UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **September 3, 2021**

In This Issue...

IPMnet
Integrated Pest Management for Commercial Horticulture

extension.umd.edu/ipm

If you work for a commercial horticultural business in the area, you can report insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems **(include location and insect stage)** found in the landscape or nursery to sgill@umd.edu

Coordinator Weekly IPM Report:
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Regular Contributors:
Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Stanton Gill and Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialists) and Nancy Harding, Faculty Research Assistant
Disease Information: Karen Rane (Plant Pathologist) and David Clement (Extension Specialist)
Weed of the Week: Chuck Schuster (Retired Extension Educator)
Cultural Information: Ginny Rosenkranz (Extension Educator, Wicomico/Worcester/Somerset Counties)
Fertility Management: Andrew Ristvey (Extension Specialist, Wye Research & Education Center)
Design, Layout and Editing: Suzanne Klick (Technician, CMREC)

Tuliptree Scale on Magnolias

By: Stanton Gill

Tuliptree scale females are starting to enlarge and hump up as we move into September. I examined some females in the Lisbon area on Tuesday, and the females had not started to produce eggs yet, but were swelling up. We will likely see crawlers in the later part of September in the central part of Maryland. Tuliptree scale is a large soft scale species that can infest poplar, magnolia, and tulip poplar.

As female tuliptree scales mature, they become spherical and can cause limbs to appear warty. They are very noticeable at this time of year. They will produce large amounts of honeydew in September and attract black sooty mold with the regular rains we are receiving

When crawlers do emerge, you can use Distance or Talus. Systemic insecticides such as Dinotefuran and Altus also work on this soft scale.

Tuliptree scale female cover and crawlers

Fall Armyworm- Hyperactivity

By: Stanton Gill

Wow, the flood of emails on armyworm really came in after our Special IPM Alert on Monday. We had reports of fall armyworm activity in Williamsburg, VA, Arlington Cemetery in Northern VA, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Texas and Tennessee. In Maryland, we received reports from throughout the state including activity in Washington County and Garrett County. In Garret County, they were not only damaging turfgrass but also hay fields.

Now, the question is will fall armyworm continue to be a problem in September? Most of the pictures I received were later instar stages of the fall armyworm. They go through 6 larvae instars then pupate, as I reported in the Monday report. They will pupate in the soil, then adults could emerge and start to mate. This should put potential egg laying from mated adult females at the end of September in Maryland. Since the caterpillars chew on the tops of grass plants, I suspect we should not see the large turf loss we saw in August. In late September, the temperatures should cool down and cool season grasses should be growing vigorously, producing new leaf sheaths and tillers rapidly. This growth should outpace any feeding injury from the fall armyworms. You should examine turfgrass for the small larvae that are greenish with black head capsules in the early instars. If larvae are present, you could apply Spinosad, Provaunt, Mainspring, or Acelepyrn and get very effective control. I spoke with Nancy Rechcigl at Syngenta Company and she said at 4 oz of Mainspring /100 gallons, you should get 4 – 6 weeks of protection.

The caterpillars feed on the blades and stalks of the grass. The roots and crown should still be intact, and once cool weather is here with rains, the grass should start to produce new replacement shoots. When looking at an area of brown lawn, it is upsetting and the immediate reaction is you should do something right now. The problem is the damage is done. Now you need to be patient and wait for the lawn to recoup. You can reseed in September. Keep in mind that Oregon and Washington State are the two big grass seed producing states. The weather last year and this year was less than ideal for seed production. This year they had drought, a thermal inversion, and excessively high temperatures. As a result, many seed heads are aborting and dropping prematurely to the ground. The result is seed supplies may be limited this fall. Prices have already shot up 20 –

The damage armyworms are causing...

Joe Perry, American Lawn and Tree Specialist, found damage in Sykesville and Westminster

Kevin Nickle, Scientific Plant Service, found damage in Pikesville

Cory Dickinson, ProLawn Plus, Inc. is also finding large areas of damaged turf

A fall armyworm caterpillar in the turf Photo: Joe Perry, American Lawn and Tree Specialist

Note the small white tachinid fly egg on the fall armyworm caterpillar Photo: Ross Fornaro, Naturalawn of America

40%. A bag of seed that was $70 in the spring is now $130 for the same size bag. Again, do not panic and start stocking up on grass seed. The established turfgrass will likely resprout with new shoots as the weather cools down, combined with the rains accompanying all of the tropical storms blowing in from the south.

