



## What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

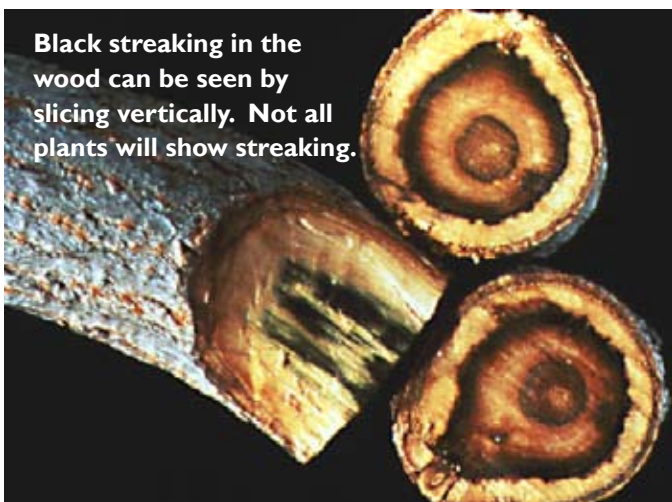
Catalpa: full bloom  
Clematis: begin bloom  
Cotoneaster: full bloom  
Elderberry: begin bloom  
Japanese tree lilac: full bloom

Potentilla: end bloom  
Privet: full bloom  
Red-twig dogwood: end bloom  
Shrub roses: full bloom  
Smokebush: full bloom

## Insect/Disease Information

### DECIDUOUS TREES

#### Verticillium Wilt



If a tree has the disease known as verticillium wilt, symptoms will be showing up now. Maples are most commonly affected, but many other species are susceptible including catalpa, red-bud, cherry, elm, and Russian olive. The disease is caused by a soil-borne pathogen (either *V. albo-atrum* or *V. dahliae*) that enters through the root system and clogs the xylem (water-conducting tissue), thereby causing a wilt. Some trees can have an acute infection that kills the tree in one season, and some can have a chronic infection that causes a slow decline.

Chronic symptoms include small, yellow leaves, slow growth, and gradual dieback each year. Also, trees develop fall color early in the season. As the mycelium of the fungus grows in the wood, it causes a green to black staining that is sometimes visible on a freshly-cut stem.

If you suspect verticillium wilt, collect a branch with both healthy and wilting foliage to send to the Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Lab for confirmation. Unfortunately, there is no "cure." Chronic infections can be managed with careful watering, mulching, fertilization, and pruning. If a tree dies from verticillium wilt, remove it and replant with a species that is resistant to the pathogen. (The fungus can survive in the soil for several years without a host.) These include beech, birch, fir, ginkgo, hawthorn, honeylocust, larch, oak, pine, spruce, sycamore, willow, and others.

#### Root Weevils



The characteristic leaf-notched feeding by adult weevils is showing up on a variety of hosts including dogwood and lilac. Most weevils that feed on woody ornamentals overwinter as larvae in the soil, pupate in spring, and emerge as adults in June. The adults feed on leaves while the larvae feed on roots.

## Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

The two most common root weevils in Utah are the strawberry root weevil (*Otiorhynchus ovatus*) and the lilac root weevil (*O. meridionalis*). Adults of both species remain active until approximately 950 degree days.

A green leaf weevil (*Polydrusus* sp.) was collected on the USU-Logan campus feeding on gray dogwood, and identified by Ryan Davis, Arthropod Diagnostician of the UPPDL. Other hosts of this species include birch, elm, linden, oak, rosaceous plants, poplar, and willow.

Root weevils are usually not a pest of concern on mature plants. But where feeding damage is severe on young trees (i.e., seedlings and saplings) control may be warranted.

### Western Poplar Clearwing Borer



Adults of this insect (*Paranthrene robiniae*) are emerging now from the stems of aspen, poplar, and willow. After mating, they lay eggs on the bark of preferred hosts so now is the time to treat if necessary. Trees under stress are most commonly attacked. Larvae feed on the wood within the tree, and can kill the tree or reduce structural integrity. Injury includes oozing sap, numerous exit holes, canker-like scars, and bark swellings.

**Treatment:** Keep trees healthy with optimal watering. If necessary, treat the bark with carbaryl or permethrin until mid-August.

## EVERGREEN TREES

### European Pine Shoot Moth



The larvae of this moth feed on terminals of mugo, Austrian, and other 2- and 3-needled pines. They bore into the buds and shoots, causing tip dieback. As they feed, the plant exudes pitch, as a defensive measure.

Adults from the overwintering larvae have emerged and are laying eggs now. Eggs hatch within 2 weeks and the larvae mine into the needles and then into the terminal buds where they spend the winter.

If necessary, apply two foliar sprays spaced 14 days apart now to target hatching larvae. Homeowner products for this pest can be toxic, so also consider using integrated pest management practices such as pruning out infested buds in late winter, or relying on natural predators.

**Treatment:** Sevin, Malathion, dimethoate (Ferti-Lome Ornamental and Evergreen Spray)

## 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	2nd gen. egg hatch at 530-700 DD	Cranberry bush viburnum
Arborvitae leafminer	arborvitae	2nd gen. larvae hatch at 533-700 DD	Jap. tree lilac first bloom
Black vine weevil	multiple	Adults feed until 800 DD	Jap. tree lilac full bloom
European fruit lecanium scale	multiple	Crawlers begin hatching at 780 DD	Catalpa full bloom
Cottony maple scale	maple, linden, ash, hackberry, and more	Crawlers begin hatching at 800 DD	Catalpa full bloom
Bronze birch borer	European, white, paper birches	Adult emergence ends at 800 DD	---
Cottonwood leaf beetle	cottonwood	3rd generation larvae start feeding at 900 DD	Elderberry full bloom
European elm scale	elm	Crawlers begin hatching at 1030 DD	Goldenrain tree full bloom
European pine shoot moth	2- and 3-needled pines	Egg hatch begins at 900 DD	Deutzia full bloom

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

March 1 - Wednesday, June 25

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Box Elder</b>	Perry	753
<b>Cache</b>	North Logan	610
	Providence	581
	Smithfield	615
<b>Carbon</b>	Price	730
<b>Davis</b>	Kaysville	730
<b>Grand</b>	Castle Valley	1260
	SLC	857
<b>Salt Lake</b>	West Valley City	915
	Erda	1014
<b>Tooele</b>	Grantsville	1047
	Tooele	924

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Utah</b>	Alpine	699
	Genola	812
	Lincoln Point	722
	Orem	755
	Payson	820
	Provo	692
	Santaquin	750
	West Mountain	781
<b>Weber</b>	Pleasant View	837

**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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