

# BOLO

## Be On the Look Out for Oak Wilt

A devastating disease affecting forest and landscape trees in New York State.

### What you need to know ...

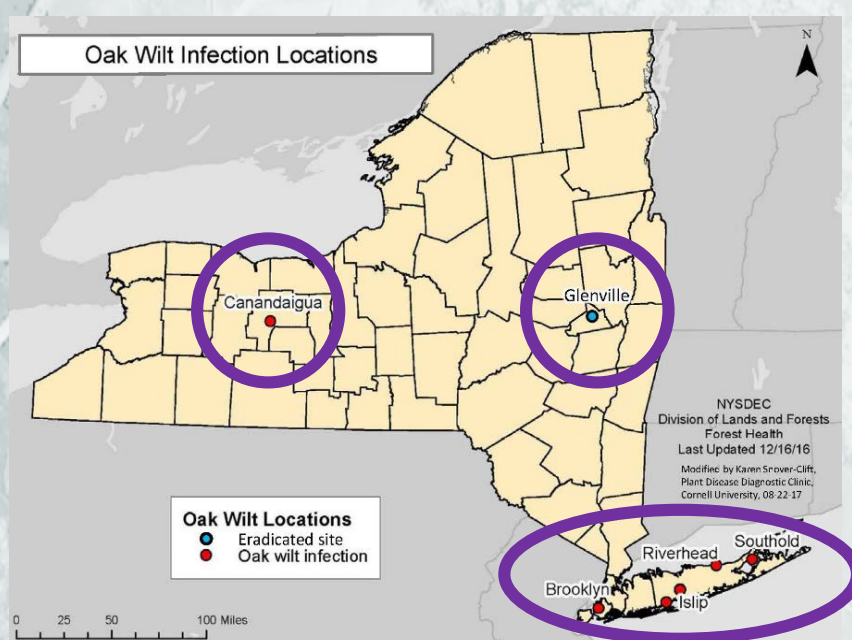
#### 1. EARLY & ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS is critical for protecting our oak trees

Although symptoms can be very conspicuous; the disease cannot be identified by symptoms alone.

A proper laboratory diagnosis is needed!

#### 2. OAK WILT is located in THREE areas of NYS

First identified in Schenectady county in 2008 and 2013 and at a few sites on Long Island including Brooklyn, and one site in Canandaigua in 2016.



#### 3. RED OAKS are most susceptible

Red oaks have more severe infections than white oaks species, most likely due to the structure of their wood.

#### 4. SYMPTOMS are a marginal scorch, wilted leaves and/or streaked tissue

Other influences can mimic these symptoms. Only a professional can determine if oak wilt is the cause.



#### 5. Trees typically DIE QUICKLY!

Diseased trees often start to wilt in June and may wilt completely and die in as little as three weeks.

#### 6. DO NOT PRUNE between APRIL and JUNE!

Pruning trees in April, May and June causes wounds that attract beetles. Beetles feed on infected trees and transmit the pathogen to healthy trees.

#### 7. DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD!

The most common method of long distance spread occurs with movement of firewood. Beetles can hitch a ride to a new location and introduce the pathogen to healthy trees.

#### 8. REPORT SUSPECTED OAK WILT TREES!

Contact your county Cornell Cooperative Extension office, the Cornell University Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Find submission forms and instructions at the Clinic website, <http://www.plantclinic.cornell.edu/>

**Look for it,  
See it,  
Report it!**



Cornell University



Plant Disease  
Diagnostic Clinic



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