

# MONITORING & MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST FOR JULY

*BETWEEN 1000 - 1199 GROWING DEGREE DAYS*

## BEGIN BLOOM

*Buddleia davidii* (Butterfly-bush)  
*Campsis radicans* (Trumpet creeper)  
*Oxydendron arboreum* (Sourwood)

## FULL BLOOM

*Albizia julibrissin* (Mimosa)  
*Koelreuteria paniculata* (Goldenrain tree)  
*Rhus typhina* (Sumac)

## END BLOOM

*Sambucus canadensis* (Elderberry)  
*Cornus kousa* (Korean Dogwood - bracts)

### PLANT

### PEST

Andromeda	Andromeda Lacebug (2nd gen.)
Arborvitae	Arborvitae Leafminer
Azalea	Azalea Bark Scale
Birch	Bronze Birch Borer
Black Locust	Locust Leafminer
Catalpa	Catalpa Aphid
Crabapple	Eastern Tent Caterpillar Green Peach Aphids
Dogwood	Dogwood Borer
Elm	Elm Leaf Beetle European Elm Scale
Hardwoods	Cottony Maple Leaf Scale European Fruit Lecanium Fall Webworm Japanese Beetle Two-Spotted Spider Mite
Holly	Holly Leafminer
Honeylocust	Honeylocust Mite Mimosa Webworm
Linden	Aphids
Pine (Hard)	Red-headed Pine Sawfly
Rhododendron	Rhododendron Borer Rhododendron Tip Midge Sharpshooter Leafhopper
Spruce	Cooley and Eastern Spruce Gall Adelgids
Tulip Poplar Yew	Aphids Black Vine Weevil Cottony Taxus Scale Fletcher Scale

### ACTION

Inspect underside of new growth for nymphs. Treat with registered pesticide if needed.

Check new growth for mines. Treat with registered systemic pesticide.

Inspect twig crotches for white, waxy females, pinkish eggs and crawlers. Treat with registered pesticide if needed.

Inspect for fresh D-shaped emergence holes and overall health. Treat trunk and branches with registered pesticide if needed.

Inspect for creamy white blotches on leaves. Treat with registered pesticide if needed.

Inspect underside of leaves for green-yellow nymphs. Look for Lacewing eggs, Ladybugs, and other natural enemies.

Examine branch tips for shiny black egg masses and remove. Check for natural enemies before making treatment decision.

Inspect trunk and large branches for holes and fresh sawdust. Destroy by hand or treat with nematodes.

Install sticky band on trunk or treat trunk with registered pesticide. Check for white crawlers on underside of leaves. Treat with registered pesticide if needed.

Look for white crawlers on underside of leaves. Treat with registered pesticide if needed. Look for white crawlers on underside of leaves. Treat with registered pesticide if needed. Check tip leaves for eggs and larvae. Prune or treat with B.T. or other reg. pesticide. Examine leaves for adults and skeletonizing. Treat with registered pesticide if needed. Strike branch on white surface. Check for white mites.

Check new growth for mines. Treat with registered systemic pesticide if needed.

Shake branch over white surface. Look for reddish-brown mites and treat with registered pesticide if needed. Small, gray-brown larvae webbing leaflets near tips. Prune out or treat with B.T. or other reg. pesticide.

Check foliage for nymphs, honeydew, and natural enemies before making treatment decision.

Examine needles for clusters of yellow larvae. Pick off or treat with registered pesticide if needed.

Inspect large lower branches for holes and fresh sawdust. Destroy by hand or treat with nematodes. Check for white maggots inside curled edges of newest growth. Prune out or treat with registered pesticide if needed. Check new growth for large, green and orange leafhoppers. Treat with registered pesticide if needed.

Prune out galls before they open.

Check foliage for nymphs, honeydew, and natural enemies before making treatment decision. Check burlap traps for adult weevils. Treat with registered pesticide if needed two weeks after first captures or when numbers level off. Look for white crawlers on underside of needles. Treat with registered pesticide if needed. Look for white crawlers on underside of needles. Treat with registered pesticide if needed.

END: Birch Aphid, Introduced Pine Sawfly, Oak Sawflies