

Sycamore



	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, Giant Bark						■																					
Anthracnose																							■	■			
Lace Bug, Sycamore																											
Powdery Mildew																											
Tussock Caterpillars																											

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

Sycamore

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Aphid, Giant Bark



Large, one-quarter inch long, gray-brown, spotted, long-legged aphids in dense colonies on new twigs; many winged. Heavily infested branches may be stressed or wilted.

These aphids have many hosts and are most evident in late summer. Older established trees tolerate them well, but monitor newly planted trees. For severe infestations, dislodge aphids with a strong spray of water, or treat with a contact insecticide.

Anthracnose



Necrotic lesions or blotches on leaf surface. Dark-brown fruiting bodies on leaf. Emerging shoots and new leaves suddenly die. Buds die before the bud cap breaks.

Sanitation. Prune out affected areas. Improve air circulation. Apply foliar fungicide just as buds are beginning to swell but before bud break and repeat according to label instructions.

Lace Bug, Sycamore



Whitish-yellow flecks first appear on upper surfaces of leaves; eventually leaves become yellow or bronzy-brown. Leaf undersides with small, flattened, lacey bugs and tarry fecal spots.

The brownish nymphs cannot fly and are more easily controlled. A strong stream of slightly soapy water from a hose-end sprayer will dislodge and kill many. Other options include a spray oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

Powdery Mildew



Leaves and twigs covered with a powdery white to gray-colored fungal growth (mycelium). New leaves distorted and stunted.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Apply foliar fungicides at disease onset.

Tussock Caterpillars



Ragged holes in leaves, or large portions consumed. Caterpillars are densely hairy with longer, dense tufts in rows along the top of the body, or protruding from the front or rear.

Generally, tussock caterpillars only cause spotty damage and rarely reach numbers to justify control. Young caterpillars are easily controlled with microbial insecticides (*Bt* and spinosad) or IGR's, and many insecticides work as well for all larval stages.