



# 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 |
|---------------------------|--|-----|-------|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>INSECTS</b>            |  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Aphids                    | Sap sucking insects that cause foliage to become sticky and distorted on many trees, shrubs and evergreens. A sooty mold often may discolor the area below.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Ash / Lilac Borer         | Larvae burrow into trunks and excavate galleries in young and stressed Ash trees causing severe limb die back and possible death.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Ash Sawfly                | Green larval worms feed on the leaves of Ash trees; potentially defoliating the entire tree.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Boxelder Bug              | This insect is primarily a nuisance that does little harm to the Boxelder trees. They are very difficult to control effectively. Control can be applied any time adults are present.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Bronze Birch Borer        | Larval feeding destroys tissue of trunks and branches. Preventative treatments are recommended.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Codling Moth              | Frequently known as "The Worm" in apples. Treatments are most effective just after full blossom, but can extend through harvest when maximum control is required.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Cottony Maple Scale       | Large cotton-like egg masses. Can be found on Maple, Locust, Cotoneaster, Viburnum and other trees and shrubs.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Cottonwood / Poplar Borer | Affects weakened Cottonwood, Poplar and Aspen trees causing drill-like holes in the trunk. Mortality is common in affected trees.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Crown Borer               | Attacks the lower trunk of Peach and Plum trees causing jelly-like masses. Can cause decline or death of tree.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Elm Bark Beetle           | The carrier of Dutch Elm disease; also destroys the tissue under the bark. Primarily affects American and English Elms.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Elm Leaf Beetle           | Small worm-like larvae feed on the leaf tissue, leaving leaves transparent. Adult beetles can chew holes and defoliate the tree.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Elm Leaf Miner            | Larvae hatched inside new leaves and as they develop, they appear as brown and transparent pockets in the leaf. May also cause premature leaf drop. Can affect many trees and plants including Elm, Birch, Boxwood, Hawthorn and Roses.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Emerald Ash Borer         | Attacks all true Ash species. Early symptoms of an infestation include dead branches near the top of the tree, or leafy shoots growing out from the base of the trunk. There will be "D" shaped exit holes and bark will split exposing serpentine tunnels. Only control is through preventative treatments. |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| European Elm Scale        | Immature stage will secrete large amounts of sticky honeydew and cause sooty mold that will discolor branches and the ground under them. Will cause twig and branch die back.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| IPS Engraver Beetle       | Larvae make small holes through bark and tunnel underneath. Sawdust-like frass is emitted. Often starts at the top. Usually fatal to Spruce and Pine trees that are attacked. Controls must be applied as a preventative treatment.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Japanese Beetle - Adult   | A newcomer to Colorado. Can feed on almost any plant including turf roots. Seems to prefer certain vines, roses and berry plants. Best controls requires monitoring and a full plant health care program.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Japanese Beetle - Grub    | A newcomer to Colorado. Can feed on almost any plant including turf roots. Seems to prefer certain vines, roses and berry plants. Best controls requires monitoring and a full plant health care program.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Kermes Scale              | Larval feeding will cause tufts of Oak leaves to fall. Heavy infestations will cause branch die back and tree death.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Leafhopper                | Will feed on new Locust leaves as they emerge and cause distorted looking leaves.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Mealy Bug                 | Small white cottony spots on twigs of Hawthorns and other trees. Heavy infestations can cause early leaf drop and branch die back.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Mites                     | Sap sucking insects that cause foliage to become sticky and distorted on many trees, shrubs and evergreens. A sooty mold often may discolor the area below.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Mountain Pine Beetle      | Primarily a mountain problem, but has migrated to the front range, attacking and killing Scotch, Ponderosa, Mugo and Lodgepole Pine trees.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Oystershell Scale         | Affects Aspen, Ash, Lilac, Cotoneaster and other plants. Best treated in crawler stage.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Pine Bark Adelgid         | Newly discovered with specific identity still unconfirmed. Resides under the bark of Ponderosa Pines and appears as a small cottony mass. Can cause decline and death of tree.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Red-Headed Ash Borer      | Relatively new to the Denver Metro area. Drill holes evident in trunk. Can severely damage young and old Ash trees alike.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Spruce Gall Adelgid       | Causes a brown cone-like growth on the tips of Spruce trees. Damage is mostly cosmetic.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Striped Pine Scale        | A soft scale causing obvious thinning and decline of Scotch and Mugo Pine trees.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Turpentine Beetle         | Attacks the lower 8 feet of stressed Pine tree trunks causing obvious sawdust like frass filled pitch tubes.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Tussock Moth              | The caterpillar larvae feed on the top of Spruce trees and can cause significant defoliation.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Walnut Twig Beetle        | Attacks twigs and branches of Walnut trees, plus carries a deadly vascular clogging fungus known as 1000 Canker disease. No control.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Zimmerman Pine Moth       | Larvae feed on and cause distressed tissue around Pine tree branches where they connect to trunks, causing weakened branch attachment and failure.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| <b>DISEASES</b>           |  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Anthracnose               | Several species attack trees such as Sycamore, Ash and Maple causing significant stress and potential death.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Cytospora Canker          | Some of the more aggressive species infect and kill Aspen, Cottonwood and Mountain Ash.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Dutch Elm Disease         | This disease has been killing American and English Elm trees in Denver since 1970. Preventative programs can be very effective for control.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Fireblight                | Aggressive bacterial disease of Apple, Crabapple, Pear, Peach, Mountain Ash and Hawthorns.   |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Leaf Spot                 | Leaf spot is often the cause of discolored leaves falling from Aspen and Cottonwood trees in July and August.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Powdery Mildew            | A fungal disease which infects leaves of trees such as Apple and Lilacs as well as roses and lawns. Leaves will have a light powdery look while lawns will have a gray appearance. Fungicide applications can help.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| 1000 Canker Disease       | This disease is vectored by the Walnut Twig Beetle and is killing Walnut trees at an alarmingly rapid rate.  |     |       |       |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |

