

Locust



	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																												
Twig Pruner Borer																												
Skipper, Silverspotted (caterpillar)																												
Spider Mites																												
Borer, Locust																												
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.

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Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Twig Pruner Borer



Larger twigs break off and fall to the ground in late summer. Inspection shows the twig is cleanly cut from within by a mature larva. Bark remains on the cut when the twig breaks.

Gather and destroy broken twigs, as they contain mature larvae. This species attacks only dead or severely weakened trees, so there is little justification for insecticidal control. A related species, the oak twig pruner, attacks healthy red oaks and should be monitored.

Skipper, Silverspotted (caterpillar)



Caterpillars have yellowish-green, wrinkled bodies with large red-brown heads that bear two bold orange spots. Each caterpillar anchors leaves around it with webbing as it feeds.

Silverspotted skipper caterpillars are most interesting and not at all harmful to trees, although their nests can be conspicuous. Adults are large and brown with orange patches on the wings. A large silvery-white spot on the underside of each hind wing gives it its name.

Spider Mites



Leaves stippled or yellow with tiny mites on the underside; whitish eggs and debris evident. Infestations often confined to base 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.

Borer, Locust



In late summer, look for round exit holes through bark on the trunk and main branches of larger trees. Hosts are stressed and may have dead, broken branches. Adults are black and yellow.

Adults emerge from late August to October. As a monitoring method, check for beetles on goldenrod. Insecticidal sprays to prevent re-infestation must be applied regularly through this period. Minimize stress in trees to lower attractiveness to adults, and avoid wounding them.

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 branches or along the trunk.

Prune out affected area.