Plant Health Care Report

Scouting Report of The Morton Arboretum

April 18, 2025 **Issue 2025.2**

For comments regarding PHCR, or to subscribe to email alerts regarding posting of new issues, contact me at syiesla@mortonarb.org.

Our report includes up-to-date disease and insect pest reports for northeastern Illinois. For disease and insect problems, contact the Plant Clinic via email at plantclinic@mortonarb.org or by phone 630-719-2424 (Monday through Friday, noon to 4 pm)

Quick View

What indicator plant is in bloom at the Arboretum?

Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) (fig. 1) buds are swelling and beginning to show color. This is an indicator plant for crabgrass germination (see article on pg. 14)

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (Base 50) at The Morton Arboretum: (unavailable at this time)

Insects/other pests

- Eastern tent caterpillar
- Spongy moth
- European pine sawfly
- Viburnum leaf beetle
- Spotted lanternfly

Diseases

- *Volutella* blight on pachysandra
- Pestalotiopsis blight on arborvitae
- Black knot

Miscellaneous

- Boxwood blight or something else

Weeds

- Crabgrass preventer update

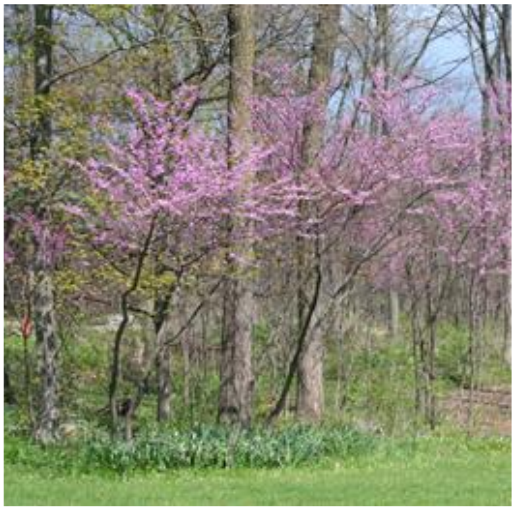

Figure 1 Redbud

Soil temperatures around Illinois (from Illinois State Water Survey)

This information will be provided all season. For data from other reporting stations, go to https://warm.isws.illinois.edu/warm/soil/ (you will need to set up an account to access data.) Crabgrass does not germinate until soil temps are above 55 degrees for 5 to 7 days (use more shallow depth for this). Root growth on trees/shrubs occurs when soil temps are above 45 degrees (use deeper depth).

Max. Soil temps For 4/17/2025*	St. Charles reporting station (north)	Champaign reporting station (central)	Carbondale reporting station (south)
2-inch, bare soil	57.1	64.6	66.1
4-inch, bare soil	54.1	60	62.4
4-inch, under sod	49.8	56.5	60.6
8-inch, under sod	49.6	55.9	58.4

* This is the maximum soil temperature recorded the day prior to publication of PHCR.

Seasonal precipitation

Seasonal precipitation (rain and melted snow) in inches.			
	2025	2024	Historical average (1937-2024)
Jan	.97	3.42	1.96
Feb	1.3	.56	1.8
Mar	4.59	3.68	2.55
April	1.52 (thru 4/17)	4.44	3.66
May			
June			
July			
Aug			
Sept			
Year to date	8.38 (thru 4/17)	12. 1(thru April)	9.97 (thru April)

Degree Days (current and compared to past years) and rainfall

The historical average (1937-2024) for this date at The Morton Arboretum is 1.5 GDD_{50}. The303 table below shows a comparison of GDD in different years. We are comparing the GDD_{50} reported in this issue with the GDD reported in the first issue of last year, 2019 and 2014. These years were selected since publication dates of the first issue were within a day or two of each other. Glencoe, and Waukegan (60085) were not used in 2019 and 2014, so there is 'no report' from those stations. Lisle was not used in 2014, so there is 'no report'.