Will the moths overwinter here in Maryland? Interesting question – will they overwinter in Maryland? Probably not, but with weather changes we could see a shift. The fall armyworm is native to tropical areas and we generally see it in Florida, Georgia, and parts of Texas,
but not as common north of this area for overwintering.

Why are they being found this far north?
The fall armyworm is a strong flier, and disperses long distances annually during the summer months. The strange weather of August with frequent tropical storms blowing up from the south may have contributed to the outbreak being seen from our state south. The outbreaks in the mid-west could be from adults carried on the southern winds into more northern climates.

Brown-headed cowbirds are feeding in a turf area with an infestation of fall armyworms. This bird often follows cattle and feeds on the insects stirred up by the herd of animals. Cowbirds lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. Steve Gardner, Garner Exteriors

Don't panic, many of the grass crowns will grow in the cooler weather and replenish the lawn as we progress toward October.

A freebie from nature:
Steve Sullivan, LandCare, reported an incredible bird population on his lawn with fall armyworms. He observed the birds feeding on the caterpillars to help reduce the population in his own lawn. Steve Garner, Garner Exteriors, found an area with a high level of fall armyworms in South Anne Arundel County and Calvert County with many brown-headed cowbirds feeding.

Additional Damage Reports:

Bill Quade: We have them in Western North Carolina as well. First time for them.

Joe Perry, American Lawn and Tree Specialists: Came in today and had 2 customers call said lawn browning. Visited both locations in Sykesville and Westminster and saw damage conclusive with FAW.

Eric Wenger, Complete Lawn, Inc: We are seeing armyworm activity in the Rockville/North Bethesda areas - 20852, today (8/31), as well as Darnestown 20874.

Matt Spangler, Lawn Doctor: We're seeing them in Carroll and NW Baltimore Counties too.

Annette Cormany, UME: I've had 2 cases of fall armyworm this week in Washington County. Confirmed with samples.

Danny Felice, Site One: is getting many calls about the sudden damage to turf from fall armyworms.

Stacie Doffmeyer, Lawn Aide Plus: Just last night received 5 phone calls from customers saying "all of a sudden" my lawn is dead. All located in Carroll County.

Crapemyrtle Bark Scale

Zach Richardson, Bartlett Tree Experts, found crapemyrtle bark scale on a client's property in Easton on August 31. Kyle Ewing, Bartlett Tree Experts, noted, "It's our first confirmed CMBS sighting here locally."

Additional information on this scale is available on the Extension website.

Crapemyrtle bark scale that was found this week in Easton
Photo: Kyle Ewing/Zach Richardson, Bartlett Tree Experts

White Prunicola Scale

Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, found a lilac covered in white prunicola scale on August 30 in Palmyra, PA. Look for crawlers of the third generation of this scale. The crawlers can be controlled using pyriproxyfen (Distance) or buprofezin (Talus). Some people mix 0.5 - 1% horticultural oil with these insect growth regulators (IGRs).

Monitor susceptible host plants for third generation crawlers of white prunicola scale
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

Register Your Business for Natural Area Management Services Web Directory

The University of Maryland Extension (UME) is offering green industry businesses who offer Natural Area Management Services (NAMS) the opportunity to be included in a new web directory posted on our website at www.extension.umd.edu/woodland. The *Woods In Your Backyard* program sponsored by UME has educated thousands of small acreage woodland owners since 2006 about how to create and enhance natural areas on their property. However, few service providers are available to provide the land care services for those landowners

seeking professional assistance. Owners of small acreage properties, typically defined as those with 1-9 acres, make up 85% of the woodland owners in Maryland.

Green industry businesses include landscape contractors, landscape architect companies, arborists, foresters, and other related businesses. Land care practices considered as natural area management services include invasive plant control, tree planting, forest health improvement, wildlife habitat, trail constructions, as well portable sawmill services and firewood.

Why Should I Be Listed In This Directory?
NAMS provide an opportunity to expand services to existing small acreage clients and to develop new clients. Many of the practices can be done in the off-season and provide income streams not previously available. This is a new area and the actual demand for these services is still unknown. The directory will be provided to thousands of small acreage owners who have participated in Woods In Your Backyard educational programs. To submit your company's information, please visit https://go.umd.edu/NAMS_directory.

