

**Problem:** Elm Pocket Gall (*Aceria ulmi*)**Hosts:** American Elm**Description:** The Elm Pocket Gall is produced by small mites. The green to reddish, elongated galls are produced on the upper surface of American elm leaves. Gall growth is perpendicular to the surface of the elm leaf.

These mites overwinter in bark crevices of the host as fertilized females. Gall growth is stimulated in the spring by the females injecting saliva into the new elm leaves. Mites then move into these galls through open pores on the underside of the leaf. Several generations are completed during the summer. The last generation of the year is produced when the leaf tissue hardens in the fall.

**Recommendations:** These galls produce little damage to the host plant and therefore, control is rarely warranted.**References:**

1. Tree and Shrub Insects of the Prairie Provinces, Canadian Forestry Service, Information Report NOR-X-292, pg 153

**Last Review:** 1/17/2018

---

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

*“Knowledge for Life”*

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service