Location	GDD as of 4/17/2025	GDD as of 4/18/2024	GDD as of 4/18/2019	GDD as of 4/17/2014
Carbondale, IL*	303	440	210	144
Champaign, IL*	146	234	110	55
Chicago Botanic Garden**	56.7	115.6	24.5 (4/17)	19 (4/16)
Glencoe*	11	37	No report	No report
Chicago O'Hare*	89	163	67	35
Kankakee, IL*	88	159	80	40
Lisle, IL*	93	167	69	No report
The Morton Arboretum	No report	94	40.5	9.5
Quincy, IL*	189	278	140	71
Rockford, IL*	62	116	51	20
Springfield, IL*	182	284	130	75
Waukegan, IL* (60087)	43	104	32	15
Waukegan, IL* (60085)	56	130	No report	No report

*We obtain most of our degree day information from the GDD Tracker from Michigan State University web site. For additional locations and daily degree days, go to https://gddtracker.msu.edu/

**Thank you to Elizabeth Cullison, Chicago Botanic Garden, for supplying us with this information.

How serious is it?

Problems that can definitely compromise the health of the plant will be marked "serious". Problems that have the potential to be serious and which may warrant chemical control measures will be marked "potentially serious". Problems that are seldom serious enough for pesticide treatment will be marked "minor". "Aggressive" will be used for weeds that spread quickly and become a problem and "dangerous" for weeds that might pose a risk to humans.

Pest Updates: Insects

Examples of insects that may emerge soon in northern Illinois (based on growing degree days)			
GDD (base 50)	insect	Life stage present at this GDD	Type of damage
100 (possibly less)	Viburnum leaf beetle	Larvae (may be feeding when leaves are half expanded)	Chewing leaves
100-200	Eastern tent caterpillar	Caterpillars	Chewing leaves
100-200	Pine sawfly	Larvae	Chewing needles
145-200	Spongy moth (formerly gypsy moth)	Caterpillars just hatching	Chewing leaves

Eastern tent caterpillar (minor to potentially serious, depending on population)

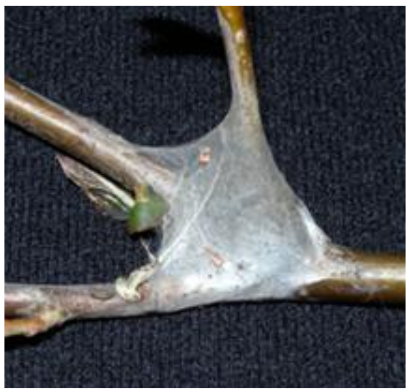

Figure 2 Eastern tent caterpillar tent

Eastern tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*) has not been spotted yet, but it is a pest that often starts to show up at GDD 100-200, so we will want to be looking for it very soon. When the caterpillars start to emerge, look for small tents beginning to form. They gather at a fork in a tree and build a web or "tent" (fig. 2), but at this point you may need to look carefully to spot it. The caterpillars will ultimately grow to two inches long and are hairy with white stripes down their backs and blue spots and yellow lines (fig. 3). These markings will not be as distinct on younger caterpillars. The caterpillars leave the web to feed during the day, but return at night. Severe defoliation only occurs when populations are high. Eastern tent caterpillars prefer trees in the rose family, such as wild black cherry, apple and crabapple, plum, and peach, but will also feed on birch, willow, maple, oak, and poplar.

Management: The most efficient method for managing the caterpillar is pruning out the nests. This should be done on cloudy or rainy days or at night when the caterpillars are in the nest and not out feeding.

Good website:
https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/eastern-tent-caterpillar/

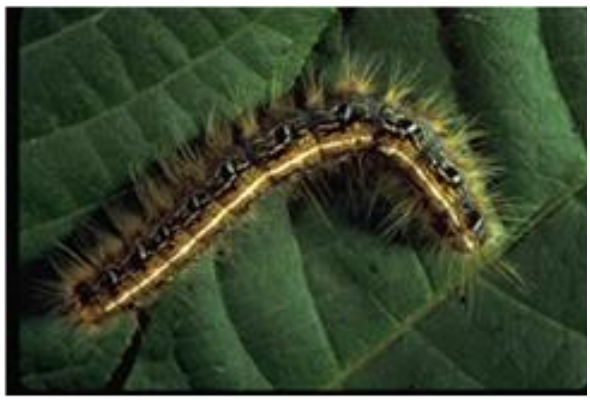

Figure 3 Eastern tent caterpillar

Spongy moth (formerly Gypsy moth) (serious)

