

# Dogwood



Plant Problem	November 21-30	November 11-20	November 1-10	October 21-31	October 11-20	October 1-10	September 21-30	September 11-20	September 1-10	August 21-31	August 11-20	August 1-10	July 21-31	July 11-20	July 1-10	June 21-30	June 11-20	June 1-10	May 21-31	May 11-20	May 1-10	April 21-30	April 11-20	April 1-10	March 21-31	March 11-20	March 1-10
Scale, Scurfy and Dogwood																											
Anthracnose																											
Powdery Mildew																											
Septoria Leaf Spot																											
Crown Canker																											
Borer, Dogwood Clearwing																											
Borers, Round- & Flatheaded																											
Cankers																											

KEY: ■ fruit ■ flower ■ branches ■ leaves ■ trunk ■ crown ■ roots

# Dogwood

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Scale, Scurfy and Dogwood*



Small, dirty-white pear shaped scales or brown oystershell scales crowded on branches; heavy infestations look crusty. Trees are weakened, and dieback of branches may occur.

Prune out heavily infested branches. Dormant oil sprays may help but are not as effective as treating newly hatched nymphs (“crawlers”). Monitor for crawlers in June–July and apply an oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

### *Anthracnose*



Tan spots on leaves that develop purple rims, may also have necrotic veins and leaf margin. Twigs girdling cankers. Twig dieback. Reduction in spring budbreak.

Sanitation. Thinning other understory plants. Improve air circulation. Apply foliar fungicide during leaf expansion and repeat according to label instructions.

### *Powdery Mildew*



White, granular textured colonies on the upper and lower leaf surface. Reddish discoloration, curling, stunting, or scorching of the young leaves.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Plant resistant cultivars. Apply foliar fungicides at disease onset.

### *Septoria Leaf Spot*



Angular brown leaf lesions; broad purple border.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Apply foliar fungicide just before flower bracts are fully expanded and repeat according to label instruction.

### *Crown Canker*



Reduction in the number and size of leaves. Lighter leaf color; premature fall color. Wilting. Premature defoliation. Gradual dieback of twigs and branches. Canker develops on the lower trunk near the ground line; dark-colored ooze from canker. Sapwood discolored.

Prune out affected area.

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Borer, Dogwood Clearwing*



Small, round exit holes (5 mm), appear on the trunk and lower branches from June through July. Pupal skins may hang out from holes. Branches of host may have failed to leaf out.

Apply an insecticide to the trunk and lower branches with a coarse spray to the point of wetness. Time treatment after pheromone traps capture the wasp-like adults or after exit holes first appear. Treat regularly to cover the adult emergence period, about two months.

### *Borers, Roundheaded & Flatheaded*



Branches show dieback. Beetle exit holes may be evident, as well as sawdust-like frass on the ground. Bark may be cracked or loose, or swollen cankers and scarring may show.

Monitor for exit holes in May–June. Thereafter, treat with an appropriate borer spray insecticide until August 1. Keep the plant host healthy by regular watering and mulching. For flatheaded borers, an option is to apply a systemic insecticide as a soil drench.

### *Cankers*



Smaller and paler leaves. Premature leaf color change and drop. Blackened or water-soaked areas on the bark. Black liquid oozes from canker.

Prune out affected areas.