

BAGWORMS & WEBWORMS

BAGWORMS

The larval stage of the bagworm is one of the most destructive pests of trees and shrubs, including: arborvitae, cedar, juniper, oak, maple, sycamore, elm, poplar, apple, cypress, and MORE.

The winter is passed as eggs inside the bag of the female which is suspended by silken threads to the plant twigs. The eggs hatch in the spring, usually in early to mid-May, and the young caterpillars eat their way out of the bag and start feeding upon the foliage of the host plant. Shortly, the young caterpillars start constructing the silken bags to which has been added chewed up bits of the host plant. As the caterpillar grows, the bag enlarges and the feeding insect carries the bag around with it. By late summer or early September, pupation occurs within the bag. Only the "winged" male moth emerges from the pupal case. The male then seeks out the bag housing the female, inserts his abdomen into the lower opening of the female bag, mates with the female and shortly thereafter dies. After the wingless female has deposited her eggs in the bag, (as many as 1453), she also moves out of the bag, drops to the ground and dies.

Bagworm cases (cocoons) are usually brown from dried leaves and twigs and the larvae are dark green to brown. They do considerable damage to trees and shrubs by skeletonizing leaves, stripping the foliage, and girdling twigs and small branches. We recommend that you spray bagworms the 1st and 15th of June with HI-YIELD CYGON. The younger they are, the easier they are to kill and you will also minimize the destructive damage they do.

WEBWORMS

One of the most unsightly objects on trees in the summer and late fall are the large, loosely-woven, dirty-white webs produced by the caterpillar stage of a white moth which emerges in the spring. The moth lays her greenish-white eggs in clusters on leaves of the host tree. They hatch shortly into pale yellow caterpillars spotted with black that are covered with long white and black "hairs".

The fully grown caterpillar is about one inch long. The moth overwinters in a cocoon which is constructed beneath loose tree bark, under ground litter, or in a loose soil around the tree base. The moth emerges in the spring and there are usually 3 generations per year: in the early part of June, the middle to the latter part of July, and the middle to the latter part of August.

Webs are usually produced on the terminal ends of tree branches and the worms consume the foliage within the web. We recommend that you spray webworms with HI-YIELD CYGON making sure you have enough water pressure from your sprayer that you can break the web for maximum penetration. The "Hose-End" SPRAYER, by ferti-lome, delivers more power than most sprayers and will reach upwards to 30 feet with good water pressure. Also, remember to add ferti-lome LIQUID IRON to your spray to make a more effective, combination spray! Kill worms and feed your trees at the SAME TIME!

If you have any question please call, write or drop by:

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