

Bugs & Blights

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Lily leaf beetles,

Lilioceris lili

The first adults emerged in the only known Washington location, Bellevue, on April 2nd this year. By the time you read this, any infestations should be readily visible. The beetles are shiny, and lacquer-red, with black head, antennae, legs and underbelly. The red eggs are laid on leaves. Both beetles and mature larvae chew holes in the leaves and eat from the sides; young larvae scrape leaf tissue. Little black specks are beetle poo. The leaves eventually become wilted and slimy. Not a pretty sight. See Todd Murray's "Pest Watch: Lily Leaf Beetle." Please report new sightings to collmans@wsu.edu or WSDA. (Just as I was doing the final edit, a new report arrived documenting this beetle in east Auburn. <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/FS084E/FS084E.pdf>



Tent caterpillars –yes, again, *Malacosoma sp.*

Hatching of tent caterpillars generally coincides with the blossoming of apples. By now the tents and damage will be noticeable. I've posted a draft publication that matches IPM options to the time of year and life stages. Comments on the usefulness of this format would be appreciated. <http://ext100.wsu.edu/snohomish/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/Tent-CaterpillarsDRAFT041113.pdf>



Viburnum leaf beetle, *Pyrrhalta viburni*

Eggs began hatching on April 15th and young grubs began to feed immediately. As they grow, the larvae become yellow with black spots. There is one generation annually. The larvae feed causing significant damage. That is followed by more damage by the adults that will feed for the rest of the summer. This insect has been moving down from Vancouver, Canada, and has made it to north Snohomish County. There is no telling when it will arrive in a new location, as plants are shared. Early detection and intervention will

minimize damage. Hortsense <http://pep.wsu.edu/Hortsense/> or <http://whatcom.wsu.edu/ag/homehort/pest/VLB.htm>;

PNW Insect, Weed, and Plant Disease Handbooks

These three publications (\$60.00 each) are now available on-line or can be ordered from <http://pubs.wsu.edu>. These books are chock full of information on the damage, biology and life cycles, scouting, cultural and mechanical or environmental management options, as well as pesticides if needed.. The on-line versions include some photos. <http://pnwhandbooks.org/insect/>; <http://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease/>; <http://pnwhandbooks.org/weed/> Each book is organized a bit different. There is an invasive species section in the front of the Insect Management Handbook as well as sections for landscape, greenhouse, and nursery pests.

NEW!! Vole Management in Home Backyards and Gardens –FS094E

Voies are cute little mice-like critters that tunnel, or use mole runs, to feed on the roots of favorite plants. (Not so cute now are they?) <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/FS094E/FS094E.pdf> or <http://gardening.wsu.edu/pest-management/>

New!! Natural Pesticides – PNW649

Learn more about natural insecticides (e.g. Bt, neem, oils, fungi, kaolin clay and more) and how they work. <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/PNW649/PNW649.pdf>, Or <http://gardening.wsu.edu/pest-management/>



Shiny, reddish-brown "bullets" in the soil. Cutworm pupae are commonly exposed when digging in the garden. If you find one, look closely to see the outline of wings, legs, antennae and eyes. The tapered portion (abdomen) will rotate if disturbed: a sign they are alive and healthy. A rather drab brown and gray moth with a band of yellow on the hind wing, or a parasitoid, will eventually emerge. The large yellow underwing, *Noctua pronuba*, is a new invasive species and the largest of the cutworms. When disturbed, the adults will shoot swiftly from under foliage, tarps or other protection. <http://pnwmoths.biol.wvu.edu/browse/family-noctuidae/subfamily-noctuinae/tribe-noctuini/noctua/noctua-pronuba/>