How Can I Learn More About NAMS and the Land Care Practices Included?
The original *The Woods In Your Backyard* guide was published in 2006 to help landowners learn how to develop sustainable outcomes for their properties. However, many of the land care practices suggested are difficult for landowners to implement, which encouraged the need for training service providers. The Woods In Your Backyard Partnership developed a training program targeted to interested green industry professionals on NAMS in 2020-21. It included the *Woodland Health Practices Handbook*, that provides detailed instruction on clientele and land care practices and the *Woodland Health Assessment Checklist* that providers can use with clientele to help identify areas of concern regarding forest health and appropriate management actions.

How Can I Get Copies of These Publications?
The publications are available at a reasonable cost at the links below:
The Woods in Your Backyard: Learning to Create and Enhance Natural Areas Around Your Home https://extension.psu.edu/woods-in-your-backyard

Woodland Health Practices Handbook: A Practitioner's Guide for Creating, Enhancing, and Maintaining Natural Areas. https://extension.psu.edu/new-woodland-health-practices-handbook-available
The Woodland Health Assessment Checklist is available as a free download: https://extension.umd.edu/resource/woodland-health-assessment-checklist-management-actions

The NAMS training program included two webinars series targeted to green industry professionals: one in fall, 2020 and another in spring, 2021. All of the webinars are available free of charge for viewing at: https://extension.umd.edu/resource/natural-area-management-services-webinar-series.

What is the Woods In Your Backyard Partnership?
The partnership is composed of university extension organizations from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, and Virginia Dept. of Forestry. The Partnership's activities are supported by other state forestry agencies and green industry associations and organizations.

To register for the Directory, please go to https://go.umd.edu/NAMS_directory and fill out the online form. Each submission will be reviewed before added to the directory.

If you have any questions, please contact Jonathan Kays, jkays@umd.edu or 301-432-2767 x323.

Beech Blight Aphids

Chuck Kinsey, Blades of Green, found beech blight aphids active in Columbia this week. They have the nickname of boogie-woogie aphids because they look like they are dancing about in unison when disturbed. They can completely cover stems on beech trees. Because of the copious amounts of honeydew produced by this aphid, the production of sooty mold can become severe. Control is usually not needed.

Beech blight aphids move in unison when disturbed
Photos: Chuck Kinsey, Blades of Green

European Hornets

Reports of European hornet activity continue this week. David Krimins found one feeding on fig fruit. David Kinderdine reported that European hornets were devastating his apple orchard just before apples ripen. Unfortunately, he was stung twice which he noted was very painful.

Florida Predatory Stink Bug

Erin Holden, U.S. National Arboretum, found Florida predatory stink bug nymphs feeding on a cricket at the National Arboretum in D.C. on August 27. These bugs are generalist predators that feed on soft bodied insects including caterpillars, beetle larvae, and other stink bugs. We started receiving reports this bug coming this far north in 2012.

Marylandbiodiversity.com has a record of it from the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 2009.

Florida predatory stink bug nymphs feeding on a cricket
Photo: Erin Holden, U.S. National Arboretum

Water Testing Information for Container Plant Growers

By: Stanton Gill

We recently had a nursery container grower inquiry about labs available to test irrigation water. I asked Andrew Ristvey, fellow specialist, to come up with a list of labs that can run well water testing so you see exactly what is in your irrigation water. After you run your test you can contact Andrew at ristvey@umd.edu. Andrew specializes in fertility and water management and can help in interpreting your test results.

https://www.jrpeters.com/lab-testing-services

Penn State Analytical Labs
https://agsci.psu.edu/aasl/water-testing/irrigation-water-for-nurseries-and-greenhouses

Waypoint in Richmond
https://www.waypointanalytical.com/AgServices

AgroLab in Harrington DE
https://www.agrolab.us/services/Water-Analysis.htm

Spectrum Analytic
https://www.spectrumanalytic.com/services/analysis/water.html

Peter's and Spectrum automatically give the most critical analysis, alkalinity. The others you need to ask for it.

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

What can we do to help the monarchs?

