

Identification and Treatment of Pests in Trees and Shrubs

Tent Caterpillars

Symptom: Silken tent on the end of branches

visible

Time: End of June to the end of August Damage: Complete defoliation of a branch.

The silken tent looks unsightly.

Prupe and destroy all affected

Treatment: Prune and destroy all affected branches. If spraying with

Insecticide, make sure to spray in

the LATE evening when the Caterpillars are out of the nest, otherwise, the Insecticide will never

reach them.

Plants

Affected: Locust, Hawthorn, Apples and many

other Shade trees.



Eastern Tent
Caterpillar
The Bugwood Network
& Forestry Images
www.insectimages.org

Army Worm

Symptom: Worms feeding together in groups

on your plants.

Time: May

Damage: Partial defoliation

Treatment: Birds are a very good control for

the Army Worm.



Army Worm
Center for Urban Ecology
& Sustainability at the
University of Minnesota



Black Vine Weevil

Symptom: Needles of Yews have moon-shaped

holes cut out of their edges

Time: Spring or summer

Damage: None, except a little yellowing Treatment: Parasitic Nematodes (can be

sprayed on when watering)

Plants

Affected: Yews



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Bag Worm

Symptom: Brown, shaggy bags (1.5-2.5")

hanging from branches.

Time: Late Summer Damage: Partial defoliation

Treatment: Pick off the bag by hand. If

spraying Insecticide, do it in the late afternoon when insects are

feeding.

Plants

Affected: Evergreens and Woody

Ornamentals



Bag Worm
Department of Entomology
at Purdue University

Canker Worm

Symptom: Large sections of young leaves eaten

away, leaving only the midribs &

veins.

Time: Noticeable in early May.

Damage: While unsightly, no permanent

damage occurs

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Treatment: Parasitic wasps will normally keep

populations down. Also, use a General-purpose Insecticide.

Plants

Affected: Apples, Oaks, Lindens and Beeches

Cut Worm

Symptom: These little fellows eat off your

newly transplanted plant at ground level, leaving the top of the plant

lying there on the ground.

Time: Early spring (beginning of June)

Damage: Plant death

Treatment: General-purpose Insecticide.

Cultivate the soil in the fall to expose the larva at the top of the soil to allow birds to eat them.

Plants

Affected: Mostly newly planted annuals



Cut Worm
Center for Urban Ecology
& Sustainability at the
University of Minnesota

Flat Head Borer

Symptom: Sawdust at base of tree with sap

running from holes in the tree

Time: Late spring

Damage: Tree death if they bore tunnels in

the bark all around the tree, thus cutting off nutrient transport from the roots to the rest of the tree.

Treatment: Maintain vigor in the trees to

encourage healthy growth (good fertilization, moisture control, etc.); avoid mechanical damage from



things such as string trimmers or mowers. Determine the direction of the borer's tunnel by sticking a wire in it, then cut out the damaged area of the bark with a knife. Cut it out early before girdling occurs.

Plants

Affected: Many shade trees



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Gypsy Moth

Symptom: Large section of the tree or shrub

stripped bare

Time: Summer

Damage: Defoliation. If this happens three

years in a row, plant death occurs.

Treatment: Biological control such as

Pheromone traps or beneficial insect (nematodes) may help, although there is no really good

control for these. Effective

Insecticide: Sevin.

Plants

Affected: Shade trees and Ornamental shrubs



Gypsy Moth



Iris Borer

Symptom: Rotting of Iris Roots observable

from the surface, as the roots lie right on ground). Yellowing and

death of leaves

Time: Late summer Damage: Plant death

Treatment: Dig up and destroy infected

rhizomes (roots). When you plant new ones, dust the root areas with sulfur. Don't mulch over rhizome (bulb), and don't let a bunch of leaves and grasses grow around it will also control Aphid Populations.



Iris Borer Damage Purdue Extension

<u>Japanese Beetle</u>

Symptom: Surface of leaves completely eaten

away, leaving only a netted

appearance.

Time: June

Damage: Defoliation. No permanent

damage.

Treatment: Biological or systematic spraying

during the infestation period.

