



THE CARE AND FEEDING OF POST OAKS

THE ROYAL OAK

Post oaks are the crowning achievement of the plant kingdom in the Cross Timbers geographical region of Texas. Post oaks are highly adapted to our soils and climate. After all the trees we have planted, post oaks remain the dominant tree species in Denton County.

STRESSES OF URBAN BLIGHT

Post oaks have a well-deserved reputation for succumbing to the stresses of "urban blight". This tree simply cannot stand root disturbance. When a property is purchased for development and a decision is made to preserve post oak trees, one simple rule must be followed. At least one-half of the root system must be left undisturbed.

The roots of native oaks extend away from the trunk a distance equal to the tree height or twice the diameter of their limb spread whichever is greater. Using this formula, a 30 ft. tall tree would have a root diameter spread of 60 ft. but would be even greater than 60 ft. if the tree had a canopy spread greater than 30 ft. in diameter. If your objective is to save a tree, err on the side of conservation and use the larger root estimation figure.

Tree roots are not as deep as most people think. The roots that do the actual work of absorbing water and minerals are located in the topsoil. The topsoil can be a few inches or a few feet deep. A good site will have a couple of feet of topsoil and will withstand more abuse than poor sites with only a few inches of topsoil. If your site has one foot of topsoil and you scrape away the top six inches, you have reduced the volume of the effective feeder roots by half in the area you scraped. The most effective feeder roots are closest to the surface, which is where the soil is richest and the oxygen content the highest. When you scrape the topsoil away, you actually remove the most effective feeder roots.

To help reduce root disturbance during construction, set a fence up around the root area to be conserved of each tree to be protected, before moving heavy equipment onto the site. Work the area inside the fence, if necessary,

with hand tools.

Because roots run radially from the trunk, even shallow trenching results in significant root losses. Utility lines can be installed in most situations by boring under trees. If the boring is done at the depth of the subsoil, i.e., below the topsoil, root losses will be significantly minimized. Considering the cost and value of trees, boring should be employed whenever utilities are installed in wooded developments.

Septic systems should be installed in areas where trees are not growing. If you do not have a place barren of trees, put the septic system where you least want trees to be growing. Septic systems kill trees. What the leach line trenching does not kill, the constant soil saturation will. Small scale sewage treatment technology for single family dwellings using aerobic digestion takes up less space than anaerobic septic systems and do not require the installation of field leach lines. Unfortunately, they are designed to deliver water to only impervious soils and cannot be adjusted to deliver the deeper saturation at extended intervals oaks need. Aerobic systems are not designed for gray water reuse in landscape irrigation. Trees and other plants subjected to the constant wetting conditions that aerobic systems create will result in an inexorable decline to dead. It may take up to ten years for oaks to die but they are unlikely not to. The safest place to discharge aerobic gray water is in the lawn and even there, lawn diseases will escalate.

If filling is required under a tree's canopy, tile aeration systems can be installed to assist air passage and gas exchange with the surface. Not all tile aeration systems are of equal value. Consult a professional before taking heroic or expensive measures to save a tree with tile aeration.

Ragged and torn roots resulting from trenching machines, backhoes, dozers, loader buckets and other heavy equipment do not repair. They simply rot back and new healthy root tissue is invaded by disease organisms. When roots are cut by trenching or other means, they should be re-cut with sharp pruning tools. This assists in regeneration of healthy roots at the ends of pruned roots.

If trees are known to be under stress, soluble high phosphorous and high potassium fertilizers can be injected into the root zone to supply developing roots. Fertilizer trunk injections should not be used. Special care also should be taken to protect against insects and diseases. Maintaining even soil moisture availability in and around the remaining intact root system will assist tree recovery.

Just as deciduous trees are best dug for transplantation in the dormant season, so is site work and soil disturbance of any kind, best done in the dormant season. Install sprinkler systems or patios, for instance, in the winter rather than the summer if significant root disturbance is likely. Make estimates of root losses and remove a commensurate amount of live wood up to, but not more than, one-third of the total foliage canopy to balance the shoots with the roots. Start by removing weak and diseased wood. Then prune the lowest limbs on the trunk which usually receive the least light and are usually the least productive in terms of returning energy to the tree.

If you are constructing a home, take pictures of "dirt work" during construction. This way, you can "recollect" the amount of root loss for each tree so you will know how much to prune off the top. After final grading,

it's hard to remember.

