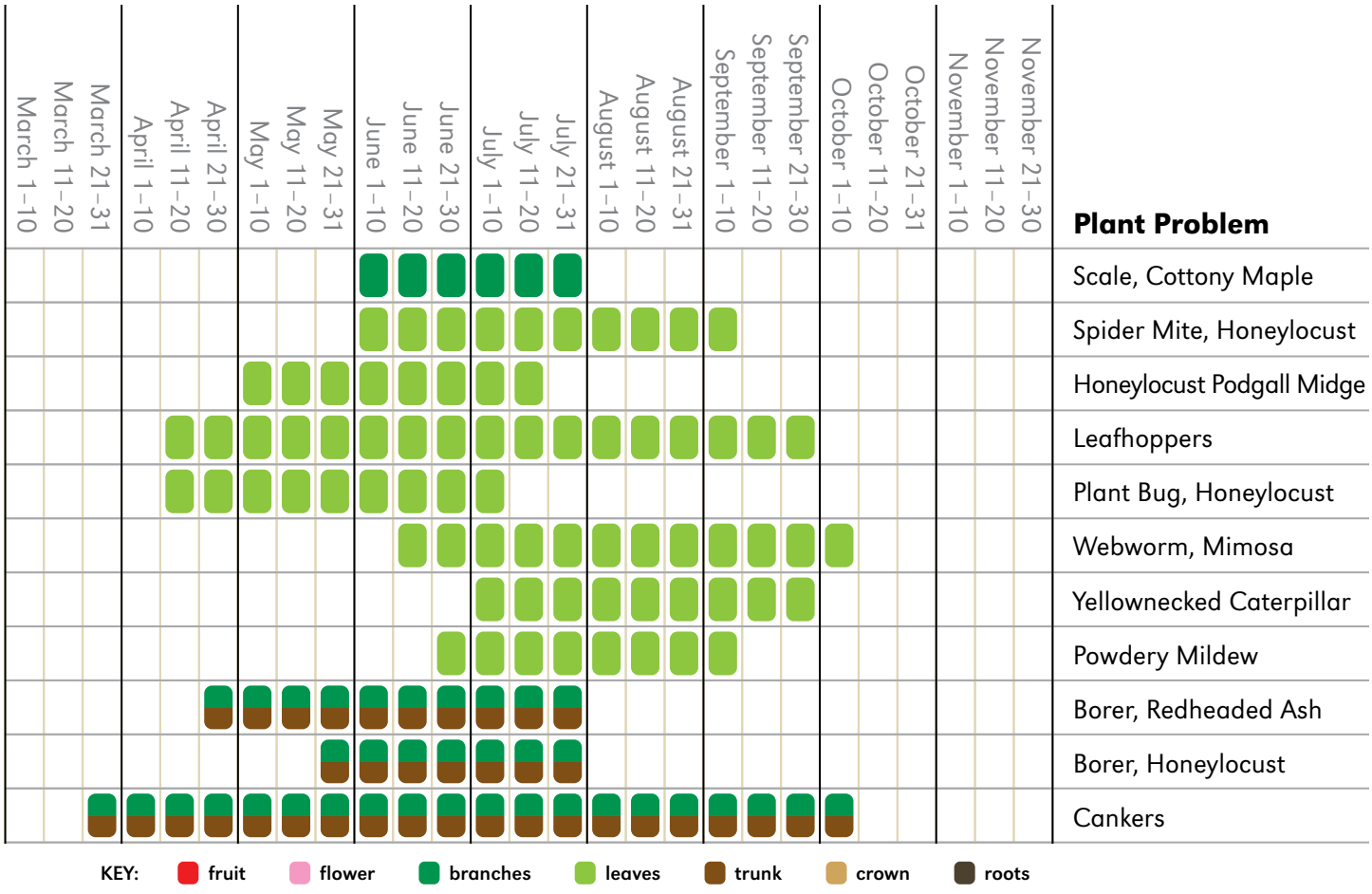
Pest Damage on

Honeylocust



Plant Problem	Signs/Symptoms	Treatment
Scale, Cottony Maple 	Brown, adult hemispherical scales are attached, often in clusters, to twigs. Each has a large, bulging, cottony ovisac containing eggs. Nymphs are attached to leaves in the summer.	Nymphs ("crawlers") hatch from ovisacs in late June-early July and crawl to foliage, where they feed on leaf undersides through the summer. In cases where infestations threaten tree health, apply a horticultural oil, insecticidal soap or contact insecticide to kill nymphs.
Spider Mite, Honeylocust 	Leaves stippled or yellow with tiny mites on the underside; whitish eggs and debris evident. Infestations often confined to bases of leaflets near mid-vein. Leaflets turn brown and drop off.	Damage often more serious by mid summer. Monitor in July. Keep trees well-watered. Dislodge colonies with a strong spray of water. Apply an insecticide/miticide if infestations become serious; repeat in 10 days. Use a horticultural oil spray prior to bud-break in spring.
Honeylocust Podgall Midge 	Thickened pod-like galls develop in place of leaves. In each gall are tiny gall gnat larvae. Most deformation is caused during the first flush of new growth. Shade value is reduced.	While there are several generations of the gall midge, the first one causes the most leaf deformation. Some reduction can be induced by treating the soil below host trees in the spring at bud-break just before adult midges emerge from the soil.
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.
Plant Bug, Honeylocust 	Developing leaflets have pale flecks initially, but then they become yellow and withered. Green bugs scurry about on stunted foliage, and normal leaf growth may be delayed until July.	Monitor for signs of infestation at or just after bud-break. Severe, widespread outbreaks do occur, but they are not frequent. If needed, spray foliage with an insecticidal soap, spray oil, neem oil or an insecticide. Infestations cease by July, and there is no need to control.

