

# Mountainash



	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, Scurfy																												
Japanese Beetle																												
Leafhoppers																												
Rust																												
Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")																												
Spider Mites																												
Webworm, Fall																												
Yellownecked Caterpillar																												
Fire Blight																												
Aphid, Woolly																												
Borer, Flatheaded Appletree																												
Borer, Roundheaded Appletree																												
Cankers																												

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

# Mountainash

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Scale, Scurfy*



Small, flat, pear shaped, dirty-white scales crowded on branches; heavy infestations look crusty. Plants are weakened, and dieback of twigs or branches may be evident.

Prune out heavily infested branches, as appropriate. Dormant-season oil sprays not as effective as treating newly hatched nymphs (“crawlers”) in June. Monitor to detect crawlers and apply an oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

### *Japanese Beetle*



Leaves are skeletonized, have ragged holes, or are completely eaten. Metallic green scarab beetles with copper wings actively feed in clusters during the day.

Pick off beetles in the early morning and drown in a bucket of soapy water. Spray foliage with neem oil as a deterrent. Capture beetles with a Japanese Beetle pheromone trap through the season. Spray beetles and foliage with an insecticide.

### *Leafhoppers*



Leaves develop pale flecks, which in time spread densely over leaf surfaces. Leaves may turn yellow. Wedge shaped adults, nymphs and fecal spots are present on leaf undersides.

Nymphs cannot fly and are more easily controlled. A strong stream of water from a garden hose will dislodge and kill many. Other options include a horticultural spray oil, contact insecticide, or a systemic insecticide.

### *Rust*



Reddish-brown to purple lesions on upper leaf surface; horn-like structures on lower leaf surface in late summer. Branches can be affected. Premature defoliation and branch dieback.

Apply foliar fungicide at bud break and repeat according to label instructions.

### *Sawfly, Pear (“Pearslug”)*



Leaves are 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.

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### *Spider Mites*



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.

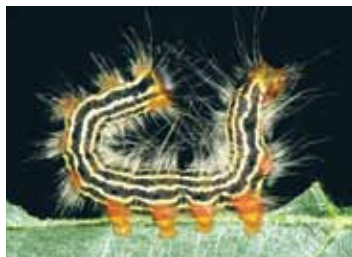
### *Webworm, Fall*



A nest of webbing covers several leaves initially, then later envelops entire branches as caterpillars grow. Fuzzy, yellowish or brown caterpillars feed on leaves inside webbing.

Rake out nests, or dislodge with a powerful jet of soapy water from a power washer. Apply a microbial insecticide to control young caterpillars in small nests; larger nests are almost impenetrable with insecticidal sprays. Damage is more unsightly than serious.

### *Yellownecked Caterpillar*



Caterpillars have narrow, black and white stripes along the body and an orange-yellow "neck" behind the head. They feed in groups and raise their bodies up when disturbed.

Infestations are seldom serious, however, small trees and entire branches can be defoliated. Young caterpillars can be controlled with a microbial insecticide, a horticultural oil or an insecticidal soap. Do not treat mature caterpillars, as they soon cease feeding.

### *Fire Blight*



Flower clusters killed; dark brown to black cluster color. Long, slightly sunken cankers at new growth plate. Slime may ooze from the canker in warm weather.

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

### *Aphid, Woolly*



Dense, cottony masses on twigs and branches, which on closer examination are aphids that secrete waxy filaments. Winged adults often present. Honeydew can be a nuisance.

Infestations develop during the latter half of the summer and pose little threat. Where aphids are a nuisance and accessible for treatment, dislodge colonies with strong, vigorous sprays of water or soapy water as needed.

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*Borer, Flatheaded Appletree*



Loose bark with shallow, serpentine tunnels beneath, packed tightly with fine sawdust. Oval exit holes evident on trunk and branches. Tree is stressed or with dead branches.

Monitor trees for exit holes beginning in May and through the summer. Keep especially younger trees healthy, with regular watering, if needed. Treat the trunk and major branches of infested trees with an insecticide, and treat regularly thereafter as per label directions.

*Borer, Roundheaded Appletree*



Round holes at base of trunk and on major branches. 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 tree, especially at soil line 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.

*Cankers*



Brown, circular or irregular sunken cankers on branches. Cankers enlarge and girdle branch. Black fruiting bodies may be present on infected bark.

Prune out affected area.