

Bugs and Blights – June 1, 2020

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**Coreopsis beetle** (*Calligrapha californica*) also called **tickseed beetle**. The only reported host is Coreopsis, even when Coreopsis grows among other plants. Adults are common on plants in May; Adults can be common and cause significant damage then disappear for a year or two.



**Coreopsis beetle eggs** are laid on leaf surfaces shortly after mating. The black larvae start feeding directly. Larvae are reported to skeletonize the leaves. Not much written on this beetle.

<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/nurspest/Calligrapha%20californica.html>



**Lady beetle larva**, (*Harmonia axyridis*) in search of aphids and other small creatures. Voracious predators of aphids and other small insects, including other lady beetle larvae. The adult is an oval ladybug with many different background colors and spot patterns. For a gallery of patterns and colors see:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonia\\_axyridis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonia_axyridis)

Unless noted, photos by SJCollman



**Ladybeetle pupa**, the transforming stage. Look closely to see the outline of wing and legs. Often many pupae will be found together prompting gardeners to seek identification. Adults will emerge by splitting the pupal “shell” and crawl out often slowly raising up and down before finally feeding itself. New adults are yellow, then darken to their natural colors; they will mate and lay oval yellow eggs in upright clusters.



**Sequoia pitch moth**, *Synanthedon sequoiae*, on lodgepole pine. A fist-sized, mass of yellow-and-pink, sugary pitch. A dirty-white pencil width caterpillar lives under the bark and expels the pitch. When pitch masses girdle a branch needles may turn orange-brown and eventually break.  
<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7479.html>



**Sequoia pitch moth** adult clearwing moth. Pupa will wiggle it's way to the surface of the pitch mass in June and the adult will emerge. Adults fly through the summer laying eggs on injured areas or pruning cuts. Pheromone traps may help ensnare the adults before they can lay eggs. Time pruning in the fall when adults are finished laying eggs.



**Cinnabar moth**, *Tyria jacobaeae*. Adults will lay eggs on Tansy ragwort. Hatching larvae feed on the flowers, leaves and stems as a biological control agent. Gaudy yellow and black larvae in June & July. (photo by Dave Hofeditz)

Other beneficial insects:  
<https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/beneficial-insects-spiders-and-mites-in-your-garden-who-they-are-and-how-to-get-them-to-stay-home-garden-series>



**Rose rust** occurs in patches on stems, buds, or fruit. Underside of the leaves show both the orange, and the black, rust spores (L). From spring through summer especially during moist conditions. Nine species of *Phragmidium* rusts do not require an alternate host. Common on wild roses but also attack hybrid teas and garden roses. There are roses resistant to rust.  
<https://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease/host-disease/rose-rosa-spp-hybrids-rust>

\*Remember only pesticide information in Hortsense is to be used.