Cottony Ash Psyllid
FACT SHEET

GREEN DROP Tree Care





What they are:

Cottony Ash Pysllid are an invasive insect that has been found in several Manitoba communities. This insect is thought to originate from eastern Europe. The CAP infects Manchurian ash trees and Black ash trees. It is not known to occur or cause damage to green ash.

Eggs laid in the trees, hatch in spring and the nymphs start feeding on the growing leaves. At this stage, when feeding on new leaves, they suck out the sap causing the leaves to curl and produce a white cottony substance. Around July, they are adults and lay eggs which will hatch in August. The second generation nymphs feed in the curled leaves that were created by the first generation. This actually provides them with a measure of protection from any spray applications.

Symptoms:

Due to their size, they usually are noticed only when trees start showing stress. - You'll see:

- thinning in the upper portion of the tree
- browning, yellowing and curling along the edge of leaves indicating a first generation psyllid population
- curled and misshapen leaves
- a cottony substance found within the curled leaves indicating a second generation psyllid population
- heavily damaged leaves can have a cauliflower appearance
- leaves may drop prematurely Over time

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Prevention:

Psyllids are difficult to control, because they are hidden under the curled leaves for a large portion of their life cycle.

Drought stressed trees may be more vulnerable to damage from this pest. Keeping trees healthy by watering and avoiding additional stresses could help reduce CAP impacts.

Treatment is ineffective, only solution is removal.







Contact:

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