Landscape IPM Advisory

UTAH PESTS

What's In Bloom
(Salt Lake City area)

Chanticleer pear: full - end bloom
Japanese flowering cherry: bloom
Koreanspice viburnum: bloom
Kwanzan cherry: bloom
Oregon grape: begin bloom

Quince: begin bloom
Redbud: begin bloom
Saucer magnolia: end bloom
Serviceberry: full bloom
Star magnolia: end bloom
Thundercloud plum: full - end bloom
Vinca: bloom

Insect/Disease Information

CONIFERS

Dothistroma needle blight

Evidence of old dothistroma (red band) needle blight infections was seen in Salt Lake County. The needle tips are brown, resembling winter injury or scorch, however, diseased needles will also show gumming and sometimes broken tips that are an ashy-gray color. In addition, dothistroma infections usually occur on the lower and/or inner branches, where moisture is greatest. For severely infested trees, fungicide treatments should be applied soon, before budbreak. In Utah's dry climate, infection rarely gets to the point of necessitating chemical treatment, however.

Treatment: Prune out lower infected limbs (do not prune in wet weather); remove excess debris from under the tree; fungicides: Bordeaux, Bravo (daconil, also available to residential), Echo.

SHADE TREES

Powdery Mildew

Some powdery mildew species, such as apple powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*) overwinter on terminal buds rather than fallen leaves. Harsh winter temperatures may kill much of the inoculum, but in protected microclimates, temperatures remain mild enough for survival (above 11° F). As new growth emerges, it becomes infected, and serves as inoculum source for future infections throughout the growing season.

Quince, crabapple, and ornamental pears are all susceptible.

Treatment: If you can find the infected shoots quickly enough in spring, prune these out. Otherwise, begin a preventative fungicide program of one of the following: **homeowner**: sodium bicarbonate (Bonide Remedy), sulfur-based products;

Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

commercial: Flint, Indar, Pristine, Rubigan, sulfur, sodium bicarbonate (Armicarb, Kaligreen). Sprays should be applied early and repeated up to three times at the interval provided on the label. Do not spray sulfur when temperatures are above 80° F.

European Elm Scale

The European elm scale is a very common pest in Utah on elm trees, and trees are usually so infested so that the scale can be found on almost any branch. (In light infestations, scale is found near buds and branch joints.) They exude large amounts of honeydew that drips onto the elm bark, on which sooty mold grows. This is why the bark of so many elms that you see are black in color. (Zelkova is also susceptible.)

The European elm scale overwinters in the second instar stage. In May females will mature, and form a white waxy fringe around their bodies. They swell with eggs in early June and bright yellow crawlers emerge in late June to mid July.

Treatment: Horticultural oil can be applied now but must be used in multiple years to suppress a severe infestation. A soil drench of a systemic (imidacloprid or dinotefuran - Safari) can also be applied now. Other chemicals should be aimed at the crawler stage.

Root Weevils

The familiar half-circle notching on the edges of the lower-canopy dogwood and lilac leaves was observed in Salt Lake County. Our most common root weevils, the lilac root weevil, and to a lesser extent, the strawberry root weevil, overwinter as almost full grown larvae. A few individuals in the population, however, overwinter as pupae or adults in leaf debris. Most of the typical leaf feeding will be seen later in the season (starting in June) when adults usually emerge.

Cottonwood leaf beetle

Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University

Cottonwood leaf beetle adults have emerged from their over-wintering places, looking to mate and lay clusters of 25+ yellow eggs on the undersides of newly expanding leaves. Larvae begin hatching in early to mid-May. There are 2-3 generations/year.

Treatment: Maintain natural enemies as eggs and larvae are often preyed upon by lady beetles, lacewings, and other predators. Chemicals include Bt (applied to early instar larvae), azidirachtin, and Sevin.

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
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 (Ips)	Adults begin emerging at 112 DD	Star magnolia end bloom
Western spruce budworm	Larvae hatch starting at 200 DD	Flowering dogwood, redbud

Current Degree Days (base 50)

March 1 - Thursday, April 23

County	Location	GDD (50)
Box Elder	Perry	138
Cache	North Logan	80
	Providence	81
	Smithfield	75
Carbon	Price	100
Davis	Kaysville	126
Salt Lake	Holladay	132
	West Valley City	135
Tooele	Erda	120
	Grantsville	160
	Tooele	125

County	Location	GDD (50)
Utah	Alpine	120
	Genola	157
	Lincoln Point	137
	Orem	140
	Payson	142
	Provo	150
	Santaquin	136
Weber	Pleasant View	115

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