

Dutch Elm Disease

Ophiostoma novo ulmi



Preventing the spread



Spores of the Dutch Elm Disease (DED) fungus are dispersed via bark beetles that burrow under the bark and lay their eggs. **DED can be distributed over long distances in elm logs and in firewood.**

Present in Saskatchewan



DED was first identified in Regina in 1981; DED can now be found in most parts of eastern Saskatchewan.

How to identify



DED symptoms initially appear as wilted leaves that progress to yellow, dried and curled in appearance. These symptoms usually appear in early summer.

Beetle species



There are three species of beetle associated with spreading DED in North America: the native elm bark beetle, the European elm bark beetle and the banded elm bark beetle.

How we can stop DED

- **DO NOT use, move or store elm firewood;**
- Identify, remove and properly dispose of infected elm;
- Remove all bark to 10 centimetres below the soil surface of the stump, or apply a herbicide to the fresh cut surface;
- Monitor remaining elm trees for symptoms of DED;
- Adhere to the annual pruning ban from April 1 to August 31; and
- Respect regulations prohibiting elm transport, storage and use.

Report invasive species sightings

Help reduce the spread of invasive species already present within Saskatchewan.



Invasive species **cost Canada billions of dollars** in losses to forestry, agriculture, fisheries and other industries affected by their impact.