TENDER LOVING CARE

Through the ages, our native oaks have endured the extreme weather conditions of North Texas, so we figure they're as "tough as a boot." In their natural state, post oak roots are covered by several layers of fallen leaves and rich leaf compost. We strip all that off and grow turfgrasses over their roots, which aggressively compete with tree roots for available water and nutrients. Suddenly they are no longer in a natural state. They are out of their element, so to speak.

It is better to grow ground covers, such as English ivy and Vinca, rather than turf under trees. This allows you to water less and allows the leaves to fall and nestle into the groundcover creating the natural leaf litter mulch to which they are accustomed and adapted. When planting ground covers do not till the ground under the trees. To prepare the soil for planting, simply spread a three or four inch deep layer of well-rotted compost over the ground to be planted and insert two, three or four inch pots of ground covers directly into the compost. Flowers planted under trees should also be planted in the same manner to avoid root damage. Never till the ground under native oaks if you can possibly avoid it.

Post oaks and blackjack oaks are among the last trees to leaf out in our area. They are also among the earliest to finish growing each spring. Fertilizing your native oaks early will help them take better advantage of their short growing season by putting on more leaves and making each leaf bigger. This means more shade and healthier trees in the summer. Use a balanced fertilizer on mature trees. High nitrogen fertilizers may stimulate excessive growth, thereby depleting reserves on already weakened trees.

Broadcast five pounds of 15-5-10 or equivalent fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of effective rooting area in at budbreak in late March or early April and repeat the application every six weeks as long as new growth is flushing out at the shoot tips. The effective root area extends in all directions as far from the trunk as the tree is tall. Late growth flushes may occur as late as June in wet years. In areas with broad-leaved evergreen ground covers under the trees, you can substitute the fertilizer with an application of one inch of well-rotted, finely-screened compost broadcast each spring and fall. This will provide adequate mineral for both ground covers and the percentage of tree roots in the covered area.

Water management under our native oaks is important to their long term health. Most often we irrigate according to the needs of our turf instead of our trees. Turf is commonly irrigated twice a week which is not necessary for turf except in cases of the coarsest sands. Applying one inch of water once a week in the absence of rain for your turf. This will be sufficient for your trees but if you will put out two inches every third or fourth watering this will encourage deeper rooting of your trees. The minimum for good maintenance of native oaks, during the growing season in the absence of rain, is a single, two-inch application of water once a month. This is only possible when turf is not used. Watering more often than once a week is detrimental to native oaks. You can never put too much water on trees; you can only water too often. When you water, water deeply.

The best vegetation to plant under our native oaks is a broad-leafed, evergreen ground cover. This does two things. First, a ground cover will allow the natural leaf fall to mulch the ground. Second, ground covers use less water than turf. The best choices for ground covers for North Texas include, mondograss, Asian jasmine, English ivy, and running myrtle. Of these, I like running myrtle, best. Of the four, only English ivy and running myrtle allow the leaf fall to reach the ground and mulch the soil surface for the benefit of your trees, and of the two, running myrtle is better in this respect. English ivy is equal to running myrtle in every other aspect, and excels running myrtle in aesthetic value, i.e., a low, compact growth habit. The single drawback of English ivy is that it is imperative you prune it down to the ground off the tree trunks every March so that it does not get up into the branches and shade the tree foliage. Asian jasmine also has more aesthetic value than running myrtle and it does not climb trees but is somewhat susceptible to winter damage this far north. We lost a considerable amount of it in Denton County during the severe winters of 1983 and 1989. Virtually, all plants less than four years old were killed and the rest were killed back severely. If you don't mind vegetation 18-24 inches tall and somewhat looser and less formal than English ivy or Asian jasmine the overall best choice is running myrtle, *Vinca major*. Running myrtle gets leafrollers once a year in the late spring which can be controlled with a microbial insecticide containing *Bacillus thuringiensis*, such as Thuricide® or Dipel® Worm Killer. If you leave it alone, and let the leaf rollers run their course, you can simply mow it down and it will flush back up like nothing ever happened. It is completely heat, cold, and drought hardy here. Although it may die to the ground if not watered in the driest part of summer if not watered, you can simply mow the dry stems down (it is loose enough to do so), and it will flush right back with the first rain like nothing ever happened. Plants growing in Denton County with no care and no irrigation whatsoever suffered through the 50-year drought of 1998-2000 and rebounded with no ill effects whatsoever. Finally, you can plant running myrtle from 4-inch pots on 18-inch centers and it will cover in three months whereas Asian jasmine will take three years to do the same.

