

WHAT IS GOING ON WITH MY TREES?



Insect and disease issues that have been seen this year:

- **Fire Blight** – Patches of leaves turning brown on ornamental trees, leaves on the ends dying and curling up, bark turning black and are wrinkled
- **Tip Moth** – Tips of limbs turning brown on pine trees, usually at the tops or scattered throughout the tree (called flagging)
- **Needle Miner** – Needles on pine trees turning brown throughout the tree and have black dots on the needles
- **Needle Cast Disease** – Needles of spruce tree are around the bottom of the tree, are red or brown, and are working their way up or throughout the tree
- **Spruce IPS beetle** – Spruce trees dying from the top down
- **Water or Nutrient Deficiency** – Tree (or plant) leaves are yellow but the veins in the leaves are dark green
- **Lilac Ash Borer** – Whole limbs dying, the tree's crown is getting less dense or loosening from the tree. One tell-tale sign is round holes about the size of a pencil in the trunk or limbs of ash trees. If you see D-shaped holes it could be emerald ash borer. If you see these types of holes, contact a tree care professional to have your tree inspected.
- **Oyster Scale or Pine-Needle Scale**– Armored scale on either the trunk or limbs of aspen, cottonwood, ash, or other similar trees or white fluffy-like scales in spruce, pine, or juniper trees

Remember, giving your trees the proper amount of water is extremely important. To ensure the correct amount of water: Measure the diameter of the tree at chest height. Provide 10 gallons-per-inch of water, once a week, throughout the spring and summer months, and once a month in the winter when the temperatures are above 40° with light winds.

If you see any of the previous signs or symptoms, contact the Laramie County Conservation District Tree Specialist at either 307-772-2600 or email at cyoung@lccdnet.org to have your trees inspected and receive recommendations on treatment options.