



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Beautybush: full bloom
Black locust: end bloom
Cotoneaster: full bloom
Deutzia: end bloom
Doublefile viburnum: bloom

Goldenchain tree: full bloom
Horsechestnut: end bloom
Kousa dogwood: full bloom
Mockorange: full bloom
Ninebark: begin bloom
Pagoda dogwood: end bloom
Van Houtte spirea: end bloom

Insect/Disease Information

DECIDUOUS TREES

Hail Damage



hail storms can tatter leaves and cause wounds on thin-barked trees

A severe thunder and hail storm rolled through Box Elder and Cache counties on June 2. Plants with the largest leaf surface such as maples, catalpa, sumac, etc., now have tattered leaves. Leaf damage from hail is much different from insects or diseases. There is usually no tissue necrosis (death) and the leaves look torn rather than eaten.



Missouri Botanical Garden

Thin-barked trees may also have experienced some tissue damage to the main trunk, but most likely to twigs. As

the bark heals around these areas, they may look similar to pathogen-caused cankers, but tissue necrosis will be localized, and the tree will heal around the wound quickly.

For now, there is nothing that you need to do. Storm-damaged trees should receive optimal watering, but do not apply excessive nitrogen as this will shift the tree's energy into pushing new growth rather than healing wounds.

Rose Aphid



Most everyone has experienced aphids on roses, especially on new terminal growth or on flower buds, where the tissue is the most succulent. These aphids can cause reduced flower size or abnormal petal production. Aphids overwinter as eggs on flower canes, hatching in spring with the emergence of new foliage. Several generations pass before they are noticed as a nuisance.

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The rose aphid can occur in a pink or green form, and remains on roses all summer. Their populations spike in spring and fall because that is often the time when predators are not as active.

Treatment: strong blast of water; horticultural oil; insecticidal soap; imidacloprid (Merit)

Honeylocust Plant Bug



A high population of honeylocust plant bugs was spotted in Salt Lake county. Shaking just one branch over a cloth tray dislodged hundreds of individuals. The honeylocust plant bug will be through feeding in a few weeks, so the timing for treatment has passed. There is just one generation; so plan to treat them next spring as the foliage emerges if you are seeing damage from this pest.



It causes deformed foliage, and large blotches of stippled, chlorotic areas.

Black Cherry Aphid

Black cherry aphid is not only a pest of fruit-producing cherries, but also ornamental cherries. Infested trees were seen this week in Weber County. This aphid overwinters on cherries as eggs, and populations can explode in spring and early summer. In mid-summer, the aphid leaves cherry trees for an alternate weed host. Adults return in late summer to mate and lay eggs.

Damage includes severely curled and cupped leaves, and honeydew production. Repeated infestations can reduce plant vigor. Some research has shown that a dormant oil applica-



tion in fall, and a delayed dormant application in spring, can significantly reduce black cherry aphid numbers.

Treatment: summer-weight horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, imidacloprid (Merit).

European Pine Sawfly



Sawflies are voraciously feeding now on Austrian, Scotch, and mugo pines. A heavy population was seen in Weber County. Eggs of this wasp-like insect are laid in early autumn. The female creates a slit in the needle, and inserts 6-8 eggs in each needle. She lays over 100 eggs. After feeding, larvae drop to the ground to pupate for the summer.

Initial damage looks like brown wilted foliage because the larvae are only feeding on the margins of the needles. As larvae mature, they group together and gorge on entire needles, sometimes causing complete defoliation. But because they are feeding on last year's needles, new growth may hide the damage.

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Treatment: acetamiprid (Tristar, Ortho Max Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Insect Killer), azadirachtin (Aza-Direct, Bioneem, Safer, Ecozin), carbaryl, horticultural oil (larvae), imidacloprid (Merit 2, Merit 75 WP, and Merit 75 WSP only), insecticidal soap, spinosad (Conserve, Entrust, Success, Blackhawk)

Cankerworms



Both spring and fall cankerworms are still feeding on a variety of hosts, but will be finishing up in a few weeks. You may notice them dropping to the ground (or in your hair) on long strands of silk, looking for places to pupate.