In the last two *Beneficial of the Week* articles I wrote about monarch life history and migration, and the status of Eastern and Western monarch populations and threats to their survival. Clearly, monarch populations are in trouble and at high risk of extinction. Experts are concerned that it may be too late for the Western monarch population (only 2,000 individual monarchs were counted in 2020/21; 99% decline) and the Eastern monarch population is at significant risk (~80% decline). There are many individuals, groups, organizations, policy makers, and others implementing various activities to try and save the monarchs. Undoubtedly, more has to be done and more people have to get involved.

Research indicated that milkweed planted along the perimeter of butterfly gardens had 2.5-4 times more monarch eggs and larvae Research and image by D. Potter and A. Baker, UKY

What can be done to help these iconic and magnificent animals? Globally, efforts to slow (and hopefully stop) climate change, conservation of food resources for adult and larval monarchs, and improvement of habitats for monarchs will help. Actions to influence policy on climate change, pesticide use, and the placement of monarchs on the Endangered Species Act list will also assist monarchs. At a local level, providing habitat with milkweeds for caterpillars and nectar resources for adults should improve monarch reproduction and survival. There are 73 species of milkweed in the

U.S., monarch caterpillars use about 30 of these as hosts. Be sure to consult references to learn what milkweed species work well in your geographic region. Here in Maryland, species including common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*), and poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) are good choices. In last week's *Benefical of the Week*, we learned that tropical milkweed, *Aesclepias curassavica*, is not a good choice and can actually be detrimental to monarchs. Adult monarchs feed on nectar from a diversity of plants, but now all nectar is created equally. Consult references to learn what plants provide the best nectar for monarch butterflies and their bloom times. Regional references for milkweed plants can be found at this link https://xerces.org/milkweed and references for monarch nectar plants can be found at this link https://xerces.org/monarchs/monarch-nectar-plant-guides.

Two monarch eggs placed by a female monarch on the underside of a milkweed leaf.
Photo: M.J. Raupp, UMD

Research from the lab of Dan Potter (with student Adam Baker, UKY) shows that garden design is important and suggests how to build more effective monarch butterfly gardens. For example, monarch eggs and larvae were 2.5 to 4 times more abundant in gardens with milkweeds planted around the perimeter as opposed to gardens in which milkweeds were surrounded by or intermixed with the other plants. They also found female monarchs laid significantly more eggs on standalone milkweed plants as opposed to milkweeds that were visually "camouflaged" or physically blocked by adjacent non-milkweed plants. Although planting any milkweed and nectar hosts for monarchs will be helpful, these studies provide guidelines to design gardens that are more effective.

Early instar monarch caterpillar (~0.5" long) on the underside of a leaf on butterfly weed (Asclepias tuberosa).
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

There are a number of organizations that support efforts to conserve and restore monarch populations and habitat. Some organizations provide research-based information as to what types of plants to plant, where to get milkweed seeds, how to grow milkweed, how to design gardens for monarchs, and more; some coordinate projects to restore monarch habitat; some monitor monarch populations and the level of disease; and an assortment of other activities. Below are websites that will provide resources to help you implement measures to contribute to monarch conservation whether in a small way as an individual (making your yard a resource for monarchs; every yard helps) or at a larger scale such as community level projects.

In the last weeks of summer, go to outside in your yard or visit meadows and enjoy these beautiful creatures. Then start planning for how to include milkweed and monarch nectar plants in your perennial gardens next spring. We have a critical role to play in conserving these remarkable travelers.

A great site with information on how to create and design "Monarch Waystations" and butterfly gardens, classroom and community projects, "Bring Back the Monarchs" conservation program, and more - http://www.monarchwatch.org/index.html
Local activities related to Monarchs (4 events listed for September) -https://www.findyourchesapeake.com/trip-ideas/article/featured-tips-this-week
Monarch nectar plants for the mid-Atlantic – including succession of bloom and other horticultural information; links to Citizen Science efforts in this region - https://xerces.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/16-042_01_XercesSoc_MonarchNectarPlants_Mid-Atlantic_web-4page.pdf
Resources on milkweed - https://xerces.org/milkweed

