Ross Tree Company

Tree Insect and Disease Calendar



303-871-9121

Keeping trees healthy with a proper tree pruning, watering and fertilization program is the first step in helping them withstand attacks by the insects and diseases listed below in the Insect Calendar. Treatment timing varies depending on weather, temperature, location, adult emergence, and egg hatching. We hope that the insect calendar below will assist homeowners in becoming more aware of insects that might harm their trees.

Homeowners with a tree insect problem should call a tree service company, such as Ross Tree, which has certified arborists and trained applicators to treat their trees. <u>Click here to see pictures of each insect.</u> Please call 303-871-9121 if you have questions or <u>click here to fill out a request service form.</u>

Tree Insect Calendar Shaded Areas Indicate The Time Of Year For The Most Effective Control.

Calcildai	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ash Sawfly	1	The larvae feed on ash leaves and can defoliate entire trees. This insect is active along the Front Range.										
Ash/Lilac Borer	1	The borer's larvae tunnel in branches and trunks on ash, excavating galleries several nches long. On lilac and privet, the larvae cause wilt and die back.										
Ashleaf Curl Aphid	galls, a	Feeding by the aphids creates very tightly rolled and thickened leaves, or pseudogalls, at the tips of the twigs. This injury often causes distortion and twisting of the twig next to the damaged leaves.										
Aspen Leafminers	The leafminer creates winding, serpentine tunnels in Aspen leaves in the spring and summer. Infestations are rarely severe, but some people find their moths a nuisance.											
Boxelder And Maple Aphids	infeste	d trees defolia	. The ho	oneyde	w usual	ly mold	ls. The	insect c	auses le	eaves to	oeneath drop e n cause	arly
Boxelder Bug	The bu	ıg does	little h	arm to	Boxeld	er trees	but is c	onside	red a nı	iisance	by som	e.
Bronze Birch Borer	Its flathead larvae girdle limbs, causing dieback. Large infestation can kill trees. Birch trees stressed by insufficient watering are particularly susceptible.											
Codling Moth	1	The worm in an apple is most likely a Codling Moth larvae. They also attack the fruit of crabapples and pears.										
Cottony Maple Scale	, ,	•			•	_			~~		tending hardwo	

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Calcildai							_		l	1	1	1
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Douglas-Fir Tussock	Range	The Douglas-fir Tussock moth is a pest of landscape trees along much of the Front Range. Larvae feed on the needles, starting on the top of the tree. Repeated attacks over several seasons can kill trees or make them susceptible to bark beetles.										
Elm Bark Beetle	1	The beetle is the principal vector of the Dutch elm disease. Spraying tree crowns with insecticides can kill the beetles. Antifungal injections sometimes save trees.										
Elm Leaf Beetle	1	Both the adult and larval stages damage leaves. Adults chew circular holes in leaves. The feeding by their larvae skeletonize leaves.										
Elm Leafminer	Its larv	Adults first appear in May laying their eggs singly near the center of the new leaves. Its larvae hatch and mine out the middle layers of the leaf sometimes forming large blotch mines.										
Emerald Ash Borer	is just	The EAB arrived in Boulder in 2013 and is now spreading along the Front Range. It is just a matter of time before it comes to Denver. American ash trees have no immunity. Homeowners should treat any high-value Ash now to save them.										
European Elm Flea Weevil	into le	Female weevils mine holes partway through the leaf tissue to lay eggs. These hatch into legless, white larvae that tunnel through soft leaf tissue at the leaf tips turning the tips white, then eventually brown. The bugs jump like fleas when disturbed.										
European Elm Scale	longed	European elm scale is one of the most destructive scale insects in Colorado. Prolonged infestations weaken branches causing premature leaf yellowing, leaf drop, and dieback. These scales can produce copious amounts of honeydew which molds.										
Giant Conifer Aphid	las-fir,	The giant conifer aphids feed on the sap from twigs and branches of Pines, fir, Douglas-fir, and Spruce. Heavy infestations cause yellowing of foliage and needle drop. Copious deposits of honeydew are often associated with sooty mold growth.										
Hawthorn Mealybug	1		•	bug fee hat mo		•	_				-	
Honeylocust Leafhopper	produ		eydew v	tack Ho which ca	•							_
Honeylocust Spider Mite	layers		ove sap.	mites at With h		_				_		
IPS Engraver Beetle	trees.		les usu	rownisl ally atta ng.		_						
Japanese Beetle	ers. Th	ey targ	et Siber oducts	over 30 rian Eln is comp	ns and o	other el	m hybr	ids. Co	ntrollin	ng these	beetle	s with
Kermes Scale				Red Oa e leaf fla								of
Longhorn Beetles	Longh cust, a	orned l nd Ash	Beetles trees g	attack l rowing ore dee	Maple, l in Den	Birch, F ver. Aft	Iorse C er hatc	hestnut hing, th	t, Popla ie larva	r, Willo e feed o	ow, Elm on the C	

