

The Feeder Tube by **Mauget**

AUGUST 2013

Tornados and Trees By: Jim Rollins

During the past several months the central and south-eastern part of the United States has been hit particularly hard with a series of tornados. Trees growing near heavy tornado areas usually experience heavy damage. As professionals working in tornado stricken areas, we may be called upon to help our clients with their trees that have been damaged by a tornado.

When evaluating a client's trees following a tornado, you must assess the overall damage to the tree. First determine if the tree is stable or if it has serious structural damage and will likely fall over during the next heavy wind or snowfall. If an established tree is leaning, it has probably had moderate to heavy damage to its root system. A tree in this condition is potentially dangerous and may need to be removed. Hanging and damaged branches need to be removed and cleanly cut to minimize future secondary insect and disease damage. Examine the trunk and the larger branches and look for signs of splitting or cracking. Cabling or bracing may be necessary to extend the life of the tree.

Often times the heavy winds of a tornado can strip a tree of their leaves. Usually a tree will generate new leaves with minimum affect to its long term health. The stress and



damage caused by the tornado will make the tree susceptible to both disease and insect infestations. The damage to a tree caused by a tornado is not always immediately visually apparent. Visiting a client's property a second time several months after the tornado may reveal additional tree damage.

Trees that have been damaged and have experienced heavy leaf loss can benefit from an injection of Stemix® Plus or Vigor 53® to increase their vigor and help them begin the recovery process.

Stressed trees may be treated



with an injection of either Imisol® or Abasol® as an insect and disease preventative strategy. A Mauget microinjection is a fast and efficient way to apply systemic plant protection chemical to your client's trees.

Calendar of Events:

PTCA

San Diego, CA
August 16 - 17, 2013

Landscape Expo

Long Beach, CA Booth #136
October 15 - 16, 2013

GIE + Expo

Louisville, KY Booth #3008
October 23 - 25, 2013

TCI Expo

Charlotte, NC Booth #1604
November 14 - 16, 2013

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Notes from the Field: July 2013

By: Marianne Waindle

WESTERN REGION

The western region covers such a large area that market and weather activity dictates a wide range of business practices. The Pacific Northwest (PNW) region is routinely influenced by extended rain and/or snow until May while the more southern latitudes like California, Arizona and Texas may begin as early as January. This year was no exception.

Anthrachnose on sycamore, poplar or aspen, cherry and some older elm trees was rampant in the PNW with severe defoliation in some cases. Spring fungicide treatments with either ArborFos® or Tebuject® 16 were a challenge to apply since transpiration is slow in cool wet conditions.

To assist better disease management, we are testing newer Tebuject® 16 formulations along with ArborFos® for late summer/early fall application time periods. If the fungicides are in place prior to leaf development, disease symptoms should lessen as more foliage is retained early in the spring. There are two trials in progress using two different regions of the territory to evaluate late summer vs. spring fungicide applications.

Early observations in southern California indicated more foliage with the late summer treatments during leaf expansion than the spring applications. Final evaluations this summer will better indicate the advantages of fall pretreatment.

Southern California has been hit with a new beetle: fungal complex that has potential of large numbers of tree loss. This ambrosia beetle has been identified as the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer, *Euwallacea spp.*, and has developed a symbiotic relationship with a new species of *Fusarium*. The host range of this new beetle is large with surveys finding it infesting over 350 species of tree. This beetle introduces the *Fusarium* as food for its larvae and has limited ingestion of host tissue. This limited ingestion may limit the efficacy of either xylem mobile (Imicide®) or phloem mobile (Abacide® 2) insecticides.

Trees that support full life cycle development of this new beetle include Box Elder, CA and English Oaks, Sycamore, Avocado, Sweetgum (Liquidamber), Blue Palos Verde, and Mimosa (Albizia) to name a few. It also is able to live on Castor bean which grows in low marshy areas and irrigation ditches all through the LA region. Researchers in Israel established that fungicides limiting the growth of this *Fusarium* included Tebuconazole (Tebuject® 16) and carbendazim (Fungisol®). Local trials through UC Riverside in cooperation with the Huntington Library Gardens will evaluate both insecticides and fungicides in mediating loss of trees.

Polyphagous Shot hole borer (*Euwallacea* sp.)



Ask Ann: By Ann Hope



Q. When should I make applications for Anthracnose?

A. I get this call every year but usually at the wrong time. Chances are if you're noticing problems and thinking you need to treat your tree for Anthracnose in July, it's too late for an application this year to control the disease. Unfortunately, by the time you see the symptoms, the damage is already done - which is why we suggest taking preventative measures.

Mauget carries three fungicides which are labeled for the suppression of Anthracnose: Arbofos®, Tebuject® 16 and Fungisol® (Arbofos® appears to be the preferred product for this application). For elm, ash and sycamores, applications should be made in the fall prior to leaf drop or color change. Spring applications (the least preferred time) must be made at bud swell.

