





# Aphids, Caterpillars, and Moths, OH MY!

March 21, 2017 LEO Network Webinar

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Cooperative Extension Service



#### Brought to you by:











\*What I do at Extension

\*Spruce aphid

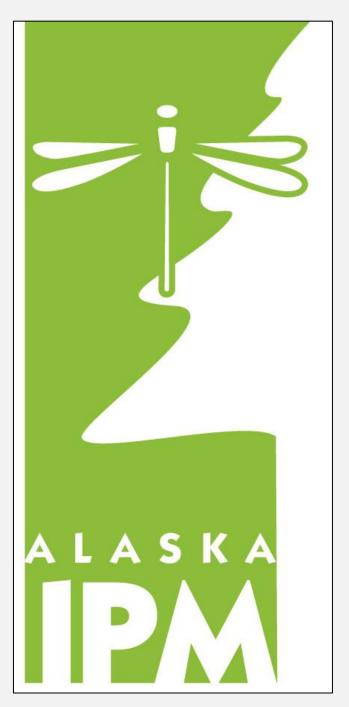
\*Caterpillars and Moths







Integrated Pest Management Program



#### Responsibilities:

- Urban Tree and Forest Health
  - Monitor
  - Insects, Diseases, Invasive Plants
- Assist clients
  - Diagnose disorders
  - Identify pests
  - Recommend appropriate actions







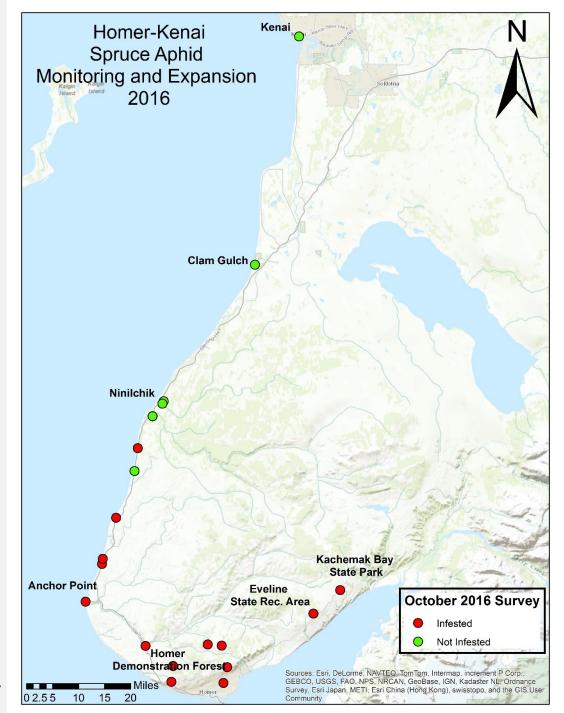


## Spruce aphid, Elatobium abietinum



#### Spruce aphid

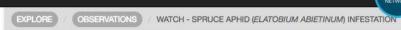
- First notable outbreak in 1967 in Sitka
- Recurring pest of Sitka spruce in Southeast
- Occasional occurrences along Prince William Sound and Kodiak archipelago
- Recently detected on western side of Kenai Peninsula

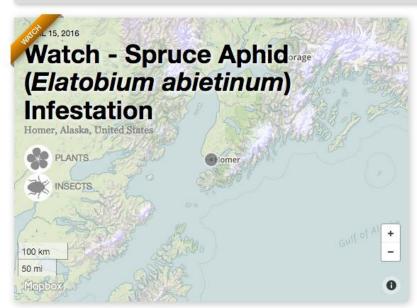


Map courtesy: Dubois, G. and S. Swenson. 2016. Homer Spruce Aphid Monitoring and Expansion. Trip Report filed October 17, 2016. R10-S&PF-FHP-2016

\* Follow

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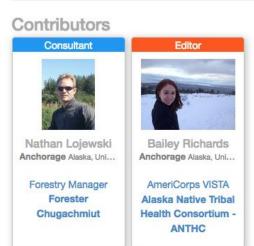


Project Description: (2016-04-15) This project includes observations about trees that may be infested by spruce aphids *Elatobium abietinum*. According to the Alaska Region U.S. Forest Service - Symptoms of spruce aphid infestation have been observed on the Kenai Peninsula. "The spruce aphid is a small green, soft-bodied insect about 1 to 1.5 mm in size. Both winged and wingless forms occur. Spruce aphids feed by inserting their needle-like mouth-parts into host foliage and sucking the sap from the needles. First symptoms of feeding are yellow patches on the needles. If the population increases, discoloration intensifies and affected needles turn brown and drop prematurely." USDA

