

# Dutch Elm Disease



## Early Detection & Rapid Response

- American elm trees may show DED symptoms as early as June: wilting, yellowing, curling, and browning leaves. Late July/August turning red. Usual autumn color: gold or yellow late Sept.

- Do not use cut elm: firewood, buying, selling, storing, transporting, building.
- Residents can dispose of elm wood at the landfill for free (up to 1,000kg) until year-end to prevent disease spread.

American elm trees are identifiable by their "Y" or wine glass shape; straight trunk, flared base, large ascending limbs, and umbrella-shaped crown.



- Report symptoms to Urban Biological Services at 306-975-2890 or complete a City of Saskatoon online form. Elm pruning
- ban April 1 - August 31. Any injury, such as knife, axe, saw, nail, or screw holes, can attract elm bark beetles Dutch elm disease (DED) is caused by a type of sac fungi affecting elm trees, spread by elm bark beetles.

[www.friendsareas.ca](http://www.friendsareas.ca)



Ulmus Americana  
American Elm Bark



Courtesy Gilles Ayotte



# Fraxinus pennsylvanica, the green ash



Flower Courtesy Matt Lavin



Courtesy Stefan Lefnaer



30 ft. high, 4 in. diam.



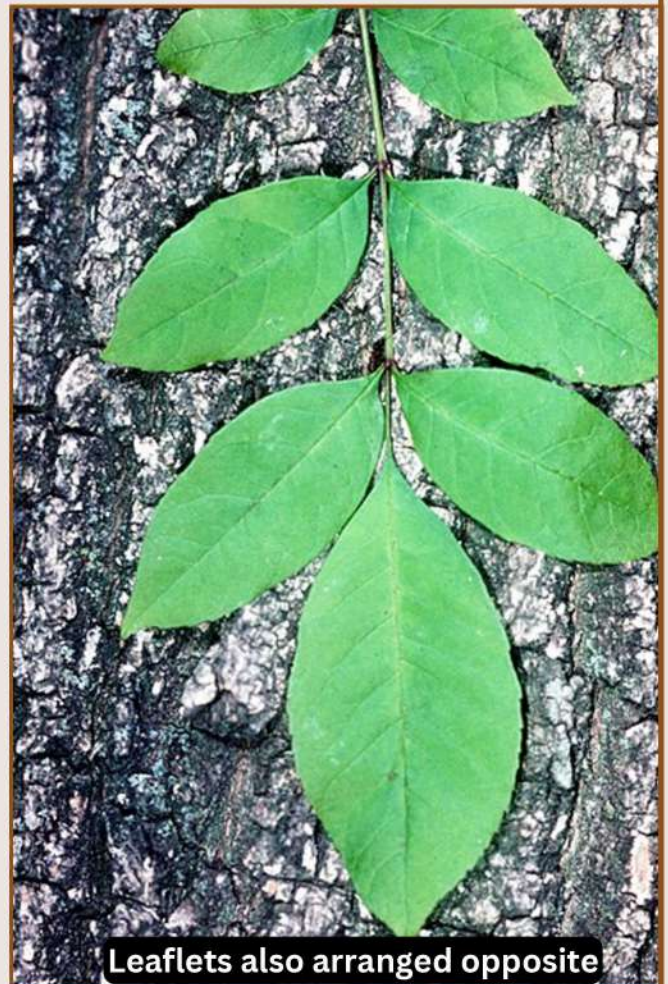
Seeds (Samaras)

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When young, *Fraxinus Pennsylvanica* (American Ash, Canadian Ash, Green Ash, Red Ash, Water Ash) trees on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species have a pyramidal shape, which later rounds out as they mature, developing an irregular crown. Their bark is thick, gray-brown, exhibiting shallow furrows and crisscrossing ridges that create diamond patterns.

The leaves are arranged opposite each other and are pinnately compound, typically consisting of 7 to 9 leaflets. In early spring, small flowers appear in hues ranging from light green to purple; these flowers lack petals and mature in loose clusters called panicles.

By fall, the female trees bear single-winged, dry, flattened samaras with slender, thin seed cavities.



Leaflets also arranged opposite





# Rhamnus Cathartica

## European Buckthorn common Buckthorn

**Autumn:** The foliage of these plants maintains its green hue for a prolonged duration and stays attached to the stem longer compared to our indigenous trees and shrubs. The fruit is a cluster of berries that mature from a muted green color to a glossy black hue.

**NOXIOUS INVASIVE**

**Early Detection & Rapid Response**

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iMapInvasives Saskatchewan Project  
Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre



The bark is dark gray, with inner bark showing a bright orange color when the tree is cut. Twig tips: short, straight thorn & two elongated, brown buds on opposite sides, curving inward like a deer or buck's hoof, giving rise to the name "buckthorn."

Egg shaped leaves with 3 to 4 pairs of curving veins coming to a small sharp often folded tip. Leaves usually positioned almost opposite each other. Small rounded teeth on leaf edge.

**Flowers Early June**



Image courtesy Stefan.lefnaerf



Image courtesy Matt Lavin



Image courtesy Leslie J. Mehrhoff



Image courtesy Krzysztof Ziarnek



# Caragana arborescens, the Siberian peashrub, Siberian pea-tree, or caragana



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The leaves are compound, typically composed of 8-12 elliptic leaflets arranged in pairs opposite each other. There is no leaflet at the leaf tip. Each leaflet can reach up to one inch in length, contributing to an overall leaf length of 3-5 inches. The leaflets feature smooth edges and a slight pointed tip. At the leaf base, pairs of stipules are present, appearing as small, sharp growths resembling miniature thorns in Siberian peashrub.

The flowers are solitary and yellow, taking on the typical tubular form seen in leguminous plants. They appear at the end of stalks where leaves join branches, typically blooming during May and June.

Regarding its seeds, the fruit consists of smooth pods measuring 1-2 inches, each with a distinct sharp point. Initially greenish-yellow, these pods mature to a brownish-red hue. Inside, each pod contains approximately six seeds.

