

Top 10 Disease Resistant Trees

Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*) 20-30'

Exfoliating orange bark for winter interest. Leaves are divided into three leaflets, green with silvery underside, bright red fall color, Full sun or shade, slow growing specimen tree.

Liberty Apple (*Malus domestica* 'Liberty') 15-20'

Disease resistant. Apples are a bright red color. A juicy sweet dessert apple. Great for fresh eating and a good keeper.

Plume Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica* 'Elegans') 20-40'

Evergreen tree with feathery, soft bluish green foliage turns copper colored in winter. Grow in full sun.

Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) 40-60'

Multi-stemmed tree for sun or partial shade. Heart shaped foliage. New growth is red fading to green ten yellow fall color. Few pest problems.

Korean Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*) 15-25'

Anthraxnose resistant, white showy flowers in May followed by raspberry-like fruit. Yellow or scarlet fall color.

Sweet Bay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) 15-25'

Spring flowering. Creamy large flowers, very fragrant. Grows in sun, wet soils. Lustrous green deciduous foliage.

Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) 20-30'

Spectacular orange-red fall color, bell shaped white flowers in spring. Grow in full sun, well-drained moist soils.

Persian Parrotia (*Parrotia persica*) 15-30'

Exfoliating gray bark, showy tiny crimson flowers in early spring. Choice tree, orange fall color. Grow in full sun.

Japanese Stewartia (*Stewartia pseudocamellia*) 20-40'

White, camellia-like flowers in summer, wonderful orange exfoliating bark. Orange-red fall color. Grow in sun or partial shade, well-drained soil.

Japanese Snowbell (*Styrax japonicus*) 20-30'

Showy white, pendulous flowers in late spring. Horizontal branching, non-aggressive roots, pest free. Yellow fall color. Grow in sun or partial shade.

We're Here to Help

Collier Arbor Care is here to assist you with your tree, shrub and lawn care needs. If you would like more information on any of our services listed below, please give us a call or visit our website for valuable plant information.

- Plant Health Care Programs
- Targeted Insect & Disease Treatments
- Pruning Trees & Shrubs
- Tree Removal & Stump Grinding
- Organic Lawn Care

- Tree & Shrub Nutrition
- Soil Health Care
- Hazard Tree Analysis
- Landscape Weed Control
- Consulting & Diagnosis

503-722-7267 (503-72ARBOR)
www.collierarbor.com



Garden Calendar

See our website at www.collierarbor.com for a 12 month calendar!

April

- Reseed bare areas in lawn, overseed thin areas.
- Treat for leaf blight on dogwood, sycamore, and flowering trees.
- Prepare garden soil for spring planting if it is dry enough.
- Plant vegetables; cucumbers, carrots, onions, radishes.
- Treat diseases on fruit trees like apple scab, brown rot and blossom blight on cherry trees.
- Check trees for leaf feeding caterpillars and treat if needed.
- Control slugs by baiting or beer traps.

May

- Fertilize lawns. Also apply weed control if necessary.
- Fertilize rhododendrons and azaleas.
- Control moles by trapping.
- Inspect and treat plants for aphids, use insecticidal soap, for leaf-feeding insects use B.T. or pyrethrins.
- Plant warm season vegetables; corn, tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, pumpkin, squash.
- Place pheromone traps in apple and pear trees to detect codling moth. Plan a control program of sprays, traps or predators.
- Inspect and treat rhododendrons and azaleas for lace bugs that cause yellow stippled leaves.

June

- Treat for adult root weevils in rhododendrons, azaleas, primroses, viburnums, and other ornamentals.
- Use composted mulch to conserve moisture and prevent weeds around plants.
- Lawn mowing: set blade height for 1.5 to 2.5 inches for most lawns. "Grass cycle" by returning grass clippings back to the lawn with a mulching mower.
- Prune spring flowering shrubs like azaleas, rhododendrons, forsythia, and lilacs after blooming.
- Shear hedges: arborvitae, boxwood, and laurel after spring growth.
- Trees infected by spring diseases will begin dropping foliage. Prune out infected branches. Rake up and destroy fallen infected leaves. Fertilize to encourage new growth.

July

- Early morning is the best time to water gardens and lawns. Water deeply and infrequently.
- Treat for root weevil adults when new feeding damage (notching) is present on foliage.
- Treat for scale insects emerging from eggs as crawlers. Sticky honeydew and black sooty mold are signs of scale infestation. Look for scale on camellias, holly, maple and rhododendron.
- Watch for signs of spider mites on arborvitae hedges and spruces. Look for: dusty-looking foliage, loss of green color, and presence of tiny mites. Hose off plants with water on a weekly basis to prevent. Treat with soap or oil when damage is noticed.
- Services performed by Collier Arbor Care

PRSR STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
PORTLAND OR
PERMIT NO. 11

THE Arbor Advisor

Your Prescription for a Sustainable Landscape
SPRING 2011

In this issue...



