



## What's In Bloom

Butterfly bush: bloom  
Mimosa: bloom  
Oakleaf hydrangea: end bloom  
PG hydrangea: end bloom  
Potentilla: bloom  
Rose of Sharon: bloom

Shrub roses: end bloom  
Smokebush: end bloom  
Trumpet vine: bloom

## Insect Activity

### DECIDUOUS TREES

#### Spider Mites



Two-spotted spider mites are the most common in Utah.

Spider mites, where present, will continue to feed and multiply. Watch for their damage (stippled leaves).

*Treatment:* neem oil, horticultural oil or insecticidal soap (do not use oils or soap on drought-stressed plants or when temperatures are over 90 degrees)

### EVERGREEN PLANTS

#### White Pine Weevil

White pine weevil is an insect that has already completed its life cycle, however, we are just now seeing the obvious damage. White pine is not the only tree this insect will attack. Other hosts include Austrian pine (shown), blue spruce, limber pine, scotch pine, Norway spruce, Douglas-fir, and others.

Mated adults spend the winter near the soil surface, and in

spring, crawl up the host tree where it may continue to the top to feed, or fly great distances to the top of another host. They feed on tissue just below the terminal bud, and soon after lay their eggs within the feeding sites. A single female can lay about 100 eggs on various host trees.



A dead terminal caused by feeding of white pine weevil larvae

The eggs hatch into white larvae that feed under the bark for several months, eventually killing the terminal leader. As the leader dies, it typically forms a distinct crook that is indicative of the white pine weevil. Trees are not killed by this pest, but those that are attacked year after year

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will be stunted and misshapen. (When the leader dies, a lateral branch curves upward and “assumes the position” of leader.)

The larvae pupate within the terminal in late July-August, emerging as adults in August to September.

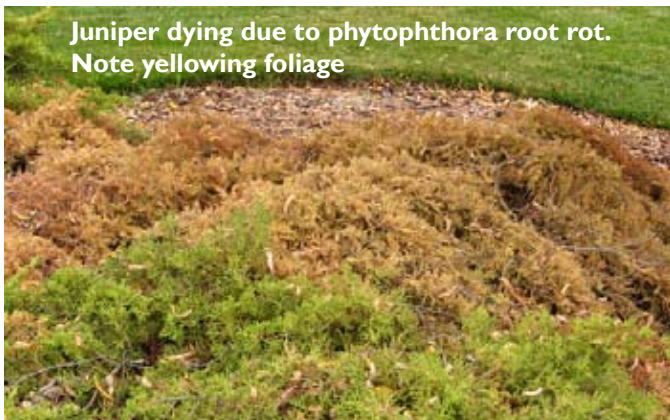
*Treatment:* At the first sign of wilting (in early summer), prune out the terminal leader to reduce insect population. If necessary, apply a product containing permethrin in spring (April-May).



**A tree attacked by white pine weevil in multiple years. Note the many locations where new leaders have formed.**

## Disease Activity

### ***Phytophthora Root rot of Juniper***



**Juniper dying due to phytophthora root rot. Note yellowing foliage**

Phytophthora is a fungus-like organism that is present in most soils, and only causes infection in the presence of a host plant combined with saturated soil conditions. It is sometimes referred to as a “water mold.” This disease is not often seen in the natural landscape in Utah, however, in some cultivated sites, overwatering and/or poorly drained soils can provide excellent conditions for disease to occur.

Juniper is one of many susceptible hosts whose roots are attacked. The pathogen turns the inner bark a distinctive cinnamon-brown color as it kills the tissue.

There is no chemical treatment for the homeowner, so the best option is to remove and destroy killed plants and replace them with resistant species. Avoid overwatering.

### ***Leaf Spots***



**Coccomyces leaf spot on sand cherry**

Leaf spots are becoming more and more evident with the hot weather and stressed trees. They are most common where water from sprinkler irrigation splashes up on the foliage. Initial infections would have occurred earlier in spring during the cooler weather. They are visible now as they increase in size and number and as the leaves begin to senesce. These pathogens will not significantly harm the plant and are fairly easy to manage without pesticides.

Rake up and remove all fallen leaves in autumn to remove the source of infections for the following year. Prevent irrigation water from splashing onto leaves. Thin out the tree canopy to improve air circulation. Do not crowd plantings.

**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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