



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Bridalwreath spirea: bloom
Chanticleer pear: end bloom
Cranberrybush viburnum: begin bloom
Crabapple: begin bloom
Flowering dogwood: bloom
Hawthorn: begin bloom

Horsechestnut: begin bloom
Kwanzan cherry: bloom
Lilac: full bloom
Oregon grape: bloom
Quince: bloom
Purpleleaf sand cherry: full bloom
Redbud: full bloom
Serviceberry: end bloom

Insect/Disease Information

CONIFERS

Pine Needle Scale



J. Byrne, MSU Diagnostic Lab

Pine needle scale (*Chionaspis pinifolia*) overwinters as eggs massed underneath the dead female scale's old covering. Egg hatch should occur in the next one to two weeks, so keep an eye out for crawlers. Because this is an armored scale, and because the overwintering eggs are protected, dormant oil is not effective against this pest. Treatments must target the crawler stages (there are two generations).

This pest is not as serious as black pineleaf scale, but can cause local infections on mugo and Scotch pines. Their feeding on plant sap causes needles to turn yellow and eventually die. Insecticide treatment should be considered when the tree is visibly affected (yellowing of needles, needle drop).

Treatment: horticultural oil (1-1.5%), insecticidal soap, carbaryl, malathion, cyfluthrin (Tempo, Bayer Advanced) to crawlers; a second application may be necessary in infested trees where crawler emergence is drawn out. Dinotefuran (Safari) can also be applied as a soil drench in spring.

Black pine aphids



Milan Zubrik, Forest Research Institute

Black pine aphids (*Cinara* sp.) are now active in large numbers on Austrian and ponderosa pines in northern Utah. Trees can tolerate heavy feeding, and the bark will appear black due to the growth of sooty mold on the aphids' honeydew droppings. Surprisingly, one tree can be infested while a neighboring tree is aphid-free.

These aphids are fairly large, and often have a bit of white mottling on their matte black bodies. The cornicles are reduced in size. This insect overwinters as eggs on needles.

Treatment: a strong spray of water, horticultural oil (1%), insecticidal soap, bifenthrin (Talstar, Ortho Bug-B-Gone), permethrin

Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

DECIDUOUS TREES

Hackberry Nipple-gall maker



Hackberry nipple-gall maker is a psyllid (*Pachypsylla celtidis-mamma*) that overwinters as adults in protected sites on the tree. Females are laying eggs now on the undersides of expanding leaves. As the nymphs feed, they cause swellings on the leaves, in which they feed for the duration of the summer. One generation occurs each season, and control is not warranted.

Cankerworm



Cankerworm eggs started hatching a few days ago, but the larvae are still so small that they are barely visible on the plants. Now is a good time to use Bt, a bacterium that must be ingested to work. Toxins in the bacteria cause the larvae to stop feeding, and then attack the gut contents. Results are not instant: insects die within a few days.

Both spring and fall cankerworm species occur in Utah. Fall cankerworm is the most common, overwintering as eggs on twigs and branch crevices that are laid in November. Larvae feed on many deciduous species. In heavy feeding years,

trees can become defoliated (as happened in 2007), but will re-leaf within 6 weeks and usually not be affected. 2008 was a minor feeding year, and this year is expected also to be a minor outbreak year.

Treatment: Bt (up until larvae reach 1/2"), spinosad (Conserve, Green Light), and a variety of other insecticides

Honeylocust plant bug



Honeylocust plant bugs are starting to hatch now. Nymphs feed on succulent young foliage for approximately 6 weeks. Heavy feeding can cause necrosis and distorted foliage. There is just one generation per year, and they feed for about 6 weeks.

Treatment: Materials should be applied in the next few weeks for best control. Examples include insecticidal soap (Safer, Concern, Garden Safe, etc.), oil (Concern, Lilly Miller), imidacloprid (Admire, Bayer Advanced, Bonide systemic, Gallant, Provado, etc.), bifenthrin (Tundra, Talstar, etc.), permethrin (Aloft, Brigade, Pounce, etc.), carbaryl, malathion.

Honeylocust pod gall midge



SD Dept. of Resource Conservation and Forestry

These odd swellings on honeylocust leaves are fairly common in northern Utah, and are caused by a midge (*Dasineura gleditchiae*). The adult is active in spring, and is laying eggs now on the expanding leaves. When larvae hatch, their feeding forms galls, and each gall may contain one or several larvae. Heavily infested leaves drop prematurely and when small branches die back, new shoots develop. There are several generations each year. If treatment is necessary, carbaryl (Sevin) can be used as leaves are emerging.

Degree Days and Pest Monitoring Timeline

Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Host Plants	Degree Day Timing (base 50)	Indicator Plant
European pine shoot moth	two- and three-needled pines	Larvae move to new shoots at 50-220 DD	red maple first bloom
Western tent caterpillar	cherry, crabapple	Eggs begin hatching at 100 DD	forsythia full bloom
Cankerworm	many deciduous trees	Egg hatch at 150-290 DD	tatarian honeysuckle, red horsechestnut
Birch leafminer	birch	Mines visible at 190-290 DD	flowering dogwood full bloom
Elm leafminer	elm	Adults active at 215-240 DD	flowering dogwood full bloom
Pine needle scale	two-needled pines (mugo, Scotch)	First gen. crawlers at 300-450 DD	redbud end bloom

Current Degree Days (base 50)

March 1 - Thursday, May 7

County	Location	GDD (50)
Box Elder	Perry	215
Cache	North Logan	120
	Providence	131
	Smithfield	129
Carbon	Price	157
Davis	Kaysville	205
Salt Lake	Holladay	230
	West Valley City	225
Tooele	Erda	208
	Grantsville	299
	Tooele	203

County	Location	GDD (50)
Utah	Alpine	204
	Genola	253
	Lincoln Point	210
	Orem	200
	Payson	224
	Provo	273
	Santaquin	221
Weber	Pleasant View	190

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