

Key to Diagnosing Common Pine Problems

Pine needles dying with the needles being the only part affected, symptoms generally showing up in the summer or fall

- Needles develop yellow or tan spots, which turn into brown or reddish bands; needles die from the bands outward; the needle base remains green; this disease affects both young and old needles throughout the tree; susceptible hosts include Austrian, ponderosa, and mugho pines.....**Dothistroma Needle Blight**
- The oldest needles (near trunk) turn yellow or brown throughout the tree; these needles are shed in the fall of the year; all pine species naturally drop older needle.....**Natural Fall Needle Drop**
- Needles show symptoms of brown flecking and/or partial or complete dieback; needles being the only part affected initially; symptoms usually show up on new needles, or are localized on the southern exposure; young trees tend to be damaged more; all pine species are susceptible; symptoms may develop from fall through spring**Freeze Damage**

Pine needles twigs and branches dying irregularly within tree

- Dieback of current year's shoots; infected tissue becomes resin soaked; black fruiting bodies develop on base of dead needles and pine cones; susceptible hosts include Austrian, red, and Scotch pines; symptoms generally show up in the spring or fall.....**Diplodia Tip Blight**
- Dieback of current year's shoots; shoots hollow inside; brown to orange larvae up to 3/8" long on or inside of new shoots; webbing may be present on needles; susceptible hosts include Austrian, red, Scotch, and Virginia pines; symptoms develop from spring through fall.....**Nantucket Pine Tip Moth**
- Needles turn completely brown; rapid death of the tree; affected branches become brittle due to the lack of resin flow; symptoms generally develop in the late summer or early fall; susceptible hosts include Austrian, Japanese red and black, and Scotch pines**Pine Wilt**

Pine branches and twigs with circular or irregular swellings; orange blisters may be present on the gall

- Elongated swellings along branches; orange blisters may be present on the galls in the spring; susceptible hosts include Austrian, loblolly, and slash pines**Fusiform Rust**
- Circular swellings on branches and trunks; orange blisters may be present on the galls in the spring; susceptible hosts include Austrian, lodgepole, ponderosa, and Scotch pines.....**Western Gall Rust**

Pine branches or trunks with circular holes present

- Pine branches and trunks with distinct pattern of holes in horizontal rings or vertical lines; sap flow coming from holes; may see damage year around; all pine species are susceptible.....**Sapsucker Damage**
- Pine branches and trunks with holes; beetle larvae tunnels present under the bark; usually attacks older mature trees; all pine species are susceptible**Bark/Wood Boring Beetles**