

# Hawthorn



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	
Cedar-Quince Rust																												
Green Fruitworm																												
Cedar-Hawthorn Rust																												
Scale, Cottony Maple																												
Scale, Oystershell																												
Scale, Scurfy																												
Entomosporium Leaf Spot																												
Lace Bug, Hawthorn																												
Leaf Crumpler																												
Leafhoppers																												
Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")																												
Webworm, Fall																												
Yellownecked Caterpillar																												
Fire Blight																												
Aphid, Woolly																												
Borer, Flatheaded Appletree																												
Borer, Roundheaded Appletree																												

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

# Hawthorn

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Cedar-Quince Rust*



Petioles, thorns and twigs swell and turn orange. Spindle shaped galls. Twig galls expand and girdle stems. Black flat lesions form on fruit.

Plant resistant varieties. Apply foliar fungicide at pink stage of the blossom and repeat according to label instructions.

### *Green Fruitworm*



Flower buds or developing fruit is completely devoured or partially damaged by chewing injury. Pale green worms with thin white lines and fine speckling on the skin may be present.

There is only one generation per season with fruitworm activity in May to early July. Worms may grow to a length of 1½ inches long. Locate and remove worms, or apply a microbial insecticide when worms are much smaller. Usually, green fruitworms are of little importance.

### *Cedar-Hawthorn Rust*



Small, pale yellow lesions on upper leaf surface. Lesions are slightly raised. Lesions eventually turn a shiny yellow-orange. In mid summer, off-white to light orange tubes protrude on lower leaf surface.

Plant resistant varieties. Apply foliar fungicide at pink stage of the blossom and repeat according to label instructions.

### *Scale, Cottony Maple*



Brown, adult hemispherical scales are attached often in clusters to twigs, and each have 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.

### *Scale, Oystershell*



Small, brownish, oystershell shaped scales are crowded on branches and may cover the bark completely. Infested branches suffering dieback. Newly hatched nymphs are white.

Prune out heavily infested branches, as appropriate. Dormant oils are not effective, as scales are in the egg stage beneath female shells. Monitor in June to detect newly hatched nymphs and apply oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

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### *Scale, Scurfy*



Small, flat, pear shaped, dirty-white scales crowded on branches; heavy infestations look crusty. Plants are weakened, and dieback of twigs or branches may be evident.

Prune out heavily infested branches, as appropriate. Dormant-season oil sprays not as effective as treating newly hatched nymphs (“crawlers”) in June. Monitor to detect crawlers and apply an oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

### *Entomosporium Leaf Spot*



Small, irregular, reddish-brown lesions on the upper and lower leaf surface. Raised bumps appear in the center of lesions. Tissue between lesions turns yellow. Coalescing lesions may blight entire leaf.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation.

### *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, or systemic insecticide.

### *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.

### *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.

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### *Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")*



Leaves are partially or completely skeletonized. The slug-like, slimy, greenish-brown sawfly larvae are swollen in front and appear to have no legs. They often feed in groups.

Two generations; most severe injury occurs in late summer, but such is not so much detrimental as unsightly. Slug sawfly larvae can easily be dislodged from foliage by a strong spray of water or killed with an application of carbaryl or a desiccating/abrasive powder.

### *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.

### *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.

### *Fire Blight*



Young twigs and branches die from tips. Burned appearance. Branches may bend into a shepherd's crook. Dead leaves generally remain attached.

Sanitation. Prune out affected area a minimum of 8 inches below visible injury. Avoid overfertilization. Plant resistant varieties.

### *Aphid, Woolly*



Dense, cottony masses on twigs and branches, which on closer examination are aphids that secrete waxy filaments. Winged adults often present. Honeydew can be a nuisance.

Infestations develop during the latter half of the summer and pose little threat. Where aphids are a nuisance and accessible for treatment, dislodge colonies with strong, vigorous sprays of water or soapy water as needed.

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### *Borer, Flatheaded Appletree*



Loose bark with shallow, serpentine tunnels beneath, packed tightly with fine sawdust. Oval exit holes evident on trunk and branches. Tree is stressed or with dead branches.

Monitor trees for exit holes beginning in May and through the summer. Keep especially younger trees healthy, with regular watering, if needed. Treat the trunk and major branches of infested trees with an insecticide, and treat regularly thereafter as per label directions.

### *Borer, Roundheaded Appletree*



Round holes at base of trunk and on major branches. Coarse sawdust apparent on bark or at bases. Galleries beneath bark and into heartwood. Plant stressed; branch dieback evident.

If new exit holes appear, treat lower portions of tree, especially at soil line in June with a borer spray, and thereafter until August. This will help prevent egg-laying by adults. Prune out heavily damaged and dead branches to remove borer larvae tunneling within.