

# Cotoneaster



	November 21-30	November 11-20	November 1-10	October 21-31	October 11-20	October 1-10	September 21-30	September 11-20	September 1-10	August 21-31	August 11-20	August 1-10	July 21-31	July 11-20	July 1-10	June 21-30	June 11-20	June 1-10	May 21-31	May 11-20	May 1-10	April 21-30	April 11-20	April 1-10	March 21-31	March 11-20	March 1-10	Plant Problem
Aphid, Woolly																												
Scale, Oystershell																												
Cotoneaster Webworm																												
Entomosporium Leaf Spot																												
Leaf Crumpler																												
Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")																												
Spider Mite, Twospotted																												
Uglynest Caterpillar																												
Fire Blight																												
Borer, Roundheaded Appletree																												

KEY: ■ fruit ■ flower ■ branches ■ leaves ■ trunk ■ crown ■ roots

# Cotoneaster

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

*Aphid, Woolly*



Dense, cottony masses on twigs and branches, which on closer examination are aphids that secrete waxy filaments. Winged adults often present. Honeydew can be a nuisance.

Infestations develop during the latter half of the summer and pose little threat. Where aphids are a nuisance and accessible for treatment, dislodge colonies with strong, vigorous sprays of water or soapy water as needed.

*Scale, Oystershell*



Small, brownish, oystershell shaped scales are crowded on branches and may cover the bark completely. Infested branches suffering dieback. Newly hatched nymphs are white.

Prune out heavily infested branches, as appropriate. Dormant oils are not effective, as scales are in the egg stage beneath female shells. Monitor in June to detect newly hatched nymphs and apply oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

*Cotoneaster Webworm*



In June, leaves and branches are clumped together by webbing. Leaves are skeletonized and many are entirely brown; caused by blackish worms about an inch long.

Treat webbed masses of leaves with a microbial insecticide early in the season when caterpillars are young; repeat as needed until no more evidence of an active infestation. Rely on a systemic foliar spray when caterpillars are larger.

*Entomosporium Leaf Spot*



Small, irregular, reddish brown lesions on the upper and lower leaf surface; symptoms develop on the lower portion of the plant first. White bumps present in center of lesion. Leaf yellowing and defoliation.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation.

*Leaf Crumpler*



Leaves are skeletonized or have holes and are matted tightly together by webbing. Tough, horn shaped silken retreats are attached to stems, in which greenish larvae hide during the day.

Monitor continually through the season, as there are two generations. Treat infested foliage repeatedly as needed with a microbial insecticide when caterpillars are young. Damage is more severe in late summer. Use a systemic foliar spray for larger caterpillars.

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### *Sawfly, Pear ("Pearslug")*



Leaves partially or completely skeletonized. The slug-like, slimy, greenish-brown sawfly larvae are swollen in front and appear to have no legs. They often feed in groups.

Treat when feeding larvae are present.

### *Spider Mite, Twospotted*



Leaves stippled or yellow with fine webbing on undersides of leaves. Tiny greenish mites moving beneath webbing. When foliage turns brown, mites may mass together at tips of stems.

Populations explode during prolonged hot, dry weather. Monitor in late July, checking undersides of leaves. Keep host plants well-watered. Dislodge colonies with a strong spray of water. Apply an insecticide/miticide if infestations become serious; repeat in 10 days.

### *Uglynest Caterpillar*



Dense webbing covers branches and mats leaves together. Nests contain greenish caterpillars, damaged leaves and unsightly fecal pellets. Mature caterpillars are about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long.

Monitor for nests in May and June. Prune out and destroy isolated nests. Treat infested foliage repeatedly as needed with a microbial insecticide when caterpillars are young. Spot-treat older caterpillars by thoroughly spraying with a residual insecticide.

### *Fire Blight*



Young shoots wilt and quickly turn a scorched brown to black. Dead tips may be shaped like a shepherd's crook.

Sanitation. Prune out affected area a minimum of 8 inches below visible injury. Avoid overfertilization. Plant resistant varieties.

### *Borer, Roundheaded Appletree*



Round holes at bases of branches or stems. Coarse sawdust apparent on bark or at bases. Galleries beneath bark and into heartwood. Plant stressed; branch dieback evident.

If new exit holes appear, treat lower portions of shrub or stems in June with a borer spray, and thereafter until August. This will help prevent egg-laying by adults. Prune out heavily damaged and dead branches to remove borer larvae tunneling within.