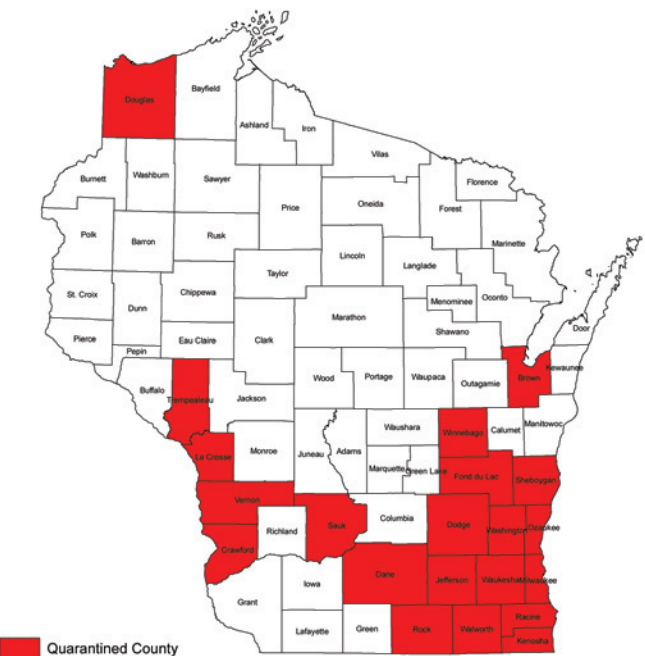




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EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINED IN 21 WISCONSIN COUNTIES

Emerald Ash Borer Quarantined Counties



Now Confirmed in 20 Wisconsin Counties

EAB has now been confirmed in 20 Wisconsin counties and a quarantine has been issued for 21 of those counties: Brown, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago counties are under quarantine. Sheboygan County is under quarantine because of its proximity to neighboring infested counties.

The quarantine bans people from moving any species of hardwood out of the quarantine area. On its own, the emerald ash borer will fly only half a mile. However, the infestation is quickly transmitted to new areas when people accidentally move the insect larvae inside infested firewood or nursery stock.

Because the summer is peak emergence for EAB, American Tree Experts recommends you have the health of your ash trees assessed. As professional arborists, we may be able to plan a course of treatment to protect your trees.

2014 Spring/Summer

- THE LEAFLET -



WILL LAST WINTER’S EXTREME COLD AFFECT INSECT POPULATIONS?

If you’re under the impression that our record-breaking winter temperatures killed or slowed the advance of invasive species of insects like Emerald Ash Borer, you’re going to be disappointed. According to Dr. Phil Pellitteri, UW-Extension insect diagnostician, many Wisconsin insects are protected from temperature extremes and survived the past winter. Exceptions include some types of ticks, bagworms, and gypsy moth populations, which may have been reduced by the cold.

new systemic insecticides have become available that are effective at preventing EAB carnage. Simply put, **treatment for EAB is required to keep your ash trees protected.**

Assessing the health of your trees throughout the year is an important component of any tree care management plan.

Call American Tree Experts for a FREE consultation to have the health of your trees assessed.

In Northern Wisconsin, it may have been cold enough long enough to freeze and kill the larvae and pupae of the invasive, tree-killing Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). Here in Southern Wisconsin, however, the cold may have only reduced its population by 10 to 20 percent.

The Emerald Ash Borer has had a devastating effect throughout the Great Lakes region since 2002 when it was discovered in Michigan, threatening all ash trees in the Midwest. Luckily, in the past 4 years,



WHAT MAKES US EXPERTS?

With Certified Arborists and a Board Certified Master Arborist on our staff, we are an area leader in the art and science of tree care. We follow the outstanding high standards of the International Society of Arboriculture, focusing on the health, safety and beauty of your trees.

FREE CONSULTATION

of Trees and Shrubs (\$40 value)
Must be presented at time of service.
Cannot be combined with any other offers.
Offer ends 7/31/14.

