



Drought and Landscape Plants

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Moisture deficiency is the most common stress encountered in the landscape. Usually, this is a temporary condition and has minimal impact on plants. Periodically, drought conditions may persist for several months to years and can significantly affect plant health and survival. Unfortunately extended droughts have become the norm. In the mid-90s significant rainfall shortages persisted over a three year period through out the Northeast. This year ends another three-year period where rainfall shortages are extreme and threatening the survival of established trees in both the Northeast and the South.

EFFECT FROM PROLONGED DROUGHT ON PLANTS

Moisture stress adversely affects virtually every physiological process in the plant. The first response is closure of leaf stomata. This reduces transpiration water loss and acts as a defense mechanism. However, with the stomata closed, carbon dioxide is not absorbed and photosynthesis is curtailed. The reduction in photosynthesis limits growth and increases susceptibility to insect and disease pests.

Water stress also inhibits the production (synthesis) and translocation of essential materials in the plant. In addition to less carbohydrate (food) production, proteins, enzymes, growth regulators, mineral nutrients and other essential materials for life are not produced and/or translocated in the plant. These factors further contribute to reduced growth and development.

Restricted growth and vitality are manifested by stunted chlorotic leaves; premature defoliation, crown thinning and poor shoot growth. This smaller photosynthetic area further impedes the plants' ability to produce carbohydrates even after the drought has ended. Landscape plants typically require several years to recover fully from drought due to a lesser capacity for food production. Growth reduction is often most severe the year following drought. In combination with other stresses such as transplanting, root damage from construction, soil compaction, defoliation and old age, trees can decline and die from drought injury.

Trunk splitting is a possible tree reaction to drought stress

Drought-stressed trees often attract insect pests and disease organisms. Common pests on drought stressed plants include borers, bark beetles and canker and root disease fungi. These secondary invaders accelerate decline and may ultimately cause death of the plant.



SYMPTOMS OF MOISTURE STRESS

Symptoms on broadleaf plants usually are first evident on older foliage. Typical symptoms include wilting, chlorosis, browning of leaf margins (scorch) and premature defoliation. Eventually shoot growth and new foliage become stunted and chlorotic.



Dieback symptoms in moisture stressed Japanese maple

On conifers, wilting and premature browning and defoliation of older needles occurs. New growth is stunted and needle tips become brown.

During prolonged droughts, twig and branch dieback may occur. Plants stressed by root loss may suddenly wilt and die.

FACTORS AFFECTING PLANT SURVIVAL

The ability of landscape plants to survive drought depends on many factors including:

- Severity and timing of drought
- Species of plant
- Soil conditions
- Additional stresses
- Secondary insect and disease pests

Drought Severity - The length and severity of the drought are perhaps the most important factors influencing plant survival. Drought in early spring when water for growth is critical has the greatest impact on plant health and survival.

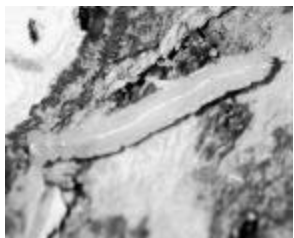
Plant Species - Some plants are inherently more tolerant of drought stress. Drought tolerance may be attributed to anatomical structures such as an aggressive, deep root system or thickened, waxy leaves. Drought tolerance may also be attributed to physiological responses within the plant.

Soil Conditions - Soil type, organic matter content, fertility levels and other soil factors affect drought tolerance. Plants growing in sandy soils, which have low moisture holding capacities, are most sensitive to drought. On heavy clay soils or those that are compacted, root growth is restricted, which can predispose plants to drought damage. Loam soils with at least 5% organic matter are conducive to root development and water retention.

Nutrient deficiencies can intensify the effects of drought stress. A deficiency of nitrogen or micronutrients can further impede photosynthate production. Phosphorus deficiency can restrict root growth. A deficiency of potassium can interfere with normal functioning of the stomates that affect internal water relations.

Additional Stresses - Landscape plants are subjected to a wide range of stresses that can intensify the effects of drought. Root damage from construction, transplanting, soil compaction and pavement over the root system have profound effects on plant survival. Landscape plants must compete with turf or other ground covers for water and nutrients, which also intensifies the effects of drought. Other stresses that weaken landscape plants include old age, defoliation from pests, bark wounds, reflective heat from pavement and buildings and chemicals such as air pollutants, herbicides and deicing salts.

Secondary Invaders - "Secondary Invaders" refer to insect pests and disease organisms that are capable of invading plants after they are stressed. Certain borers are very prevalent in drought-stressed plants. The two-lined chestnut borer for example, invades the branches and leaders of weakened oak and beech. This insect feeds in the inner bark and sapwood by



constructing galleries (tunnels) that impede transport of water and nutrients. This results in branch dieback, decline and possibly death of the plant.

