

Firethorn



Plant Problem	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
Lace Bug, Hawthorn																											
Leaf Crumpler																											
Scab																											
Spider Mite, Twospotted																											
Aphids																											
Fire Blight																											

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

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Lace Bug, Hawthorn



Whitish-yellow flecks first on upper surfaces 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, systemic insecticide.

Firethorn

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Leaf Crumpler



Leaves are skeletonized or have holes and are matted tightly together by webbing. Tough, horn shaped silken retreats are attached to stems, in which greenish larvae hide during the day.

Monitor continually through the season, as there are two generations. Treat infested foliage repeatedly as needed with a microbial insecticide when caterpillars are young. Damage is more severe in late summer. Use a systemic foliar spray for larger caterpillars.

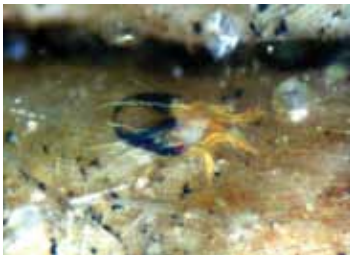
Scab



Velvety, soot-like areas on shiny green leaves; leaves turn yellow then eventually dark brown. Premature defoliation. Black lesions on new twig growth. Twig girdling and dieback. Infected fruit turns black; fruit skin becomes rough and scabby.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Plant resistant varieties. Apply foliar fungicide at bud break and repeat according to label instructions.

Spider Mite, Twospotted



Leaves stippled or yellow with fine webbing on undersides of leaves. Tiny greenish mites moving beneath webbing. When turn 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.

Aphids



Leaves are yellow or become wilted. New growth is stunted. Abundant, sticky and glossy honeydew is secreted by aphids. Lady beetles and other natural enemies may be present.

Treat if aphid damage is evident; otherwise, allow natural enemies to work. Dislodge early colonies with a strong spray of mild, soapy water. Control with a spray oil, insecticidal soap or insecticide. Apply a systemic insecticide early to realize benefit.

Fire Blight



Blighting of flowers and expanding 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