Photo: One Green World

Grow your own mouth-watering apples with a disease-resistant 'Liberty'.

- Stop Destructive Plant Disease in its Tracks
- Dangerous Yard Activities that can Maim
- Get Awesome Apples with 'Liberty'
- Top 10 Disease Resistant Trees
- Garden Calendar



COLLIER ARBOR CARE
Environmentally Friendly... Since 1937

Portland 503-722-7267 (503-72ARBOR) • Vancouver (360) 693-6056
info@collierarbor.com • www.collierarbor.com



11814 S.E. Jennifer Street
Clackamas, OR 97015

THE Arbor Advisor

Your Prescription for a Sustainable Landscape

503-72ARBOR
COLLIERARBOR.COM

CCB #66466, OLCL #038

© 2011 Collier Arbor Care

Stop Destructive Plant Disease in its Tracks

Our ultra rainy Spring of 2010 will be remembered as the year of the blight disease for the devastating effects on fruiting, flowering and ornamental trees and shrubs. From Brown Blossom Blight and shot hole diseases in the Cherries and Plums, Anthracnose in the Maples, Sycamores and Dogwoods, and mildew everywhere else, foliar diseases had a destructive impact on the health of our plants in 2010. Additionally, because of the water-logged soil conditions, many plants died due to root rots such as Phytophthora, which kills many evergreen plants such as cedars, juniper, photinia, and rhododendrons.

As we enter the new growing season of 2011, the wet, rainy and, hence, disease promoting weather is repeating itself. What can be done to prevent the destructive effects of disease in the landscape? Proper diagnosis is the first step, so call a Collier certified arborist to troubleshoot and recommend disease prevention measures. As with many things in life, prevention is the key. Timely treatments, proper pruning and nutrition will all help to minimize problems and maintain plant health.

Disease Prevention Steps

- **Call a Collier certified arborist** to properly diagnose your landscape disease problems.
- **Schedule a preventative disease treatment** or Plant Health Care Program with Collier Arbor Care and protect your landscape investment. Early preventative treatments are the key — once you see the disease it is often too late.



Scab disease on a flowering pear. Plant diseases infect during wet Spring weather, but preventative treatments need to be applied before and after the rains.

- **Prune out diseased plant parts.** Thin out branches and foliage to improve air circulation and encourage quicker drying and lessen disease.
- Where a plant has died from a particular disease such as Verticillium **don't replant with the same species** or the new plant will get the same disease. Replant with disease resistant varieties. (See *Top 10 Disease Resistant Trees*)
- **Improve your soil with and provide plant nutrition** with Collier's all Organic Soil Health Program with compost tea, organic fertilizers and beneficial mycorrhizae. Healthy soil and plants are keys in overcoming plant disease problems.

For more information on specific diseases, visit our web site at collierarbor.com. You'll find Fact Sheets on Anthracnose, Verticillium and other destructive diseases.

Want disease-free apples? Grow a 'Liberty'!

By Terrill Collier

As I plan to add to my orchard this spring, I am no different than my clients in wanting low maintenance and disease free fruit. In Western Oregon and Washington we can grow amazing fruit. Just remember, our rainy climate is unlike the dryer fruit growing regions of Hood River and Washington State. Some of the familiar commercial apple varieties of Golden and Red Delicious, Fuji and Granny Smith do poorly here because of disease problems. By choosing wisely we can select disease resistant varieties that are low maintenance and taste delicious with full flavor that only a locally grown tree ripened fruit can provide.

Our major apple and pear disease problems include:

Apple & Pear Scab: A fungus which thrives in moist climates, causing damage to leaves, shoots and fruits. The spores live on fallen leaves and diseased leaves should be cleaned up and composted.

Mildew: A fungus that prefers warm, humid (but not wet) conditions and causes significant damage to leaves and shoots in summer. It will also cause russetting (brown splotches) on fruit.

