January Option activity/damage may increase

- Vole activity/damage may increase under the protection of snow
- Begin to survey for fall cankerworm egg masses



- Fusiform rust fruiting bodies are evident
- Place southern pine beetle (SPB) pheromone traps



- Spongy moth adults present, females begin to lay eggs
- Adult yellow-poplar weevil present and active
- Bacterial leaf scorch symptoms present on leaves



- Spotted lanternfly adults lay egg masses
- ◆ Fall fire season Oct. 15 Nov. 30
- Survey for spongy moth egg masses through January



- Survey for spotted lanternfly egg masses in winter
- Survey for eastern and forest tent caterpillar egg masses
- ◆ Spring Fire Season: Feb. 15 Apr. 30



- Defoliation by fall cankerworm and spongy moth evident
- ◆ Spotted lanternfly eggs hatch
- Anthracnose symptoms may appear on sycamore
- ◆ Ideal time for spongy moth treatment



- ◆ Fall webworm visible on trees
- Late season native defoliators, such as orange-striped oakworm, walnut caterpillar, and oak skeletonizer are present



- Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) evident
- Rake fallen leaves to prevent the spread of anthracnose and other foliar diseases



- Eastern tent caterpillar eggs hatch around bud break
- Fall cankerworm eggs hatch in spring



- Peak adult emerald ash borer activity, ideal month for treatment
- Locust leafminer larvae start feeding
- Monitor sassafras and redbay for laurel wilt disease



- Survey underside of beech canopy for beech leaf disease
- Emerald ash borer larvae feed under ash bark through fall and winter



- Place fall cankerworm bandsremove in February
- Scout for heterobasidion conks in fall and winter



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