



## What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Butterfly bush: bloom  
Catalpa: bloom  
Climbing roses: bloom  
Elderberry: end bloom  
Goldenrain Tree: bloom

Mimosa: bloom  
Rose-of-Sharon: begin bloom  
Shrub roses: bloom  
Smokebush: bloom  
Sourwood: begin bloom  
Sumac: begin bloom  
Trumpet vine: bloom  
Vitex: begin bloom

## Insect/Disease Information

### DECIDUOUS TREES

#### Cotton/Melon Aphid on Catalpa



The melon aphid rapidly built up numbers on catalpa and rose of Sharon in the last few weeks, and thankfully, aphids are now moving to their summer hosts of various vegetable crops and forbs. You may still see remnants of honeydew droppings, cast skins, and sooty mold on catalpa leaves.

In late summer, aphids will move back to the woody hosts to mate and lay eggs for overwintering. Control measures are not needed at this time.

#### European Elm Scale

Crawlers of European elm scale are hatching now, and moving to the undersides of leaves and to succulent twigs to feed for the summer. Hatch will end in late July. In late summer, scale



nymphs move from leaves back to woody tissue to settle for the remainder of their lives. There is one generation per year.

European elm scale is a soft scale that produces honeydew as it feeds. This sticky material drips down onto cars, people, and other plants, which can be a nuisance. It is common to see elm branches and bark covered in black sooty mold (that thrives on the honeydew), indicative of a heavy infestation. Branch dieback, stunting, loss of tree vigor, and defoliation can also occur.

**Treatment:** dormant oil in spring will smother many overwintering soft scales; drench soil with imidacloprid (Merit) in early May; target crawlers now with: horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, azadirachtin, carbaryl, synthetic pyrethroids, malathion, or Distance. Trees should be sprayed at least twice, once now, and again 2-3 weeks later.

## Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

### Lace bugs



lace bug damage on oak



oak lace bug;  
notice black  
droplets of  
excrement



sycamore lace bug

There are several species of lace bugs that occur in Utah, including the oak, sycamore, and hawthorn lace bugs. These insects are so named for their doily-like wings. They feed on the undersides of leaves, causing a stippled pattern of chlorotic lesions on the upper surface of leaves (similar to leafhopper and spider mite damage.) They feed on cell parts, and do not produce honeydew. Black droplets of excrement are a indicator of lace bug activity. If you suspect lace bug, look for this insect now by examining the lower leaf surfaces or beating a branch over a cloth tray.

Lace bugs overwinter as adults in cracks and crevices of trees, mate in spring, and each female lays up to 250 eggs on the undersides of leaves. There are several generations of each species, continuing until frost.

**Treatment:** neem oil, insecticidal soap, horticultural oil (Green Light, Volck), spinosad (Natural Guard)

These products may need to be re-applied. They all have a very low toxicity to humans and a low impact to natural enemies. Be sure to get good coverage on the undersides of leaves.

### Horsechestnut Leaf Blotch



This disease, also known as Guignardia leaf blotch, can be a perennial problem on horsechestnuts and buckeyes. It is most apparent late in the season, or after long hot and dry spells. Leaves appear as scorched, but the damage is blotchy on the leaves whereas scorch will appear as a uniform necrosis of the leaf margins. Also, the reddish brown leaf spots have bright yellow margins.

Eventually, the spots enlarge and cover most of the leaf surface, resulting in dry and brittle leaves that drop early. In moist weather, the fungus will produce fruiting bodies within the leaf lesions on the leaf undersides. They are small and black. All leaves are affected, unlike scorch, which affects newest leaves first on the side of the tree that is exposed to sun or wind.

**Treatment:** fungicide at budbreak (usually not warranted); rake leaves to reduce overwintering spores; improve air flow within and around the tree

## Degree Days and Pest Monitoring Timeline

### Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Host Plants	Degree Day Timing (base 50)	Indicator Plant
Lecanium scale	many hardwoods	Crawlers emerge at 800	catalpa full bloom
Cottony maple scale	many hardwoods	Crawlers emerge at 802-1265	catalpa full bloom
Cottonwood leaf beetle	<i>Populus</i> sp.	3rd generation larvae: 900	kousa dogwood full bloom
Fletcher scale	Arborvitae, yew	Crawlers emerge at 900-1200	elderberry full bloom
Black pineleaf scale	Austrian, Scotch	Crawlers emerge at 1068	elderberry full bloom
European elm scale	elms (not American)	Crawlers peak at 1029-1388	goldenrain tree bloom
Euonymus scale	most euonymus species,	2nd generation crawlers at 1050-1900	goldenrain tree full bloom
Elm leaf beetle	elms	2nd generation larvae at 1300	trumpet vine bloom
Pine needle scale	2- and 3-needled pines	2nd generation crawlers 1390-1917	trumpet vine bloom

### Current Growing Degree Days (base 50)

March 1 - Thursday, July 9

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Box Elder</b>	Perry	1166
	Tremonton	1051
<b>Cache</b>	North Logan	846
	Providence	952
	Smithfield	816
<b>Carbon</b>	Price	1074
	Spring Glen	920
<b>Davis</b>	Kaysville	1112
<b>Salt Lake</b>	Holladay	1216
	West Valley City	1243
<b>Tooele</b>	Erda	1249
	Grantsville	1502
	Tooele	1222

County	Location	GDD (50)
<b>Utah</b>	Alpine	1032
	Genola	1185
	Lincoln Point	1068
	Orem	1185
	Payson	1181
	Provo	1354
	Santaquin	1118
<b>Uintah</b>	Vernal	1073
<b>Weber</b>	Pleasant View	1147

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#### Landscape IPM Advisory

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Editor: Marion Murray, [marion.murray@usu.edu](mailto:marion.murray@usu.edu)

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