THE THREAT OF PESTS

Because native oaks in developed home sites and businesses are already under stress, additional stress from insects and diseases can sometimes be fatal. Making periodic inspections of foliage for signs of insects and diseases throughout the growing season will often help you spot a problem before serious harm is done.

Among the pests most likely to threaten your native oaks are scale, plant bugs, cankerworms, aphids, lacebugs, mites, borers and anthracnose. Each alone can cause serious tree health problems. In combination and in association with other stress factors, a particular insect or disease pest can strike the fatal blow.

Perhaps the single most beneficial spray for native oaks is dormant oil. This spray, applied during the dormant season helps control one or more overwintering stages of scale, plant bugs, aphids, lacebugs and mites, virtually every major pest except cankerworms and anthracnose. The dormant oil will not eliminate these pests but will reduce their numbers so the need to spray hard pesticides during the growing season is less likely.

Young developing spring leaves are tender and susceptible to anthracnose, plant bugs and cankerworms. A close inspection of your tree's foliage from budbreak through May will help you discover any developing problems with these pests.

Hypoxyton Canker

There is no known disease that kills perfectly healthy post oaks in a matter of weeks or months. The oak wilt fungus is such a disease on live oaks and red oaks but post oaks are not susceptible to the oak wilt fungus. Another fungal disease, hypoxyton canker will kill apparently healthy post oaks in a matter of weeks or months. The operative word here is "apparently" because hypoxyton canker only attacks weak trees. It is the final stage, "the straw that broke the camel's back", "the last out in the ninth inning", in a stress syndrome known as oak decline.

Near death or shortly after limb or tree death from hypoxyton the outer bark sloughs off and exposes large masses of brown, dusty one-celled spores on the trunk or dead branches. These spores are gone within a few weeks and the infected surface turns a grayish-silver. Gradually this area erupts into numerous black fruiting structures. Mature fruiting structures forcibly discharge sexual spores which are blown to surrounding trees where new infections may occur. Entry appears to be through injured surfaces on limbs or trunk. The fungus grows best at 86° F., but can grow at 50° F. and 100° F. Spread to other trees may be reduced by cutting down trees infected with hypoxyton as soon as they die and storing their wood as firewood under a clear plastic film to keep the spores and bark beetles from disbursing the fungus.

In virtually every case, hypoxyton canker only hastens the death of trees. As weak as a tree must be to fall prey to this disease it most probably will soon die of exhaustion anyway. The strategy for prevention of this disease is to understand oaks and their cultural preferences and treat them with respect so they have a chance to naturally fight off infection.

Trees are stressed from a combination of factors including root disturbance, overwatering, drought, heat, shading, lack of winter chilling, insects, herbicides, etc. Trees continually under stress from one or more stress factors eventually decline in energy reserves which are stored as starch grains in sapwood. In a depleted energy state, trees can no longer resist the weak pathogenic activity of the hypoxyton fungus and the fungus takes over almost overnight.

The bark is cleaved from the tree by a sudden growth and swelling of a mat of fungal spores revealed as a mass of olive green or tannish brown dust formed over the sapwood. These spores which are the "seeds" of the disease are released to the air and blow around in the environment. Many of the spores land on neighboring trees. Nearby weak trees may serve as susceptible hosts for the fungus, contracting the disease, and in turn, spreading the epidemic further still, repeating the cycle of death.

Wide growth rings translate into good stored energy reserves. Narrow growth rings translate to low energy reserves. Growth rings are reflected in the annual shoot growth. The length of annual shoots in full sunlight at the periphery of the canopy should be six inches or longer. Trees with less than 3 inches of annual shoot growth at the periphery of the canopy exposed to the full sun indicate narrow growth rings and a low energy state and consequently subject to the ravages of this weak but opportunistic fungal pathogen in the genus, *Hypoxyton*.

As weak as a tree must be to fall prey to hypoxylon it most probably would soon die of exhaustion anyway if growing, climatic, and/or cultural conditions do not improve. If, however the tree is in the balance, and the growing conditions do improve before it contracts the fungus then it may recover and go on to live a normal, healthy life.