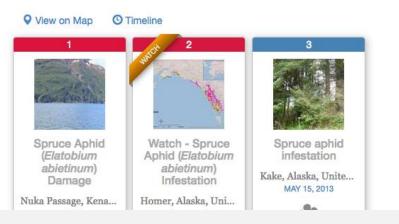
Start Date: April 15, 2016

Project Lead: Pending

**Observer Invite:** In recognition of the expansion of spruce aphid in Alaska, the LEO Network is inviting observations about outbreaks of spruce aphids. Photos showing



#### **Related Observations**



### Spruce aphid

- Hosts:
  - Sitka spruce
  - Lutz spruce
  - White spruce\*
- Feed primarily on older needles
  - Yellowing-browning
  - Needle drop
  - Reduced tree vigor; growth loss







#### Looking for spruce aphids

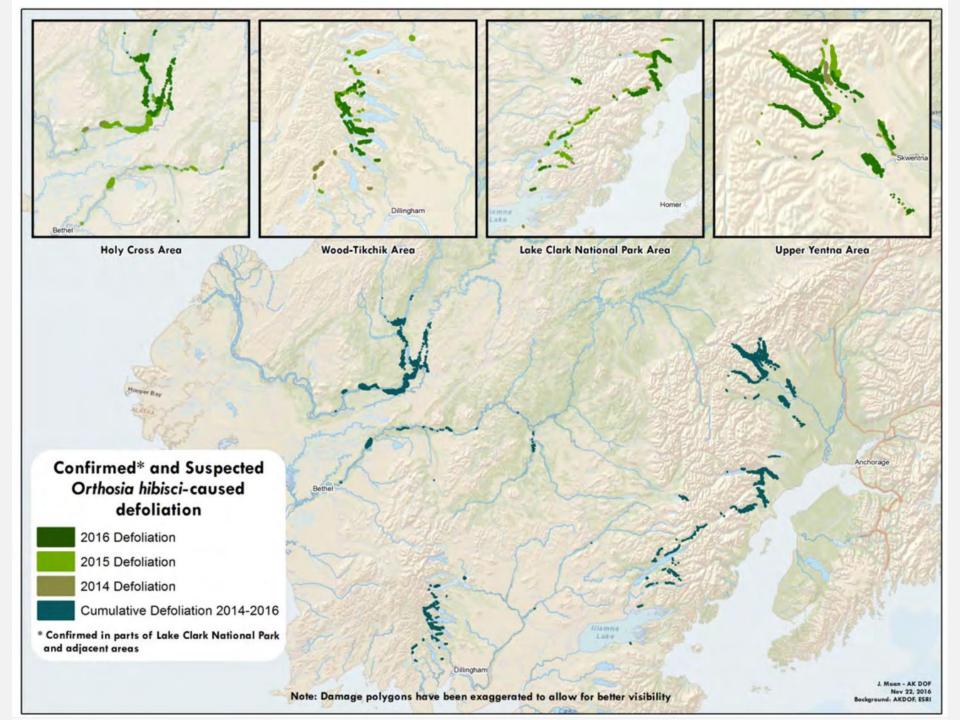
- Start mid- to late winter
- Underside of older needles
- Previously infested trees
- Monitor weekly through spring
- Check again in fall

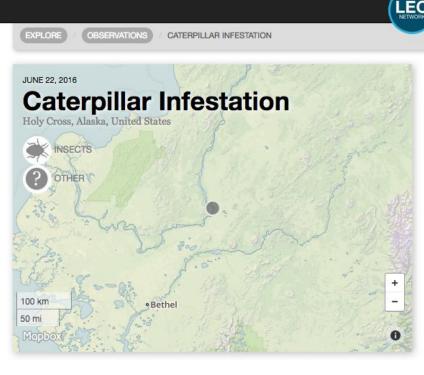
#### Defoliating moths, Orthosia species?



