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	

Ash Whitefly, Siphoninus phillyreae

The Situation: Ash whitefly represents an outstanding biological control success in California. Ash whitefly was first introduced into California in the late 1980s and was a significant pest of fruit and shade trees such as ash, pear and pomegranate. In the absence of natural enemies, ash whitefly populations exploded out of control. The pest originated and occurs widely in the Middle East and Mediterranean and was accidentally introduced into California



via infested plant material. The University of California, Riverside's Department of Entomology has provided aid in controlling this pest in areas in which ash whitefly has subsequently invaded Center for Invasive Species Research, University of California Riverside

Asian Citrus Leafminer, Phyllocnistis citrella

The Situation: Originating in Asia, the citrus leafminer (CLM) was first discovered in Florida in 1993. These small moths rapidly became a significant pest, with infestation rates of up to 90% in some areas in Florida being observed within the year of introduction. By 1995, the citrus leafminer was discovered in Texas, Central America, western Mexico (Colima), and several Caribbean islands. In 2000, it arrived in southern California via Mexico and is now expanding its range northward Center for Invasive Species Research, University of California Riverside





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Moble Friendly Site

Plant Biology



Ash White flies



Alternaria brown spot (ABS)

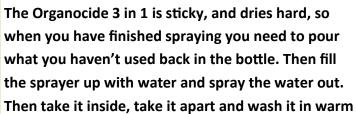


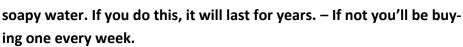


Switch to Kellogg Garden
Organics Fruit Tree Fertilizer Use it every 2 months.
Store some ware cool.

1 Spray your citrus every February, April and November three times seven days apart in the cool of the morning, with Organocide 3 in 1 spray. It's made from sesame seed oil and fish oil and its completely

safe. Store it somewhere cool – not in the garage in the summer – you can buy it on Amazon. Use a Chapin sprayer – also Amazon—set on 6 tablespoons per gallon.





2 Make sure your trees are getting enough water. Download the PDF file Irrigating Citrus Trees from https://citrus-tree-disease.com/.

3 Have us treat your tree with a medicine that will kick start the immune system and help them to heal.

	If the box is checked treat your citrus trees now one time with
	Bio Advanced Fruit and Citrus, which you can get at Home
Depo	t or on Amazon.

For more information go to https://warnerstreesurgery.com/

