

Serviceberry



	November 21-30	November 11-20	November 1-10	October 21-31	October 11-20	October 1-10	September 21-30	September 11-20	September 1-10	August 21-31	August 11-20	August 1-10	July 21-31	July 11-20	July 1-10	June 21-30	June 11-20	June 1-10	May 21-31	May 11-20	May 1-10	April 21-30	April 11-20	April 1-10	March 21-31	March 11-20	March 1-10	
Plant Problem																												
Scale, Oystershell																												
Lace Bug																												
Powdery Mildew																												
Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")																												
Spider Mite, Twospotted																												
Fire Blight																												
Borer, Roundheaded Appletree																												
Aphid, Woolly Elm (Root)																												

KEY: ■ fruit ■ flower ■ branches ■ leaves ■ trunk ■ crown ■ roots

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Scale, Oystershell



Small, brownish, oystershell shaped scales are crowded on branches and may cover the bark completely. Infested branches suffering dieback. Newly hatched nymphs are white.

Prune out heavily infested branches, as appropriate. Dormant oils are not effective, as scales are in the egg stage beneath female shells. Monitor in June to detect newly hatched nymphs and apply oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

Lace Bug



Whitish-yellow flecks first appear on upper surface of leaves; eventually leaves become yellow or bronzy-brown. Leaf undersides with small, flattened, lacey bugs and tarry fecal spots.

The brownish nymphs cannot fly and are more easily controlled. A strong stream of slightly soapy water from a hose-end sprayer will dislodge and kill many. Other options include a spray oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

Powdery Mildew



Leaves, twigs and fruit covered with a powdery white to gray-colored fungal growth (mycelia). New leaves eventually roll upward, pucker, blister and drop. Infected shoots are stunted.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Apply foliar fungicides at disease onset.

Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")



Leaves partially or completely skeletonized. The slug-like, slimy, greenish-brown sawfly larvae are swollen in front and appear to have no legs. They often feed in groups.

Two generations; most severe injury occurs in late summer, but is more unsightly than detrimental. Slug sawfly larvae can easily be dislodged from foliage by a strong spray of water or killed with an application of carbaryl or a desiccating/abrasive powder.

Spider Mite, Twospotted



Leaves stippled or yellow with fine webbing on undersides of leaves. Tiny greenish mites moving beneath webbing. When foliage turns brown, mites may mass together at tips of stems.

Populations explode during prolonged hot, dry weather. Monitor in late July, checking undersides of leaves. Keep host plants well-watered. Dislodge colonies with a strong spray of water. Apply an insecticide/miticide if infestations become serious; repeat in 10 days.

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Fire Blight



Blighting of flowers, expanding to twigs and leaves. Blighted area appears black to brown. Diseased twigs curl downward forming a shepherd's crook.

Sanitation. Prune out affected area a minimum of 8 inches below visible injury. Avoid overfertilization. Plant resistant varieties.

Borer, Roundheaded Appletree



Round holes at base of branches or stems. Coarse sawdust apparent on bark or at bases. Galleries beneath bark and into heartwood. Plant stressed; branch dieback evident.

If new exit holes appear, treat lower portions of shrub or stems in June with a borer spray, and thereafter until August. This will help prevent egg-laying by adults. Prune out heavily damaged and dead branches to remove borer larvae tunneling within.

Aphid, Woolly Elm (Root)



Plant displays stress or dieback without an apparent cause. Examination of crown and roots reveals colonies of small, soft-bodied aphids covered with cottony filaments.

Make sure that no crown rot or stem disease is responsible in addition to the aphid infestation, as treatment method may change. For aphid infestations below ground on roots and crown, apply an insecticide as a soil drench, or apply granules and water in thoroughly.