

Regulated Pests

These regulated pests are included for awareness. None have been identified in Nebraska. If a plant is suspected of being affected with a regulated pest, the state Department of Agriculture should be contacted immediately. In Nebraska, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture can be reached at (402) 471-2394.

Emerald Ash Borer



Symptoms appear May – July. Foliage begins to thin out; unhealthy appearance. Gradual decline occurs. Small, D-shaped holes in bark, which is loose and has shallow, sinuous tunnels beneath. Woodpecker activity.

No need to treat or apply preventive treatments until EAB becomes established in the immediate area. Observe quarantines, and do not transport firewood, but acquire at site where burned. Preventive and curative treatments mainly involve systemic insecticides. This insect affects ash trees.

Gypsy Moth (Caterpillar)



Symptoms appear May to mid-July. Ragged holes appear in leaves, and trees can be defoliated. Look for fuzzy, tan egg masses on bark in winter. Caterpillars are large, brown and hairy, with pairs of blue and red spots. Moths are detected

in summer with pheromone traps.

Young caterpillars in the spring are easily controlled with microbial insecticides (*Bt* and spinosad) or IGR's. Many insecticides work as well. This insect affects aspen, birch, cottonwood, flowering ornamental fruit trees, hawthorne, linden, oak and spruce.

Plum Pox



Symptoms appear April – September. Symptoms can be on leaves, fruits, flowers and seeds. Chlorotic or yellow areas appear, often in ring patterns. Overall fruit quality, size and quantity are adversely affected. This disease affects stone fruits, such as cherry.

Sudden Oak Death (P. ramorum)



Symptoms appear April – October. Brown to black lesions with diffuse margins, often water soaked. Lesions follow along the mid-vein or anywhere water tends to collect. Shoot tip and stem blight with brown to black discoloration. Blighting of entire leaf.

Plants found to be infected are destroyed, as there are no chemical control measures currently available. Because *P. ramorum* is a regulated organism, state regulatory officials will coordinate the destruction and disposal procedures. This disease can affect many woody trees and shrubs, including red oak and rhododendron.

Thousand Cankers Disease



Symptoms appear from late April – early September. Small, diffuse, dark brown to black cankers. Cankers expand rapidly and develop more expansively lengthwise than circumferentially along the stem. Multiple

cankers coalesce and girdle twigs and branches. This disease affects walnut.

White Rust



Symptoms appear July – early September. Pale green, yellow or tan lesions appear on the upper surface of leaves; the corresponding lesions on the lower leaf surface are pinkish white at first, then develop into raised

pinkish pustules which turn whitish at maturity. This disease affects chrysanthemum.