The primary strategy to prevent hypoxylon canker is to build capacity in your trees by improving their cultural conditions. Fertilize any tree, including post oaks, at the beginning at bud break in late March or early April with five pounds of 15-5-10 per 1,000 square feet of effective root area which extends in all directions, as far from the trunk as the tree is tall. Repeat the application at six-week intervals so long as new growth is appearing at the shoot terminals throughout the spring and early summer.

If you do not have turf under your trees, one of the best things you can do for them is to spread two inches of well-rotted, finely screened compost over the root area and then add one additional inch of compost every six months thereafter. This simulates the natural leaf litter mold ground conditions to which they have become accustomed over the last few thousand years. This compost layer not only supplies the minerals the trees need but acts as a mulch to keep the roots cool, moist and functioning.

Optimally post oaks should receive two inches of water once every ten days throughout the summer in the absence of rain. If you have turf under your trees, apply one inch of water per week for the turf and then apply an extra inch every third watering to reach the deeper roots of the trees. On particularly sandy soils you can tighten your watering interval to every five days if your turfgrass is stressing. Consider replacing turf under trees with less competitive mulched, broadleaf evergreen ground cover beds and water once every ten days.

A secondary strategy for controlling hypoxylon after cultural improvements is to reduce the number of spores in the vicinity by removing infectious trees. This applies especially to trees in the "manicured" lawn or park areas of your property where you do not intend to leave dead trees standing, and removing them sooner rather than later would be helpful in reducing spores. For more native, less-managed, or "wild-land" areas of your property where you do not need to remove trees for aesthetic purposes, the cost of removal may exceed the benefit of tree removal. Standing dead trees or "snags" in a wild-land forest are considered desirable for cavity-nesting birds and mammals who make their homes in snags, a necessary part of a healthy wildlife habitat. Once a tree has been dead for nine months, the disease has run its course and it is no longer infectious which means they can be left for snags saving the cost of removal and improving habitat. Trees in the infectious stage in the presence of existing non-infected trees which appear to be under significant stress are the trees that should be considered for removal and weighed and weighed against the cost of removal. Although experimental, there is some evidence that suggests spraying active cankers on infectious trees with exterior latex paint will help seal and prevent release of spores to the environment. Fire kills the spores so felled trees can be pushed and burned without spreading them. If you are saving the wood for firewood, cankered wood should be covered until it is no longer producing spores. Cankered trees can be chipped for mulch but the chipping operation can disperse live spores. Chip cankered trees away from healthy trees and allow the chips to cure for a couple of months before spreading them under healthy trees.

Anthracoze

Anthracnose is a fungal leaf spot that reaches epidemic proportions under high rainfall conditions. Numerous brown spots about one-quarter of an inch across appear on the upper leaf surface in the spring and summer. A fungicide containing chlorothalonil, applied when leaves are half grown and repeated 10-14 days later, will help protect trees from initial spring infections. Subsequent sprays may be necessary during periods of excessive rainfall especially in late spring or when summer growth flushes occur. Occasionally, several days (3-5 days) of continuous wet weather occurs under mild temperatures (80-85 degrees F.) during the summer and even mature leaves will be infected. The cases are rare, but fungicide applications made immediately following the wetting period may help.

Lacebugs

Lacebugs are the number one insect threat to native oaks in our area. Lacebugs seriously weaken oaks and even occasionally kill them. These tiny insects suck sap from the underside of leaves. As the feeding continues, the upper leaf surface assumes a grayish cast.

If the leaves on your native oaks appear unhealthy, inspect the underside of the leaves for lacebugs. Adult lacebugs are mostly off-white, about 1/8 inch long, flattened and rectangular. Nymphs are smaller, wingless, more oval with a mottled, chocolate-brown and off-white coloring. In an exploding population, nymphs typically outnumber adults by a wide margin.

Numerous tiny jet-black eggs no larger than a speck can be found in loose clutches of a dozen or more. A thin shellac cements the eggs to the bottom of the leaf. Add a few white cast skins from nymphal molts and you have the grisly scene complete.

Lacebugs develop rather quickly, taking only 30 days to go from egg to adult. Five or more generations may pass in a year's time. Oak lacebugs overwinter as eggs and adults. Nymphs and adults begin feeding on new foliage in the spring. By July, their numbers have usually grown to detrimental levels. Continued feeding into the fall results in significant weakening of infested trees.