Research on which milkweed species are best for gardens - https://protectingbees.njaes.rutgers.edu/resources/research-articles/colonization-usage-of-milkweed-by-monarch-butterflies-and-bees-baker/
Monarch Research Review by Monarch Joint Venture - https://monarchjointventure.org/images/uploads/documents/2020_Monarch_Research_Review_Summary_final.pdf
Information on the Eastern monarch populations - https://xerces.org/monarchs/eastern-monarch-conservation

Weed of the Week

By: Chuck Schuster

The soils temperatures have been very warm during the last week. With air temperatures reaching into the upper 90°F range, soil temperatures climbed for lows into the mid 70°F range. Wednesday's storms brought about a sudden change with Thursday's morning start at 61°F air temperature and soil temperatures reaching a low of 63°F. It was discussed last week that a soil temperature high for the day of 75° for 4 consecutive days can lead to annual bluegrass germination. Watch the trends to see if that happens now. Different areas received greatly different amounts of rain. Some areas received as little as 1 inch and others received more than 5 inches.

Last week's heat was not a good time to be applying some products and damage potential increases greatly with certain products. Read the label carefully when temperatures are in the low 90°F and higher, as selective products can end up damaging the desired species intended to be left unharmed.

Photo 1 and Photo 2: Chuck Schuster, UME

Green kyllinga, *Kyllinga brevifolia,* also called pasture spikesedge, is a member of the sedge family that prefers warmer locations, typically found in the southeast and western portion of the United States as well as it is found in the Maryland region. It is a native of Asia, having found its way into the United States more than 50 years ago. It is a weed found in turf and landscape, and is often mistakenly identified as purple or yellow nutsedge. This perennial prefers damp locations but will tolerate dry soils and partial shade. It stands out in turf settings due to its different texture, color, and growth to 15 inches in height when not managed. It is dormant in cool months, but flowers from May through October. Differing from purple and yellow nutsedge, which grow typically as individual plants, green kyllinga will grow in patches. Green kyllinga has rhizomes where purple and yellow nutsedge do not. Flowers occur on stalks that will have a triangular cross section, two to ten inches long. The stalk will have a round sphere-like flower head that is green, presenting about 3/8 inch in diameter. Below the flower stalk, one will find a group of three leaves that radiate from the stalk (photo 2). Each flower will have 30 to 75 spikelets within each flower. Green kyllinga is capable of producing up to **5000** seeds per plant, per year. Seeds germinate without receiving much soil cover when soil temperatures reach 65 °F. It is a difficult to control weed as it produces seeds and has rhizomes. Green kyllinga will tolerate mowing heights as low as .75 inches.

Manual control of green kyllinga can be achieved in areas where the outbreak is very small. Hand pulling and rogueing out any roots is necessary. This method is not satisfactory with larger infestations. Cultural control utilizing mowing height is challenging, as low mowing heights seem to promote the growth of this plant. Taller mowing with adequate density can be successful but will help lessen but not eliminate this difficult to control weed. Organic products that will challenge green kyllinga include Prizefighter, Burnout, and Pulverize. Careful use of these products with repeated applications will be required. Chemical control of green kyllinga can be achieved using pre-emergent products that contain benefin, bensulide, dithiopyr, pendimethalin, and prodiamine. Results are conditional on application timing **prior** to soil temperatures reaching 60 °F. Post emergent products will include most sedge products containing halosulfuron, imazosulfuron, MSMA, or trifloxysulfuron. More than one application is necessary with some products and timing is important

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Lobelia siphilitica or great blue lobelia is a lovely native herbaceous perennial that thrives in rich, moist to wet soils in full sun to partial shade. If the soil tends to be drier, the plants will need more shade. Plants can also be planted in ponds as long as the water is only 3 inches deep. Great blue lobelia grows in a clump about 2-3 feet tall and 1 to 1 ½ feet wide. Leaves have a toothed margin, are lance-shaped, and grow alternately up the stalks. The bell-shaped flowers can be light to dark blue in color and are tubular with two lobes on the upper lip and three lobes on the lower lip. The flowers start from the upper leaf axils and form a dense stiff stalk, blooming from the bottom upwards. Great blue lobelia begins to bloom in July and can continue to bloom until late September, inviting many pollinators including hummingbirds, butterflies, bumble bees, and other long tongued bees into the gardens with their flowers. Cold hardy from USDA zones 4-9, *Lobelia siphilitica* can be planted in a perennial border garden, a native plant garden, a rain garden, or beside a stream or pond. Not all herbaceous perennials live long, and great blue lobelia is one that usually lives 3-5 years. If it is planted in an area with the right conditions, it can self-seed and create a small non-invasive colony that will continue to grow over the years. It is said to be both rabbit and deer resistant, but that depends on the size of the rabbit and deer population! Slugs and snails can feast on the foliage.

