Top Ten Insect Pests of Woody Ornamentals

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Most insects are beneficial; however, a few can cause serious injury to plants if left unchecked. Insects feed on or damage plants in three basic ways: 1) Chewing on the leaves, which reduces the plant’s ability to produce energy; 2) Piercing/sucking on the internal fluids of the plants, which reduces plant vigor; and 3) Boring, which disrupts water and nutrient flow. Here are ten of the more common insect pests associated with woody ornamentals in the Intermountain area. While healthy plants can tolerate some insect feeding or damage, control of certain insect pests may become necessary. Control should be based on correct identification and by incorporating integrated pest management (IPM) practices.

Scales

Description
- Insect with hard or soft covering
- Immobile at maturity
- Appear as bumps
- Plant genus specific
Hosts
- Most plants, especially apple, pine, maple, elm etc.
- Damage plants by sucking plant fluid
Symptoms & Signs
- Sticky ‘honeydew’ on leaf surface
- Reduced plant vigor
- Spots with halos on fruit
Remedies
- Early spring sprays targeting mobile ‘crawlers’
- Dormant/summer oils
- Systemic insecticides

Cankerworms

Description
- Small caterpillars (1/2” to 1”)
- Also called inchworms or loopers
- Damages plants by larva chewing leaves
Hosts
- Common on Gambel oak, maple and elm
- Prevalent in early spring
Symptoms & Signs
- Defoliated trees
- Silken threads
- Shredded leaves
Remedies
- Most trees will re-leaf and recover
- Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)
- Other registered insecticides

Aphids

Description
- Small (1/16” to 1/4”), soft bodied
- Vary in color
- Two “tailpipes” on anterior end
- Usually wingless
Hosts
- Most plants, especially rose, maple, linden plum, cherry, apple etc.
- Damage plants by sucking plant fluids
Symptoms & Signs
- Sticky ‘honeydew’ on leaf surface
- Curling, cupping leaves
- Presence of ants, wasps and/or ladybirds beetles
Remedies
- Healthy plants can tolerate some feeding
- Strong jet of water to dislodge insects
- Insecticidal soap
- Horticultural oils

Spider Mites

Description
- Extremely small (barely visible)
- Eight-legged arachnid
Hosts
- Most plants, especially Dwarf Alberta spruce, honeylocusts, junipers, fruit trees
- Damage by sucking plant fluids
Symptoms & Signs
- Mottled bronzing on leaves
- Small, thin webbing under leaf
- Reduced plant vigor
Remedies
- Healthy plants can tolerate some feeding
- Strong jet of water to dislodge insects
- Insecticidal soap
- Miticides (may cause future flare-ups, use sparingly)

Ash / Lilac Borer

Description
- Clear-winged moth
- Looks like a wasp in appearance
- Larvae bore deep into wood, weakening trees
Hosts
- Ash, lilac trees
Symptoms & Signs
- Branch die back
- Oval-shaped exit holes usually near branch crotches
- Sawdust may be present
Remedies
- Proper plant selection
- Protective trunk sprays may reduce damage
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**Flat-headed Borers**

**Description**
- Metallic-colored beetles
- Somewhat flattened / boatshaped
- Larvae are hammer-headed
- Larvae attack just under the bark (cambium)

**Hosts**
- Quaking aspen, birch, poplar, willow
- Damage plants by disrupting nutrient flow

**Symptoms & Signs**
- Branch die back
- D-shaped exit holes
- Sawdust may be present

**Remedies**
- Proper plant selection
- Healthy plants are less prone to damage
- Systemic insecticides

**Round-headed Borers**

**Description**
- Long-horned beetles (long antenae)
- Larvae attack deep into wood
- Usually attack stressed plants

**Hosts**
- Common in poplar, willow, and black locust
- Fire wood, stressed plants

**Symptoms & Signs**
- Branch die back
- Oval-shaped exit holes
- Sawdust may be present
- Feeding can be heard in firewood

**Remedies**
- Proper plant selection
- Solarization of wood pile
- Chemical control not recommended

**Bark Beetles (Ips)**

**Description**
- Small black/brown beetle
- Larvae attack small diameter branches first
- Larvae attack just under the bark (cambium)
- Stressed /crowded trees more susceptible

**Hosts**
- Pine and spruce

**Symptoms & Signs**
- Branch die back (top attacked first)
- Pinhead-sized exit holes
- Sawdust may be present
- Galleries directly under bark

**Remedies**
- Keep trees sufficiently irrigated
- Cut and remove infested trees
- Protective spray in early spring

**Gall-forming Insects**

**Description**
- Several small insects (aphids, beetles, flies, etc)
- Insect eggs laid under bark

**Hosts**
- Spruce (Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid)
- Honeylocust (Honey Locust Pod Gall Midge)
- Oak (Oak Gall wasp)
- Quaking aspen (wasp)

**Symptoms & Signs**
- Presence of abnormal growths (galls)
- Form in response to chemical changes within the plant
- Provide physical protection from predators

**Remedies**
- Tolerate the aesthetic damage
- Prune out galls

**Lilac Root Weevil**

**Description**
- Black weevil, including other related root weevils
- Nocturnal
- Adults notch leaves
- Larvae feed on roots

**Hosts**
- Common on lilac, privet, euonymus, laurel etc....

**Symptoms & Signs**
- Notched leaves
- Reduced plant vigor
- Damaged root system

**Remedies**
- Allow dry periods between watering
- Systemic insecticides
- Registered insecticides

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