Figure 4 Early instar spongy moth caterpillar

Spongy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*) caterpillars are serious defoliators that feed on over 300 species of trees and shrubs. The caterpillars begin to hatch between GDD 145 and 200. This is another pest that should be out fairly soon. Note that very early instar caterpillars (fig. 4) will not look the same as older caterpillars. As the caterpillars mature, they will develop 5 pairs of blue bumps, followed by 6 pairs of red bumps (fig. 5). Their favorite host trees include oak, crabapple, birch, linden, willow, and hawthorn. Although deciduous trees that are defoliated can put out a new set of leaves, the trees use a lot of resources to do so. Trees that suffer serious defoliation (greater than 50%) several years in a row may die. Severe defoliation also makes trees more susceptible to other problems. Needle-bearing conifers, including spruces and firs, cannot re-foliate and therefore may die after one season of attack.

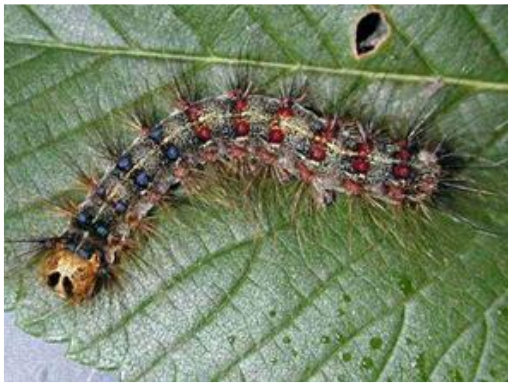

Figure 5 Late instar spongy moth caterpillar

Once active, the caterpillars will be feeding for a few weeks. They pupate mid-June into early July (GDD_{50} 900-1200). Each insect pupates for about 10 to 14 days, generally emerging as adults in mid-July through mid-August. The adults will mate and lay eggs, then die.

Management: *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (*Btk*) can control young larvae, but is not as effective against more mature larvae. Treat while larvae are still relatively small. The first three instars remain in the tops of trees, so detection may be difficult. Mature larvae (fourth instar and later) feed at night and crawl down from tree tops to hide during the day in protected spots.

Good website:
https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/gypsy-moth/

European pine sawfly (minor to potentially serious, depending on population)

Another pest to expect around GDD 100-200 is the European pine sawfly (*Neodiprion sertifer*). When the larvae come out, they will be very small at first. Look at the ends of branches, as the eggs were laid in last year's needles. If you can't find any larvae, check the needles for

unopened eggs. This insect can cause heavy defoliation on red, Scots, mugo, Japanese red, and jack pines. European pine sawflies are interesting to watch. Groups of sawfly larvae rear up their heads simultaneously when disturbed, making the group appear to be one much larger organism (fig. 6). This is a great defense mechanism. When fully grown, the sawflies will be about ¾ - 1 inch long and will have several light and dark green stripes on each side of their bodies. Their heads and the three pairs of legs are black. Their mouths are so small after hatching that they can only eat one side of each needle, and therefore the chewed needles look like straw. Eventually as the insects mature, they are able to eat entire needles. The larvae feed on old conifer needles but are finished feeding before current year's needles emerge. They then drop down into the ground to pupate, emerging in September as adults to mate and lay eggs in the current year's needles.