Great blue lobelia provides flowers for pollinators from July through September
Photos: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

Pest Predictive Calendar "Predictions"

By: Nancy Harding and Paula Shrewsbury

In the Maryland area, the accumulated growing degree days (**DD**) this week range from about **2861 DD** (Martinsburg WV) to **3649 DD** (Reagan National Airport). The Pest Predictive Calendar tells us when susceptible stages of pest insects are active based on their DD. Therefore, this week you should be monitoring for the following pests. The estimated start degree days of the targeted life stage are in parentheses.

- Fall webworm – active caterpillar tents (2nd gen) (2793 DD)
- White prunicola scale – egg hatch / crawlers (3rd gen) (3270 DD)
- Banded ash clearwing borer – adult emergence (3357 DD)
- Tuliptree scale – egg hatch / crawlers (3519 DD)

See the Pest Predictive Calendar for more information on DD and plant phenological indicators (PPI) to help you better monitor and manage these pests.

Degree Days (as of September 1)

Aberdeen (KAPG)	2899
Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	3294
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	3409
Bowie, MD	3441
College Park (KCGS)	3128
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	3223
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	3252
Frederick (KFDK)	3107
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	3086
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	2885
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	2861
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	3649
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	3322
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	3515
Westminster (KDMW)	3456

Important Note: We are using the Online Phenology and Degree-Day Models site. Use the following information to calculate GDD for your site: Select your location from the map Model Category: All models Select Degree-day calculator. Thresholds in: Fahrenheit °F Lower: 50 Upper: 95 Calculation type: simple average/growing dds Start:Jan 1

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For more information on eligibility and to apply online or download an application, go to mnlga.org/cph.

Conferences

Urban Tree Summit

Dates: September 8, 9, 16, and 23, 2021

Montgomery County Parks and Casey Trees, Washington D.C., present the tenth annual conference — Urban Tree Summit. Presentations will focus on the health and welfare of trees in our increasingly developed landscapes. Learn from some of the country's leading experts about innovative efforts to plant, protect, and preserve trees in urban and suburban settings.
Registration Link: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/urban-tree-summit-tickets-155804456323

Climate Change Trends in Your Community (webinar)

Sept 9, Noon-1:00 p.m.
Presented by the University of Maryland Sea Grant Extension Coastal Climate Specialist, Dr. Kate McClure. Learn about trends in Maryland & online tools for finding information about your city or county. We will focus on observed and expected changes in temperature and precipitation and share easy-to-use resources for local climate data.
Register: https://go.umd.edu/climatechangetrends

Cut Flower Tour

September 14, 2021

Locations: Castlebridge Cut Flower Farm, Ellicott City, and Rolling Ridge Horse and Cut Flower Farm, Laytonsville, MD
For more information and to register

MNLGA Nursery Field Day

September 16, 2021
Location: Fieldstone Nursery, Parkton, MD
Go to the MNLGA website for program and registration information

FALCAN Truck and Trailer Safety Seminar

October 20, 2021
Location: Urbana Fire Hall, Urbana, MD
For more information
falcantruckandtrailer21.eventbrite.com

Diagnostic Session

We will be holding one more plant diagnostic session for nutrient problems, diseases, and insects on **September 22nd** at the Central Maryland Research and Education Center (11975 Homewood Road, Ellicott City, MD 21042) from 12:30 – 3:30 p.m. We encourage participants to bring samples of nutrient disorders and insect, including natural enemies, and disease problems for diagnosis by David Clement, Karen Rane, Stanton Gill, Paula Shrewsbury, and Andrew Ristvey, University of Maryland Extension.

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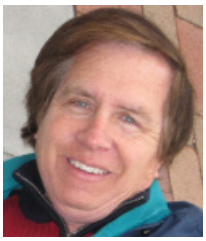

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Photos are by Suzanne Klick or Stanton Gill unless stated otherwise.

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