

PHC

fall edition 2018

FALL FERTILIZATION

September through October is a good time for fall fertilization, which is specially formulated to have low nitrogen levels, high potassium and phosphorous levels that promote new root growth.

Drought stressed trees and mature trees that have been impacted by construction or development are good candidates for fall fertilization. It is also a good time to install mulch beneath trees' drip-lines to retain soil moisture, reduce soil temperature in the summer, add essential organic nutrients, enzymes and beneficial organisms to promote a healthy vigorous specimen. When installed at a depth of 4-6" mulch can reduce the need for weed control in the spring months.



MITIGATING HEAT DAMAGE

The excessive heat in July caused damage to a wide variety of trees, including Coast Live Oak, Southern Magnolia, Canary Island Pine, Chinese Elm, Avocado, and Indian Laurel. We recommend increasing water to these species in an effort to support new growth. Dead and dying branches can be pruned to improve appearance and mitigate risk of failure as needed.

ON THE LOOKOUT

Once we start to get our first annual precipitation it becomes a good time to keep an eye out for mushrooms/conks on and around trees. These fruiting bodies can be the warning signs of a hazardous tree.



FIREWOOD MOVEMENT

Cooler weather welcomes the use of outdoor and indoor fire use. It is important to educate your community to only purchase and/or use firewood from the location in which it was acquired. Otherwise, movement of firewood can spread pests and disease.

The Gold Spotted Oak Borer, for example, is a threat from firewood movement. While this pest has yet to be found in urban areas we are encouraging all cities and counties that border natural areas in the Southern California area to monitor accordingly.

More information from the University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources website can be found here: <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74163.html>

PESTS

The South American Palm Weevil is a pest of southern San Diego County; however, we recommend cities to the north monitor their urban forest for this pest.

Have your trees been infested? If so, the beginning of November would be the time to prune and perform treatments. Follow the link below for more information and to view images of what symptoms look like.

<http://civr.ucr.edu/palmarum.html>

Watch our very own, San Diego Area Manager, Mike Palat discuss our company's findings during a palm tree removal.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_FvrpKobfc

Tipu Psyllid will begin to be an issue in areas densely planted with the Tipu tree, resulting in sooty mold on leaves and sticky honeydew, which frequently causes residents and business owners to complain.

If you've noticed problem areas in your City, go to ArborAccess to create an 'Inspection List.' Our team can inspect and recommend treatments as needed. http://civr.ucr.edu/tipu_psyllid.html



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Proper diagnosis is based on on-site inspection and laboratory testing (when necessary).