If lacebugs are found, consideration should be given to spraying. Knocking the population down early will lower the number of eggs and adults in succeeding generations. Preserving existing foliage through the end of October will help save energy for the following spring's leaf crop. Our native oaks have one primary growth flush each year. If they miss it, they've had it. Lacebugs can be controlled with insecticides containing acephate, such as Orthene®. Two or three applications at 10 day intervals are required to kill all stages of the insect. As with any insecticide application, thorough coverage using the prescribed rate is essential for effective control. Insecticides containing imidacloprid such as Merit® or Bayer Advanced® Tree and Shrub Insect Control applied as a systemic to the soil in February has demonstrated season-long lacebug control.

Aphids

The second most injurious insect to native oaks is the aphid. This tiny, soft-bodied insect, ranging in color

from yellow to red or black, may number in the hundreds per leaf. Nymphs and adults up to one-eighth inch in size suck sap out of the foliage making the leaves wet and sticky.

Aphids feed on the underside of the leaves. Although they appear the worst in the early fall, they may reach damaging populations at any time during the growing season.

Periodic inspections throughout the growing season will reveal the presence of aphids. If sap is falling from the trees and making the ground sticky below the tree, you have aphids and probably need to spray. Insecticides containing acephate found in Orthene®, dimethoate found in Cygon®, or malathion should be applied at 10-day intervals as needed for control. Insecticidal soaps have also been shown to work well on aphids and is less toxic than the aforementioned insecticides. Remember the sugars aphids remove in the fall could be stored for next spring's shoot growth. If aphids are damaging as late as early October, it would be wise to spray.

Plant Bugs

Running a close second behind aphids and lacebugs are plant bugs. These are tiny green or brown insects in the stinkbug family about one-eighth to one-quarter inch long. They feed by sticking a long needle-like stylet into the leaves and sucking sap from the leaves.

After feeding, a tiny brown pinhead sized spot surrounded by a bright yellow halo is left at the puncture site. As the leaf expands, the leaf tears at the puncture site creating irregular holes ranging up to one quarter-inch across.

Infested leaves are often dwarfed, puckered and twisted. The greatest damage occurs during the three-week period between budbreak and full leaf expansion in the spring. An insecticide application made soon after budbreak and repeated 10 days later will significantly reduce their damage.

Usually, plant bugs are discovered too late to control in the current season. The probability is strong they will be a problem next year if they have reached damaging levels in the current season. Scheduling plant bug sprays for the following spring is advised for trees showing significant damage in the current year. Use insecticides containing carbaryl, such as Sevin®, or acephate, such as Orthene® for control.

Mites

Mites are a serious health detriment to our native oaks. They are tiny, nearly microscopic (you need a magnifying lens to see them), eight-legged arthropods. They are not actually insects and are more a kin to spiders and ticks than worms and aphids. The most famous garden mite is the red spider mite.

All mites rasp leaf tissue and suck leaf juices. They congregate along the sides of major veins but may be found wandering anywhere on the leaf. Several species feed on the bottom and top of oak leaves.

The same specking and loss of chlorophyll called "bronzing", associated with mite feeding on tomatoes and marigolds, appears on oaks as well. After the first signs of bronzing, make a close inspection for mites using a 10X or greater magnifying lens. If mites are found, spray twice, 5-7 days apart with dicofol found in Kelthane®, fenbutatin found in Vendex®, bifenthrin found in Talstar®, or cyfluthrin found in Bayer Advanced® Home and Garden Spray. Mites can go from eggs to adults that lay eggs in as little as one week. Eggs are not controlled with insecticides so the second spray applied within a week of the first application is essential for satisfactory control. Three sprays may be required for heavy infestations.

Scale

Limbs, pencil-sized and up, are often covered with tiny, aphid-like insects with a small flattened disk-like covering called scale. Scale insects over-winter as eggs which hatch in the early spring and crawl to neighboring, expanding shoots where they sink their sucking mouthparts and begin feeding. Once they attach and start feeding, they excrete a waxy coating which covers their body. The scale covering is all you see on the stem. Scale range in size from the head of a pin to one-eighth inch or more and in color from ashy-gray to reddish-brown.

