

# Home and Horticultural PESTS

## Borers Management and Prevention

### Insecticidal practices for borer management and prevention

Insecticides can be used before or after signs of trouble, but the latter is most often the case. Usually borer activities become evident when sick trees prompt close-up inspection. Holes indicate the exit of adult borers from trees damaged by larvae. Even if the next generation of larvae is actively feeding, insecticide sprays applied to the tree's exterior are

not effective in killing borer larvae protected within. Insect debris may prompt an attempt to kill larva by forcing insecticide through the opening and into the borer tunnel. But this tactic does little to restore an already damaged tree. Instead, systemic insecticides such as those listed below might be used to try and eliminate actively feeding borer larvae.

### Trunk and branch spray treatments

Anti-borer insecticides are best suited for proactive rather than reactive use. Insecticides can be sprayed directly onto trunks and larger limbs. It is important to achieve thorough coverage. Insecticides must penetrate into bark cracks and crevices where eggs may have been deposited and from which larvae bore into trees immediately after they hatch. Egg-laying can be reduced or eliminated when beetles

chewing egg niches in the bark succumb to ingested spray residues on the bark.

To apply treatments in a timely manner, identify the borer species to be controlled. Protective sprays must be applied before adult borers emerge. Re-treatments can ensure protection through the period of adult activity. Consider the following active ingredients for preventative spray treatments:

| Active Ingredient | Trade Name   | Use Site                         | Pest Species  |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| bifenthrin        | Onyx (commercial)  | trunk sprays to ornamental trees | bark beetles and engraver beetles, clearwing moth borers, coleopteran borers (bronze birch borer and flat-headed appletree borer) |
| carbaryl          | Sevin  | trees and ornamentals            | locust borer  |
| permethrin        | Astro (commercial)   | ornamental trees                 | clearwing moth borers, bark beetles and coleopteran borers (bronze birch borer and flatheaded appletree borer)                    |
|                   | Hi Yield Indoor Outdoor Broad Use Insecticide (homeowner) <i>or</i> Hi Yield Lawn, Garden, Pet, & Livestock Insect Control (homeowner) | ornamental trees and shrubs      | bark beetles and boring insects   |

## Systemic treatments

Certain active ingredients can be transported through trees' vascular systems. Sufficient soil moisture is essential to ensure efficient and thorough movement of systemic insecticides within treated trees. Not all trees have vascular

systems adequate for transport, so application of a systemic insecticide does not automatically confer total protection.

Trunk injections are applied by commercial applicators for controlling certain borer species. These include:

| Active Ingredient | Trade Name      | Use Site   | Pest Species   |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| abamectin         | Vivid II        | noncrop nuts and fruits                                    | flatheaded borers, engraver beetles                                    |
| acephate          | Dendrex         | woody ornamental trees and shrubs                          | bronze birch borer   |
| dicrotophos       | Inject-A-Cide-B | birch<br>dogwood<br>ornamental stone fruits                | bronze birch borer<br>dogwood borer<br>lesser peachtree borer          |
| imidacloprid      | IMA JET         | residential, commercial and interiorscape trees and shrubs | flatheaded borers, longhorned borers                                   |
|                   | Imicide         | ornamental trees   | flatheaded borers, cottonwood borers, and eucalyptus longhorned borers |
|                   | Pointer         | ornamental trees   | flatheaded borers  |
| metasystox-R      | Harpoon         | cedar<br>juniper<br>pines                                  | bark beetles<br>bark beetles<br>flatheaded borers, engraver beetles    |

Soil injections and drench treatments use the active ingredient imidacloprid, which is marketed under various trade names. Commercial applicators are most familiar with the product trade name Merit. Merit is applied using soil injectors and a grid, circle, or basal system injection pattern, or as

soil drenches to entire root systems beneath trees. Marketed to homeowners as tree and grub insect control, imidacloprid can be applied by using a watering can or bucket to pour the insecticide mixture into the soil around the base of tree. Procedures for use are specified on product labels.

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Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

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