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Insects and mites

Aphids

Numerous aphids feed on trees and shrubs in the landscape. They may occur throughout the season when plants are actively growing. Some are vectors for viral diseases of plants.

Symptoms: Aphids suck plant sap from leaves and stems causing distorted growth, yellowing of foliage and premature leaf drop. Aphids also excrete honeydew, a sticky substance that sooty mold fungi can grow on.



Management: Aphids

Aphids are soft-bodied, pear-shaped, and can be distinguished from other insects by their tailpipe-like cornicles used to secrete pheromones. Cornicle length and shape are used as identifying characteristics of aphids.



Distorted growth on hawthorn caused by aphids



Giant willow aphid

Aphids - *continued*

have many natural enemies, including syrphid fly larvae, lacewings, lady beetles and parasitic wasps. Soaps, oils and other insecticides are also effective.

Aphid species range in size from about 1.5 mm to 4 to 5 mm (giant willow aphid).



1.5 5mm
1.5-5mm



Woolly alder aphids, *Paraprociophilus tessellatus* are shown here on silver maple. The white covering is made up of strands of wax.



Witches' brooms on Tataruian honeysuckle caused by the honeysuckle aphid, *Hydaphis tataricae*.