UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report
for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **June 20, 2025**

In This Issue...

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 sklick@umd.edu

Coordinator Weekly IPM Report:
Paula Shrewsbury, Professor and Extension Specialist in Ornamental and Turf IPM, Department of Entomology, pshrewsbury@umd.edu

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Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialist) and Nancy Harding, Faculty Research Assistant
Disease Information: David Clement (Extension Specialist) and Ana Fulladolsa (Plant Pathologist and Director, UMD Diagnostic Lab)
Weed of the Week: Kelly Nichols, Nathan Glenn, (UME Extension Educators), and 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)

Yellow Poplar Weevil Update

By: Paula Shrewsbury

We put out a Special IPM Alert on the native yellow poplar weevil (YPW), *Odontopus calceatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) that is outbreaking on magnolias and tulip poplars and causing significant damage to the newer foliage on June 11th. If you did not see the Special IPM Alert on Yellow Poplar weevil, please click on the link and read up it. Reports of YPW adults and damage in nurseries and landscapes continue to come in. This week YPW was reported from New Market, Union Ridge, Frederick, Sharpsburg, and Carrol County in MD, and Skyline Drive in VA. They were reported on Southern magnolia, deciduous magnolias, tulip poplar, and a motorcycle (yes, a motorcycle). Someone reported they were riding on Skyline Drive last week and they stopped for lunch along Skyline. When they came out their motorcycle was covered with YPW! Wow! Most reports of YPW have come from MD and VA.

If you find yellow poplar weevil, please let us know (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and sklick@umd.edu). Please include the host plant, life stage, location and date. Email pictures if possible. **Please monitor for blotch-type leaf mines caused by the larval stage of YPW and send pictures if you think you have them.** See the images so you know what to look for.

Management: Larger landscape trees with YPW will show feeding damage but it does not appear extensive enough to affect the health of the tree. If you have small landscape or nursery magnolias, tulip poplars, or sassafras being

damaged by YPW, then you should consider control measures. Pyrethroids, such as bifenthrin, have been shown to work on the adults. However, pyrethroids are very hard on beneficials and several parasitoids of YPW are known. Try a product that is easier on beneficials. Chlorantraniliprole (ex. Acelepryn, Diamid T&O), cyclaniliprole (ex. Sarisa) or another foliar or soil applied systemic may work on the adults and the larvae. The use of a spreader sticker is recommended. At the end of the season, be sure to rake up and remove all the fallen leaves under infested trees.

Adult yellow poplar weevil, *Odontopus calceatus*, are small black weevils with long snouts.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Feeding damage on the leaf of magnolia by adult yellow poplar weevils, *Odontopus calceatus*.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Blotch-type leaf mines caused by the larvae of yellow poplar weevil (*Odontopus calceatus*). Leaf mines often start at the edge of the leaf.
Photo: Joe Boggs, OSU Extension

Yellow poplar weevil, *Odontopus calceatus*, adult feeding damage (upper leave) and larval feeding damage (blotch leaf mine in blue circle) on Southern magnolia.
Photo: Dan Cannaday

Persimmon Bead Gall Mite

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Marie Rojas, IPM Consultant, reported Persimmon bead gall on Persimmon (*Diospyrus virginiana*) on June 12 in Gaithersburg, MD. Persimmon bead gall, also known as Persimmon leaf gall mite, is caused by the mite *Aceria theospyri* (Trombidiformes: Eriophyidae). The range of persimmon bead gall mite is FL, GA, IN, MD, MO, and WV. Young leaves are attacked by the mites and small bead-like galls protrude from the upper surface of the leaves and the opening is on the lower leaf surface, and the gall mite live within the galls. In looking at observations for this mite on the Maryland Biodiversity site, it appears to active from May through September in MD. Persimmon bead gall mite appears to only attack persimmon. There is very little literature or information published on this mite. Like many species of leaf galling eriophyid mites, it seems management is usually not necessary.

Damage by the persimmon bead gall mite, *Aceria theospyri*, on persimmon. Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Consultant

Twobanded Japanese Weevil

By: Paula Shrewsbury (modified from Stanton Gill, 2023)

Richard Uva, Seaberry Farm, reported issues with twobanded Japanese weevil, *Pseudocneorhinus bifasciatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). This is not a pest you want in your nursery. It has showed up in nurseries over the years and it is difficult to control unless you are right on top of the outbreak. Twobanded Japanese weevil is an introduced pest that was first collected and identified way back in 1914 in Philadelphia. It has moved around through plant material that was either infested with the larvae in the root zone or adults hiding on stems of plants carried into nurseries. It is established throughout the Eastern U.S. The twobanded Japanese weevil is native to China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, and eastern Siberia.

Twobanded Japanese weevil. Note the two dark bands going across the elytra (wings) and the blunt snout in the front of the head which are diagnostic for this weevil.
Photo: Dave Webb, MD Biodiversity Project

Twobanded Japanese weevils are known to feed on over 100 species of plants (Boyd and Wheeler 2004). Richard Uva has found it feeding on Foster holly, but it is most common on rhododendrons, azaleas, Taxus, Pyracantha, astilbes, and sedums in Maryland.

