

Redbud



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
Treehopper, Twomarked																											
Leaf Beetle, Rhapsodopterus																											
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Leafroller, Redbud & Fruittree																											
Spider Mite, Twospotted																											
Webworm, Fall																											
Verticillium Wilt																											
Borers, Round- & Flatheaded																											
Cankers																											

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

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.

Leaf Beetle, Rhabdopterus



Leaves have narrow linear, checkmarked or V shaped slots chewed into them. Adults are bronzy red-brown, active at night, and less than one-quarter inch long.

Only adult beetles damage host plants. Monitor for damage about mid-May when beetles are expected to emerge. Treat foliage in the evening with a persistent insecticide, spray or dust, to discourage feeding or to kill adults. Repeat as needed and allowed by the label.

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 slightly soapy water from a hose-end sprayer will dislodge and kill many. Other options include a horticultural spray oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

Leafroller, Redbud & Fruittree



Leaves rolled together with webbing and skeletonized or devoured. Redbud leafroller worms have black and white crossbands. Fruittree leafrollers are green worms with black heads.

Rarely justifiable to control, as infestations tend to be spotty, and healthy trees tolerate even extensive defoliation. Should control be warranted, make several applications of a microbial insecticide, such as a product containing *Bt* or spinosad.

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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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.

Verticillium Wilt



Leaves turn yellow at the margins; margins eventually turn brown and dry. Sudden wilting of leaves. Typically only one side of the tree wilts. The wood is chocolate-brown in bands, streaks or flecks. Tree death.

Sanitation. Avoid root injury. Avoid water stress. Replace with non-susceptible host.

Borers, Roundheaded & Flatheaded



Branches show dieback. Beetle exit holes may be evident, as well as sawdust-like frass on the ground. Bark may be cracked or loose, or swollen cankers and scarring may show.

Monitor for exit holes in May-June. Thereafter, treat with an appropriate borer spray insecticide until August 1. Keep the plant host healthy by regular watering and mulching. For flatheaded borers, an option is to apply a systemic insecticide as a soil drench.

Cankers



Depressed or flattened area of bark; areas have darker color and a water-soaked appearance. Older and larger cankers may be concentric or target shaped with callous ridges. Branch girdling.

Prune out affected area.