Crown Rot and Root Rot

**IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM:** low-moderate  
**OTHER FRUIT HOSTS:** all fruit trees

**GENERAL INFO:** Caused by a soil-borne, fungus-like organism (*Phytophthora*), crown and root rot occurs worldwide on almost all fruit trees. This pathogen is present in most soils, but only causes infection under optimal circumstances—high soil moisture or standing water, and susceptible host tissue. Once trees are infected, there is no cure.

**SYMPTOMS:**  
- Slow growth  
- Sparse, yellowing foliage  
- Small fruit  
- Wilting in hot weather  
- Sudden plant death  
- Dieback  
- Can be confirmed by using a knife to expose the inner bark of the root collar. Look for dead brown tissue (infected) in contrast to cream-colored tissue (healthy).

**MANAGEMENT:** Plant only in well-drained areas. Do not replant in areas where root or crown rot occurred previously. Phosphorus acid (Agri-fos) can help protect healthy trees growing next to infected trees, as this disease can spread by root-to-root contact.

Perennial Canker

**IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM:** low-moderate  
**OTHER FRUIT HOSTS:** apricot, cherry, nectarine, and peach

**GENERAL INFO:** Also called cytospora canker, perennial canker is caused by a fungus. Cankers are areas of dead cambium and bark, and occur on stems, limbs, or twigs. They are off-color, usually oval-shaped, and usually slightly sunken. Dark amber gum may exude from the canker edges. Cankers enlarge yearly or advance down side branches. Spores spread this fungus during wet weather, and successful infections occur in weak or wounded tissue.

**SYMPTOMS:**  
- Amber-colored gum  
- Dead branches  
- Loose bark  
- To confirm, scrape bark to look for a distinct line of demarcation between diseased (brown) wood and healthy (cream colored) wood.

**MANAGEMENT:** Prune dead branches by cutting at least 4 inches below diseased wood. Avoid injury to trees. Control twig and tree borers since their damage may allow entrance of the fungus. Prevent wounding by sun scald.
Greater Peachtree (Crown) Borer

**IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM:** moderate  
**HOSTS:** apricot, nectarine, and peach

**GENERAL INFO:** This adult is a clearwing moth emerging in late June to lay eggs on the base of tree trunks and upper roots. Trees may be girdled and die due to borer injury. The larvae tunnel in the cambium, just below the bark, typically at the soil-line of the trunk. Backyard orchardists should look carefully for oozing tree sap mixed with sawdust-like frass at the soil line.

**SYMPTOMS:**
- oozing sap at the soil line or upper roots
- die back in canopy
- loose bark at soil line
- insect pupal case left behind at moth emergence area (shown)

**MANAGEMENT:** Preventive trunk sprays (permethrin, carbaryl) are the main control tactic, from early July through September on the lower 12-18” of trunk and exposed roots.

Flatheaded Borer (Pacific Flatheaded Borer and Flatheaded Apple-tree Borer)

**IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM:** low-moderate  
**OTHER FRUIT HOSTS:** apple and cherry

**GENERAL INFO:** This beetle (shown at right) is usually only a problem on plums stressed by drought conditions, or when pest populations are high in an area. The beetle larvae girdle trunks and can kill trees. The adult beetles are active in May through July.

**SYMPTOMS:**
- sawdust-like frass (insect excrement) on bark
- large oval exit holes on the trunk
- loose, flaking bark
- dead limbs

**MANAGEMENT:** Apply protective trunk sprays to prevent larvae from entering trees, such as products containing permethrin. Keep trees healthy with optimal watering, fertilization, pruning, and remove infested trees.
**Peach Twig Borer**

**IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM:** low-moderate  
**OTHER FRUIT HOSTS:** apricot, nectarine, and peach

**GENERAL INFO:** In spring, chocolate brown larvae emerge from overwintering sites on the limbs of trees and then tunnel into succulent shoot tips. Infested twigs die back and small masses of gum exude from tunnel openings. In summer, a second generation of these “worms” enters fruit when succulent shoot growth has ceased. Larvae typically enter fruit near the stem end. In backyard orchards, injury may not be severe enough to require treatment every year.

**SYMPTOMS:**  
- holes in fruit with sawdust-like frass  
- wilted twigs

**MANAGEMENT:** Twig borer activity is strongly regulated by temperature and timing varies from year to year. To find out when peach twig borer is active in your area of the state and for spray timing recommendations, contact your local county Extension agent or subscribe to the [USU IPM Tree Fruit Advisory](https://ipmextension.usu.edu/). Insecticides like spinosad, carbaryl, and malathion work for peach twig borer.

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**San Jose Scale**

**IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM:** low-moderate  
**OTHER FRUIT HOSTS:** apple and stone fruit trees

**GENERAL INFO:** San Jose scale is the most common scale insect to attack plum. Scales will feed on bark and small twigs. The soft body of the insect is hidden underneath an armored shield. Females produce young that crawl from under the mother scale before settling to feed. The “crawlers” are active in late spring.

**SYMPTOMS:**  
- limbs encrusted with small, circular, black and gray armored scales (shown at right)  
- reduced tree vigor

**MANAGEMENT:** A 2% oil application during leaf expansion will kill overwintering immature scales (but not adults). Adults are difficult to kill, but die after their offspring (crawlers) emerge. To kill crawlers, apply bifenthrin or carbaryl in early June.
Speckled Green Fruitworm

IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM: low
OTHER FRUIT HOSTS: apple, cherry, and pear

GENERAL INFO: In Utah, the speckled green fruitworm is sometimes a pest of fruit trees for approximately 6 weeks in spring. There is one generation per year. The larvae hatch in spring and begin feeding on new leaves, flowers, and young fruit. Heavy feeding can cause localized defoliation of a tree canopy. The larvae can be detected by shaking branches over a tray.

SYMPTOMS:
- chewed leaves
- early fruit drop
- scarred fruit

MANAGEMENT: A single application of a relatively benign insecticide such as Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis) or spinosad, in spring after fruit starts forming, is very effective.

Western Flower Thrips

IMPORTANCE AS A PEST ON PLUM: low
OTHER FRUIT HOSTS: apple, nectarine, and peach

GENERAL INFO: Thrips are minute, thin insects that feed within the flowers and on young fruit. They are primarily a problem of plums at bloom. This early feeding results in scarred fruit.

SYMPTOMS:
- fruit scarring
- deformed fruit

MANAGEMENT: Only an insecticide will prevent this injury. Spinosad can be applied during bloom when bees are not flying (at dawn or dusk), or at petal fall.

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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