

Viburnum



	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
Treehopper, Twomarked																												
Bacterial Leaf Spot																												
Mite, Viburnum Erineum																												
Powdery Mildew																												
Spider Mite, Twospotted																												
Aphid, Viburnum & Snowball																												
Borer, Viburnum Clearwing																												

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

Viburnum

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Treehopper, Twomarked



The brown, one-quarter inch long adults have two yellow spots and a long projection on the top of the back. White masses cover eggs inserted into twigs, causing some leaf curl or stunting.

With high populations, female adults can damage twigs when they deposit eggs into small slits made by their ovipositors. Nymphs and adults feed on sap. Treat only if damage is apparent by spray applications of a contact insecticide. Wash nymphs off with a strong spray of water.

Bacterial Leaf Spot



Dark colored, mostly angular and water-soaked lesions on leaves. Infected twigs may blacken and shrivel.

Prune out affected areas. Increase air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation.

Mite, Viburnum Erineum



Reddish, distorted, convoluted, thickened leaves with a fuzzy texture to the leaf surface. Thousands of nearly microscopic, pinkish, worm-like mites feeding in fuzzy areas.

Outbreaks of mites vary in degree from year to year, and sometimes the erineum can be severe; while unsightly, the condition is not harmful to hosts. Attempts can be made to reduce incidence by applying a horticultural oil spray just prior to bud-break in the spring.

Powdery Mildew



White to grayish powdery growth on leaf surface. Leaves appear distorted and/or have necrosis. Late in season, small orange to black dots (cleistothecia) may be visible.

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

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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Treatment

Aphid, Viburnum and Snowball



In spring, bluish-white, powdery aphids are feeding within twisted and cupped foliage. Twig growth can become contorted. Honeydew secretions and lady beetles often signal infestation.

Aphid eggs overwinter on twigs and bud scales of viburnum. A horticultural oil spray, insecticidal soap or an insecticide application just prior to bud-break kills newly hatched aphids. Populations naturally collapse from natural enemies or when aphids migrate to sedge grasses.

Borer, Viburnum Clearwing



Swollen and cracked canes at the bases of plants with small, round exit holes; crowns at the soil line are also affected. Branches are stressed or show dieback.

Plant resistant cultivars. Avoid wounding canes and stressing plants; mulch and water adequately. The bluish-black, clearwinged moths are active during the day in June and July. Monitor with a pheromone trap, and apply an insecticide through July to canes and crowns.