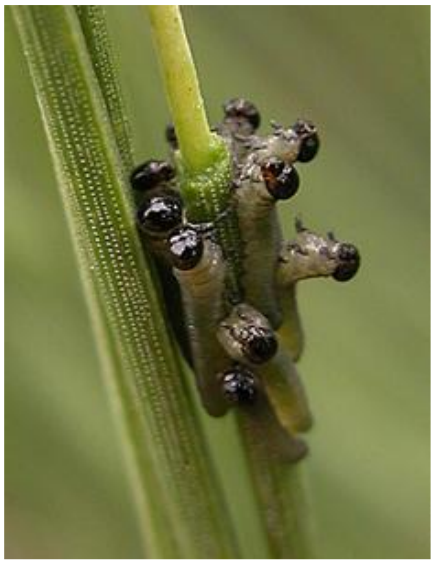

Figure 6 European pine sawfly

Management: Birds feed on the larvae, and rodents eat the pupae in the soil, but these predators are usually inadequate to control the larvae. Larvae can be removed by hand or washed off with a strong stream of water from the garden hose. They have no hooks on their feet like caterpillars do, so they can't hang on very well. Since European pine sawfly larvae are not caterpillars, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (*Btk*) does not control them.

Good website:
https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/pine-sawflies/

Viburnum leaf beetle (potentially serious)

Viburnum leaf beetle (*Pyrrhalta viburni*) has been a common problem in the Chicago region for several years. We have not yet observed it feeding, but with the warmer weather, it is time to be looking. Its main hosts are arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*) and the American cranberrybush viburnum (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*, formerly *V. trilobum*). Blackhaw viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*) is attacked, but the feeding is often less extensive. Viburnum species vary in their susceptibility (see webpage for more details). For recent research on resistance to VLB see this paper by Dr. Fredric Miller and Dr. Chad Rigsby.

Figure 7 Egg laying sites as seen in winter and early spring

This is a pest of concern because it is a serious defoliator of viburnums. Both the larvae and the adult beetle will feed on leaves, so we can see damage all season. The beetle overwinters as eggs in the tips of stems. The egg-laying damage occurs in rows. The eggs are laid in holes chewed by the adult female. The holes are then covered by a cap of chewed bark. These caps are small, but are fairly easy to see as they are a slightly different color than the stem. Figure 7 shows the egg-laying sites in winter and spring before egg hatch. We may still have time to minimize populations by cutting out and destroying these egg-laying sites. You only have to cut out the infested twig tips, not the whole branch. If we can kill a large portion of the population before they hatch, management of this pest will be easier for the rest of the season.

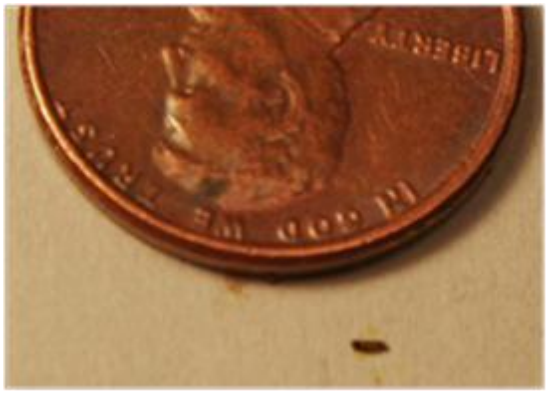

Figure 8 Very young VLB larva below the penny

When the larvae do hatch, they are tiny. In fact, they are so small that they are easily overlooked. In figure 8, the little spot next to the penny is a very young viburnum leaf beetle larva. Be looking for them on leaves that are only about half open. The larvae can be found feeding between the veins and doing damage before the leaf has completely expanded. Figure 9 shows a leaf that is only partially expanded, but already being fed upon by newly hatched larvae.

Figure 9 Very young VLB larvae feeding on half-expanded leaf

The larvae, when larger, are easier to see (about 1/3 inch), may be pale green, pale orange or yellow. They do have a distinctive pattern of black spots along their sides and a row of black dashes running down their backs. At maturity, the larvae are a little less than half an inch long. The larvae chew on the undersides of foliage.

When mature, the larvae crawl down the stems to the ground, usually in mid-June, and pupate in the soil. Adults emerge from the soil around early July and also chew on the leaves. Their feeding damage forms irregular holes in the leaves. The beetles are about ¼ inch long and brown in color. On close inspection, golden hairs can be seen on the wing covers of the adult beetle. The adult beetles will be mating and laying eggs from summer into fall. There is one generation of the beetle each year. Heavy and repeated defoliation by the viburnum leaf beetle can lead to death of the shrubs.

Management: From October through April, twigs with eggs in them can be pruned out and destroyed. This is the most effective way to reduce populations and minimize damage and is highly recommended. If the larvae can't hatch, they can't eat. Trim out only the last few inches of each twig where egg-laying sites are visible. You do not need to cut the whole stem. Insecticides can be used on the larvae from late April through June when they are feeding. Michigan State University suggests treating **larvae** with spinosad, insecticidal soap or chlorantraniliprole. To be effective, spinosad and insecticidal soap must be sprayed on the larvae, which are usually found on the undersides of the leaves. Chlorantraniliprole can be sprayed on the insect or on the plant. Cornell University also suggests a single soil application of imidacloprid in spring to control **adults** this summer. Because imidacloprid is systemic, it can be translocated into the flowers and pose a hazard for pollinators. If previous damage warrants the use of this product, protect pollinators by applying imidacloprid immediately after flowering ends. Other insecticides can be used in summer when the beetles are out. Insecticidal soap is not effective against the adult beetles. If the larvae are successfully controlled in spring, there will be no adults to treat. The larvae do a lot of damage and are easy to kill, so it is worth attacking that stage of the life cycle.

If you plan to add new viburnums to the landscape, don't plant big groups (remember diversity is the way to go). Plant one or two, and this pest will be easier to manage.

Good websites: http://www.hort.cornell.edu/vlb/manage.html
https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/viburnum-leaf-beetle/
https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/keep_your_eyes_open_for_the_viburnum_leaf_beetles

Spotted lanternfly (Potentially serious/serious for growers; nuisance for outdoor recreation)

Spotted lanternfly (SLF) (*Lycorma delicatula*) has been a pest in Pennsylvania since 2014. Since that time, it has spread to other eastern states like New York, Maryland and Virginia. In the last year or two, there have been isolated reports of this pest in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. In late 2023, the pest was confirmed in limited locations in Chicago. We need to be alert to the possibility that it may be in other locations in our area and be watching for it.

SLF overwinters as egg masses (fig. 10). The female insect lays these non-descript looking egg masses on host plants, but also on hard surfaces, like bricks, wood pallets, and vehicles. The nymphs hatch out in spring and early summer. Newly hatched nymphs are white, but soon become black with white spots. Late stage instar nymphs will be red with white spots. The nymphs mature into adults beginning in mid-summer. The adult is not a true fly, but rather a planthopper. It is about one inch long. When at rest, the pinkish-gray wings are folded over the insect's back. The wings are marked by small black spots. In flight, the bright red hindwings

can be seen. They are also marked with small black spots. The adults begin to lay egg masses in September and may continue to do so until a freeze. Nymphs hatch out over a period of time, so different instars may be present at the same time and late instar nymphs may be out as adults are emerging.

GDD are still a bit vague for spotted lanternfly, but NC State, partnering with USDA, has a website called SAFARIS. It has a modeling tool called PestCAST, which forecasts the life stages of certain pests (including spotted lanternfly). USA National Phenology Network offers this information. Both sources indicate the first nymphs should be out in the next 30 days.

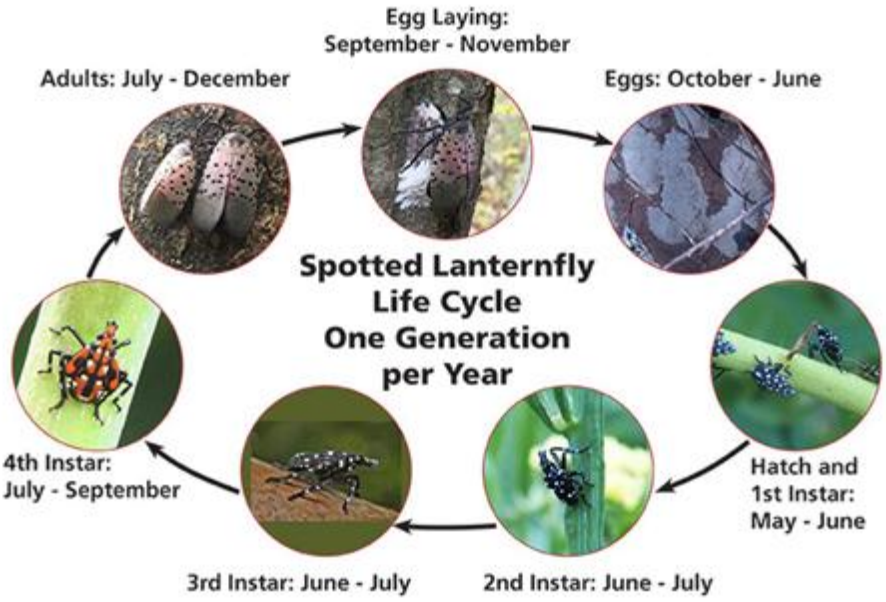

Figure 10 Illustration by Cornell CALS

The host range for SLF is large, more than 70 species. Preferred hosts include Tree of heaven, grapes, black walnut, hops and tuliptree. Other hosts include maple, willow, birch, and sycamore. This is a sap-feeding insect and it can feed very heavily on a host plant and weaken it. This is a major issue for grape producers. Like other sap-feeders, this insect will produce honeydew, which is a sticky substance. Spotted lanternfly differs from other sap-feeders in that it can produce extremely large amounts of honeydew. This can become a nuisance for any activity being conducted under infested trees. Sooty mold, a dark colored fungal problem, grows readily on the honeydew. The honeydew also attracts other insects like bees and wasps.

If you suspect spotted lanternfly in your area, take a photo and send a detailed email to: lanternfly@illinois.edu including when, where, and specifics of the location.

Good websites: https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/spotted-lanternfly/
https://ilpestsurvey.inhs.illinois.edu/pest-information/most-unwanted/
https://agr.illinois.gov/insects/pests/spotted-lanternfly.html
https://cals.cornell.edu/new-york-state-integrated-pest-management/outreach-education/whats-bugging-you/spotted-lanternfly

Pest Updates: Diseases

Volutella blight on pachysandra (potentially serious)

The Plant Clinic at The Morton Arboretum has already received numerous reports of *Volutella* blight on Japanese pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*). In most springs, we see this disease right after snow-melt, and the plants tend to outgrow the disease quickly. In the last few years, when we had heavy rains, this disease has run rampant and done a lot of damage to large, established plantings. With the milder winter and little snow cover, we were not expecting to find much *Volutella* this season, but there is quite a bit out there. We are also seeing some winter damage to pachysandra due to the lack of snow cover. The symptoms are vague, often showing up as scattered brown blotches

Figure 11 Volutella on pachysandra

Volutella blight, caused by the fungus *Volutella pachysandricola*, on the other hand, will cause leaf blight and stem cankers. Early spring symptoms are brown to tan leaf spots. Unlike winter desiccation, these spots will develop into concentric circles (fig. 11). They are diagnostic for this disease. The spots caused by *Volutella* will enlarge and may eventually cover the entire leaf. Leaves may eventually turn yellow and fall off the plant. Stems turn dark and die. During extended wet periods, salmon- or peach-colored fungal spore masses may be visible. Eventually, large patches of the ground cover may become infected and die.

Volutella is an opportunistic pathogen. Damage from winter may allow this disease to get started. This year, the up and down weather we have been having could be playing a role in stressing the plants. *Volutella* can infect a plant any time during the growing season but is more common during periods of rainy weather. Infections tend to diminish as the weather becomes drier in the summer, but the high humidity created by densely planted and heavily mulched beds can promote the blight. Stress from overcrowding, too much sun, winter injury,

and shearing may increase susceptibility to stem blight. Older and injured plant parts of Japanese pachysandra are more susceptible to the disease than young succulent tissue.

