



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Bridalwreath spirea: bloom
Chokecherry: bloom
Cranberrybush viburnum: bloom
Crabapple: bloom
Flowering dogwood: end bloom
Hawthorn: bloom

Honeysuckle: bloom
Horsechestnut: begin bloom
Japanese kerria: end bloom
Kwanzan cherry: bloom
Lilac: full bloom
Oregon grape: bloom
Quince: end bloom
Purpleleaf sand cherry: end bloom
Siberian peashrub: end bloom

Insect/Disease Information

CONIFERS

Elytroderma needlecast



Elytroderma (e-LIE-tro-derma) needlecast is a fungal disease that affects ponderosa pine. It is primarily a disease of forests, but can sometimes be seen in urban landscapes. It was seen on this ponderosa pine in the Salt Lake City area. Infections occur in early fall, where wind-driven spores are carried to the current season's foliage. Infected twigs will have brown needles that are green at the base. Eventually the fungus moves into the twigs, causing a witches' broom growth pattern.

Treatment: infected twigs and limbs should be removed; no fungicides are labeled for this disease

DECIDUOUS TREES

Lilac-ash borer



Lilac-ash borer adults have been caught in traps in Tooele, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties.

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Lilac-ash borer adults prefer to lay eggs on green and white ash trees, but also, lilac and privet can be attacked. There are very few ash trees left in Utah that have not been attacked by at least a few lilac-ash borers. A heavy infestation can kill trees, while general feeding causes branch dieback and can leave trees susceptible to breakage in storms.

It overwinters as a larva within the tree and pupates in spring, emerging as a clearwing moth when common lilac is in full bloom (mid to late May). Emergence continues for about 6 weeks. Egg-laying occurs within 10 days of emergence.

Healthy plants are able to withstand minor infestations, while stressed plants are more susceptible to attack and failure. Once larvae are feeding within the tree, there is little that can be done. For chemical control, the best option is to target the adults.

Treatment: In order to get thorough coverage, bark treatments should be made by a licensed pesticide applicator. Options include: chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn), permethrin (Astro, Covert, Hi-Yield, Waylay), or bifenthrin (Onyx)

Banded Ash Borer



David Cappaert, Michigan State University

Banded ash borer adults were observed by an arborist in SLC this week. The adults have long antennae and the larvae are called round-headed borers. Adults are emerging now, looking for places to lay eggs. They will continue emerging through July.



Penn State IPM

They prefer cut logs (ash in particular) but can also attack dead, dying, or stressed ash, hickory, elm, and white oak. The larvae feed under the bark at first, and later bore into the sapwood for the remainder of their life cycle.

Treatment:As this pest prefers stressed trees, the primary goal is to keep host tree species healthy through optimal watering and fertilization, and prevention of wounding. If attacks are suspected, protect the tree with applications of carbaryl, bifenthrin, or permethrin on the bark and main limbs every 3-4 weeks.

Aphids



Aphid colonies are building on maple, cherry, hawthorn, linden, viburnum, and other shrubs, causing curled and distorted leaves. Most healthy trees can tolerate a good deal of feeding, however, the honeydew produced by the aphids can be a nuisance.

Treatment: insecticidal soap, horticultural oil (1%), a hard spray of water, neem oil, azadirachtin, imidacloprid, pyrethroids

Cankerworms



Cankerworms are still small enough to use Bt. A large amount of larvae were found feeding on ash trees in the Ogden area.

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Oak Leaf Blister



Oak leaf blister is a fungal disease caused by *Taphrina caerulescens*. Due to the recent cool, moist weather, expect to see this disease in members of the red oak family in the next few weeks. (A disease caused by a fungus in this same genera, peach leaf curl, has been spotted in peach orchards in northern Utah.)

The fungus overwinters on buds, and new infections in spring are favored by cool temperatures and moisture. Infected leaves will form raised, yellow blisters that may coalesce and cause the leaves to pucker and curl. Heavily infested leaves will turn brown and drop. New infections do not occur during the summer, so treatments are not recommended at that time.

Treatment: Since this disease causes only unsightly damage to leaves, and is usually not serious in Utah, fungicides are not necessary. But on specimen trees, or situations of high infestations, a fungicide application may be warranted. This disease is treated with a single, dormant-season fungicide application prior to bud break, of chlorothalonil (Daconil, Bravo, Echo, Ferti-Lome, etc.). With this in mind, be prepared to treat these trees next spring.

Powdery mildew



Powdery mildew is showing up on a variety of plants including crabapple and honeysuckle. There are dozens of different mildew species, and many of them are species-specific. For example, powdery mildew on your lilac will not affect your apple tree, and vice versa. The species of powdery mildew on dogwood shown above is *Microsphaeria pulchra*, and overwinters on buds, or on fallen leaves. For powdery mildews that overwinter on the plant, it is very difficult to prevent infections on emerging foliage. Often the goal is to prevent future infections.

Treatment: potassium bicarbonate (Kaligreen, MilStop, Monterey MilStop), lime sulfur, myclobutanil (Rally, Eagle), neem oil, horticultural oil (Sunspray, Prescription Treatment, etc.), Rubigan, etc.

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 14

County	Location	GDD (50)
Box Elder	Perry	252
Cache	North Logan	155
	Providence	162
	Smithfield	142
Carbon	Price	260
Davis	Kaysville	246
Salt Lake	Holladay	289
	West Valley City	316
Tooele	Erda	262
	Grantsville	400
	Tooele	261

County	Location	GDD (50)
Utah	Alpine	264
	Genola	321
	Lincoln Point	269
	Orem	264
	Payson	290
	Provo	379
	Santaquin	285
Weber	Pleasant View	248

Precautionary Statement: Utah State University Extension and its employees are not responsible for the use, misuse, or damage caused by application or misapplication of products or information mentioned in this document. All pesticides are labeled with ingredients, instructions, and risks. The pesticide applicator is legally responsible for proper use. USU makes no endorsement of the products listed herein.

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