



TREE HEALTH CARE CALENDAR

*In Harmony with Nature,
In Partnership with You.*

TIMING	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
INSECTS												
Aphids												
Ash / Lilac Borer												
Ash Sawfly												
Boxelder Bug												
Bronze Birch Borer												
Codling Moth												
Cottony Maple Scale												
Cottonwood / Poplar Borer												
Crown Borer												
Elm Bark Beetle												
Elm Leaf Beetle												
Elm Leaf Miner												
Emerald Ash Borer												
European Elm Scale												
IPS Engraver Beetle												
Japanese Beetle - Adult												
Japanese Beetle - Grub												
Kermes Scale												
Leafhopper												
Mealy Bug												
Mites												
Mountain Pine Beetle												
Oystershell Scale												
Pine Bark Adelgid												
Red-Headed Ash Borer												
Spruce Gall Adelgid												
Striped Pine Scale												
Turpentine Beetle												
Tussock Moth												
Walnut Twig Beetle												
Zimmerman Pine Moth												
DISEASES												
Anthracnose												
Cytospora Canker												
Dutch Elm Disease												
Fireblight												
Leaf Spot												
Powdery Mildew												
1000 Canker Disease												

SHADED AREAS INDICATE THE APPROXIMATE TIMES FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Timing for treatments can vary depending on weather, location, pest emergence and other variables. We hope this will assist you in becoming aware of these. Insect and disease control is only one tool of overall landscape care. A complete maintenance program is the key to healthy trees, shrubs and turf. Please call if you have questions on any specific problem or for general Plant Health Care information.

COMMON TREE SPECIES - THE INSECTS & DISEASES THAT CAN AFFECT THEM			
Ash	Aphids, Lilac Ash Borer, Red-Headed Ash Borer, Oystershell Scale, Ash Sawfly, Cottony Maple Scale & Emerald Ash Borer.	Pines	Aphids, Mites, IPS Engraver Beetle, Pine Needle Scale, Zimmerman Pine Moth, Striped Pine Scale, Pine Bark Adelgid, Mountain Pine & Turpentine Beetle.
Apple / Crabapple	Aphids, Mites, Fireblight, Powdery Mildew, Japanese Beetle & Codling Moth.	Pear	Fireblight. (Some species are more susceptible.)
Aspen / Cottonwood / Poplar	Aphids, Leaf Spot, Cytospora Canker & Cottonwood / Poplar Borer.	Peach / Plum	Aphids and Crown Borer.
Boxelder	Aphids and Boxelder Bug.	Juniper	Aphids, Mites and Needle Scale.
Birch	Aphids and Birch Borer.	Maple	Aphids, Cottony Maple Scale, Verticilium Wilt and Anthracnose.
Elm	Aphids, Mites, Elm Leaf Beetle, Elm Scale, Elm Leaf Miner, Dutch Elm Disease and Elm Bark Beetle.	Spruce	Aphids, Mites, IPS Engraver Beetle, Tussock Moth, Aphid Gall and Cytospora Canker.
Hawthorn	Aphids, Mites, Leaf Miner, Mealy Bug and Fireblight.	Oaks	Aphids, Mites, Kermes Scale and Oak Borer.
Linden	Aphids, Mites and Japanese Beetles.	Walnut	Aphids, Walnut Twig Beetle and 1000 Canker Disease.
Locust	Mites, Leafhopper, Plant Bug, Canker and Locust Borer.	Willow	Aphids, Mites and Cytospora Canker.
Vines, Roses and other species	Aphids, Mites and Japanese Beetles.		





LAWN HEALTH CARE CALENDAR

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LAWN DISEASES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Ascochyta	Ascochyta is a drought stress related fungal disease that may occur throughout the growing season, but is more likely to occur when conditions are dry following hot periods. Dull mower blades and other cultural practices will also contribute to the potential severity.											
Dollar Spot	This fungal disease develops throughout the season and is most active during periods of warm days and cool nights in the spring, early summer and fall. Close examination may reveal a cobweb-like mycelium that forms as the fungus develops. Dollar spot may spread into new areas by mowers, water and foot traffic.											
Fairy Ring	A large darker ring in the lawn often times with mushrooms. Aeration and consistent watering will help.											
Leaf Spot	Purple lesions on the blades of grass, often a precursor to other more damaging fungi.											
Melting Out	Rapid die-off of grass in irregular patterns where the roots rot as they are being attacked by the fungus.											
Necrotic Ring Spot	This is the most destructive disease of bluegrass in Colorado. Distinctive circular patches of straw colored grass develop from June through August. This disease will intensify and spread if left unattended.											
Powdery Mildew	A white or gray film on the blades of grass - home remedy - 2 tbsp. baking soda to 1 gallon of water; sprinkle on and hose off.											
LAWN PESTS												
Aetaenius Beetle	Small black to brown beetles that live above ground right at dirt level. In large numbers their tiny grubs can cause serious root damage.											
Billbugs	Are extremely small and damage the crowns of the grass. They will hit edges as well as other hot spots.											
Chinch Bugs	A black beetle with wings that normally have gray diamond patterns on the backs. Sucks the moisture out of the grass.											
Cutworms	Caterpillar stage of a moth. Cutworms feed on roots and can badly damage large areas of lawn.											
Japanese Beetle / Grubs	White colored larvae that feed on turf roots causing major turf damage throughout Colorado. This group of insects develops into various adults such as Chafer Beetles, Japanese Beetles and June Beetles, among others.											
Lawn Mites	There are thousands of species of mites in the environment and many feed on turf areas. Damage can occur during the entire year because some species favor cool temperatures while others enjoy warmer temperatures. With regular watering mites should not be a problem during the summer months.											
Sod Webworms	They feed on turf roots causing significant die back in turf areas. Damage will often begin to show up in early to mid-summer. Small moths darting in and out of the lawn are often sod webworm moths.											
OUTDOOR HOUSE PESTS (Populations of these pests can be greatly reduced with Mountain High’s Bug Barrier Program.)												
Ants	Common outdoor pest that can come indoors. They are often seen in trails leading to a food source.											
Earwigs	Large brown or black insects with a pincer on the tail. They tend to live in mulch and easily find their way indoors.											
Spiders	While a predator of insects in the landscape, inside the house they can become a problem.											
Rodents												
Voles	Mouse-like rodent that feeds on plants and often leaves trails in the lawn. Extremely destructive rodent.											

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MOUNTAIN HIGH
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PLANT HEALTH CARE CONTROL CALENDAR



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Our mission at Mountain High Tree, Lawn & Landscape Co. is to provide the best, most up to date and environmentally sound tree, lawn and landscape services available.

This calendar is designed to help assist you in identifying potentially damaging insects and diseases so that you can be more proactive in recognizing tree and lawn problems. As always, please contact us anytime you have a question or concern regarding your landscape care needs.

Proudly serving the Denver Metro area since 1974.

Sincerely,



Ralph Brunk
Owner, MH Tree

