

Common Tree Diseases

❖ **Emerald Ash Borer** (*Agrilus planipennis*) is an invasive, wood boring beetle. It kills ash trees (*Fraxinus* spp) by eating the tissues under the bark.



This metallic green beetle is native to East Asia and was brought to the US accidentally in wood of shipping crates from China.

❖ **Gypsy Moth** is an Old World tussock moth (*Lymantria dispar*) that was introduced about 1869 into the U.S. Gypsy moth caterpillars defoliate host trees, mostly hardwood species, such as: oak, birch, poplar, willow, maple and others.

This grayish-brown mottled hairy caterpillar is a destructive defoliator of many trees. It is native to Europe and Asia.



❖ **Oak Rot** While the fungus seldom bothers healthy oaks, for stressed trees it can mean a death sentence. As *Armillaria* rots their roots, the trees don't absorb enough soil or nutrients to support themselves. They weaken, producing lighter crops of undersized, yellowing foliage. Their growth and ability to heal slow.



A Fungicide Treatment

Fungal disease can be difficult to control and once they infect a plant it's often hard to get rid of. If left untreated, a disease can spread not just all over a single plant but also to other plants nearby. As a result plants can become unsightly. Some fungal diseases may even destroy infected plants. Fungicides, Herbicides and Insecticides are all pesticides used in plant protection.



A Fungicide is a substance or preparation, as a spray or dust used for destroying fungi.

A Herbicide is a substance or preparation for killing plants, especially weeds.

An Insecticide is a substance or preparation used for killing insects.

Why should I consider tree and shrub treatments if they appear to be doing fine?

You have maintenance done on your car, right? It's essentially the same. Think of it as preventative maintenance on your plants. The cost of Plant Health Care (PHC) is typically less expensive than treating a disease and pests once they've taken root, or to remove trees and shrubs killed by pests.



Tree & Plant Health Care



Insect and Disease Control

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What is Plant Health Care?

This is a program that establishes a series of inspections to monitor pest populations on your property. Much like a “doctor’s visit” this type of visit is essential to maintaining healthy trees.

Before you take corrective action, you have to find out what is causing the problem. A correct diagnosis is the first and most important step in developing and applying a correct treatment, which allows you to address the problem rather than simply treat the symptom. Our plant health care technician will inspect the overall health of the trees, look for signs of pest and disease infestations, identify any structural problems and determine soil requirements. Based on the information found, a recommendation for treatment will be given.

Tree diseases can affect any part of the tree, or the entire tree.

Type of damages they cause

- ❖ Leaf spot
- ❖ Leaf blotch
- ❖ Scab
- ❖ Blister
- ❖ Defoliation
- ❖ Needle cast
- ❖ Yellowing
- ❖ Chlorosis
- ❖ Stem canker
- ❖ Trunk and root rot

Deep Root Fertilization

Deep root tree fertilization is like giving your tree a vitamin shot exactly where it needs it. Trees require nutrients to live and thrive. When one or more of these nutrients are deficient in the soil, the tree will not reach its full landscape potential, will be more susceptible to disease and insect problems, and will have a shorter life than a similar, well fertilized tree. While the traditional fertilization method distributes treatments around the tree, deep root tree fertilization goes beneath the surface and directly to the roots.

Mycorrhiza Deep Root Feeding and Fertilization

This will increase Nutrient and Moisture uptake of water, phosphorus and nitrogen to help growth. It will also increase tolerance to environmental extremes such as drought, salty irrigation water or soils, heavy metal toxicity and waterlogged, compacted soils. It will combat environmental stress and strengthen the tree’s health.



Tree Micro Injection

This method is used to apply pesticides to trees to protect them from insect and mite pests. These techniques include foliar and soil applications and microinjection or trunk injection. Microinjection involves placing or injecting small amounts of a pesticide into the sapwood and cambium tissues of a tree.

Trees benefit greatly from the added nutrients, micro-nutrients, vitamins and organic matter that come from a micro injection / deep root fertilization. Trees with enhanced root zones show more microbial activity, better suited pH levels, less soil compaction and better soil structure. Deep root fertilizing (liquid root feeding) allows us to add or improve many soil components.

