



DISEASES

Healthy roots and healthy trees

no. 2.926

by J.M. Sillick and W.R. Jacobi¹

Quick Facts...

Tree roots are predominantly located in the top 6 to 24 inches of the soil and occupy an area with a diameter two to four times the diameter of the tree crown.

Roots grow in soil to obtain water, oxygen and minerals. They do not grow consistently toward anything or in any particular direction.

Soil compaction, change in soil depth and improper watering can result in root injury, increasing stress and susceptibility to disease and insects.

Avoid root disease by maintaining a healthy and vigorous environment around a tree. Once a root system is severely affected, tree removal usually is recommended.

Colorado State
University[®]
Cooperative
Extension

© Colorado State University
Cooperative Extension. 6/94.

The root system of a tree performs many vital functions. In winter, it is a store-house for essential food reserves needed by the tree to produce spring foliage. Roots absorb and transport water and minerals from the soil to the rest of the tree. Roots also anchor the portion of the tree above ground. It is important to keep the portion above ground healthy to ensure an adequate food supply for the roots to continue their important functions.

Where Roots Grow

Tree root systems consist of large perennial roots and smaller, short-lived, feeder roots. The large woody tree roots and their primary branches annually increase in size and grow horizontally. They are predominantly located in the top 6 to 18 inches of the soil and usually do not reach a depth greater than 3 feet to 7 feet. Root functions include water and mineral conduction, food and water storage, and anchorage.

In contrast, feeder roots, although averaging only 1/16 inch in diameter, constitute the major portion of the root systems surface area. These smaller roots grow outward and predominantly upward from the large roots near the soil surface where most minerals, water and oxygen are relatively abundant. The major function of feeder roots is the absorption of water and minerals. Under normal conditions, feeder roots die and are replaced on a regular basis.

Large roots and small feeder roots occupy a large area under ground. Typically, the root system of a tree extends outward past the dripline, two to four times the diameter of the average tree's crown (Figure 1).

Why Roots Grow Where They Do

Roots grow where water, minerals and oxygen are found in the soil. Since the greatest supplies of these materials usually are located in the surface layer of the soil, the largest concentration of feeder roots exists in this zone.

Other factors that determine root growth include soil compaction (reduction in air pockets resulting from soil particles being packed together) and soil temperature. In

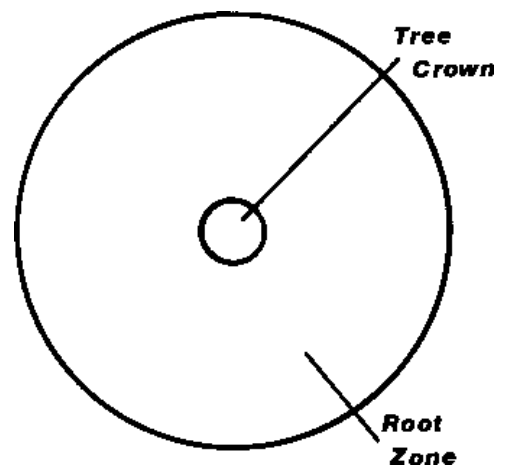


Figure 1: Area root distribution vs. crown distribution.



Figure 2: Addition of soil over roots cannot be compensated for by tree wells.



Figure 3: Root destruction, soil removal and soil compaction from construction equipment.

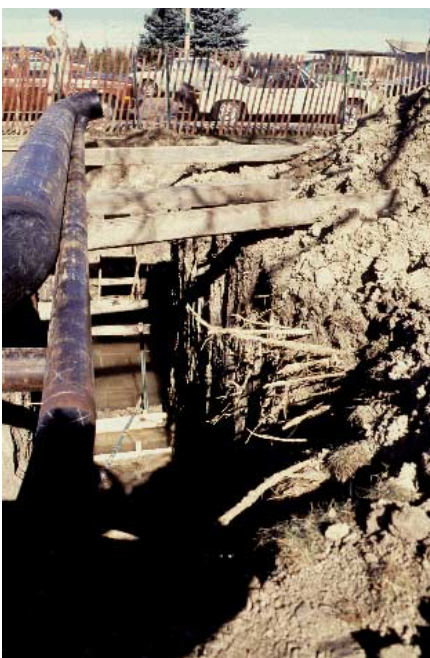


Figure 4: Severed roots from trenching. Note roots in upper 12 inches of soil.

general, as the depth increases, soil compaction increases, while the availability of water, minerals, oxygen and soil temperature all decrease. In some instances, hard, compacted soil (hardpans) can occur near the surface, which restricts root growth.

Causes of Root Injury and Disease

There are numerous ways to injure tree roots and stress trees. Some injuries are unintentional and cannot be avoided, however, most root damage can be avoided with some care.