Plants

Affected: Roses and Lindens among many

other Ornamentals and Trees



Japanese Beetle
Center for Urban Ecology
& Sustainability at the
University of Minnesota



May or June Beetle

Symptom: White grubs in flower or shrub beds

Time: Early spring or late fall

Damage: Defoliation, although not as bad as

that caused by Japanese Beetles. The damage done to the roots by the grubs is much greater than that

done by the beetle itself.

Treatment: Biological or systematic spraying

during the infestation period.

Plants

Affected: Water with Biologicals or

Insecticides to control grubs



June Beetle
Center for Urban Ecology
& Sustainability at the
University of Minnesota

Lace Bugs

Symptom: Specked yellow blotches on leaves

Time: Mid-spring to early summer

Damage: Unsightly, but no real damage

Treatment: Maintain the vigor of the plant. If

infestation is heavy, spray with generic Insecticide in mid-May.

Plants

Affected: Azaleas, Rhododendrons and many

other Ornamental Shrubs and Trees



Symptom of Lace Bug University of Florida, Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences Extension

Leaf Miners

Symptom: Like the Flat Head Borer in bark,



the Leaf Miner tunnels between the upper and lower surfaces of a leaf. The outline of their tunnels is visible

on the leaf.

Time: Spring and summer

Damage: Unsightly

Treatment: Biologicals and systemic

Insecticides

Plants

Affected: Birch and many Perennials



Leaf Miner
Dr. Richard G. Snyder,
Professor & Vegetable
Specialist
Mississippi State
University Truck
Crops Experiment
Station,
http://www.msstate.edu/
dept/cmrec

Mites (Spidermites)

Symptom: Mottled yellow webs visible in the

early morning.

Time: Springtime, when temperatures rise

above freezing, until the fall frost.

Damage: If severe enough, plant death

Treatment: Dormant oils and Sulfur

Plants

Affected: Many Shrubs and Evergreens



Spidermite damage Baldo Villegas http://www.sactorose.org

Scale Insects



Symptom: Visible on stems and leaves

Time: Hatched in early spring

Damage: Kills plants by sucking the nutrients

out.

Treatment: Easiest to control by spraying

dormant oil before leaves appear (either late winter or early spring)

Plants

Affected: Euonymus, Dogwoods and many

others



Symptom of Scale Insects Baldo Villegas http://www.sactorose.org

Slugs & Snails

Symptom: Large holes eaten in leaves

Damage: Unsightly

Treatment: Slug bate or beer traps

Plants

Affected: Hostas and many tender perennials



Slug
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Purdue University
http://ppdl.org/dd/id/slugs.html

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Spittle Bug

Symptom: Appearance of spit-like bubbles on

leaves and stems.

Time: Anytime in the summer

Damage: Unsightly, but no real damage

occurs



Treatment: Beneficial Insects or General-

purpose Insecticides.

Plants

Affected: Many Perennials and Flowering

Shrubs. The Bean Family.

European Saw Fly

Symptom: Sections of the plant will seem to

suddenly move (2-3,000 worms have been seen on one plant, and

they are startled by your

movements, thus the "moving bush"). Branches will be

completely stripped

Time: Usually in the second week of May.

Damage: Complete defoliation of an entire

bush can happen in less than two

days!

Treatment: General-purpose Insecticide

Plants

Affected: Evergreens, especially the Mugho

Pine



European Saw Fly Penn State Extension

Thrips

Symptom: Flowers turn yellow and then turn

brown where petals join the stem.

Time: Anytime the flowers are blooming Damage: No damage occurs to the plant, but

the flowers lose their beauty

Treatment: General-purpose Insecticide;

natural predators such as Lace



Western Flower Thrip Dr. Ken MacDonald



Wings will also control Thrip populations.

www.exosect.com

Aphids

Symptom: Insects visible on soft tissue and

stems or on the underside of leaves. Ne'w growth will curl.

Time: Anytime throughout the growing

season (early spring, late summer).

Damage: Unsightly, but no real damage Treatment: Spray in dormant season with oil.

> Most mild Insecticides will control Aphids. Predator insects, such as Lady Bugs and Lace Wings will also

control Aphid Populations.

Plants

Affected: Most

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