LEAFHOPPERS & PSYLLIDS

Leafhoppers are 1/8" to 1/2" long and are of various shapes, mostly wedge-shaped. There are over 2,000 species and they feed on all plants. They feed on the underside of leaves, sucking the fluids from the cells. The leaves become stippled and usually wilt and turn brown in spots. In some cases, the whole plant can look wilted. There are several generations a year and their eggs survive the winter in the crevices of the bark on plants. Leafhoppers can also cause damage by transmitting a plant virus.

Psyllids are small insects that suck sap from plant leaves. They feed on tender new growth causing leaves to become curled and distorted, or form galls. They are not as common or widespread as leafhoppers, but are often found on boxwood, hickory and hackberry.

LEAFMINERS

The eggs of a leafminer are laid inside the leaf by various flies and beetles. The eggs hatch and the larva feed in the area between the two layers of the leaf, eating the green tissue out and leaving large blotches of brown on the leaf. There are hundreds of species and some have more than one generation per year. Some leaves that have been attacked by leafminers have a serpentine brown patch, while others look as though they were scorched. Many leafminers lay eggs over winter inside the leaf.

Holly Leafminer - Spray mid-April, mid-May and early July
Boxwood Leafminer & Boxwood Psyllids - Spray mid-May
Pine Needle Leafminer - Spray mid-June
Spruce Needle Leafminer - Spray mid-May, mid-June
Arborvitae - Spray mid-May and early June

CONTROL

Bonide Systemic Insect Control, Bayer Advanced Rose & Flower Insect Spray
Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub Protect and Feed is applied to the soil and absorbed by the roots. One application lasts for 12 months and can be applied at any time during the growing season.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS WHEN USING PESTICIDES.