One of the biggest killers of urban trees is soil compaction. Soil compaction restricts water and oxygen uptake by roots, and is associated with roads, parking lots, foot traffic, construction machinery, livestock, poor soil preparation, and a host of other factors.

Changes in soil depth around trees also can cause injury to root systems. The addition of only 4 to 6 inches of soil over a root zone drastically reduces the amount of oxygen and water available to the roots (Figure 2). Removal of soil around a tree can expose and injure roots, change the soil conditions where roots grow, and reduce water availability (Figure 3).

Other causes of root problems include over- and underwatering, improper fertilization, and competition between roots. Overwatering causes the soil pore (air) spaces to fill with water and restrict oxygen uptake. Underwatering does not provide sufficient water for proper root development. Overfertilization can injure or kill the roots, while underfertilization results in a lack of the necessary minerals essential to maintain a healthy tree. Competition for water and minerals between tree roots, bushes, grass and flowers can seriously stress trees. Trees will stress if routine soil preparation for flowers damage tree roots.

Other practices that increase root injury and disease susceptibility are: improper use of herbicides and other chemicals; wounding through digging and trenching (Figure 4); and adding deep mulch, plastic, or pavement that restricts or suffocates roots. After a tree is established, any activity that changes the soil condition and/or the oxygen and water supply can be extremely detrimental.

Types of Root Diseases

The two basic types of fungi that cause root diseases are those that kill feeder roots and those that cause decay in the large, woody roots. Fungi that occur on small feeder roots are numerous, but the more common organisms are species of *Phytophthora*, *Pythium* and *Fusarium*. These break down the feeder roots and reduce the tree's mineral and water absorbing capability. Fungi that attack large, woody roots suppress growth, decay food transporting cells, reduce food storage and reduce structural support for the tree.

Root Disease Signs and Symptoms

Typical symptoms associated with root diseases often are confused with mineral deficiencies because high numbers of dead roots reduce water and mineral uptake. Symptoms of root disease include small, yellow chlorotic foliage (Figure 5), reduced growth, scorch, tufted leaves at the end of branches and branch die-back. Fungal fruiting bodies (mushrooms or conks) at the base of the tree, as well as white fungal growth under the bark, also indicate root disease. Symptoms of root problems from construction damage or other detrimental activities may appear one to several years after the damage occurred.

Verification of a disease can be done by direct examination. Carefully excavate roots by removing a small patch of the bark. A brown coloration beneath the bark indicates a dead root, while a healthy root usually appears white or light-colored (Figure 6).



Figure 5: Yellow chlorotic foliage from root disease.



Figure 6: Top to bottom: Healthy feeder root; Dead feeder root; Large perennial root.

Control and Prevention of Root Injury and Disease

The most effective way to reduce the possibility of root injury and disease is to keep the tree healthy and vigorous. A healthy root environment consists of adequate growing space for the root system, well-conditioned soil 16 inches to 24 inches deep, and sufficient water and oxygen. To check the water and soil condition of the root environment, dig a hole outside the drip line of the tree and determine if the soil is dry, wet or compacted. Soil moisture is adequate if the soil can be made into a ball with little pressure. Long, deep watering over the entire root system with time for the soil to dry between watering is better for trees than frequent light watering. Watering once a month during a long, dry winter also is helpful.

Avoid any practice that injures the roots. This includes: soil compaction, soil depth changes, mechanical injury, improper watering and fertilization techniques. However, if these practices cannot be avoided, take measures to minimize damage.

To minimize soil compaction, remove compacted soil and replace with noncompacted soil. Provide adequate drainage before planting. Use an organic amendment (peat moss, wood chips, tree bark) around the base of a tree to improve aeration and water availability.

Avoid fertilization damage by applying nitrogen fertilizer to established trees immediately after spring leaf expansion, not in the late summer and fall.

Once a tree is infected, it is difficult to control a root disease. If only a few roots are infected, follow certain measures to restore the tree's health or at least delay disease progression. Since the disease probably enters the tree due to some form of stress or injury, eliminate the stress and restore the tree's vigor. Adequate watering and fertilization are a must.

If the root system is severely damaged, tree removal usually is recommended. A tree with a structurally weakened root system can become a dangerous liability, particularly during severe wind storms. Before replanting in the same area following death, remove as much of the dead stump and roots as possible. In addition, fumigate the soil to eliminate certain disease causing organisms.

References

- Care of young transplanted trees.* 1992. Fact sheet 7.226, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
- Large deciduous trees.* 1992. Fact sheet 7.419, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
- Mulches for home grounds.* 1992. Fact sheet 7.214, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
- Pruning deciduous trees.* 1992. Fact sheet 7.207, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
- Small deciduous trees.* 1992. Fact sheet 7.418, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.
- Soil--the key to successful gardening.* 1996. Fact sheet 7.222, Cooperative Extension, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.