



## What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Get ready for warm weather just around the corner! So far, flowering is about one week earlier than last year.

Andromeda: end bloom  
Chanticleer pear: begin bloom  
Forsythia: end bloom  
Japanese flowering cherry: bloom  
Kwanzan cherry: begin bloom  
Quince: begin bloom  
Serviceberry: full bloom  
Star magnolia: full bloom

## Insect/Disease Information

### CONIFERS

#### European pine sawfly



By mid-May, the sawflies should be this size.

JayDee Gunnell, USU Extension

Larvae of the European pine sawfly feed on mugo, Scotch, Austrian, and ponderosa pines. This insect overwinters as eggs laid in slits along the length of needles. Eggs will be hatching soon (toward the end of the month), but damage may not be noticed until May or June. By July, the larvae pupate, and adults emerge in the fall to mate and lay eggs.

Sawflies are not caterpillars. They are related to ants, bees, and wasps. The larvae stay huddled together in tight groups during feeding, often 2/needle. They primarily feed on the previous years' growth.

Keep an eye out for this pest if you know you had problems in pine plantings last year.

*Treatment:* azadirachtin (Azatin, Safer Grub Killer), spinosad (Conserve, Green Light), horticultural oil, insecticidal soap. If caught early, larvae can also be hand-picked or pruned out, as they feed in groups.

#### European Pine Shoot Moth



Larvae of the European pine shoot moth are migrating from their overwintering sites inside dead shoot tips to uninfested tips to resume feeding. Now is a good time for treatment.

The pest attacks mostly 2-needled pines, including mugo and Austrian. Larvae bore into shoots and buds and although they can cause bushy, stunted growth, infestations will not kill the host.

Look now for wilted or dead bud tips (as shown above). Often gumming or webbing will be associated with the dead tips. Break them off and look for the overwintering larvae within. They will pupate within the tips in late spring.

*Treatment:* Materials include but are not limited to spinosad (Conserve), pyrethrin (Pyganic), imidacloprid (Criterion, Discus, Merit, Bayer Advanced), and carbaryl (Sevin, Bayer).

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## Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

### Cooley spruce gall adelgid



If you had this pest last year, overwintering females (which are sitting at the base of needles) should be treated before they have formed their waxy covering.

*Treatment:* acetamiprid, bifenthrin, carbaryl, deltamethrin, horticultural oil (will cause blue spruce to lose its bloom; color will return within 2 years), imidacloprid, insecticidal soap

ticides. Most often in Utah, however, trees are only lightly infested and treatments are not necessary. Birch trees can tolerate up to 60% leaf damage without ill effects.

A second generation occurs in July, and damage is even less at this time because adults prefer to lay eggs in young, developing leaves only, not in fully expanded leaves.

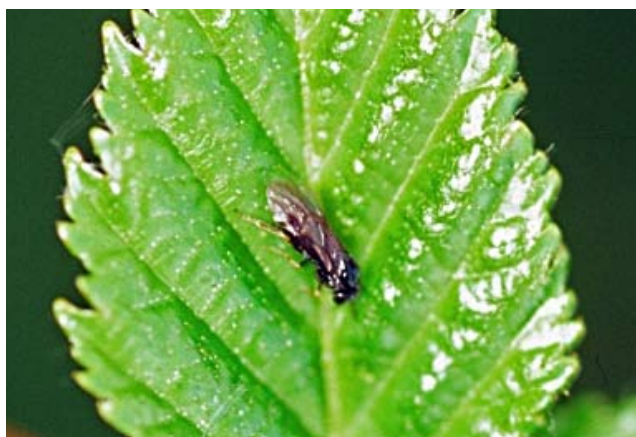
*Treatment* can be aimed at adults or larvae. For adults, use permethrin, bifenthrin, or carbaryl. For larvae, wait until mines are visible, and use disulfoton (Bonide Granular, Di-Syston Granular), acephate (Orthene, Gordon's), abamectin, or imidacloprid.

### Cankerworm

Cankerworm eggs will start hatching at around 150-200 degree days, which is right around the corner. Last year's infestation was lighter than the year before, and we expect this to be another light year. If you had a localized infestation, however, plan ahead this year to use *Bacillus thuringiensis* or spinosad. Both are very safe products and most effective on the very young larvae.

## DECIDUOUS TREES

### Birch leafminer



Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service

Birch leafminer adults will soon be laying eggs in leaves through tiny slits. They overwinter as pupae in the soil, emerging in late April. Yellow sticky traps can be used to monitor the sawfly adults.

Egg hatch occurs in mid-May and the larvae feed within the leaves. Mines are visible at approximately 10 days after bud break. At this time, they are protected from contact insecticides.

## Degree Days and Pest Monitoring Timeline

### Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Degree Day Timing (base 50)	Indicator Plant
Spruce spider mite	Egg hatch at 7-121 DD	Silver and red maple bloom
Smaller European elm bark beetle	Adults emerge at 7-120 DD	Silver and red maple bloom
European pine shoot moth	Larvae move to new shoots at 50-220 DD	Red maple first bloom
Honeylocust plant bug	Nymphs emerge starting at 58 DD	Red maple bloom, Japanese quince begin bloom
Western tent caterpillar	Eggs begin hatching at 100 DD	Forsythia full bloom
Cankerworm	Egg hatch at 150-290 DD	Tatarian honeysuckle, red horsechestnut
Engraver beetles	Adults begin emerging at 112 DD	Star magnolia end bloom

### Current Degree Days (base 50)

March 1 - Friday, April 17

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Box Elder</b>	Perry	93
<b>Cache</b>	North Logan	55
	Providence	56
	Smithfield	50
<b>Carbon</b>	Price	70
<b>Davis</b>	Kaysville	93
<b>Salt Lake</b>	Holladay	118
	West Valley City	107
<b>Tooele</b>	Erda	90
	Grantsville	---
	Tooele	92

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Utah</b>	Alpine	97
	Genola	131
	Lincoln Point	105
	Orem	120
	Payson	116
	Provo	122
	Santaquin	107
<b>Weber</b>	Pleasant View	80

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#### Landscape IPM Advisory

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