Call us today to schedule!
262-542-0404



WINTER DESICCATION INJURY

WHAT TO DO ABOUT WINTER BURN OF EVERGREENS

Look around this spring and you'll see that instead of greening up, our evergreens are displaying brown, discolored needles and dead branches. Called winter burn or desiccation injury, the damage is due to a number of conditions from the winter of 2013 and 2014: harsh wind, low soil moisture, bitter cold, and excessive sunlight reflected off snow. Problems from this winter season are the most widespread in decades.



Winter burn or desiccation is a result of plant dehydration. When plants make food through photosynthesis, they release large amounts of water, a process known as transpiration. When the ground is frozen, plants cannot take up the moisture they need to replace lost water, and dehydration and foliar damage occur. As temperatures warm and plants seek to make food, the process speeds up.

Effects show up in the spring when tree growth resumes—most notably in small landscape evergreens. Unfortunately, there is no way to reverse the process, and those brown needles won't return to green. However, with proper care, plants may recover and produce new growth.

While it's tempting to do something now, there may be plenty of life left in branches that look dead. Determining a response to damage should be left to certified tree care professionals. We advise waiting until late May or early June before pruning. If a few branches are brown with no live buds, American Tree Experts can remove the unsightly limbs. If brown branches do not have live buds, call us for a diagnosis.

PREVENTING WINTER DAMAGE

Even during mild winters, evergreens can lose moisture and become unable to replenish it. Make sure your evergreens have sufficient water. Antitranspirants, compounds that reduce the loss of evaporation from plants, can be applied to evergreens in the fall to decrease drying effects and protect against road de-icing salt.

- Make sure all evergreens are well-watered going into the dormant season. Trees need one inch of water every week to 10 days.
- Continue slow, consistent watering through late autumn into early winter, until the ground freezes.
- Ask us for help with fertilization and pruning in order to maintain plant vigor.
- Mulch around the base of your tree, so the entire root zone is covered. Heavy mulch helps retain moisture in the soil as well as restricts soil freezing.
- Protect conifers from wind and road de-icing salt by wrapping in burlap.
- Ask us about applying antitranspirants in late fall to restrict moisture loss and decrease the drying effects of wind, sun and road de-icing salt.



FEATURED TREE

Musclewood

Carpinus caroliniana

Height: 20-35'

Spread: 20-35'

Form: Wide spreading, flat-topped crown

Growth Rate: Slow growing and short-lived

Sun Exposure: Shade

Soil: Moist, slightly acid

Zones: 2-9



The beautiful musclewood tree gets its name from the sinewy, muscled appearance of its bark. The tree is often found along stream banks, ponds or as an understory tree of hardwood forests.

luminous fall color, and smooth, gray-blue bark, the musclewood is an outstanding native Wisconsin specimen plant and works for almost any landscape.

MORE ABOUT MUSCLEWOOD

- Other names for the tree are ironwood and American hornbeam, which comes from the German word for hard tree.
- Musclewood trees are found throughout the eastern half of the United States.
- Supposedly, the bark can be boiled and used as a medicine to relieve pain.
- The tree attracts butterflies, squirrels and songbirds.

Because of its year-round beauty, arching canopy,

262-542-0404

5 MYTHS ABOUT TREES

1. Everybody knows how to plant a tree.
2. Lots of mulch is good.
3. Trees are not alive.
4. Topping is good for trees.
5. Tree wounds can heal.



WILL YOUR TREES STAND UP TO SPRING STORMS?

We can inspect your trees for signs of potential problems and weakness. Our experts will examine each tree's trunk, stems, leaves, soil and environment.

TELLTALE SIGNS OF WEAKENED TREES

- Multiple leaders or trunks
- Leaning trunk position
- Weak branches
- Hollow pockets, cavities and decay
- Cracked trunks / split wood
- Broken or hanging branches
- Deadwood