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			Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mountain Pine Beetle	(Scotc	h), and	limber	pine. T	he bugs	introd	uce a b	lue stai	derosa, ning fu	ngus th	at turn	s the
Oystershell Scale	trees. I	The oystershell scale feeds on the phloem of trunks and branches of Ash and Aspen trees. Dieback is a common injury, and weakened trees often succumb to Cytospora canker.										
Peach Crown Borer		ts adults look like wasps. Larvae burrow into the sapwood of the tree trunk of Peach rees. Girdling injuries weaken and frequently kill trees.										
Pine Needle Scale	Heavy	Pine needle scales suck sap, causing needles to discolor around the feeding site. Heavy infestations cause premature needle drop and kill branches. Pine Needle Scale targets Mugho Pines in Denver.										
Pine Sawyer Beetle	sapwo	Pine sawyers target Pine, Spruce, and Douglas-fir trees. Larvae bore extensively in sapwood and heartwood of dying and recently killed trees. Adults cause minor injury by feeding on needles and shoots.										
Ponderosa Pine Sawfly	winter	The tiny sawfly wasps emerge in the fall and deposit eggs on pine needles to overwinter. Pine Sawfly infestations are hard to miss, with large populations of larvae feeding on pine needles.										
Poplar Twiggal Fly	The Poplar Twiggall Fly produces lumpy twigs on Aspens. These small, dark flies insert eggs into new twigs in the spring, where they grow protective woody galls. The fly is native to Colorado, and sometimes it is best to let local birds and parasitic wasps control this tree pest.											
Red Headed Ash Borer		•	•		ıd dyinş pwood			l also b	ore into	twigs	and bra	anches
Red Turpentine Beetle	Turpentine beetle attacks cause large, pinkish-purple pitch tubes confined to the lower eight feet of the trunk. Trees stressed by fire or construction damage are susceptible. Beetles may be active throughout the warmer months, peaking in mid-summer.											
Rose of Sharon Aphid	hind a	sticky l	honeyd	ew. Apl		eydew			dry, but oores or	•		
Spirea Aphid		aphids d stunte				Rosace	eae fam	ily. The	ir feedi	ng caus	es leaf	curl-
Spruce Beetles	throug	gh July,	targetir	ng large		Needles	on infe		new hos ees tend		•	
Spruce Gall Adelgid		•		•		-	•	-	ines are damage		y short	-lived.
Spruce Spider Mite	They lo	-	y light-	colored				_	Spruce ed trees		-	
Striped Pine Scale	feedin	•	needle	es, caus		-			ro Denvestations			and

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Guichau	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Walnut Twig Beetle	ing W	alnuts g	the inse growing ellowin	in the	Eastern	part o						
Wolly Pine Adelgid	white growtl	waxy fi	like inse laments ing can	s. Pines	with a	large in	festatio	n beco	me yell	owish a	ınd stur	nt
Wood Borer Weevils	family	found	nd Willo in Colo nerge fr	rado. T	hese bo	rers at	tack you	ing tree	es 1 to 4	l inches	s in diai	meter.
Zimmerman Pine Moth	1		ptom of es are pa	, ,				oitch m	asses or	n the wo	ound si	tes.

Tree Disease Calendar

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	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1000 Canker Disease	The Win Der	alnut T nver.	wig Be	etle is tl	ne vecto	or of thi	s diseas	se. It ha	s killed	most V	Valnut	trees
Anthracnose	cuppir	Anthracnose is a common fungal disease of shade trees that results in leaf spots, cupping or curling of leaves, and early leaf drop. The fungus attacks Sycamore, Ash, and Maple causing significant stress and potential death.										
Black Spot Nectria Canker	1	Spot car peritheo					_			-		
Coral Spot Nectria Canker	sporoc	hyrone dochia i bright r	masses	are crea	amy col	ored an		_				
Cytospora	Cytospora canker is a common Aspen disease. Some more aggressive species infect and kill Aspen, Cottonwood, and Mountain Ash planted in Denver.											
Fireblight	1	Fireblight is a highly infectious and widespread disease caused by a bacterium. It attacks Apple, Crabapple, Pear, Peach, Mountain Ash, and Hawthorns.										
Leaf Spot		cause n pears l		-			ause so	me. Sor	ne inse	cts caus	se dama	age
Phomopsis Cankers		ılly, Pho unknov										
Powdery Mildew	some unknown reason, this fungus is now affecting Evergreens found in yards. Powdery mildew is a disease common in trees that appears as a white powdery substance on the surface of tree leaves. The floury appearance comes from millions of tiny fungal spores, spread by air currents to cause new infections.											
Thyronectria Canker	ecia fr	nectria uiting b trees h	odies s	tart in	lenticel	s or on	branch	es with	thin ba	rk. Kee	•	