

CANKER AND STEM ROT

Acer - Nectria Canker

(*Nectria cinnabarina*, *Nectria galligena*)

Cankers may appear on twigs, branches, or trunks, usually in old pruning wounds or other damaged areas. Pink to orange/red fungal fruiting bodies are abundant on cankers. Cankers enlarge and girdle the infected area, eventually causing dieback. Bright red fungal fruiting bodies can be found in cankers in winter and spring.

N.cinnabarina is a weak pathogen or semi-saprophyte on dead or dying branches of many trees. It is also called coral spot. *N. galligena* will cause repeated infections and spreading cankers. It is also called European canker. The only known control for cankers is to prune out infected wood, disinfecting shears between cuts.

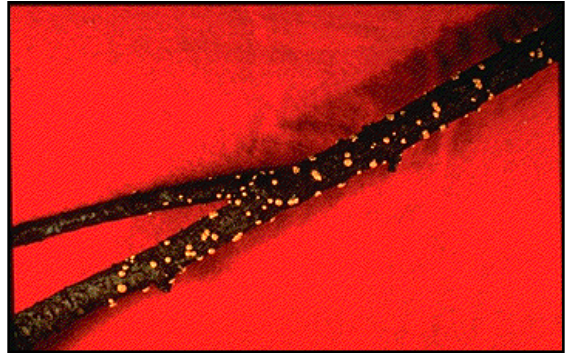


Nectria cinnabarina Canker of *Acer*

Cotoneaster - Nectria Canker

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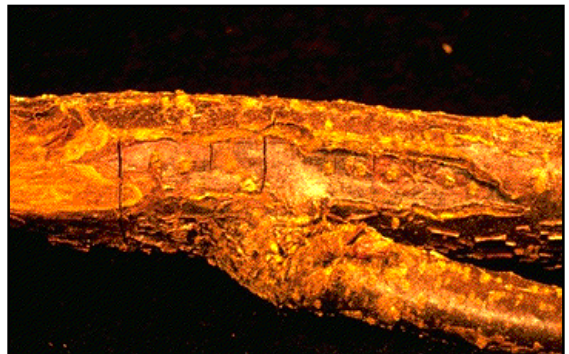
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Nectria on *Cotoneaster*

Malus - Anthracnose Canker (*Cryptosporiopsis curvispora*)

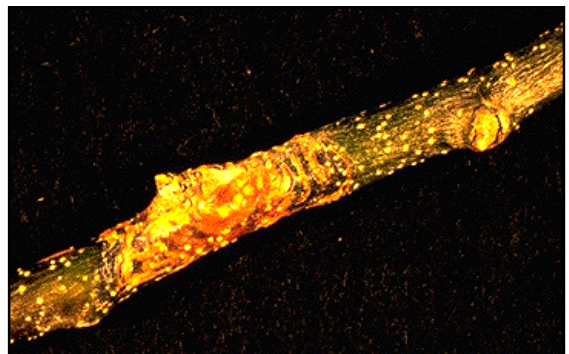
Infection of new bark occurs in fall, resulting in small red spots that lengthen and crack open the following spring. Large or numerous cankers may kill the branches. It also causes a bulls-eye fruit rot. Prune and burn infected twigs in early spring.



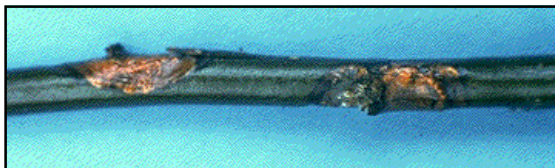
Anthracnose on *Malus*

Malus - European Canker (*Nectria galligena*)

Causes small cankers, seen as dark, sunken areas on young, smooth-barked stems, expanding throughout the year. After one year, cankers resemble targets with concentric ridges of wood appearing deep with eroded edges. Girdling and subsequent dieback may occur. Most infections occur through leaf scars during fall rains. Bright red fungal fruiting bodies can be found in cankers in winter and spring.



European Canker of *Malus*



European Canker of *Malus*

Prunus - Bacterial Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae*)

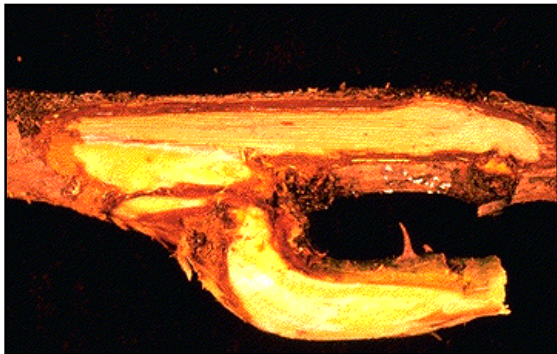
This bacterial disease causes leaf spots and shot-hole, cankers, exudation of gum and dieback of girdled twigs and branches. Gumming occurs at margins of cankers in spring, mostly after rain. Infection occurs in cool, wet weather.



Cherry Bacterial Canker

Rosa - Common Canker or Rose Graft Canker (*Coniothyrium fuckelii*)

Cankers begin as small yellow to red spots in bark, developing light brown centres and a dark brown margin. The centre eventually dries out and shrinks. Cankers girdle the stem, causing plants to wilt and die. Infection occurs through wounds.



Coniothyrium Canker of *Rosa*



Bacterial Canker of *Prunus*



Coniothyrium Canker of *Rosa*



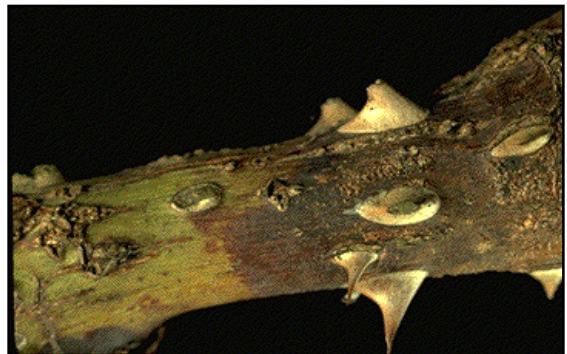
Coniothyrium Canker on *Rosa*

R. Byrner



Coniothyrium Branch Canker of *Rosa*

J. Pscheidt



Coniothyrium Canker on *Rosa*

R. Byrner