#### Defoliating moths

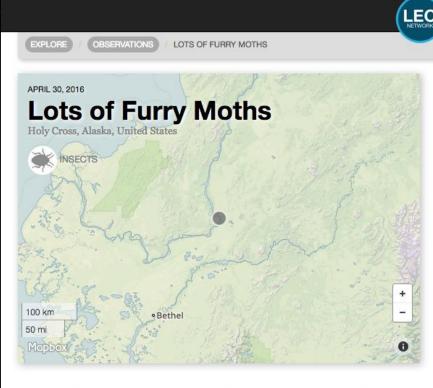
- Defoliation observed on willow, alder, and birch in 2014
- Aerial and ground surveys detected increased defoliation in 2015 and 2016
- Samples were collected for identification in 2016





**Observation:** There were hundreds of caterpillars crossing the lower road going towards the tribal building and school lawn. Never saw so much in one place.



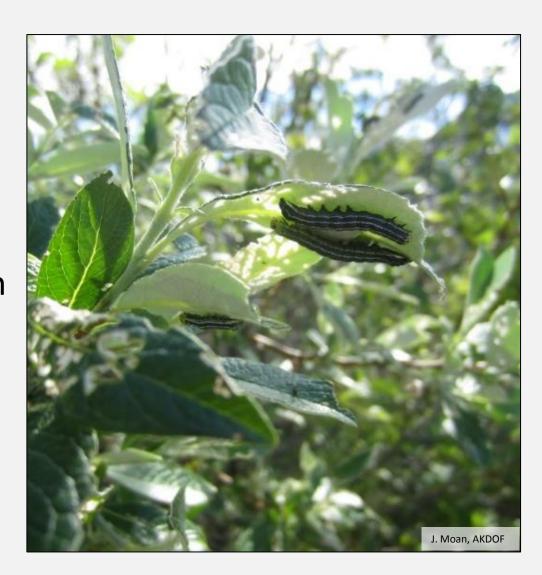


**Observation:** This spring we had lots of brown furry moths, do these grow spikes before they cocoon?



#### Defoliating moths

- Hosts:
  - Most of our native hardwood species
- Feeds on leaves
  - Observed feeding on new growth in high numbers
- Color variation in caterpillars





#### Looking for defoliating moths

- There are tons of moths out there it is easiest to look for caterpillars
- Mass emergence of moths in spring
- Look for large groups of caterpillars on common hosts
- Caterpillars are active in mid-summer (Jun-Jul)

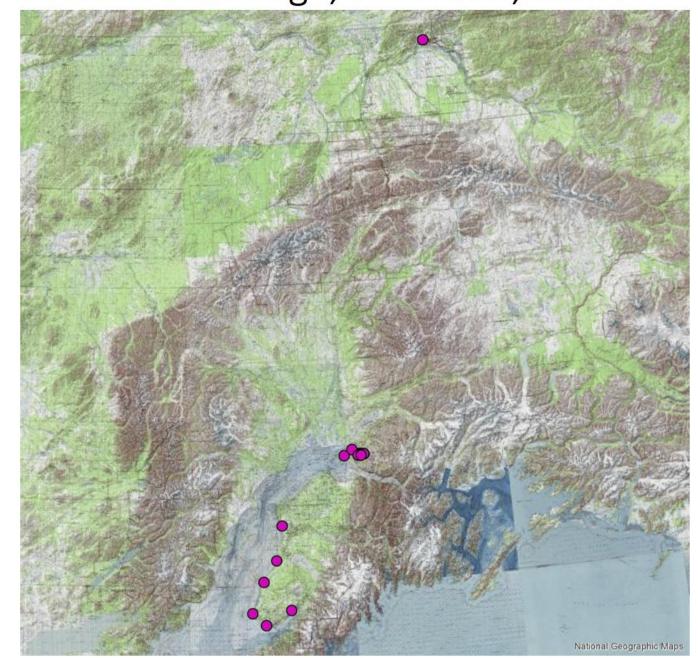
# Spruce bud blight, Gemmamyces picea



#### Spruce bud blight

- First found in Homer in 2013
- Positively identified in 2016
- Currently known from several locations in Southcentral and Interior Alaska
- Has caused significant mortality in Colorado blue spruce in the Czech Republic

Statewide distribution: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai



# Spruce bud blight

- Hosts:
  - White spruce
  - Sitka spruce
  - Black spruce
  - Colorado blue spruce
- Affects current year's growth
  - Bud deformation
  - Bud mortality







### Looking for spruce bud blight

- Check tips throughout growing season
- Look for black, ball-shaped fruiting bodies
- Look for distorted growth

