

| PEST                    | TREE SPECIES AFFECTED  | DAMAGE/SYMPTOMS   | PREVENTION  | CONTROL   |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Aphids                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tulip tree, nannyberry, maple, alder, birch, dogwood, basswood</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aphids suck plant sap, causing distorted leaves, buds, flowers, and leaf drop</li> <li>• Aphids secrete a honeydew on the leaves that supports the growth of sooty mold</li> <li>• Feeding may spread viruses</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not fertilize with nitrogen</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage native predators and parasites</li> <li>• Spray plants frequently with a strong stream of water to knock aphids off</li> <li>• Use mild soap spray or homemade garlic spray</li> </ul> |
| Borers and Bark Beetles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maples, cherries, pines, ashes, oaks, alders, basswood</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bore holes into sapwood of young trees</li> <li>• bark of older trees forming galleries filled with crumbly castings</li> <li>• usually on sunny side of trees</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid injury to bark</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remove injured limbs as soon as damage occurs</li> </ul>   |
| Fall Webworm            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ashes, white pine</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• larvae chew on leaves and spin conspicuous, dirty white webs over ends of branches</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attract parasitic wasps with nectar or pollen</li> <li>• remove host weeds in garden vicinity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knock caterpillars off leaves into a pail of soapy water</li> <li>• remove and destroy webs by burning or immersion in soapy water</li> </ul>  |
| Galls                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dogwood, maples, oaks, hackberry, basswood</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tiny, wart-like growth on leaves – may be</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attract predatory birds to your yard</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• although unsightly, vast majority of galls</li> </ul>  |

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|             |   | <p>green, red, purple, or pink</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• severely infected leaves may become distorted</li> </ul>   |   | <p>do not seriously threaten tree health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for oaks, prune out and destroy galls when they appear</li> </ul>  |
| Gypsy Moth  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basswood, birch, oaks, serviceberry, pine</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• caterpillars have 2" long grey, hairy bodies with rows of blue and red spots along the side of the bark</li> <li>• caterpillars feed in masses on leaves, often defoliating plants</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attract birds to your yard by planting appropriate plants</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in spring, trap caterpillars by wrapping burlap around trunk of tree – destroying caterpillars from this shelter every afternoon</li> <li>• scrape brown or yellow egg masses of trunks into bucket of soapy water</li> </ul> |
| Leaf Miners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• birch, oaks, elms</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• larvae tunnel between leaf surfaces feeding on leaf tissue and leaving round or winding mines</li> <li>• may cause leaves to fall prematurely</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage native parasites with nectar plants</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remove affected leaves when you first notice the problem – put leaves in garbage or burn</li> </ul>   |
| Leaf Spot   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• serviceberry, tulip tree, ashes</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disfigures leaves (tiny black or brown spots) and causes early defoliation</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do not overhead water</li> <li>• reduce humidity between plants by providing adequate space between plants and by pruning lower branches</li> <li>• use mulch under trees</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do not panic unless leaves start to drop early</li> <li>• remove and dispose of spotted leaves on plants or those that have fallen</li> </ul>   |

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| Spider Mites     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spruces, pines, cherries, basswood</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• damage first appears as yellow speckled areas on leaves, leaves become bronzed or white with brown edges and drop</li> <li>• outbreaks occur most in hot, dry conditions</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attract parasitic wasps and woodpeckers</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• place a ground sheet under tree to catch larvae and destroy daily in soapy water</li> </ul>                                       |
| Scales           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ashes, hackberry, oaks, maples, redbud, alder, birch, dogwood</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leaves yellow and drop</li> <li>• often look like cottony masses on leaves and twigs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attract native predators and parasites with nectar and pollen plants</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prune and destroy infested wood</li> <li>• release predatory beetles</li> </ul>   |
| Tent Caterpillar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alder, birch</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plants defoliated, tents in branch crotches</li> <li>• hairy, black 2" caterpillars with narrow brown and yellow lines and blue spots along their sides</li> </ul>                  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• caterpillars return to their tents during cool, wet weather and in evenings – prune and destroy nests during this time</li> </ul> |
| Weevils          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pine, spruces</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consume needles</li> <li>• worst damage is from larvae feeding on roots and burrowing in crowns of trees</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid injury to tree</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• destroy overwintering sites</li> <li>• drench soil around roots with parasitic nematodes</li> </ul>                               |