Scale insects draw sap from the trees and weaken them. They are often associated with stem or branch junctures or stem nodes but may be found anywhere along the stem or branch down until the bark turns thick and rough.

Dormant oil is the traditional control for scale, and thorough applications are effective. Spring applications of malathion mixed with summer oil should be applied during the tree's active spring growing phase. This is when the eggs hatch and the nymphs crawl to new stem tissue, and before they settle in and exude their waxy covering. Dormant oil is the traditional control for scale and thorough applications are effective but during the growing season use insecticides containing permethrin, such as Spectracide Pro® or acephate, such as Othene®. Include a summer oil with the insecticide for added control if air temperatures are expected to remain below 85°F for 72 hours following the application. If temperatures exceed this level, drop the oil from the spray or tree damage could result. Imidacloprid, found in Merit®, or Bayer Advanced® Tree and Shrub Insect Control, applied to the soil in February is also recommended in lieu of dormant oil or in conjunction with dormant oil in severe cases.

Cankerworms

In the spring and summer of 1978, cankerworms completely defoliated all the oak trees in a 100 mile-wide band running to the west of I-35 from south of San Antonio to north of Fort Worth. In the following spring, 1979, a similar episode occurred but only about half as many trees defoliated. An outbreak of this magnitude has not occurred since. The threat remains, however, and each year, isolated trees suffer significant degrees of defoliation that could benefit from treatment.

Cankerworms are a type of inchworm much like the cabbage looper. Cankerworms are not the light green of the looper but are the same size, about one inch long. They move by hunching their back and looping out in front,

measuring an inch with each "step."

The first sign of cankerworms is a delayed budbreak. You keep waiting for the trees to come out in the spring but they never put on leaves. If you look closely, however, the worms are simply chewing the leaves off as soon as they push out of the bud. Some trees will begin growth but seemingly "reverse" growth, having less foliage than the day before.

If you suspect cankerworms might be infesting your trees, take a closer look. Bump some limbs. If there are very many they will fall out of the tree and be suspended by long silken threads, kind of like bungy jumping for worms.

If cankerworms are found in any numbers, spray with insecticides containing the microbial insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* also known as Bt, or spinosad found in products such as Conserve®, and Green Light Lawn and Garden Spray with Spinosad. Worms will take several days to die but they will become sick and stop feeding within a few hours of ingesting the first bite. Inspect the trees one week later for a resurgence of worms and spray again if necessary.

Borers

Borers do not attack healthy oaks. They will attack weak trees, i. e. those in the balance. Borers can tip the balance and be the final cause of tree death. If your trees are putting on less than 3-4 inches of annual shoot growth they should be sprayed for borers as protection.

Borers come in a range of sizes that fall into two general categories: round-headed borers and flat-headed borers. The larvae of round-headed borers burrow throughout the tree trunk including the heartwood. The larvae of flat-headed borers tunnel in the xylem wood just beneath the bark. They both cause serious damage.

Borers emerge from trees as adults from April through September to mate and lay eggs for the next generation. The larvae enter the wood of the tree soon after hatching from the eggs. Once the borers enter the tree they cannot be controlled and will proceed to develop within the tree.

If your oaks are stressed they should be treated to prevent borer damage. Improve growing conditions first but, until tree health improves, spray permethrin on trunks once per month from May through August. Imidacloprid, found in Merit® and Bayer Advanced® Tree and Shrub Insect Control, as a soil applied systemic borer treatment has shown activity on certain borers that have already entered the trees and protection against those which have not. Apply imidacloprid to the soil according to label directions in February for best uptake and incorporation in plant tissues. Use imidacloprid in combination with trunk surface permethrin sprays for particularly valuable trees.

Oak Wilt

The only disease that will kill a perfectly healthy native oak tree is oak wilt, *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. This fungus will infect and kill perfectly healthy blackjack oaks but does not infect post oaks. Fortunately, only one in twenty native oaks are blackjack oaks. The remainder are post oaks. Furthermore, blackjacks are so scattered that, so far, no oak wilt epidemic has been discovered in this tree species, only isolated trees have been infected.

