

Additional Message from Garth Davis, Spokane County Conservation District Arborist to John O'Laughlin

John,

Below is a link to a fact sheet about anthracnose in ash, which is what I think is going on with your green ash in addition to the aphids. It looks especially bad this year because of the long cool wet spring. I believe these trees will look better as the summer warms up. You can get the name of the product the people we talked with used to get rid of aphids and share that with the neighbors.

<http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=1&SubCategoryId=5&PlantDefId=158&ProblemId=763>

We talked about lists of trees and I just wanted to expand on those so there is a variety to choose from. The more diversified your trees the less likely something will come through that affects all of them like we are seeing in all of the green ash trees.

Small trees: hawthorn, kousa dogwood, service berry, Japanese lilac trees, crab apple

Medium size trees: European hornbeam (columnar) beech, chinkapin oak, little leaf linden (does have aphid issues), frontier elm,

Large trees: sugar maple, red oak, ginkgo (will take a long time to get big), zelkova, American linden

Conifer trees:

Small: rocky mountain juniper, western juniper, pacific yew

Medium: Austrian pine, Scotts pine, blue atlas cedar

Large: doug fir, ponderosa pine, western larch (I would recommend this one over the other two)

When planting new trees they will survive better and establish quicker if there is a mulch ring of at least 3 feet in diameter around the tree with 3-4 inches of mulch that will keep competition down, help soil retain water and most importantly keep lawn equipment from damaging new trees.

Let me know if you have any other questions.

Garth