Warners Tree Surgery

52 Years of Experience - Serving the East Valley For 32 Years

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Tree Disease Diagnosing and Treatment – Help For Ash Trees

Ash Trees are susceptible to wood boring insects. Common symptoms are, branch dieback, and thinning canopies.

A symptom common with ash trees infested by carpenter worms and other ash borers is bark shredded off by woodpeckers searching for the larvae.

To make matters worse the Ash Fly is now in the valley and I have seen it in many trees including Ash and Citrus. I have personaly seen this pest completely defoliate large Ash Trees to learn more please see http://www.ash-tree-disease.com/Ash-Fly.html

What to do:

1 Increase watering immediately. Notice how well large Ash Trees do in lawns that are green all year long. See Watering Non Native Trees on my website at **www.ash-tree-disease.com.**

2 Starting immediately - treat your Ash Trees yearly with Bayer Advanced Tree and Shrub. Treat your tree annually as the deep borers are hard to kill. You can get Bayer Advanced Tree and Shrub at Home Depot.

3 Have us treat your Ash Trees with medicines that will accelerate the healing process from the damage done from the micro pathogens carried by insects.

Warner

Emerald Ash Borer

Ash Fly

leopard Moth

Clearwing Ash Borer

Carpenterworm

Pigeon Tremex

Redheaded Ash Borers

How much water is enough for non native trees like the Pine - Ash - Oak - Maple - Sycamore - Cottonwood - Walnut - Mulberry, and all the other trees that grow wild in the eastern states, and in the costal states of Northern California, Oregon, and Washington ?

To answer that question all you need to know is how much rain normally falls in those areas and then add a little bit because we live in one of the hottest driest places on the plant and then you'll have a real common sense idea of how much water your none native trees really need to stay healthy.

Both Indiana and Florida have between 50 to 70 inches of rain a year which incidentally is about how much water you need to put on a lawn here to keep it green. And as you look around you can see how healthy Pine Trees and Ash Trees look in lawns.

The chart below is for growing citrus and has been good for many years. It reflects about 55 inches of rainfall a year, and is adjusted for our hot summers.

Tree canopy Diameter (ft.)	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
4	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.3
6	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.6	4.7	5.4	5.1	3.9	2.3	1.0	0.7
8	1.2	1.8	3.7	5.3	6.5	8.4	9.6	9.0	7.0	4.1	1.8	1.2
10	1.9	2.7	5.7	8.2	10.1	13.1	15.1	14.0	11.0	6.4	2.7	1.9
12	2.7	3.9	8.3	11.8	14.6	18.9	21.7	20.2	15.8	9.2	3.9	2.7
14	3.7	5.4	11.3	16.1	19.9	25.7	29.5	27.5	21.5	12.5	5.4	3.7
16	4.8	7.0	14.7	21.0	25.9	33.5	38.6	35.9	28.0	16.4	7.0	4.8
18	6.1	8.9	18.6	26.6	32.8	42.4	48.8	45.5	35.5	20.7	8.9	6.1
20	7.5	11.0	23.0	32.9	40.5	52.4	60.2	56.1	43.8	25.6	11.0	7.5
22	9.1	13.3	27.8	39.8	49.0	63.4	72.9	67.9	53.0	31.0	13.3	9.1
24	10.8	15.8	33.1	47.3	58.4	75.4	86.7	80.8	63.1	36.9	15.8	10.8
26	12.7	18.5	38.9	55.5	68.5	88.5	101.8	94.9	47.0	43.3	18.5	12.7
28	14.8	21.5	45.1	64.4	79.4	102.6	118.1	110.0	85.9	50.2	21.5	14.8
30	16.9	24.6	51.7	73.9	91.2	117.8	135.5	126.3	98.6	57.6	24.6	16.9
Avg. Pan Evaporation (in./day)	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.37	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.32	0.22	0.16	0.1

How to use the table:
Measure the canopy diameter (drip-line to drip-line) of the tree in feet. Using the left-hand column of the table, find the row that corresponds to the appropriate diameter. Using the upper row of the table, find the column for the month for which you want to calculate tree water use. The daily water use will be the value where the row and column intersect. See the example below: