

Table 1. Control strategies for major pests of Georgia landscape plants.

Pests	Host Plants	Control Practices
Aphids	Many types shrubs and trees	<p>(1) Inspect plants frequently; look for lady beetles and other beneficial insect populations associated with aphids.</p> <p>(2) Aphids can be washed off plants with strong stream of water when populations are light and/or beneficial insects are present.</p> <p>(3) When insecticides are needed to control heavy populations products containing acephate (Orthene), dimethoate (Cygon), malathion, imidacloprid, cyfluthrin or bifenthrin. Follow label directions.</p>
Scale Insects	All types of woody ornamentals and trees	(1) Select plant material that is not prone to scale infestation.
-armored scales		(2) Inspect plants frequently; look for lady beetles and other beneficial insect populations associated with scale infestation
-soft scales		(3) Prune out heavily infested plant parts when possible.
		(4) Treat infested plants with insecticidal oils during the dormant season or with conventional sprays in spring and summer when young crawlers are actively moving on the plant. Application should cover both sides of leaves and all twigs and branches. Some products labeled for scale control include malathion, dimethoate (Cygon), acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, resmethrin, insecticidal soap.
Lace Bugs	Azalea, laurel, pyracantha, sycamore, hawthorn, quince, American elm, apple	(1) Inspect susceptible plant material every week during the growing season for developing lace bug infestations.
-azalea lace bug		(2) Wash light infestation off the host plant with a strong stream of water.
-hawthorn lace bug		(3) When chemical control is necessary, use products containing dimethoate (Cygon), acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), malathion, cyfluthrin or bifenthrin. Repeated application at 10- to 14-day intervals may be necessary to maintain effective control. For most effective control, time applications for early spring when the first generation is present.
Whitefly	Gardenia, crepe myrtle, ligustrum, azalea and many other woody ornamentals and trees	(1) Monitor susceptible plants weekly for developing whitefly infestations. Place yellow wooden panels coated with a sticky substance near host plants to monitor for whiteflies.
		(2) Use products containing acephate (Orthene), diazinon, insecticidal soaps, malathion, resmethrin, imidacloprid, cyfluthrin, bifenthrin or petroleum oils to control whitefly. Often, three to four applications at 5- to 7-day intervals are necessary to control heavy populations. Observe and follow label instructions and restrictions.
Spider Mites	All types of woody ornamentals and trees	(1) Inspect susceptible plants weekly during hot, dry periods for developing mite infestations.
		(2) Wash light infestations off the host plant with a strong stream of water

		(3) When possible, remove and destroy heavily infested plant parts. (4) When chemical control is necessary, use products containing dicofol (Kelthane), acephate (Orthene), hexakis (Vendex), horticultural oils, or insecticidal soaps. Often two to three applications at 5- to 7- day intervals are necessary to control heavy populations. Observe and follow label instructions and restrictions.
Tent caterpillars	Plum, peach, apple, hawthorn, oaks, sweet gum and other trees	(1) Inspect trees for egg masses during winter pruning; remove and destroy egg masses. (2) Prune out webs when first noticed. (3) Destroy webs and crush caterpillars. (4) Time insecticide applications for presence of feeding caterpillars. Spot treat webs with products containing diazinon, <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Dipel), carbaryl (Sevin) or malathion.
Webworms	Oak, pecan, hickory, other ornamental trees and shrubs	(1) Prune out and destroy webs; crush caterpillars. (2) Prior to insecticide treatment, break up webbing material to allow insecticide penetration. Treat webs with products containing acephate (Orthene), <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Dipel) or carbaryl (Sevin).
Bagworms	Broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs	(1) During winter remove and destroy all bags. (2) Treat infested plants when bags are first noticed with product containing acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin) or <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Dipel).
Shade tree borers	All types of woody ornamentals and trees under stress.	(1) Follow proper watering, fertilizing and pruning practices. (2) Remove other stress factors from tree when possible. (3) Protect trees from infestation or reinfestation by use of products containing lindane or permethrin. Apply first application in April and subsequent applications in late May, mid-July and late August.
Beetles	Many shade and ornamental trees	(1) Inspect trees frequently for beetle damage
-elm leaf beetle		(2) Insecticide applications are most effective when timed for the presence of young larvae or before large numbers of adults are present. Products containing carbaryl (Sevin) or acephate (Orthene) are effective. Repeated applications may be necessary to maintain control when beetles migrate in from surrounding areas.
-imported willow leaf beetle		
-Japanese beetle		

Notice: Pesticide labels and registrations are subject to frequent revision. Before using any insecticide, refer to the label and confirm that the intended use is in accordance with labels uses and restrictions.