Gruettville Gazette all the news that's fit to prune

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That cow that thinks she produces almond milk? She must be nuts....

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CALL A CERTIFIED TREE WHISPERER (877) 447-8388

WINTER IS COMING...

Most trees go dormant during the winter which makes it one of the best times to prune your tree. Ideally, you'd want to prune in the fall, winter or early spring before any new growth starts...

This encourages healthy tree growth when the warmer temperatures turn up in the springtime. Not only is it physiologically beneficial to prune your trees in the winter, but it's also practical because it's easier to see the true shape of your tree since their foliage is gone.

Not all trees should be pruned in the winter or early spring. Generally speaking, trees that bloom on new growth should be pruned in the winter, while those that bloom on old growth should be pruned in late spring or summer.



CALL GRUETT TODAY AT 877-447-8388



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This Month's TREE - The Desert Museum Palo Verde



The Desert Museum palo verde (Cercidium x'Desert Museum') is a naturally occurring hybrid of the palo verde which is native to the Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. Its name means "green pole" or "stick" referring to the green trunk and branches. This desert hardy tree grows to heights of 15-30 ft and blossoms vibrant yellow flowers in mid-spring which attracts pollinators such as bees and hummingbirds. One of the palo verde's best features is its ability to filter light through its lacy crown. Its shady canopy is ideal for planting anything that needs light without the harshness of the sun or enjoying a nice picnic under its architectural branches. This three-way hybrid was discovered by researchers at the Desert Museum and have found to have the best characteristics from all the parents which includes limited spread, few falling leaves, long-lasting blooms, rapid growth and sturdy, thornless branches. The Desert Museum palo verde prefers full sun and well drained soil in cultivated landscapes. It is adapted to desert soils but can tolerate lawn conditions. Plant in mid to late summer to give the tree time to grow a good root system before winter.

This Month's PEST - Goldspotted Oak Borer



Goldspotted Oak Borer (GSOB – Agrilus auroguttatus) is a non-native invasive beetle that has killed around 80,000 oak trees in San Diego County and cases of approximately 30 oak trees has been discovered in Orange County as of December 2014. Scientists think that the insect was transported to San Diego County via oak firewood from its native range in southeastern Arizona. GSOB larvae feed beneath the bark of oak trees near the interface of the phloem and xylem attacking the nutrient and water conducting tissues of the plants. The larvae also damage the cambium which is responsible for the radial growth of the tree. The trees die after several years of injury after being inflicted by multiple generations of the beetle causing significant economic, ecological, cultural, and aesthetic losses to the region. There are currently no effective tools for protecting trees once infestation occurs, however, public and private organizations are working together in the research and outreach efforts related to GSOB management.

WINTER WATER

It's getting to that time of year where the conditions are cold and wet. Depending on the fall weather and rain frequency, it's advised to set your irrigation system to water less frequently or even turn them off for a while throughout the cold season. It's essential to monitor the moisture of your soil to make sure your trees are getting enough water. A little trick to check soil moisture is by using a garden trowel and inserting it into the ground to a depth of 2", and then create a small narrow trench by moving the blade of the trowel back and forth. Feel the soil using your finger. If the soil feels moist, then the tree does not need water.

Be sure to irrigate your trees once or twice a month if it hasn't been raining. If the sky has been pouring, the soil may be saturated so be careful to not walk on it to avoid soil compaction. Set a schedule on your irrigation system to water early in the day. This prevents fungi growth by allowing the trees time to absorb water before the temperature drops.

WE ALL GOTTA EAT

It's that time of year again, our trees are getting themselves ready for the winter months. Many of them will begin going into their own "hibernation" mode, operating at a slowed pace, saving nutrients for the spring. Last year we ran a special for the fall and winter months for Soil Aeration & Re-Mineralization, and 2020 will have the same special!

Why?

Simply put, this is one of the very best times of year to pay attention to the soil structure, and nutrient content. Vital minerals and trace elements are removed over time by erosion and degradation. Wearing out of the soil can cause nutrient deficiency in your trees which affects the trees' health and aesthetics. Fortunately, it's possible to restore fertility by direct application of mineral-rich material. Many of these nutrients are utilized throughout the year, not just for growth and fruit production, but also for their immune response systems, compartmentalization & defense against pests, pathogens and poor site condition stresses. Gruett has a specially formulated mix specifically designed to slowly release vital micro- and macro- nutrients over a growing season, contact us today and take advantage of our soil services.



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REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE

Are the leaves on your tree turning dull green, yellow, red, gray or purple as they wilt? Is the bark around the soil-line appear darkened? Then your tree may be undergoing Phytophthora root rot. Cutting away some bark at the base of the tree should reveal red-brown or black discoloration in the wood underneath its superficial layer if it is infected. Junipers and other evergreens show symptoms in the foliage and branches long after the roots are severely damaged. Deciduous trees may show above ground symptoms by suddenly wilting and dying.



Phytophthora root rot is a water mold caused by a fungi in the genus Phytophthora and is a common disease of many trees. The disease is typically introduced by consistent wet, warm soil conditions and usually results in a gradual decline of the tree. Overwatering during the summer is conducive to Phytophthora infection. Trees with Phytophthora root rot may survive a few years before the disease completely takes over. Here at Gruett we have trained professionals who specialize in identifying a vast array of tree diseases and pests. If these symptoms sound familiar, schedule one of our ISA Certified Arborists to take a look and prescribe a treatment plan to bring your trees back to a healthy state.

Uh-oh ... She looks sick! Call Gruett!