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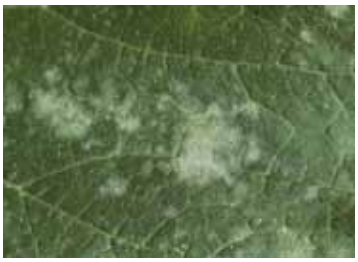
Webworm, Mimosa 	Leaves are webbed together into a nest in which a brownish, striped caterpillar feeds. The leaves attached to the webbing often turn brown. Damage is most severe in late summer.	There are two generations. Outbreaks occur occasionally. Parasitic wasps often keep populations in check. Spray nests in June thoroughly with a microbial insecticide or neem oil to kill young webworms. Insecticides are more effective against later infestations.
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.
Powdery Mildew 	Leaves covered with a powdery white to gray-colored fungal growth (mycelium). New leaves distorted and stunted.	Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Apply foliar fungicides at onset of disease.
Borer, Redheaded Ash 	Clean, round exit holes through bark on trunk and main branches of larger trees; young trees have vertical tunnels in trunk. Tree hosts are stressed and may have dead branches.	Since adults have an extended period of emergence from May to August, insecticidal sprays to prevent re-infestation must be applied regularly through this period. This beetle is attracted to stressed and dying trees, so be sure to assure optimal health of trees.
Borer, Honeylocust 	Adult beetles are one-half inch long, narrow, and have a purplish-coppery color with yellow spots on sides of the abdomen. Beneath stained bark are flattened tunnels packed with fine frass.	Beetles emerge in May from D-shaped exit holes in the bark. Monitor activity with sticky traps. Treat the trunk and branches of infested trees with a residual insecticide until mid-July to prevent re-infestation. Keep trees in healthy condition, and do not wound them.

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Cankers 	Thin, chlorotic foliage. Premature defoliation. Failure of spring leaf development. Twig dieback. Yellow or orange-brown to black discolored areas. Cankers are flattened, sunken, oval areas on the undersides of branches or along the trunk.	Prune out affected area.