#### iMapInvasives Saskatchewan Project Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre

## **Maturalist**

The bark is dark gray, with inner bark showing a bright orange color when the tree is cut. Twig tips: short, straight thorn & two elongated, brown buds on opposite sides, curving inward like a deer or buck's hoof, giving rise to the name "buckthorn."

Egg shaped leaves with 3 to 4 pairs of curving veins coming to a small sharp often folded tip. Leaves usually positioned almost opposite each other. Small rounded teeth on leaf edge.

Flowers Early June



### Rhamus Cathartica

## European Buckthorn common Buckthorn

Autumn: The foliage of these plants maintains its green hue for a prolonged duration and stays attached to the stem longer compared to our indigenous trees and shrubs. The fruit is a cluster of berries that mature from a muted green color to a glossy black hue.

NOXIOUS INVASIVE

**Early Detection & Rapid Response** 

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Image courtesy Lestie J. Mehrhoff



# Dutch Elm Disease

#### **Early Detection & Rapid Response**

- American elm trees may show DED symptoms as early as <u>June</u>: wilting, yellowing, curling, and browning leaves. <u>Late July/August</u> turning red. Usual autumn color: gold or yellow late Sept.
- Do not use cut elm: firewood, buying, selling, storing, transporting, building.
- Residents can dispose of elm wood at the landfill for free (up to 1,000kg) until year-end to prevent disease spread.

American elm trees are identifiable by their "Y" or wine glass shape; straight trunk, flared base, large ascending limbs, and umbrella-shaped crown.





- Report symptoms to Urban Biological Services at 306-975-2890 or complete a City of Saskatoon online form.
- Elm pruning ban April 1 August 31.
- Any injury, such as knife, axe, saw,
  nail, or screw holes, can attract elm
  bark beetles

Dutch elm disease (DED) is caused by a type of sac fungi affecting elm trees, spread by elm bark beetles.

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