



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) |
|------------------|------------------|----------|
| Box Elder | Perry | 93 |
| Cache | North Logan | 55 |
| | Providence | 56 |
| | Smithfield | 50 |
| Carbon | Price | 70 |
| Davis | Kaysville | 93 |
| Salt Lake | Holladay | 118 |
| | West Valley City | 107 |
| Tooele | Erda | 90 |
| | Grantsville | --- |
| | Tooele | 92 |

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

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