













## Table of Likely Insect Pests of Northfield Trees and Shrubs

Pest Species	Tree Species Affected	Description of Damage	Photo of pest	Photo of Damage	Present in Northfield	Recommendation
Emerald Ash Borer ( <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> )	Ash	Larvae eat under bark. Exit leaving D-shaped holes.		 By Daniel Herms, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org	Not known, but in Worcester	Report sighting and seek guidance. If small infestation, generally the tree is removed. To prevent infestation in particular trees, they can be injected with pesticide (harms tree some). Biological controls being worked on.
Asian Longhorn Beetle ( <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> )	Mostly Maple, willow, elm; but also poplar, buckeye, birch, ash, other hardwoods	Larvae eat tunnels through heartwood. Exit as adults leaving 3/8 to 3/4" diameter round holes, often on the large branches in the crown of trees	 Note: there are native large long-horned beetles (like the Pine Sawyer) that look similar	 By USDA Forest Service Upper right- oviposition site Lower left- exit hole	Not known, but in Worcester	Report sighting. Infested trees cut and chipped in place. Stump ground. Nearby trees monitored carefully. Successfully eradicated in Boston.
Viburnum leaf beetle ( <i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i> )	Viburnums	Larvae and adults eat leaves, defoliating plant			Yes	Prune out and destroy swollen twigs in winter.

Hemlock woolly adelgid, ( <i>Adelges tsugae</i> )	Hemlock	Aphid-like larvae feed on starches in trees sap, decreasing ability to survive long-term			Yes	Biological control options (predator and pathogens)
Winter Moth ( <i>Operophtera brumata</i> )	Oaks, maples, apple, other hardwoods	Larvae tunnel into flower buds and prevent fruiting. Older larvae eat leaves- can defoliate tree	 Adults fly in winter	 H. Faubert	Yes	Monitor buds in early spring. Dormant oil before leaf-out. Some pesticides may be effective.
Gypsy Moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> )	Oak, other hardwoods	Larvae defoliate trees; can occur in large numbers. They do not make webbing.	 Note: many native caterpillars that can be abundant, like Eastern tent caterpillars, look similar, but the rows of red and blue dots are unique to Gypsy moth caterpillars	 UGA2101096	Yes, in Franklin Co.	Apply Bt to young caterpillars. Natural fungus seems to be keeping population in check

Compiled by Julia Blyth, 22 Aug 2016

#### Additional Resources:

<https://ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/insects-mites-> UMass Extension Fact sheets on Insects and Mites

<http://foresthealth.fs.usda.gov/portal/Flex/APE> interactive map of non-native pests

[www.bugguide.net](http://www.bugguide.net) for insect photo identification