



Summary of enquiries in 2005/2006

108 enquiries were received, mostly relating to privately owned amenity trees (41). Enquiries also came from Forest Enterprise (13) and the Forestry Commission (15). There were five new reports of bleeding canker on horse chestnut. Detailed examination of one affected tree revealed continuous strip-like cankers within the inner bark running along the stem and branches (right).



Biotic damage

Pathogenic fungi were confirmed as the cause of damage in 11 enquiries. Notable records for 2005 included the finding of red band needle blight (RBNB) on Corsican pine in Tentsmuir (right). This is the first major outbreak of the disease in a Scottish forest. RBNB was also found on Scots pine at Tentsmuir, which may be the first UK record of the disease on this host.



Abiotic damage

Late spring frost in northern Scotland caused damage to Sitka spruce (right), larch and lodgepole pine. Met. data from Altnahara showed that a frost of -6 °C occurred on May 17th 2005. This was the lowest recorded late-season temperature for this area since 1956. Also, the effects of the 2003 drought were still being recorded, causing 25 % mortality of Sitka spruce in a 16 ha stand in Deeside.



Summary of enquiries in 2005/2006

564 enquiries were received, mostly relating to privately (267) or publicly (57) owned amenity trees. Enquiries came from Forest Enterprise (22), private woodland owners (52), conservation bodies (5) and nurseries (11). More than 90 enquiries related to stem bleeding on horse chestnut (right), whereas only 72 enquiries were generated by concerns about *Phytophthora ramorum*.



Biotic damage

In addition to stem bleeding on horse chestnut (above), there were many cases of stem bleeding on other species, especially beech (right). In several of these, *Phytophthora citricola* or *Phytophthora cambivora* were isolated as the causal agent. Dieback of Manchester poplar caused by *Pollaccia elegans* resulted in notable damage to this species around Manchester and Liverpool.



Abiotic Damage

Cases of abiotic damage to trees were caused by herbicides and other chemicals, with significant losses from glyphosate. Cultural problems such as poor planting stock and poor planting methods affected newly planted trees, leading to losses of up to 50%. Lightning strikes on trees (right) were also more numerous this year, probably as a result of the numerous frontal thunderstorms during May 2005.



Photo taken in USA