

Palm Diseases

WHAT:

Palms are grass, meaning they have a singular point and means of growth. This lack of means makes palm trees biologically incapable of compartmentalizing, or reacting to, damaged or infected tissue. Palms are very often over-pruned to maintain an aesthetic, or abate "hazard." Unclean saws, cutting live tissue, wind & rain are all factors contributing to fungal and/or bacterial spread, as well as general stress and lack of vigor.

WHERE:

Southern California houses an eclectic range of palm species. Some pests are specific to a species, while others threaten palms as a whole. Regardless of location or species, we stand by the *International Society of Arboriculture* in recommending 2-liquid feedings annually to palms as general maintenance, as we know these pests are mainly opportunistic, hosting "stressed" palms.

SYMPTOMS:

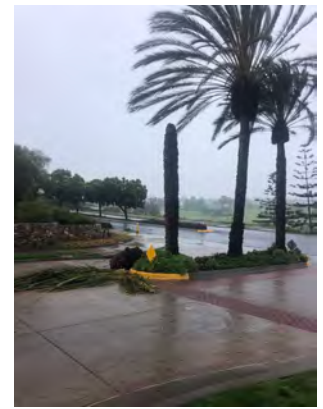
Top (meristem) falling out, yellowing, "frizzle-top", stunted growth, crooked crown or crooks in trunk. Some issues are not symptomatic (see *Asymptomatic trunk rot*). Crown appeared healthy.

HOW:

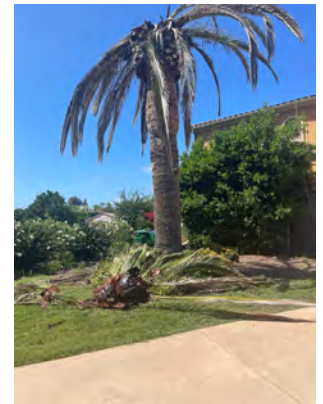
Several of the diseases which threaten our palms are associated with Sudden Crown Drop. Preventative maintenance is key.

Consult with one of our Urban Forestry Experts to find out when and how your palm would best be treated.

Prescribe a preventative program curated for your palms today.



Asymptomatic Trunk Rot



South American Palm Weevil, Pink Rot and Trunk Rot damage all found



Pink rot



Colletotrichum - Anthracnose



Fusarium palmarum



Diamond Scale (Fungus)