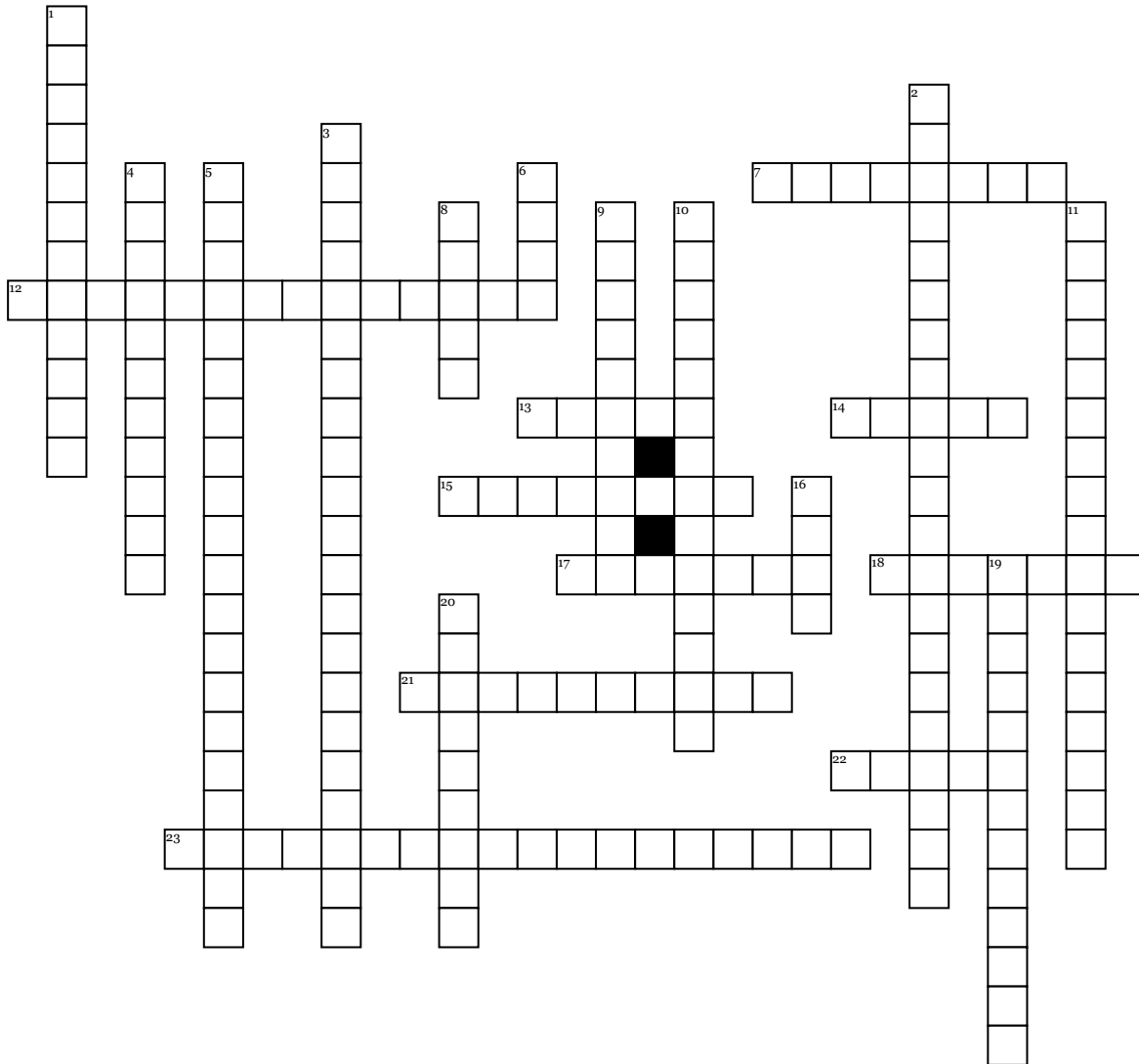


Name: _____

Date: _____

Forestry Pests and Diseases



Across

7. _____ wood is less likely to contain pests that colonize bark or immediately below the bark

12. Fungal infection of ascomycetes will interrupt

13. Dutch elm disease fungi kill the _____ cells of the infected tree

14. _____ is commonly spread by trees for planting

15. The probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences

17. The use of wood _____ can also be the cause of pest spread

18. Alberta prevention program for Dutch Elm Disease

21. Looks like a caterpillar but is missing legs

22. These abnormal growths are usually harmless except for aesthetics

23. This beetle transmits a blue staining fungal spore into pine species

Down

1. Commonly mistaken as a spruce budworm the adult form is a stingless wasp

2. A factor in aspen decline in Alberta, this insect has outbreak cycles approximately every 10-12 years lasting on average 3 years

3. This pest was spread from Asia via untreated wood packaging materials

4. Black and Red true bug found on Manitoba Maple

5. This type of worm causes abnormal spread of new twigs, defoliation, destruction of buds and rust-brown coloured spruce and Douglas fir stands

6. Rusts are often spread by a _____ species

8. Rot type not decomposing the lignin

9. Form of root rot fungus, effecting both hard and soft wood, results in resin flowing from tree base, mushroom rings around the tree and white mycelial growth beneath the bark

10. Parasitic plant lacking chlorophyll

11. Type of conk forming on birch, horseshoe shaped

16. Bark beetles are often considered _____ species

19. Relating to, or being measures of control of plant diseases or health

20. Common name of *Apiosporina morbosa*