certification/becomeCertified/

The trees are God's great alphabet:

With them He writes in shining green

Across the world His thoughts serene.

~Leonora Speyer

WHAT'S HAPPENING

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Use of names of commercial products or organizations does not imply an endorsement or recommendation by the Missouri Department of Conservation