



## What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Beautybush: begin bloom  
Common lilac: full bloom  
Cotoneaster: bloom  
Goldenchain tree: full bloom  
Horsechestnut: full bloom

Korean dogwood: begin bloom  
Koreanspice viburnum: end bloom  
Mountain-ash: end bloom  
Sand cherry: end bloom  
Snowball viburnum: full bloom  
Spirea (bridalwreath): end bloom  
Tatarian honeysuckle: end bloom  
Weigela: bloom

## Insect/Disease Information

### DECIDUOUS TREES

#### Bronze Birch Borer



**Lumpy bark and D-shaped exit holes of bronze birch borer.**

Bronze birch borer adults have begun emerging in Tooele County and will be emerging by this weekend or early next week in Salt Lake and then Utah Counties (at 440 DD). The larvae feed on wood under the bark and after pupating, emerge from birches, leaving a distinctive, D-shaped exit hole. They will attack European and Asian species of birch.

They primarily attack trees under stress (drought, nutrient, wounding, etc.) so keeping birch trees that are in full sun as healthy as possible can help the tree resist attacks by the beetle.

*Treatment:* Imidacloprid can be used as a soil drench, but ideally should be applied in early spring as the tree needs time for uptake. Studies have shown, however, that soil applica-

tions applied in late spring will also kill a certain amount of larvae within the tree. It will not prevent egg-hatch, however. Bidrin can also be injected using the tree itself, but you are introducing new wounds with this method. Other options are chlorpyrifos or permethrin, which must be applied commercially.

#### Rose Slug Sawfly



Rose sawfly is also known as "roseslug." The larvae feed on the succulent tissue of the upper leaf surface, ignoring the veins. They overwinter as pupa in the soil, and there is one generation per year in spring.

*Treatment:* carbaryl (Bayer Advanced, Sevin),

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[click here](#) for archived advisories

**Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page**

insecticidal soap (Conserve, Bonide, GardenSafe), imidacloprid + cyfluthrin (Discus)

**Woolly Beech Aphid**

Woolly beech aphids are active now on European beech varieties. They are most common on the purple-leaved variety. American beeches are rarely affected by this non-native pest. This aphid exudes a white, waxy filament that gives it its name. The aphids feed on the underside of leaves, causing leaves to curl mildly. Heavy infestations will move to surrounding twigs.

Woolly beech aphid rarely causes long-term harm to beech trees, and control is often not warranted, but if necessary, horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, acetamiprid, imidacloprid, or malathion could be used.

**Lilac/Ash Borer**

Lilac/ash borers are emerging now (330 DD) in many areas along the Wasatch Front, and will emerge soon in Cache and Carbon Counties. Emergence will continue over a period of 6-8 weeks, and to prevent infestation, protective materials need to be on the bark during this entire time period.

*Treatment:* There are not a lot of options for control. Permethrin is the primary material, available for homeowners (Hi-Yield Indoor/Outdoor and Gordon's Bug-No-More) and commercial (Astro, Permethrin 3.2 EC, Waylay).

**Birch Leafminer**

Eggs are hatching in some places (300 DD) and larvae are active in warmer sites (375-500 DD). A second generation of larvae feed in late June, but control of the first generation is most important.

*Treatment:* Imidacloprid as a soil drench in November or March works well. Also, abamectin, bifenthrin, carbaryl, malathion, permethrin, or phosmet are effective.



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**Sycamore Anthracnose**

Sycamore anthracnose is fairly widespread, given the cool, wet conditions during leaf emergence this spring. You'll notice extensive blotching and wilting of the entire leaf, and "witches' brooms" where terminal buds have been killed, forcing latent buds to emerge. The tree will often produce a new set of leaves after a heavy infestation. Control is not warranted except for high-value trees as this disease does not kill trees.

*Treatment:* Fungicide sprays must be started before budbreak, and continued according to the product label until leaves are fully expanded. Trunk injections in fall or spring can work very well but are expensive.

**Fire blight**

Fire blight "strikes" were found on hawthorn and bradford pear in Salt Lake and Cache Counties. The bacteria that causes fire blight attacks a variety of rosaceous species. As you notice the damage, prune out the infections up to 18" below the damaged tissue.

## 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	Egg hatch at 275-375 DD	Redbud full bloom
Pine needle scale	2- and 3-needled pines	Crawlers begin emerging at 277 DD	Horsechestnut first bloom
Oystershell scale	multiple	Crawlers begin emerging at 370 DD	Horsechestnut full bloom
Elm leafminer	elms	Inspect leaves for new mine activity	----
Lilac leafminer	common lilac	Look for mines forming	----
Lilac/ash borer	common lilac, ash	Adults begin emerging at 330 DD	Red-twig dogwood begin bloom
Two-spotted spider mite	multiple	Feeding activity begins at 363 DD	Horsechestnut full bloom
Bronze birch borer	European, white, paper birches	Adult emergence at 440-550 DD	Mockorange begin bloom
Cottonwood leaf beetle	cottonwood	2nd generation larvae start feeding at 500 DD	Mockorange begin bloom
Euonymus scale	vining euonymus species	crawlers emerge at 500 DD	Mockorange begin bloom

### Current Degree Days (base 50) For more information on degree days, [click here](#).

March 1 - Wednesday, May 14

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Box Elder</b>	Perry	328
<b>Cache</b>	North Logan	267
	Providence	251
	Smithfield	267
<b>Carbon</b>	Price	304
<b>Davis</b>	Kaysville	324
<b>Grand</b>	Castle Valley	667
	SLC	378
<b>Salt Lake</b>	West Valley City	405
	Erda	545
<b>Tooele</b>	Grantsville	550
	Tooele	492

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Utah</b>	Alpine	315
	Genola	389
	Lincoln Point	329
	Orem	342
	Payson	350
	Provo	396
	Santaquin	335
	West Mountain	400
<b>Weber</b>	Pleasant View	349

**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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