



What's In Bloom

(Salt Lake City area)

Butterfly bush: bloom
Japanese pagodatree: bloom
Mimosa: end bloom
Oakleaf hydrangea: end bloom
Rose-of-Sharon: bloom

Shrub roses: end bloom
Smooth hydrangea: end bloom
Sourwood: end bloom
Sumac: end bloom
Sweet autumn clematis: bloom
Trumpet vine: bloom
Vitex: end bloom

Insect/Disease Information

DECIDUOUS TREES

Honeylocust Spider Mite



Honeylocust spider mite (*Platytetranychus multidigituli*) is a web-spinning mite that feeds specifically on honeylocust. Populations are at their peak now.

This native pest overwinters as red colored females on the bark of host trees. Eggs start hatching soon after honeylocust budbreak, followed by many generations until early fall. Mites develop slowly in cool weather, but in very hot conditions, one generation can pass in 4 days, which is why a tree can seem to suddenly fill with mites.

Feeding damage is the typical spider mite stippling on the leaf surface, and when severe, leaflets will turn yellow and drop

prematurely. The honeylocust spider mites will not kill the tree. Trees that are water-stressed are more likely to be attacked, so make sure trees get optimal water.

Look for mites by turning leaves over and watching for small, slow-moving bodies near the base of the leaflets. You may also notice small black dots of frass.

Treatment: Under average conditions, predators will build toward late summer and cause a reduction in mite population, so a spray may not be necessary. But if leaf drop has started, consider an oil application (for homeowner/commercial use) or one of the many miticides available for commercial use. Because these mites overwinter within the tree, dormant oil is very effective in reducing populations.

Poplar-and-Willow Borer

Larvae of this weevil (*Cryptorhynchus lapathi*) insect bore into the wood of primarily willows, but will also damage cottonwoods and poplars. (The poplar borer, which is a different species, feeds mostly on poplars/aspens.) Younger trees are most susceptible. The adult weevil lays her eggs on the bark of trees, and the hatched larvae bore through the bark and into the wood to feed and create meandering galleries for a full year.

Adults are emerging now, laying eggs through September. Adults can survive an additional one to two years, and will resume egg-laying in spring. These weevils are active at night and rarely seen.

Insect/Disease Activity continued from previous page



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University

Damage includes general dieback and branch breakage. As the larvae feed within the tree, they push out frass (sawdust-like excrement) through slits in the bark, which is one sign of activity. You may also notice oozing sap, split bark, or piles of frass at the base of the tree or major limbs.

Treatment: Adult weevils are emerging from willows now; treat the trunks with carbaryl, if necessary. Treat again in spring to take care of eggs laid by overwintering adults.

CONIFERS

Zimmerman Pine Moth



Zimmerman pine moth (*Dioryctria zimmermani*) is a pest of Austrian, Scotch, and ponderosa pines that is commonly found in eastern North America. It has since become well established in western Colorado, so we should be keeping an eye out for this moth in Utah.



Linda Haugen, USDA Forest Service

Although adult moths are emerging now for the next few weeks, they are difficult to find and/or identify. Therefore, identification by damage will be the necessary first step to determine presence of this pest.

Upon hatching in late summer, larvae bore in the cambium of branches and trunks, at wounds or branch collars. They then overwinter as young larvae and resume feeding in the spring. Often their feeding will result in frass around the base of the tree, or masses of pitch that form at the base of branches. The pitch masses will be a distorted, golf ball-sized shape.

The upper portion of the tree is usually attacked first, and may result in death of the upper half of the tree. Feeding also causes branch failure, typically at the area where branches meet the trunk.

If you suspect damage by Zimmerman pine moth, please contact the Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Lab at 435-797-2435 (utahpests.usu.edu/upddl).

Degree Days and Pest Monitoring Timeline

Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Host Plants	Degree Day Timing (base 50)	Indicator Plant
Euonymus scale	most euonymus species,	2nd generation crawlers at 1050-1900	goldenrain tree bloom
Elm leaf beetle	elms	2nd generation larvae at 1300	----
Pine needle scale	2- and 3-needled pines	2nd generation crawlers 1390-1917	butterfly bush
Cooley spruce gall adelgid	blue spruce	Adults emerge from galls at 1500-1775	----
Oystershell scale	deciduous plants	2nd generation crawlers at 1600-1700	----

Current Growing Degree Days (base 50)

March 1 - Thursday, August 6

County	Location	GDD (50)
Box Elder	Perry	1893
	Tremonton	1746
Cache	North Logan	1437
	Providence	1619
	Smithfield	1444
Carbon	Price	1797
	Spring Glen	1602
Davis	Kaysville	1816
Salt Lake	Holladay	1962
	West Valley City	2028
Tooele	Erda	2006
	Grantsville	2293
	Tooele	2021

County	Location	GDD (50)
Utah	Alpine	1634
	Genola	1870
	Lincoln Point	1721
	Orem	1910
	Payson	1870
	Provo	2010
	Santaquin	1793
Uintah	Vernal	1731
Weber	Pleasant View	1808

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