Fire Blight



Fire blight blossom infections have been spotted sporadically on many ornamental crabapples, pears, and hawthorns in northern Utah. Fire blight is usually not as severe a problem in ornamental trees as it is in production apples and pears, however it can cause many small cankers throughout an infected tree. If not pruned out, each small canker harbors the bacteria for future infections. Sometimes entire limbs can be killed.

The best option now is to prune out infections. Look for wilted leaves at blossom spurs. Disinfect pruners between cuts with Lysol, 10% bleach, or rubbing alcohol.

Maple Anthracnose



In the last advisory, we discussed sycamore anthracnose, which is very common in Utah. Maple anthracnose is also starting to show up now, thanks to the nice moisture we've been having this spring. Varieties of Norway maple are most susceptible



Maple anthracnose overwinters in fallen leaves, and in some cases, on twigs within the tree canopy. In spring, rain and wind carry spores to newly emerging leaves. Infections begin with purple blotches that usually extend along and between the veins and out to the leaf margins. Smaller spots can coalesce to larger areas. Leaves curl and wither, and the diseased area may extend down the leaf stem. Small brown fruiting bodies will form on the undersides of the leaves, distinguishing this disease from leaf scorch.

Powdery Mildew on Rose

Powdery mildew on rose is caused by *Sphaerotheca pannosa* var. *rosae* (image shown on next page). This species of powdery mildew is specific to roses and photinia. It overwinters on buds, which makes it more difficult to treat. As new foliage emerges, it becomes infected, given that the weather conditions are optimal. To manage powdery mildew on roses, healthy foliage must be protected through spring and early summer to prevent infection.

Treatment: potassium bicarbonate (Kaligreen, Remedy), *Bacillus subtilis* (Serenade RTU), neem oil, chlorothalonil, and others
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Honeylocust Canker



Notice the off-color bark (lower arrow), open bark showing center of canker (left arrow) and fruiting bodies on lenticels (upper arrow)

Honeylocust trees with crown dieback may be infected with a canker-causing fungus called *Thyronectria*. This fungus has adapted to the West's arid environment. Spores can survive for months in hot and dry conditions, and moisture is not

necessary to cause new infections. Often the fungus may be introduced through a small wound caused by sunscald. Cankers can be annual, meaning the fungus grows for one year and then dies, or they can be perennial, where the fungus stops growing for the winter, and resumes growth each spring. Annual cankers are usually more aggressive, and can girdle large limbs or even the main trunk.



The surface of cankered bark will look different from healthy bark: water-soaked in appearance, and orange to tan in color. The canker can be further identified by eruptions of black fruiting bodies through the lenticels on the margins of the canker.

Any dead or dying limbs should be removed to help prevent spread. Prune in dry weather only, and sterilize tools between cuts.

Degree Days and Pest Monitoring Timeline

Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Host Plants	Degree Day Timing (base 50)	Indicator Plant
Elm leafminer	elm	Adults active at 215-240	flowering dogwood full bloom
Pine needle scale	two-needled pines (mugo, Scotch)	1st gen. crawlers: 300-450	kousa dogwood begin bloom
Elm leaf beetle	elms, zelkova	Larvae hatching at 363-530	weigela full bloom
Oystershell scale	many deciduous trees	1st gen. crawlers: 363-707	beautybush full bloom
Black vine weevil	many deciduous shrubs	Adult feeding ("notching") leaves: 400-900 DD	---
Bronze birch borer	paper birch	Adults emerge and lay eggs: 440-800	kousa dogwood full bloom
Cottonwood leaf beetle	<i>Populus</i> sp.	2nd generation larvae: 500	kousa dogwood full bloom
Arborvitae leaf miner	arborvitae	2nd generation larvae: 533-700	arrowwood viburnum first bloom

Current Growing Degree Days (base 50)

March 1 - Thursday, June 4

County	Location	GDD (50)
Box Elder	Perry	579
	Tremonton	516
Cache	North Logan	399
	Providence	434
	Smithfield	376
Carbon	Price	520
	Spring Glen	569
Davis	Kaysville	543
Salt Lake	Holladay	614
	West Valley City	618
Tooele	Erda	578
	Grantsville	782
	Tooele	580

County	Location	GDD (50)
Utah	Alpine	531
	Genola	615
	Lincoln Point	532
	Orem	575
	Payson	577
	Provo	726
	Santaquin	565
Uintah	Vernal	531
Weber	Pleasant View	546

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