



Weekly Pest Update for Woody Ornamentals, Utah State University Extension, May 15, 2008



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

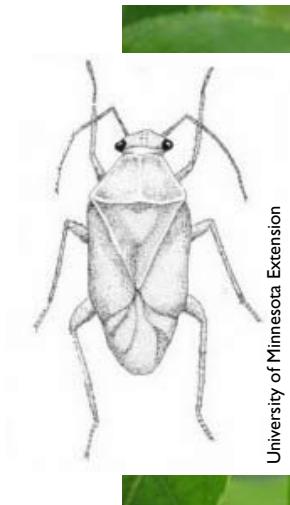
Common lilac: begin bloom
Crabapple: bloom
Horsechestnut: bloom
Koreanspice viburnum: begin bloom
Kwanzan cherry: end bloom

Mahonia: full bloom
Purple flowering plum: end bloom
Quince: full bloom
Redbud: end bloom
Sand cherry: end bloom
Spirea (bridalwreath): full bloom
Tatarian honeysuckle: begin bloom

Insect/Disease Information

DECIDUOUS TREES

Ash Plant Bug



University of Minnesota Extension



Ash plant bug (*Tropidosteptes amoenus*) overwinters as eggs near plant buds. Nymphs have hatched in Salt Lake County and are feeding on ash leaves. As this insect feeds, it causes a stippling on the leaf surface that is more of an aesthetic condition rather than harming the plant. If trees are very young, new transplants, or under stress, then control may be warranted.

Like other plant bugs (boxelder, tarnished, stink bugs) the adult ash plant bug has the shape of a triangle on its back where the wings fold. They are oval in shape, less than 1/4" long, and light to dark brown in color.

There are at least two generations, and adults of the second generation remain active until a hard frost. As such, the ash

plant bug is around all summer.

Treatment (Not recommended unless necessary): pyrethrin (Garden Safe Rose and Flower), imidacloprid (Gordon's, Merit), permethrin (many) and others.

EVERGREENS

Pine Needle Scale



University of Wisconsin Urban Horticulture

Crawlers of pine needle scale (*Chionaspis pinifoliae*) will be emerging soon (around 280 DD or when horsechestnut is in full bloom), so keep an eye on your pines if your tree is infested. Treating the crawler stage of armored scale insects provides the best opportunity for control.

The pine needle scale

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[click here](#) for archived advisories

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Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

attacks many pine species including mugo and Austrian, and can build to damaging numbers, causing needle drop, chlorosis, and dieback. The scale overwinters as eggs under the adult female's body. Newly hatched eggs are called crawlers, and resemble tiny aphids. They move for only a few days before settling to feed.

Treatment: Summer petroleum oils are very effective at killing the crawlers. Canola oil is also effective (Concern, Lilly Miller). Other products include bifenthrin (Allectus, Altera), imidacloprid as a spray or soil injection (Armor Tech, Merit, Bayer Advanced), and others.

Degree Days and Pest Monitoring Timeline

Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Host(s)	Degree Day Timing (base 50)	Indicator Plant
Birch leafminer	European white, paper, and gray birches	Adults fly at 175-215 DD	Redbud full bloom
Western tent caterpillar	variety of deciduous trees	Inspect plants for nests	---
Elm leafminer	elms	Adults begin flying at 228 DD	Koreanspice viburnum full bloom
Cankerworm	variety of deciduous trees	Inspect trees for larvae; if population is small, don't need to treat	---
Lilac leafminer	common lilac	Adults active starting at 246 DD	Bradford pear full bloom
Lilac/ash borer	common lilac, ash	Adults begin emerging at 330 DD	Red-twigs dogwood begin bloom
Pine needle scale	2- and 3-needed pines	Crawlers begin emerging at 277 DD	Horsechestnut full bloom

Current Degree Days (base 50)

For more information on degree days, [click here](#).

March 1 - Wednesday, May 14

County	Location	GDD (50)
Box Elder	Perry	173
Cache	North Logan	142
	Providence	125
	Smithfield	133
Carbon	Price	180
Davis	Kaysville	183
Grand	Castle Valley	481
Salt Lake	SLC	219
	West Valley City	248
Tooele	Erda	173
	Grantsville	296
	Tooele	278

County	Location	GDD (50)
Utah	Alpine	184
	Genola	240
	Orem	194
	Payson	209
	Provo	248
	Santaquin	200
	West Mountain	231
Weber	Pleasant View	191

Precautionary Statement: All pesticides have benefits and risks, however following the label will maximize the benefits and reduce risks. Pay attention to the directions for use and follow precautionary statements. Pesticide labels are considered legal documents containing instructions and limitations. Inconsistent use of the product or disregarding the label is a violation of both federal and state laws. The pesticide applicator is legally responsible for proper use.

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