

Bagworms are caterpillars that eat the leaves and defoliate landscape trees and shrubs. They camouflage themselves by forming a small bag or cocoon made of silk interwoven with bits of twigs and leaves. They hang down on the leaves and branches of shrubs and trees and resemble a small pinecone. Their feeding can cause extensive damage to several different ornamental trees and shrubs.

TYPES Twenty species in the United States.

HOSTS 128 plants. Mostly Arborvitae, Leyland cypress, Juniper, Cedar, Elm, White Pine, Honey Locust, Norway Maple, Hemlock & Spruce

CONTROL

If your shrubs have a small infestation, pick the bags off the plant. Put them inside a jar or other container and dispose of them in the garbage can. Bags left hanging on the shrub or tree contain females that can produce 500 to 1000 eggs within the bag. They will over winter, and hatch the following year.

For larger infestations, spray the entire shrub. It will take 2 to 3 sprayings, with a one-week interval between each. For best results, treatment must be made when the bags are still small. **Watch for bagworms in early June through July and treat at the first signs of activity.**

Spray with one of the following:

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS WHEN USING PESTICIDES:

(* Denotes Organic Product)

1. **Garden Tech: Sevin**
2. **Bonide:** Malathion Insect Control
3. **Bayer Advance Garden:** Power Force Multi-Insect Killer
4. **Bonide:** Eight Insect Control
5. **Caterpillar Killer**
6. ***Bonide:** Thuricide = ("BT"; i.e., *Bacillus thuringiensis*)
7. ***Bonide:** Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew
8. ***Monterey:** Garden Insect Spray
9. ***Safer:** Bio-Neem Insecticide & Repellant
10. ***Organocide**

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