



UC Statewide IPM Project
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Citrus Thrips

Warners Tree Surgery

52 Years of Experience - Serving the East Valley For 25 Years

480 969-8808



Tree Disease Diagnosing and Treatment – Help For Sick Citrus Trees

Home

- Our YouTube Chanel
- Our Ash Tree Website
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Plant Biology

Citrus Diseases

Ash White flies



Alternaria brown spot (ABS)



Also switch to Kellogg Garden Organics 3.5 lb. Fruit Tree Fertilizer you can get it at the Home Depot. Use it every 2 months.

1 Once a year in January treat your citrus trees with Bio Advanced Fruit and Citrus, which you can get at Home Depot or on Amazon. It goes on the ground and you can only use it once a year, or it puts too much poison in the tree. However it only works for 3 months. Do it now if you're just starting!



2 Spray your citrus every February, April and November three times seven days apart in the cool of the morning, with Organocide 3 in 1 spray.



It's made from sesame seed oil and fish oil and it's completely safe. Store it somewhere cool – not in the garage in the summer – you can buy it on Amazon.



Use a Chapin sprayer – also Amazon—set on 6 tablespoons per gallon.

The Organocide 3 in 1 is sticky, and dries hard, so when you have finished spraying you need to pour what you haven't used back in the bottle. Then fill the sprayer up with water and spray the water out. Then take it inside, take it apart and wash it in warm soapy water. If you do this, it will last for years. – If not you'll be buying one every week.

3 Make sure your trees are getting enough water. Download the PDF file Irrigating Citrus Trees from <https://citrus-tree-disease.com/>.

4 Have us treat your tree with a medicine that will kick start the immune system and help them to heal.

For more information go to
<https://citrus-tree-disease.com/>

Tree canopy Diameter (ft.)	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
4	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.3
6	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.6	4.7	5.4	5.1	3.9	2.3	1.0	0.7
8	1.2	1.8	3.7	5.3	6.5	8.4	9.6	9.0	7.0	4.1	1.8	1.2
10	1.9	2.7	5.7	8.2	10.1	13.1	15.1	14.0	11.0	6.4	2.7	1.9
12	2.7	3.9	8.3	11.8	14.6	18.9	21.7	20.2	15.8	9.2	3.9	2.7
14	3.7	5.4	11.3	16.1	19.9	25.7	29.5	27.5	21.5	12.5	5.4	3.7
16	4.8	7.0	14.7	21.0	25.9	33.5	38.6	35.9	28.0	16.4	7.0	4.8
18	6.1	8.9	18.6	26.6	32.8	42.4	48.8	45.5	35.5	20.7	8.9	6.1
20	7.5	11.0	23.0	32.9	40.5	52.4	60.2	56.1	43.8	25.6	11.0	7.5
22	9.1	13.3	27.8	39.8	49.0	63.4	72.9	67.9	53.0	31.0	13.3	9.1
24	10.8	15.8	33.1	47.3	58.4	75.4	86.7	80.8	63.1	36.9	15.8	10.8
26	12.7	18.5	38.9	55.5	68.5	88.5	101.8	94.9	47.0	43.3	18.5	12.7
28	14.8	21.5	45.1	64.4	79.4	102.6	118.1	110.0	85.9	50.2	21.5	14.8
30	16.9	24.6	51.7	73.9	91.2	117.8	135.5	126.3	98.6	57.6	24.6	16.9
Avg. Pan Evaporation (in./day)	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.37	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.32	0.22	0.16	0.1

Ash Whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae*

The Situation: Ash whitefly represents an outstanding biological control success in California. Ash whitefly was first introduced into California in the late 1980s and was a significant pest of fruit and shade trees such as ash, pear and pomegranate. In the absence of natural enemies, ash whitefly populations exploded out of control. The pest originated and occurs widely in the Middle East and Mediterranean and was accidentally introduced into California



via infested plant material. The University of California, Riverside's Department of Entomology has provided aid in controlling this pest in areas in which ash whitefly has subsequently invaded [Center for Invasive Species Research, University of California Riverside](#)

Asian Citrus Leafminer, *Phyllocnistis citrella*

The Situation: Originating in Asia, the citrus leafminer (CLM) was first discovered in Florida in 1993. These small moths rapidly became a significant pest, with infestation rates of up to 90% in some areas in Florida being observed within the year of introduction. By 1995, the citrus leafminer was discovered in Texas, Central America, western Mexico (Colima), and several Caribbean islands. In 2000, it arrived in southern California via Mexico and is now expanding its range northward [Center for Invasive Species Research, University of California Riverside](#)