**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**

|                                       |  |                     |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| <b>Ash</b>                            | Aphids, Lilac Ash Borer, Red-Headed Ash Borer, Oystershell Scale, Ash Sawfly, Cottony Maple Scale & Emerald Ash Borer. | <b>Pines</b>        | Aphids, Mites, IPS Engraver Beetle, Pine Needle Scale, Zimmerman Pine Moth, Striped Pine Scale, Pine Bark Adelgid, Mountain Pine & Turpentine Beetle. |
| <b>Apple / Crabapple</b>              | Aphids, Mites, Fireblight, Powdery Mildew, Japanese Beetle & Codling Moth.   | <b>Pear</b>         | Fireblight. (Some species are more susceptible.)  |
| <b>Aspen / Cottonwood / Poplar</b>    | Aphids, Leaf Spot, Cytospora Canker & Cottonwood / Poplar Borer.   | <b>Peach / Plum</b> | Aphids and Crown Borer.   |
| <b>Boxelder</b>                       | Aphids and Boxelder Bug.   | <b>Juniper</b>      | Aphids, Mites and Needle Scale.   |
| <b>Birch</b>                          | Aphids and Birch Borer.  | <b>Maple</b>        | Aphids, Cottony Maple Scale, Verticillium Wilt and Anthracnose.   |
| <b>Elm</b>                            | Aphids, Mites, Elm Leaf Beetle, Elm Scale, Elm Leaf Miner, Dutch Elm Disease and Elm Bark Beetle.                      | <b>Spruce</b>       | Aphids, Mites, IPS Engraver Beetle, Tussock Moth, Aphid Gall and Cytospora Canker.  |
| <b>Hawthorn</b>                       | Aphids, Mites, Leaf Miner, Mealy Bug and Fireblight.   | <b>Oaks</b>         | Aphids, Mites, Kermes Scale and Oak Borer.  |
| <b>Linden</b>                         | Aphids, Mites and Japanese Beetles.  | <b>Walnut</b>       | Aphids, Walnut Twig Beetle and 1000 Canker Disease.   |
| <b>Locust</b>                         | Mites, Leafhopper, Plant Bug, Canker and Locust Borer.   | <b>Willow</b>       | Aphids, Mites and Cytospora Canker.   |
| <b>Vines, Roses and other species</b> | 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 tsp. baking soda to 1 gallon of water; sprinkle on and hose off.  |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| <b>LAWN PESTS</b>  |   |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| 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.  |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| <b>OUTDOOR HOUSE PESTS</b> (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.   |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| <b>Rodents</b>   |   |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |
| Voles  | Mouse-like rodent that feeds on plants and often leaves trails in the lawn. Extremely destructive rodent.   |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |

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**MOUNTAIN HIGH**  
Tree, Lawn & Landscape Co.

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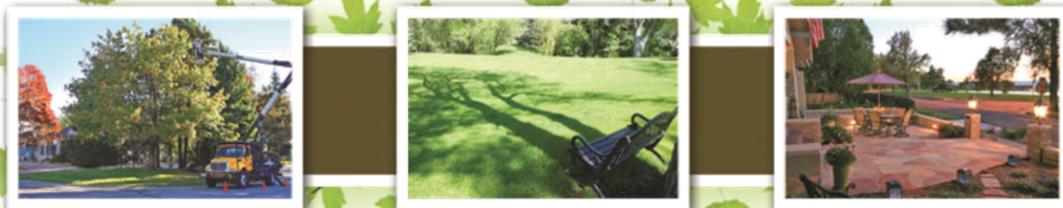
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## PLANT HEALTH CARE CONTROL CALENDAR



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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

