

# Apple Scab

## TREE DOCTOR TIPS *Powered by Research\*\**

### Apple Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

**HOSTS:** Crabapple, apple, cotoneaster, mountain-ash, and pear are plants most commonly damaged.

**BIOLOGY AND SYMPTOMS:** In spring during wet weather the spores of the fungus are splashed onto blossoms. The spores then are carried by wind or rain to other shoots or trees.

- » Symptoms include: olive-green to black velvety spots with indistinct margins on leaves. Severe cases can lead to yellowing of the leaves and defoliation.
- » Olive-green to black lesions on the fruit turn brown and corky over time.

**MANAGEMENT:**

1. Remove and destroy the fallen leaf litter so that the fungus cannot overwinter. This may reduce the disease pressure in the following spring.
2. Don't overcrowd plants and prune out the canopy to allow for proper air flow. This will decrease the conditions favorable for disease development.
3. Spray 3 applications at 2-week intervals beginning when new growth is expanding in the spring.

\*\* The scientists at **The Davey Institute** laboratory and research facility support our arborists in diagnosing and prescribing based on the latest arboricultural science.



- A. HEALTHY BLOOMING CRABAPPLE.
- B. OLIVE-GREEN TO BLACK VELVETY SPOTS WITH INDISTINCT MARGINS, SHOW SIGNS OF APPLE SCAB.
- C. YELLOWING OF LEAVES ON CRABAPPLE.