



1 Learn to identify damaged leaves to get harmful insects under control.



www.citrus-tree-disease.com



Citrus Leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella*)
lowered reserve energy



Aphids carry
Citrus tTisteza Vrus (CTV)



Asian Citrus Psyllid carries (HLB)
Huanglongbing Disease



Citrus Whitefly (*Dialeurodes citri*)
dense populations caused defoliation

Citrus chlorotic dwarf virus

Vectored by whitefly.
dense populations
can cause defoliation



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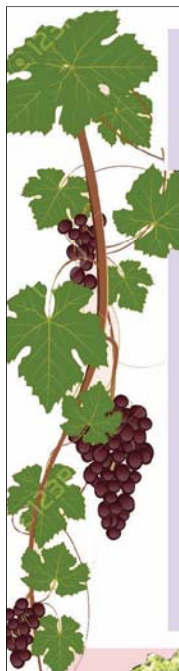


Amazon.com

For each treatment - spray the tree three times - seven days apart.

- First year treat the tree four times.
- Treat the tree every February.
- Treat the tree when insects return.
- In the summer spray early mornings.

2 Correct watering, trimming, and fertilizing issues.



Citrus trees need a lot of water, especially in the summer. This table is from the University of Arizona's Cooperative Extension

Table I. Orange Water Requirements in Gallons per Day.

| Tree canopy Diameter (ft.) | nth | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May |
| 2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | | | | |
| 4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | | | | | |
| 6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | | | | | |
| 8 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| 10 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | | | | | |
| 12 | 21.7 | 20.2 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 | | | | | |
| 14 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 3.7 | | | | | |
| 16 | 38.6 | 35.9 | 28.0 | 16.4 | 7.0 | 4.8 | | | | | |
| 18 | 48.0 | 45.5 | 35.5 | 20.7 | 8.9 | 6.1 | | | | | |
| 20 | 60.2 | 56.1 | 43.8 | 25.6 | 11.0 | 7.5 | | | | | |
| 22 | 72.9 | 67.9 | 53.0 | 31.0 | 13.3 | 9.1 | | | | | |
| 24 | 86.7 | 80.8 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 15.8 | 10.8 | | | | | |
| 26 | 101.8 | 94.9 | 74.0 | 43.3 | 18.5 | 12.7 | | | | | |

Rain Bird now makes pressure compensating water emitters



Lemons should be trimmed yearly to avoid major branches breaking

Except for lemon trees, citrus need little trimming.

Light thinning every two or three years is fine, and its all right to lightly shape them.

Make sure to remove any suckers that grow below the graft.

Resist topping citrus trees, and they should only be lifted a foot or two from the ground.

If you need to remove deadwood the goal should be to end up with a pile of deadwood and no green.

If bark that developed in the shade is exposed to the sun – paint the trunk white (not brown) - to prevent burning.



The Absolute best environment for a citrus tree is in a large well with a mulch topping.

For more information visit www.warnerstreesurgery.com

I recommend using Kellogg organic fertilizer for your citrus trees. Kellogg fertilizer contains Mycorrhizal fungi. Mycorrhizal fungi will bind to roots and, create a barrier between harmful soil fungus and tree roots.



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3 Have us treat your trees to increase energy production.

The Asian Citrus Leaf Miner appeared in Yuma, Arizona in 1999. At first it was unchecked, but by 2002 60% of the citrus leafminers infecting a citrus tree, were controlled by local predator insects.

Arriving here in 2011 and breeding up to 15 times a year, they were in every citrus tree I looked at. The population grew unchecked well into the summer of 2015.

During that period, the leaves on your citrus trees were producing far less energy than normal, and drawing the trees reserve cells dangerously low, and to make matters worse several species of citrus white fly's are now devastating local citrus trees.



What to do:

Correct any issues with watering, fertilization, insects, and trimming.

Have us inject your trees with liquid elements that will jump start energy production, strengthen the roots, and protect them from fungus.



When reserves are low a citrus tree is more vulnerable to insect damage, soil fungus, frost damage, heat stress, sunburn, and water stress.

Any questions call Pat at (480) 969-8808

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