



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

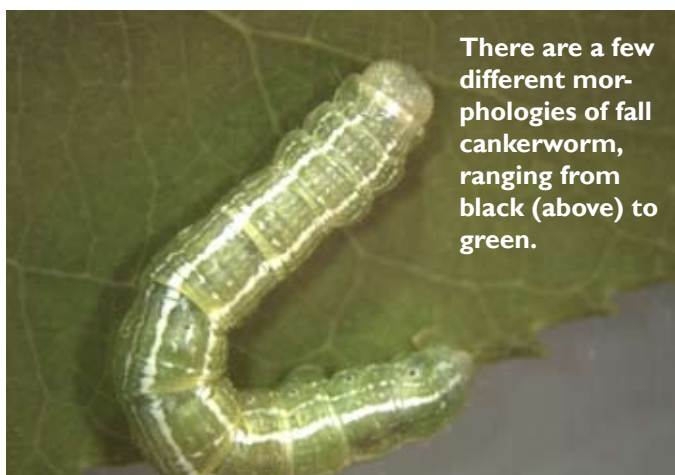
Beautybush: full bloom
Black locust: full bloom
Common lilac: end bloom
Cotoneaster: full bloom
Fringetree: full bloom

Goldenchain tree: full bloom
Horsechestnut: full bloom - end bloom
Korean dogwood: full bloom
Nannyberry viburnum: full bloom
Potentilla: full bloom
Snowball viburnum: end bloom
Spirea (bridalwreath): end bloom
Weigela: bloom
Wisteria: full bloom

Insect/Disease Information

DECIDUOUS TREES

Cankerworms



There are a few different morphologies of fall cankerworm, ranging from black (above) to green.

Cankerworms continue to slowly munch away at their preferred hosts. Localized defoliation of trees has been seen in Cache and Weber counties. Control using Bt should have been applied by now, and still can be used if larvae are less than 1/2-inch in size. Spinosad (Entrust, Success) is also effective and safe to use. Keep in mind that most trees will re-leaf and not show signs of stress. The cool weather and moisture will help trees in their recovery.

Aphids



Aphid colonies are building on a variety of plants including maple (shown), hawthorn, roses, crabapple, and other plants. Trees can tolerate a moderate amount of feeding, but the honeydew that they excrete can be messy. A hard spray of water or insecticidal soap will knock them down.

Rose Leafhopper

Rose leafhopper is seldom a serious pest, but damage was seen in Cache County by active nymphs. Rose leafhoppers overwinter as eggs on roses and other members of the rose family. There are two generations per year,

Contact:

Marion Murray
435-797-0776
marionm@ext.usu.edu
www.utahpests.usu.edu/ipm

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Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page



and sometimes, the later generation will migrate to nearby fruit trees. Feeding causes the typical stippling damage shown above. Heavy feeding by some species of leafhoppers can cause what is known as “hopper burn,” but this is not the case with rose leafhopper. Damage seldom reaches levels where control is warranted.

Copper Underwing



This copper underwing (*Amphipyra pyramoides*) was found in Salt Lake County. It is a moth whose larval stage feeds on a variety of hosts, including serviceberry (shown), oak, ash, privet, honeysuckle, rose, and others. They overwinter as eggs, and the solitary larva is green with yellow markings and black spots, and has a pyramid hump at its hind end. The adult emerges in late summer, and is a fairly large moth with copper-orange hind wings. It is native to Europe and parts of Asia, and is found throughout the United States and Canada. It is not a pest that warrants control in Utah.

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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