A 'Liberty' apple is a new, improved, disease resistant variety. I have grown this variety and can attest to its resistance to scab and mildew and to the full crispy flavor of this tasty fruit. If you have a small yard or want to easily pick fruit from the ground, grow this



Bright blossoms and tasty fruit are yours for the having when you plant a disease-resistant Liberty Apple Tree.

tree on a dwarf (M-26) rootstock. Liberty bears large, attractive, bright red, McIntosh-like fruit with sweet, slightly tart flavor, crisp and juicy flesh. Liberty is great for eating fresh, juice and baking. Liberty ripens in mid to late September and stores well for up to three months. Unlike many varieties that need a pollinator, Liberty is self pollinating. This easy care, heavy fruiting apple is highly recommended for home gardeners.

Other recommended disease resistant apple varieties include: Chehalis, Enterprise, Goldrush, and William's Pride.

To help combat disease problems in fruit trees, we offer **The Collier Arbor Care Fruit program**. It's an organic treatment program designed to prevent the major disease and insect problems of fruit trees. If you're concerned about disease in your fruit trees or would like to find out more about the program, give us a call today.

8 Dangerous Yard Activities That Can Maim

Gardening and yard work are some of the most popular leisure activities for Americans, but who knew about their dark side. Each year thousands of us are rushed to the emergency room or sadly the morgue, with yard work related injuries: cuts, falls, missing fingers — even freshly mowed feet.

That Texas Chainsaw massacre could happen in your backyard this weekend. Many weekend warriors in the garden may not think to protect themselves from the dangers of yard work. When in doubt hire a professional arborist who has the safety training, the skills and the excellent safety record to tackle your backyard project. Collier employees have gone 1423 days without a time loss accident — an admirable achievement for our safety-minded 16 certified arborists performing tree, shrub and lawn services in your landscape.

Here are some common mishaps that can occur while working in the yard, along with tips to prevent them:

1 You Fall off a Ladder

About 136,000 people get a fast ambulance ride each year to the emergency room because of ladder related accidents. Secure the bottom of the ladder on level ground to prevent slippage.

2 Chainsaw Massacres

There are more than 40,000 chainsaw injuries per year. The average chainsaw injury requires 110 stitches and cost an average of \$12,000. Thirty-six percent of the injuries occur to the legs, knees and feet, so wear boots and chainsaw chaps for protection. Other required safety gear includes hard hat, eye and ear protection, gloves and chainsaw with anti-kickback devices.

3 Electrocutation from Planting Trees

Before you decide to decorate your yard by planting that new tree or putting in a fence make sure you "Call before you dig". Protect yourself from hidden underground utilities like electrical, gas, and water before digging in your yard. In Oregon call the number: 1-800-332-2344 before you dig to locate and discover hidden utilities.

4 Mowing the Toes Instead of the Grass

Mind the bare toes and the flying debris when lawn mowing. Some 80,000 Americans go to the hospital because of accidents involving lawn mowers. The majority of victims are children and the elderly.

Wear safety glasses and closed toed shoes. Keep kids and pets away from mowing operations and never hold your kids in your lap while using a riding lawn mower.

There's no need to risk injury or illness to enjoy a beautiful landscape. Collier Arbor Care is here to offer assistance and advice in keeping your landscape looking great. Always feel free to call or send an email to discuss any of your landscape concerns.



Hornet nests are well hidden in trees, shrubs or in the ground. Check plants and outdoor areas carefully to prevent attacks and stings.



Always secure the bottom of the ladder on level ground and never go above the top step. Call Collier Arbor Care if your equipment isn't up to the job.

5 Losing a Finger While Trimming the Bushes

Mind your fingers when trimming hedges. U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission reports that hospital emergency rooms treat more than 400,000 outdoor garden-tool-related accidents each year. Wear gloves and keep hands and fingers away from power shears, saws and pruners. Wear eye protection too.

6 Insect Alert

Spiders and bees and ticks — OH MY! Many people visit the emergency room due to wasp stings, and spider bites. Ticks can transmit diseases like Rocky Mountain spotted fever and Lyme disease. Watch out for yellow jacket nests in the summer, especially if you are allergic to stings.

7 Deadly Garden Plants

Your favorite garden plant could send you, your children, or your pets to the emergency room if ingested. Beware of popular ornamentals like rhododendron, kalmia, lily of the valley, daffodils and foxglove, to name a few. Also beware of poison oak (leaves of three let it be) that can cause a severe rash and itching when encountered.

8 Garden Chemical Dangers

Garden chemicals are a common cause of accidental poisoning in children. Store concentrated chemicals in locked areas to prevent accidental poisoning.

Some garden chemicals, especially some of the old ones, can be toxic when miss-applied or over used. Dispose of all chemicals properly at designated recycling stations. Collier Arbor Care has organic tree, shrub, lawn and fruit tree programs that are gentle for people, pets and the environment, but tough on pests and diseases.