Management: Avoid piling snow on pachysandra in winter as this can promote disease development. Pachysandra prefers filtered sun or full shade, and will be stressed by too much sun, making them more susceptible to blight. Plants should be watered during dry periods by using drip irrigation and/or by watering early in the day to allow foliage to dry out. Avoid working with plants when they are wet to prevent the spread of disease. Remove and discard diseased leaves and plants as soon as symptoms are visible to limit spread to healthy plants. Clean up fallen leaves and other debris that may have accumulated on top of ground covers. Thin and divide overcrowded plants when the weather is dry to improve air circulation. Avoid over-fertilization, which causes dense foliage that encourages infection. Fungicides may be helpful in the early stages of the disease.

Good websites:
https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/ground-cover-diseases/
http://ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/volutella-blight

Pestalotiopsis blight on arborvitae (minor)

That's a tongue-twister fungus that we have not talked about for a while. This disease is showing up on the lower portions of arborvitae this spring. The disease attacks injured or weakened foliage and causes it to turn yellow, then dark brown to almost black (fig. 12). Symptoms start at the tips of the foliage and progress toward the leaf base. Damaged foliage is usually near the base of the plant where snow or mulch has accumulated, keeping moisture conditions high. We have not had a lot of snow cover for the last couple of years, which may be why we have seen less of the disease recently. Our arborvitae are stressed and that makes them more open to the disease. The heavy rains of March may have provided the moisture needed for the disease to develop.

Figure 12 Pestalotiopsis tip blight on arborvitae

Management: This is a minor disease and can be controlled by pruning out the damage as soon as you see it in the spring. In winter, do not allow snow to accumulate at the base of the plant for an extended period of time. Keep mulch away from the trunk.

Black knot (potentially serious)

Black knot (*Apiosporina morbosa*) is a serious and widespread problem of trees in the genus *Prunus*, especially plum and cherry trees. The Plant Clinic at The Morton Arboretum also receives questions on this problem year-round since it is so prevalent and so easy to spot. Now is the time to look for new abnormal swellings on branches of cherry, peach, plum and related trees. The fungus overwinters in the hard, brittle, rough, black "knots" on twigs and branches of infected trees such as wild black cherries in the woods. These knots may be small or may be several inches long and wrap around the branch. In some instances, the main trunk of the tree can become infected.

Figure 13 Black knot showing an old infection on the left, a newer infection in the middle and a new one developing on the right (Swelling of stem)

In the spring, the fungus produces spores within tiny fruiting bodies on the surface of these knots. The spores are ejected into the air after rainy periods and infect succulent green twigs of the current season's growth. The newly infected twigs and branches swell. The extensive overgrowth of bark and wood is a response to hormones and produces the smaller swellings that we will soon be seeing. Frequently these swellings are not noticed the first year. The swellings become dormant in winter. But the following spring, velvety, green fungal growth will appear, and the knot increases in size. The knots darken and elongate during summer and, by fall, turn hard, brittle, rough and black (fig. 13). The black knots enlarge and can girdle the twig or branch, eventually killing it.

Management: This is a difficult disease to manage. Prune and discard all infected wood during late winter or early spring before growth starts and when new swellings appear. Pruning cuts should be made at least four inches below any swellings or knots. In advanced cases with many knots, pruning out branches may not be feasible as it may destroy the shape of the tree. Fungicides offer some protection against black knot, but are ineffective if pruning and sanitation are ignored. Fungicides are protective, not curative.

Good web site:
https://mortonarb.org/plant-and-protect/tree-plant-care/plant-care-resources/black-knot/
https://extension.umn.edu/plant-diseases/black-knot

Miscellaneous:

Boxwood blight (serious) or something else?

The Plant Clinic at The Morton Arboretum gets questions about boxwood blight every month of the year. Yes, boxwood blight is in northern Illinois and, in some areas, there is quite a bit of it, but not in all areas. The symptoms of boxwood blight can be confused with the symptoms of other boxwood problems. Leaf spots are a symptom of boxwood blight. But leaf miners can also cause leaf spots. Holding a leaf up to the light can reveal the insect larva inside, if the cause is really leaf miner. You can also cut open a spot with a razor or even a pin and, if you find an insect larva inside, the problem is leaf miner.

