

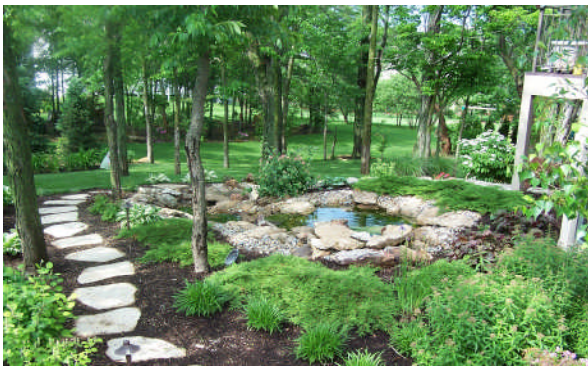
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Vision

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**DOCTOR'S LAWN &
LANDSCAPE, INC.**

7425 W 161st Street
Overland Park, KS 66085
Phone: 913-681-8041
Fax: 913-681-6645

606 State Road TT
Sunrise Beach, MO 65079
Phone: 573-374-1312
Fax: 573-374-6898



DOCTOR'S LAWN & LANDSCAPE, INC.

**GUIDE TO
CEDAR
APPLE RUST**

Quality

Care

COMMITMENT

Experience

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Creativity

Value

Distinctive

Service

Personal

SATISFACTION

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SUPPLIES NEEDED: GORDON'S FUNGICIDE, BAYLETON

CEDAR APPLE RUST

Cedar Apple Rust occurs whenever edible Apples, some varieties of flowering Crabapples, or close relatives such as Hawthorns are grown in close proximity to Cedar Trees. Relocating the Cedar host may be disappointing as wind blown spores can travel long distances from their initial discharge sites. But it also helps to plant resistant varieties of Apple Trees, such as Red Delicious, Winesap, Redfree and Priscilla.



CYCLES OF CEDAR APPLE RUST

The cycle begins when corky, brown galls form on Cedar Trees in the fall. After spring rains, the woody galls form orange finger gelatinous projections from which fungus spores are released. They are blown to the apple trees where they germinate and infect leaves, fruit, and occasionally twigs. Spore productions and release are favored by wet weather during May and June. Orange spots develop at the point of infection on the host. Fungal strands grow through the leaf. As the rust lesions mature, they produce spores that are windblown back to the juniper host during mid to late summer.



CYCLES OF CEDAR APPLE RUST

The yellow-orange spots develop first on the upper surfaces of the leaves. Later cup-shaped structures are produced on the underside of the leaf, directly below the upper surface lesions. Severe rust infestations can cause premature leaf drop. In some cases, the rust may form elongated swollen cankers on the current season's growth. These cankers may girdle twigs and cause branch die back. Correct timing is critical since the fungicides are preventive and will not cure an established infection. Five or more sprays of Bayleton or Gordon's Fungicide are needed. If unusually wet or cool, several more applications will be required as long as the weather conditions persist.

SPRAY TIME SCHEDULE

1. The first application should be at the flower bud break of Crabapples— approx. mid April. On Hawthorns, only tiny leaves will be present.
2. Spray the second application when 80% of the flower petals have dropped from Crabapples. Use the Crabapples as a guide on Hawthorn. The Hawthorn may not be flowering, but spray them at the same time.
3. Repeat in five to seven days.
4. Repeat in five to seven days.
5. Repeat in five to seven days.