Although it is highly unlikely that your trees have or will ever contract oak wilt, it would be good to identify your trees as either post oak or blackjack oak to know if the possibility even exists. Although several differences can be observed in the trees, including a darker, almost black, bark on blackjack trees, and a more pendulous branching habit, the most distinguishing feature is that the mid-vein that feeds each leaf lobe terminates at the leaf margin in the post oak. In the black jack oak, the mid-vein feeding each leaf lobe extends beyond the leaf margins and terminates in a fine, pointed but supple, down-turned cat's claw.

If you have a blackjack oak that appears perfectly healthy and then dies suddenly in a period of only three to eight weeks, then the possibility exists that your tree died of oak wilt. Oak wilt can only be confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. If you think your trees may have oak wilt, contact the Denton County office of the Texas Cooperative Extension for instructions about taking oak wilt samples.

If you receive a laboratory report with a positive diagnosis for oak wilt and you have other blackjack oaks in the vicinity, you may want to treat them for oak wilt to keep them from contracting the disease. Currently the only treatment for oak wilt is to inject Alamo® fungicide into the root flares and this must be done by a trained professional. Blackjacks die so soon after they are infected with oak wilt that they need to be treated before they contract the disease.

IN SUMMARY

Our native oaks possess an inherent will to live and will do their best to survive whatever circumstances they encounter. Sometimes, try as they might, the challenges we place before them are insurmountable. Except for oak wilt which does not attack post oaks, there is no single disease that takes our native oaks out and there is no magic pill that will restore their health. They are subject to the vicissitudes of life and must struggle to overcome them, preferably with our assistance rather than our antagonism. Following the initial trauma of construction and landscape establishment, tree health and vigor must be restored, slowly, over time, by the tree itself gathering strength. This can happen only if the needs of trees are understood and adequately met.

For all the worry they cause, our native oaks are among our most beautiful, plentiful and long-lived trees. By exercising caution during construction, watching our watering habits, making timely applications of fertilizer or well-rotted compost, and spraying for insects and diseases when necessary, our native oak forest will persist for generations to come.

When we develop a new oak forest for housing we tend most often to remove the young trees and leave the large, mature oaks. All living things have a life span and many of the mature oaks we select are actually entering old

age when their life span may not be too far from running out. As trees reach maturity and old age their canopies tend to flatten out on top and they grow more broad than tall. Crowded trees, of course, do not spread out but simply expire, and at an earlier age. As trees grow and crowd together the canopies of some trees are gradually over-crowned and closed off from light. These trees should be removed when it is apparent these trees are becoming weak from shading. Removing weak, over-crowned trees will allow the canopy of the remaining tree to broaden and enlarge which naturally makes them stronger and healthier in the long run.

Shoot length becomes ever shorter as tree vigor and vitality drop. Strong, healthy oaks will have shoot length of 6-10 inches. You can look at any tree and examine the length of shoot for the past five or six years and see how the tree has fared over time. Many times you will see a declining tree, which has several years of accumulated shoots averaging only one to three inches of growth before they die. Shoot length is a good measure of the general health condition of a tree. A tree with less than 3 inches of shoot growth is declining in vigor and a tree with 3-6 inches of shoot growth is in the balance. A tree with more than 6 inches of annual shoot length at the periphery of the canopy in full sunlight is in good condition.

In the natural setting young trees replace old trees as they die. All trees, even oaks eventually die. Since we do not have young trees coming up through the forest floor to replace the aged and dying, we need to plant new trees to take their place.

The single best replacement tree for our native oaks is the bur oak. Of the trees in the commercial trade the bur oak is in every respect the closest in form and habit to the post oak itself but, contrary to the post oak, is one of the fastest growing trees we can plant.

Other desirable shade trees suitable for planting are bur oak, live oak, shumard oak, chinquapin oak, pecan, bald cypress, cedar elm, lacebark elm, Texas ash, fruitless cultivars of osage orange and Chinese pistache. Most Denton County soils in which post oaks are native are also suitable for growing sweetgum and red maple which are also recommended. Although shorter-lived, several smaller ornamental understory trees such as redbud, yaupon holly, southern wax myrtle, possum haw holly, Eve's Necklace, Carolina Buckthorn, Rough-leafed Dogwood, and Mexican Plum are also highly suggested to fill smaller openings in the forest canopy. Proper planting and after care methods are essential to successful establishment of any tree and should be studied, understood and followed carefully to prevent lost time and money. For information on young tree planting and establishment contact the Denton County office of Texas Cooperative Extension.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

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