Borer larvae removed from under bark

Bark beetle is a common pest of pines and other conifers. They feed in the cambium area of the trunk by constructing galleries. In addition to impeding water and nutrient transport, bark beetles may introduce a fungus that grows in the vascular system, which further blocks water transport and accelerates decline. Certain spider mites and aphids usually are more active on plants during droughts. Heavy rains tend to wash mites and aphids from leaves. Drought also reduces beneficial insect populations that prey on mites and aphids.

Old plants subjected to drought stress are apt to be invaded by root disease fungi. Armillary is a common parasite that affects a wide range of trees and shrubs that have been stressed by drought and age. Phytophthora root rot also is more prevalent on plants when heavy rains follow severe droughts.



Armillaria root rot fungus mushrooms

Canker diseases are common on drought stressed plants. Cankers are caused primarily by fungi, which invade through wounds in the bark. Most of these fungi are weak pathogens that live primarily on dead twigs and branches. When live plants are subjected to moisture stress, these fungi invade living tissue, causing girdling and dieback of branches and stems. Alleviating moisture stress usually prevents further ingress by the canker fungus.

PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL TREATMENTS

Drought Resistant Plants - Utilizing drought resistant plants in the landscape, especially in low maintenance areas, is an effective method of minimizing the effects of drought. Consult the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories or Cooperative Extension Service for a listing of drought resistant plant for a given geographic area.

Irrigation - Most large landscape plants require one inch of water per week during the growing season. This is equivalent to approximately 750 gallons of water per 1000 square feet beneath the crown. For new transplants, root damaged trees or plants growing in sandy soil, water should be provided at least twice a week. Water should be concentrated on the root ball of new plantings. On established plantings in clay or loam soils, the recommended quantity of water should be supplied at least once each week. Drip irrigation systems or soaker hoses usually are most efficient since they irrigate only the root zone and minimize runoff. Tensiometers are very effective tools for rapidly assessing irrigation needs. Consult Technical Report "Tensiometers in Landscape Plantings for information on tensiometer use..

Mulches - Mulches help conserve soil moisture and reduces competition for water from weeds. They add organic matter to the soil, which promotes root development and improves the soil's moisture-holding capacity. Mulched natural areas eliminate competition for water and nutrients from turf or other ground covers. Any organic mulch including wood chips, shredded bark, bark nuggets, pine straw,

leaves, etc. are conducive for mulching. Wood chips from tree pruning operations are particularly effective and inexpensive mulch.

Mulches should be applied to a depth of 24 inches around landscape plants. Do not exceed this depth around trees, as this could be detrimental. Preferably, mulches should be applied to the "dripline" of the plant whenever possible. However, a narrow mulch ring around plants is better than none. Do not apply mulches against the stem and root collar of plantings. Consult Technical Report "Mulch Application Guidelines" for more information.

Fertilization - Maintaining adequate soil fertility will help prevent nutrient stress and minimize the effects of drought. Slow release fertilizers are generally optimum for growth of woody plants. Avoid agricultural grade fertilizers, which have a high salt content that can intensify drought stress. For best results, base fertilizer treatments on soil analysis results.

Fertilizer should be applied after drought has ended and soils are recharged by rainfall. Applying nutrients during a drought will have little impact on plant growth because water is the limiting factor. High salt fertilizers can severely injure plants if applied to dry soils.

The addition of commercially available mycorrhizae products, that contain live spores of the fungus, may be beneficial especially on trees affected by root problems. Research has shown that these products stimulate root growth especially when applied with fertilizer. For more information regarding mycorrhizae, consult the Technical Report *Mycorrhizal Inoculation of Residential Trees* published by the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories.

Pruning - Dead and dying limbs on landscape plants should be removed. These limbs may harbor insect borers or canker disease fungi that can contribute to further dieback and decline. If crowns are very dense, light thinning will help reduce demands for water and nutrients. Avoid significant pruning of live branches because this will add additional stress from defoliation and wounding.

Anti-Transpirants - Anti-transpirants are materials applied as a spray to the foliage and which provide a barrier to water loss. These materials can produce a short-term benefit by reducing transpirational water loss. Anti-transpirants may be useful on recent transplants or when trees cannot be routinely irrigated for brief periods in summer.

Pest Management - Insect pests and disease organisms weaken trees by defoliation or by causing stem and root damage that impedes absorption and translocation of water and nutrients. Drought stressed plants are particularly prone to pest infestations. Pests should be managed using integrated pest management (IPM) principles, a technique of periodically inspecting plants for pests and other plant health problems. When detected, pests are maintained below levels that impact plant health through cultural, biological and/or chemical treatments.

SUMMARY

Moisture stress from drought periodically affects landscape plants. The impact of drought on plant growth varies with the severity and duration of the drought as well as other factors including plant species, soil conditions and other stresses and pests that also may affect the plant. A comprehensive plant health care program featuring irrigation, mulching, fertilization, proper pruning and integrated pest management is recommended to help landscape plants withstand the effects of drought.