

Spirea



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
Leafroller, Fruittree																												
Aphid, Spirea																												
Fire Blight																												

KEY: fruit flower branches leaves trunk crown roots

Spirea

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Leafroller, Fruittree



Buds with holes, webbing and frass. Leaves rolled together with webbing and skeletonized or devoured. These green worms with shiny black heads wriggle violently when disturbed.

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

Aphid, Spirea



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, expanding to 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.