

## Greetings

I hope you're doing well amidst the shutdown. On a positive note, the rains and cool temperatures we've experienced have been favorable for many plants.

## Meetings and Announcements

### Horticulture Tour XII 2021

At this point, are planning to reschedule our horticulture tour to Wales and Scotland for 2021, more specifically departure from London May 23 and conclusion June 4. Of course, much needs to happen to allow this tour, but we do want to visit the sites and gardens already identified.

### UCCE Kern County Office Situation—But, UCCE is still working!

Our office on Mt. Vernon Ave. is currently closed to walk-in public and the reopening date is currently not known. When the office reopens to visitors, it will be with changes as to how the public interacts with us. The county front office staff is working inside the building and fielding calls and emails at this time. Many of us advisors will be alternately in the office and working from home, and I'm regularly answering emails from Kern residents as well as from those who live much further away. If you have a question about a plant, please do contact me, and attach a photo to your email if you can. My email is [jfkarlik@ucanr.edu](mailto:jfkarlik@ucanr.edu). I will still be picking up messages on my office phone, but email is best.

## Ideal Conditions for Fireblight--Repeat

Although this topic was in the April newsletter, I want to repeat its mention. The intermittent rains we have experienced, both in terms of amount and timing, have created ideal conditions for the bacterial disease fireblight, taking its name from the blackened appearance of twigs and branches, which appear as though scorched by fire. If a tree or shrub contracts the disease, careful pruning may be needed to prevent death of sections of the canopy or even the whole plant. Only plants in the rose family can be affected, so problems in unrelated trees and shrubs, for example, oleander, redwood, etc., cannot be the result of fireblight. However, I am seeing fireblight symptoms in rose-family plants where I don't usually encounter it.

Although most plant diseases are caused by fungi, fireblight is caused by *Erwinia amylovora* bacteria. Infection occurs during wet spring weather when splashing rain, wind, bees, and other insects contribute to spread the bacteria from old bark infections to

blossoms and new leaves. As bacteria multiply, plant shoots suddenly wilt, with leaves showing patches of brown and twigs turning black. Shoot tips bend over into a hook shape as wilt progresses down a twig. As bacteria move further down the stem to larger wood, attached branches may wilt as water-conducting tissues are killed. Cankers, which are sunken areas of dead tissue, form on branches. During warm (70-85°F) wet weather bacteria mixed with sap ooze to the surface of these cankers and can spread to uninfected parts of the plant or nearby susceptible plants. Overhead irrigation will prolong the active period. As weather turns warmer and drier, bacterial activity ceases, but bacteria residing in wood are not killed and remain quiet until the following spring.

Susceptible plants can be killed in one season by fireblight. Edible pears and quince are extremely susceptible, while apples and crabapple are less so, with some varieties showing more susceptibility than others. Ornamental pear species and varieties vary in susceptibility, with most exhibiting low incidence of fireblight in Kern County. However, 'Aristocrat' ornamental pear is very susceptible and cannot be grown further north in the San Joaquin Valley, although it does well in Bakersfield. Occasionally, pyracantha, hawthorn, photinia, cotoneaster, or loquat may be affected, but damage is usually slight. Non rose-family members, such as camphor, redwood, ash, and oaks, cannot contract fireblight.

If the disease is progressing in a tree or shrub, pruning several inches below the infected wood can arrest further damage. During dry weather dead areas should be cut out of the tree several inches below the diseased twigs or cankers. On heavier wood in very susceptible trees, like pears, pruning cuts should be made in healthy wood 6-12 inches below cankers. Because pruning tools can spread the bacteria, it is important to disinfect pruning tools between cuts by dipping in a solution of one part bleach to nine parts water, or using another household disinfectant.

If fireblight seems likely to occur based on weather, plant susceptibility, past history, and local disease prevalence, blossoms can be given limited protection through application of a copper-containing fungicide. For larger plants, such treatment would need to be repeated and is impractical in most landscape situations. Protective sprays must be applied before infection occurs, and it's already too late this year to catch the beginning of the disease.

Succulent growth is more susceptible to infection. Excessive nitrogen, heavy irrigation, and heavy pruning force rapid growth. Try to be moderate with these cultural practices if fireblight is a problem.

Further information is found in the University of California Pest Note, *Fireblight*, publication no. 7414, available at the UC Cooperative Extension office, or via the web at [www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES](http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES).



The photos show multiple infection centers in 'Aristocrat' pear. Notice the lack of green leaves and dark unnatural coloration. Many other plants may be affected by dieback, including oleander, ash, Chinese pistache, goldenrain, etc., but again, if a plant is not in the rose family, the problem can't be fireblight.

*John Karlik*  
*Environmental Horticulture/Environmental Science*

**Disclaimer:** Discussion of research findings necessitates using trade names. This does not constitute product endorsement, nor does it suggest products not listed would not be suitable for use. Some research results included involve use of chemicals which are currently registered for use, or may involve use which would be considered out of label. These results are reported but are not a recommendation from the University of California for use. Consult the label and use it as the basis of all recommendations.

---

The University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC ANR) prohibits discrimination against or harassment of any person in any of its programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, pregnancy (which includes pregnancy, childbirth, and medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth), physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), genetic information (including family medical history), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, status as a protected veteran or service in the uniformed services (as defined by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 [USERRA]), as well as state military and naval service. UC ANR policy prohibits retaliation against any employee or person in any of its programs or activities for bringing a complaint of discrimination or harassment. UC ANR policy also prohibits retaliation against a person who assists someone with a complaint of discrimination or harassment, or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a complaint of discrimination or harassment. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to any of its programs or activities. UC ANR is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment and/or participation in any of its programs or activities without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age or protected veteran status. University policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable State and Federal laws. Inquiries regarding the University's equal employment opportunity policies may be directed to: John I. Sims, Affirmative Action Compliance Officer and Title IX Officer, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2801 Second Street, Davis, CA 95618, (530) 750-1397. Email: [jsims@ucanr.edu](mailto:jsims@ucanr.edu). Website: [http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Diversity/Affirmative\\_Action/](http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/Diversity/Affirmative_Action/).

---