

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

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

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