Another symptom of boxwood blight is quick decline of foliage leading to major defoliation. The leaves quickly turn yellow and fall off, generally starting at the bottom and moving upwards through the plant. In contrast to that, we often see boxwood branches that are dying from canker diseases. On these branches, all the leaves will turn tan on the diseased branch, but will stay attached to the branch for a long time.

Boxwood blight can also result in stem cankers. These cankers are along the stems and are long and narrow and very dark in color. Older boxwood stems will often develop elongated areas on the stem that are no longer green, but they are normal and usually tan or light brown in color. The canker diseases mentioned in the above paragraph often result in cracked or peeling bark, so they have a different appearance.

The bottom line here is that when a boxwood is doing poorly, it is wise to take some time and examine it carefully to determine the real cause of the decline. Boxwood blight is in the area, but we also have a number of other problems affecting boxwood. The first website link below takes you to a document from West Virginia University Extension that has good photos of boxwood blight and volutella canker (blight).

If you need some help sorting out the symptoms on your boxwood, you can call the Plant Clinic at The Morton Arboretum (630-719-2424) or email us photos taken at high resolution (plantclinic@mortonarb.org). The Morton Arboretum Plant Clinic CANNOT accept samples as it is not a diagnostic lab. Samples should be sent to an approved lab. In Illinois that lab is the University of Illinois Plant Clinic in Champaign-Urbana.

Good websites: https://extension.wvu.edu/lawn-gardening-pests/plant-disease/landscape-tree-disease/boxwood-blight
https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/bp/bp-203-w.pdf

Pest Updates: Weeds

Crabgrass preventer update

Crabgrass is germinating in Southern Illinois and getting started in Central Illinois. Redbuds (our indicator plant) are in bud and showing color. Full bloom coincides with crabgrass germination. Consider getting your crabgrass preventers applied in the next week or so.

Bartlett Tree Experts, Presenting Sponsor of the Plant Clinic.

The Plant Health Care Report is prepared by Sharon Yiesla, M.S., Plant Knowledge Specialist and edited by Fredric Miller, Ph.D., Research Entomologist at The Morton Arboretum; and Juluia Lamb, Arboretum Volunteer. The information presented is believed to be accurate, but the authors provide no guarantee and will not be held liable for consequences of actions taken based on the information.

Thank you...I would like to thank all the staff and volunteers that report disease and pest problems when they find them. Your hard work is appreciated. Our volunteer scouts for 2025 are Deb Link, Maureen Livingston, Loraine Miranda, Molly Neustadt and Moira Silverman.

Literature/website recommendations:
Indicator plants are chosen because of work done by Donald A. Orton, which is published in the book Coincide, The Orton System of Pest and Disease Management.

Additional information on growing degree days can be found at:
http://www.ipm.msu.edu/agriculture/christmas_trees/gdd_of_landscape_insects
http://extension.unh.edu/resources/files/Resource000986_Rep2328.pdf

This report is available as a PDF at The Morton Arboretum website at https://mortonarb.org/about-arboretum/plant-health-care-report/

For pest and disease questions, please contact the Plant Clinic. You can contact the Plant Clinic via email at plantclinic@mortonarb.org . Emails will be answered during business hours Monday through Friday. You can call the Plant Clinic (630-719-2424) or visit in person, Monday thru Friday noon to 4 pm. Inquiries or comments about the PHCR should be directed to Sharon Yiesla at syiesla@mortonarb.org .

2025 Plant Health Care Report Index

Following is an index of the various subjects in this year's report. The number after each subject is the report number. For example, using the chart below, Ficaria verna….. 1 means that it was discussed in the PHCR 2025.01 or the newsletter dated April 4, 2025. The index is updated with the publication of each full issue and is included at the end of each full issue.

2025.1 April 4
2025.2 April 18