



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Butterfly bush: bloom
Mimosa: end bloom
Rose-of-Sharon: begin bloom
Shrub roses: end bloom
Smooth sumac: end bloom

Trumpet vine: end bloom
Vitex: full bloom

Insect/Disease Information

DECIDUOUS TREES

Chokecherry gall midge



Doesn't look like fun to bite into one of those big chokecherries, does it? The insects inside the infested fruit are the bright orange larvae of a midge. They eat out the interior of the fruit, and while feeding, release toxins that causes the fruit to enlarge and the seed to abort--of course to create more food for the larvae. In late July and early August, the larvae drop from the fruit to pupate in the ground for the winter. The damaged, hollow fruit fall from the tree before the other fruit reaches maturity.

The tiny adult flies emerge in early spring and lay eggs in the flowers.

No insecticides are registered for this pest; remove and destroy damaged fruit in early summer.

Maple Twig Borer



Larry Rupp, USU Extension

Maple twig borer (aka maple shoot borer, maple tip borer, and maple seed caterpillar, *Proteoteras aesculana*) was identified on a bigtooth maple in Cache County. The biology of this pest is not quite understood in Utah. It overwinters as larvae within the shoots of maple trees, including silver, red, boxelder, and bigtooth, in a variety of developmental stages. In early spring, it either continues feeding and developing within the shoot, or drops to the ground to pupate. It must have multiple generations as adults are said to fly from early spring to late summer.

In fall and spring, larvae cause damage by hollowing out dormant buds and seeds, and during the growing season, larvae tunnel into and kill terminal shoots. This pest can be a problem in nurseries where new terminals must be re-trained. Controls are usually not warranted for this pest, but if needed on seedling trees, bifenthrin should be applied soon after leaf emergence.

Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page

Linden Aphid



The linden aphid (*Eucallipterus tiliae*) is an interesting-looking aphid, and was observed in Salt Lake County. The spots down its back are distinctive, and the antennae and wings continue the pattern. The depth of color and appearance of the spots depends on the vigor and nutrient availability of the host tree and nutrient availability. Young nymphs rarely have spots. Linden trees are the primary host.

This aphid overwinters as eggs on the bark and twigs, hatches in spring, and passes through multiple generations over the summer. It usually does not build to high enough numbers to harm the host tree, but the honeydew it produces can be messy.

Birch Catkin Bug



Nymphs and adults of the birch catkin bug, an introduced pest from Europe, were observed by the hundreds feeding heavily on river birches in Weber County. This insect overwinters



as adults in protected sites and mates in spring. Nymphs develop throughout the summer,

In general, this insect is not a serious pest on birches. They typically feed only on catkins, but in this case, were also feeding on the leaves, causing leaf-scarring and necrosis, the buds, and the twigs, causing gumming.

Control is not usually warranted.

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.

Landscape IPM Advisory

is published weekly by Utah State University Extension

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