

## Zimmerman pine moth



### Identification

- On pines—mostly ponderosa, Austrian and Scotch.
- Branches are broken or dead.
- Top of the tree may be broken or dead.
- Reddish or yellowish sticky masses of pitch (resin) are present on the trunk or branches.

### Control

- Spray the bark with a drenching spray of permethrin\* in the second week of April and second week of August.
- Remove heavily infested trees.

## Pine tip moth



### Identification

- On pines—mostly ponderosa.
- Dead needles are present at the shoot tip.
- Bud and shoot tip are hollow and may have a small caterpillar inside.

### Control

- Spray outer foliage with acephate, carbaryl, permethrin, tebufenozide, carbaryl or dimethoate\* in the third week of May and the first week of July.

## Ips bark beetles



### Identification

- On pines and spruces.
- Many holes about 1/16-inch in diameter are present in the bark.
- Bark may be loose and have tunnels and frass (like sawdust) inside next to the wood.

### Control

- Spray bark of trunk with carbaryl, permethrin or bifenthrin\* in April, after injury by fire or when freshly cut logs are brought near trees.

**\* Always follow pesticide label instructions.**

Mark Harrell, Rachel Allison and Laurie Stepanek  
Nebraska Forest Service, University of Nebraska

More information: [www.nfs.unl.edu/FH.htm](http://www.nfs.unl.edu/FH.htm)

Photo credits

Spruce needle miner #2: Linnea Gillman, USDA Forest Service,  
[www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)

Pine tussock moth, William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management  
International, [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)

Spider mites #1: David Keith, University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Aphids: David Shetlar, Ohio State University



The University of Nebraska-Lincoln does not discriminate based on gender, age, disability, race, color, religion, marital status, veteran's status, national or ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.



# Insect Pests of Evergreen Trees

## Sawflies



### Identification

- On pines—mostly Scotch and ponderosa.
- Needles are missing or chewed.
- Insects are present, often in groups.
- Insects typically rear back when disturbed.
- Insects have 9 or more pairs of legs (other insects have fewer than 9 pairs of legs).

### Control

- Spray foliage when the insects appear (mid to late April) with permethrin, carbaryl, imidacloprid, acephate or deltamethrin.\*
- For small trees, knock the insects off the tree with a hard blast of water or gently with a stick.

## Bagworm



### Identification

- On redcedar, juniper, spruce and pine.
- Foliage is brown or missing.
- Bags covered with dead foliage and up to 2 inches in length hang from branches.

### Control

- Spray foliage with Bacillus thuringiensis, spinosad, permethrin, deltamethrin, tebufenozide, carbaryl, acephate or malathion\* when small bags appear (late May to June).
- For small trees, remove and destroy the bags.

## Spruce needleminer



### Identification

- On Colorado blue spruce, Norway spruce and white spruce (including Black Hills spruce).
- Clusters of dead needles are webbed together.
- Dead needles have a hole at the base.

### Control

- Spray foliage with carbaryl\* when the new damage is first noticed (June).

## Tussock moths

### Identification

- On pine—often widespread.
- Needles are missing or chewed.
- Caterpillars are present.



### Control

- If needed, spray with Bacillus thuriengiensis\* or other product labeled for caterpillars on pine.

## Spruce spider mite



### Identification

- On spruce, juniper, pine and other conifers.
- Yellow speckling appears on needles—more common around the base of the needle and on older needles.
- Damage usually appears in early summer.
- Heavily damaged needles turn reddish brown and fall off.
- Tiny mites look like moving dots on white paper. Hold paper under branch and strike branch to dislodge mites.
- Mites are present April to May and September to October, not in the summer months.

### Control

- Spray with growing season oil (NOT on blue or white spruces), insecticidal soap, bifentazate, hexythiazox, spiromesifen, etoxazole, abamectin or the combination acephate + fenbutatin-oxide\* in April to May and September to October. Repeat with the same or different product in 7 to 10 days.
- Reduce applications of insecticides for other pests, which can trigger outbreaks of mites.

## Aphids



### Identification

- Mostly on spruce and pine.
- Insects are present, usually in groups.
- Shiny sticky material (honeydew) or dark material (sooty mold) may be present on foliage or objects below.

### Control

- Reduce applications of nitrogen fertilizers.
- Reduce applications of insecticides for other pests, which could trigger an aphid outbreak.
- Spray with growing season oil, insecticidal soap, imidacloprid, acephate, permethrin or deltamethrin\* as aphids appear (May through September) or apply a soil treatment with imidacloprid prior to infestation if a serious infestation is expected. The soil treatment has a 60-day delay.

## Pine needle scale



### Identification

- Mostly on spruce and pine.
- White scales are present on needles.
- Needles may turn yellow then brown.

### Control

- Spray with growing season oil, insecticidal soap, acephate, permethrin or malathion\* when eggs hatch and red crawler stage appears (late May to early June and again in July). Repeat in 7 to 10 days unless using oil.