



Upper Canopy Corp.

Urban Tree Specialists.

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The “Roots” of Upper Canopy



Erik von Luczenbacher
Owner-E&S Tree Experts



Ernest McLaurin
Owner-Trees Company

In the spring of 2009, Erik and Ernie decided that their passion for trees and tree care were following such a close path that it would be better to walk it together. Former competitors now became colleagues and eventually partners in the new venture Upper Canopy Corp. Erik and Ernie continue to aspire to the highest standard of excellence in the tree care industry, providing clients with twice the knowledge and experience as before. With Erik and Ernie as owner/operators of Upper Canopy Corp. our clients will always benefit from having a core member of the operation on the jobsite to constantly ensure quality work is preformed on your valuable green assets. Our passion is tree care, and the health and safety of your trees is our first priority. 🌿



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What's happening in the Canopy this edition:

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Fast facts:

- Once infested with EAB, a mature Ash tree can still live 3 to 5 years
- A 'D' shaped exit hole is left by emerging adults
- Larvae can live, pupate and hatch from infected firewood

EAB: Myths Debunked

Myth: If an Ash tree looks sick, it must be removed right away...

The Emerald Ash Borer is a small, shiny green bark beetle that feeds specifically on Ash species. The insects bore into the fleshy tissue of the tree in such large quantities that vascular flow to the crown is cut off and the tree dies.

There is another common affliction for Ash species named: “Anthracnose of Ash”. This affliction is a fungus that attacks the twigs and leaf-stems of Ash species, causing the tree to lose large quantities of leaves during the growing season. This affliction is usually self-regulating and rarely kills the tree. Owners of Ash species in the Nation’s Capital should make themselves aware of the symptoms related to EAB and Anthracnose of Ash in order to avoid removing an Ash species for the wrong reasons. Many Ash trees will die in Ottawa over the next 5 years. We should do our best to allow trees not affected by EAB to survive and possibly develop resistance against the EAB threat. 🌿



Trouble with Tar Spot?

If you have a Maple tree on your property, surely you have witnessed the black blotches that appear on the leaves during the summer. These blotches are caused by a leaf fungus named: “Tar Spot” and while unsightly, it is usually not detrimental to the trees health.

In the past, Tar Spot could be controlled by certain fungicides on smaller trees, but since the recent ban on chemical applications in Ottawa, the only real control measure now is to rake up leaves and remove them from your property.

Each black blotch is a fruiting body and is capable of sending out spores to re-infect Maple species in the area. The best way to reduce next year’s infection is to put all your leaves out with the City waste and get them off site. Composting the leaves on-site will give the fungus the opportunity to re-infect nearby Maple species. 🌿

Upper Canopy’s Feature Tree:

Pinus strobus: Eastern White Pine

Ontario’s provincial tree:

- Needles in clusters of five
- Average mature height: eighty feet
- Soft, brittle wood



Urban Tree Hazards:

Hazard #1:

Over-Mulching (never more than 3”thick)

Applying a ring of mulch over the feeding area of the trees roots can be of great benefit as it retains moisture and adds nutrients to the soil. Just remember, keep the mulch away from the base of the trunk and never more than a 3” thick layer of mulch.



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Our Services:

Tree Pruning - Tree Removal - Cabling and Bracing -
Deep Root Fertilizing - Tree Inventories - Installing
Items Aloft - Hedge Trimming - Stump Grinding - Tree
Assessments - Tree Appraisal - Consultation Services -
Home Staging - Expert Witness - Insect and Disease Di-
agnosis - Maintenance Contracts - Commercial Services-
Emergency Service 24 Hrs. - ISA Certified Arborists



Hazard #2:

“Whipper-Snipper Blight” (otherwise known as girdling)

The vascular system of a tree occurs in the outer-most part of the stem and limbs. In larger trees, the first few inches carry sap and in smaller trees the difference is proportionate. Believe it or not, a weed whacker striking the bark of a small tree is enough to effectively cut off it’s circulation and kill it. Let the grass grow high (not too high) around tree trunks or cut by hand with scissors.