Making applications after bud swell when the tree has leafed out will not help control Anthracnose infection.

Don't lose income from lack of planning.

Mark your calendar to help remind you of application times.

**Remember...
an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of \$\$\$\$.**

Ann Hope is Mauget's Technical Support Representative for Southern California. Please email any questions to Ann at: ann@mauget.com

Your Firewood Could be Carrying Dangerous Hitchhikers!!

Please don't move any firewood in Southern California! Moving firewood long distances can spread invasive insects and disease that threaten the health and beauty of California's forest. Currently, Southern California has seen two new pests invade the area: the Golden Spotted Oak Borers and the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer, (which can possibly live up to 6 months and 2 years in dead fire wood respectively). Both pests are especially dangerous to the Coast Live Oaks.

How you can help:

- Buy and burn your wood in the same county or region where it was cut
- Transport wood less than 50 miles from its origin
- When you camp, leave firewood at home and buy or collect firewood where you camp



Golden Spotted Oak Borer



Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer

Help protect California's majestic trees and wildlife habitat, and reduce wildfire risk. Be part of the solution! Buy it where you burn it! For more information on these pests, visit The Center for Invasive Species Research at cistr.ucr.edu.

Notes from the Field: July 2013

By: Jim Rollins

EASTERN REGION

Throughout much of the eastern United States it was a long, cool spring but now the warm, summer weather has most definitely arrived. The development of most insects and diseases are affected by degree days. Because of the cool spring, insects and diseases are reportedly developing approximately two weeks behind what is considered "normal". This is a stark contrast to 2012 when insect and disease development was running two weeks ahead of "normal". Once again we are reminded that when preparing our preventative insect and disease management programs, we should focus our timing decisions more on degree days and less on the calendar.

Although trees have finally fully leafed out, it is important that we pay particular attention to them. Even though we have had adequate rainfall this spring, trees are still susceptible to the stress caused by last year's drought. They are likely to encounter both the long term effects and the secondary effects of last year's drought.

In a year following a drought, it is common to see a higher incidence of canker and rot diseases, including, Armillaria, Cytospora, Diplodia tip blight, Rhizosphaeria needle cast and Verticillium. A timely injection of either Fungisol® or Arborfos® can help control these disease problems. Consult the product label for details.

Many insect pests will not attack and cannot survive in a healthy tree. These insects will successfully invade a drought weakened tree. Opportunistic insect pests that take advantage of stressed plants can include wood boring insects, bark beetles and scale insects. A timely injection of Imicide® will control wood boring insects and scale insects in a preventive and early curative program. Inject-A-Cide® B will control these insects in curative program. Consult the product label for more information.

MARKETING/PRODUCTION REPORT - AUGUST 2013

By: Nate Dodds

Our HP product line is once again showing record demand. Abacide® 2 has a new label with expanded residual using higher dosage levels particularly when used for various bark beetle applications. Inject-A-Cide® (MSR) is completely out of inventory and is being replaced by Abacide® 2.

Production maintained its goal of meeting demand throughout the first six months of the year. We had a short period where a shipment of parts were difficult to compress however our customers (with rare exception) worked through this period and we deeply appreciate their patience and understanding.

We were once again awarded an opportunity to support the critical ALB program with the contractor. Reports came in that when compared to the popular mechanized system man to man, using the Gen II capsule system was several times more productive. It is nice to report that the original concept of Dale Dodds and Jim Mauget is still in demand and performing well, with the least amount of impact on the plant.

In other thoughts, with the growing sophistication of our applicators, their clients and our distribution partners what once was closely held is now in the public domain. What I am saying is everyone from the homeowner on up has access to vast volumes of information from plant maladies to the costs of treatment and you as professionals need to adjust your marketing strategy. As an applicator, believe your client (or someone they know) has the capability to find out the street cost of a particular chemical used on their tree. Just as a physician charges for their knowledge, training and diagnostic skill you must charge for yours; not for X times the cost of a particular chemical. It is a completely different world out there and we must adapt accordingly.



My customers trust me to deliver results. I trust Mauget.

When a client asks me about a tree problem, it's usually for one of three things: insects, disease or a nutrient deficiency. Trees add beauty and value to their property, and the last thing my customers want is to lose one. That's why Mauget is a key part of my treatment plan. Mauget products are effective and easy to use. If I have questions, Mauget offers helpful training and support, backed by 55 years of experience and solid research and development. Best of all, with Mauget, I can quickly help the tree regain its good health and leave knowing my customer is happy.

To learn more about Mauget, call 800-TREES Rx (800-873-3779) or visit www.mauget.com.

Mauget. The Right Way to Treat a Tree.

