

WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE GROWING SEASON OF 2017

Because we had gone through historic drought conditions in 2016, we saw number of old and new pests emerged and severely attacked the lawns, trees and shrubs.

We are in the lookout for those pests, because they are coming back strong this year.

Contact Us

Maya Tree and Lawn Care
45 Lynnfield St,
Peabody, MA 01960
978-609-1268
Ask.mayatree@gmail.com
Mayatreeandlawncare.com



MAYA

TREE AND LAWN CARE

Spring 2017



BRONZE BIRCH BORER

This pest known to attack all native and none native species of birch, although susceptibility varies. BBB is opportunistic and thrives in Birch trees that are weakened or stressed by agent such as drought, soil compactions, root injury or insects and old age.

BIRCH LEAF MINOR

Patches of leaf that are discolored, sometimes with tunnels visible, created by little larval miners excavating between the leaf surfaces. These larvae are usually either from moths, flies or—on birch leaves—by sawflies Damage to the leaves can be extensive at times, and reoccurring attacks can weaken the tree and cause branch dieback and eventually death.

GYPSY MOTH

The gypsy moth was introduced in Massachusetts in 1869 in a failed attempt to interbreed them with silk worms to develop a silk industry. The moth's range now encompasses all of New England and is projected to expand into eastern Canada as the climate warms. The caterpillars have a ravenous appetite for tree foliage of several hundred species, but oak leaves are their favorite food. Without corrective action, repeated defoliation of trees by gypsy moth caterpillars can cause tree death or weaken trees to attack by diseases and other insects.



FIRE BLIGHT

Fire blight is a bacterial disease that can kill branches and whole plants of many members of the rose family, including apple, pear, quince and crabapple. Symptoms include dead branches, water-soaked blossoms, light brown to blackened leaves, discolored bark, black "shepherd's crook" twigs, and dried fruits. Fire blight bacteria can be spread by insects, splashing rain or contaminated pruning tools.



BROWN PATCH AND DOLLAR SPOT

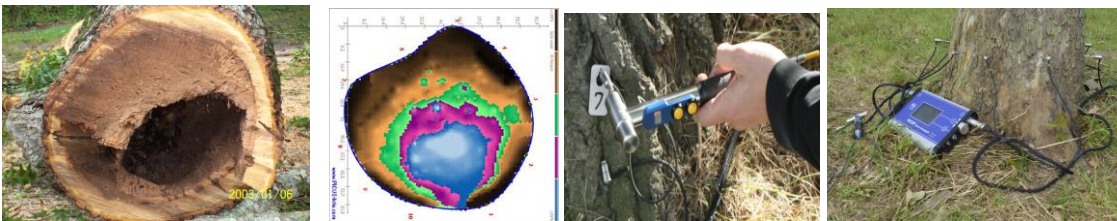
Your lawn has been looking great all spring and you want to keep it that way through summer so you water a few times a week to help mother nature out through the hot summer. Then, anywhere from early June to late August, strange brown patches appear that only seem to grow in size.

Dollar spot is not a picky parasite; this lawn disease infects and kills a lot of different grasses. Dollar spot develops small, distinct circles from 1 to 6" across, about the size of a silver dollar. Because these spots don't look very serious individually, it's easy to underestimate the damage potential. But because dollar spot lawn disease kills the turf clear to the roots, serious scarring of the lawn can occur.



DROUGHT STRESS

Urban Trees/ Shrubs and grasses show drought stress symptoms more than their counterparts in natural settings, because urban environment usually a few degrees higher than the nature environment, Restricted root space, competition with other plants, compacted soil, and less water availability. Often times stress due to drought interpreted to a different reasons especially because the result of the drought show delayed effect on the plants.



SONIC TOMOGRAPHIC IMAGING

It is used to produce color-coded images (*tomograms*) of the interior of tree trunks and large branches. The tomograms produced are similar to an MRI images used for human medical imaging. These images can be useful in helping to assess the structural integrity of the scanned portion of the tree. The tomograms above show some sonic scans that are placed to the left of the photographed tree trunk cross-sections.