The adult twobanded Japanese weevil body is convex and pear-shaped and has a short, blunt snout with the mouthparts on the end of the snout. It is a small weevil less than ¼" (5 mm) long and the body is grayish brown with two dark bands across the elytra (wings). The female adult lays her eggs on the leaf margins and folds the leaf margin over forming a protective "pod" for the eggs. Larvae are white and legless with late instars reaching ~3/10" (~8mm) long. Twobanded Japanese weevil biology aid in the buildup of large populations. Twobanded Japanese weevil reproduces parthenogenically (they do mate with males) and only females are known in the U.S. In this area there is one generation per year and twobanded Japanese weevil overwinter as adults, larvae or eggs. Weevils become active as the weather warms in the spring and eggs are laid from mid-May through October. When eggs hatch the larvae drop to the soil where they feed on roots at depths of 3-6". Adults emerge from about late June to early July. Adults cause defoliation damage to foliage that begins as leaf notching on the edge of leaves and then progresses to defoliation. Larvae feed on plant roots in the soil and include symptoms of drought stressed foliage, branch dieback and ultimately plant death.

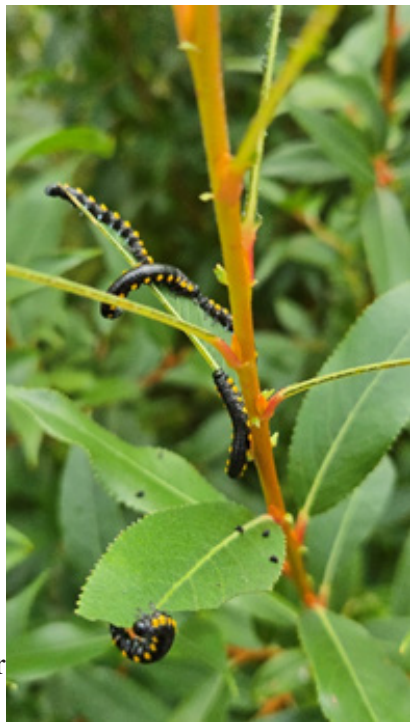
Management: Examine container-grown plants brought into your nursery, cut flower operation, or into the landscape. Monitor closely for signs of adult feeding as adults camouflage well in their host plants. The twobanded Japanese weevils can be collected and destroyed if infestations are not extensive. They feed during the day, and when disturbed, quickly drop to the ground and remain still or feign death. This behavior makes it convenient to collect them by tapping or shaking the plant onto a white sheet of cloth or paper laid out under the shrub to catch the adult weevils as they drop. For chemical control, acephate in nurseries can be used to control adults with good success. Systemics such as imidacloprid, cyclaniliprole (Sarisa), cyantraniliprole (Mainspring) and other labeled products may be applied. In container nurseries, Hb strain of beneficial nematodes have been used to target larvae with good results. Remove leaf litter from under plants to reduce overwintering habitat.

Twobanded Japanese weevils feeding on holly leaves.
Photo: Pearl Uva, Seaberry Farm

Willow Sawfly are Active: Monitor your willow and poplar

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found willow sawfly (*Nematus ventralis*, Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae) larvae feeding on *Salix* 'Flame' on June 16th in Frederick, MD. This non-native sawfly feeds on willows and poplars. Willow sawfly has 2 generations per year. The first-generation larvae are active now as they feed in May and June. The second-generation is active starting around July and continues through to the end of the season when they drop to the ground and pupate. Like many sawfly species, willow sawflies are gregarious feeding in groups often on the same branch, and they rear up in an "S" defense position when disturbed. Young larvae create holes and leaf notches in leaves and older larvae consume the entire leaf except for the midveins. Heavy populations can cause significant damage and reduce overall growth to their hosts, especially of young trees. The heaviest leaf damage is caused by the second generation. Be sure to monitor willows and poplars, especially in nurseries and young trees in landscapes.



Willow sawfly, *Nematus ventralis*, are gregarious and can consume large quantities of foliage in a short period of time. Late instar sawflies are black with orange spots.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Management: For small populations, physically removing young larvae by hand or by pruning out branches with clusters of sawflies are options. Insecticidal soap or horticultural oil can be used but be sure to contact the larvae. For heavier infestions, spinosad (Conserve) or other labeled products can be used. There are several parasitoid species and predators such as spined soldier bug are reported to attack this sawfly so select pesticides with least impact on beneficials.

For more information on willow sawfly go to:
https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1417

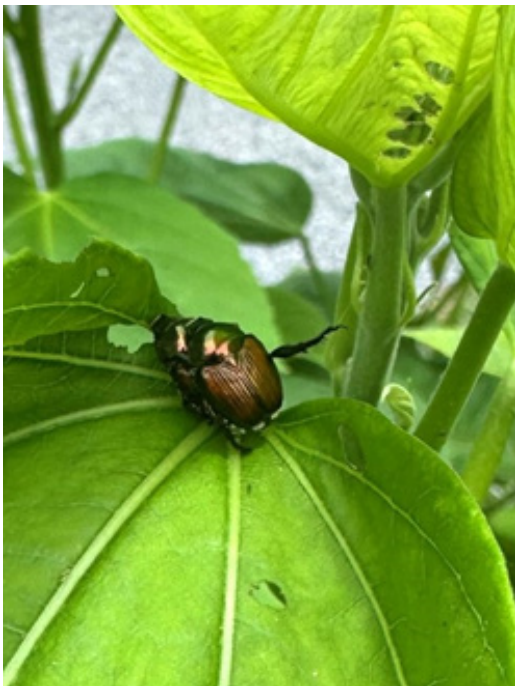
Early instar willow sawfly, *Nematus ventralis*, are dark colored and lack the prominent orange spots.
Photo: Joe Boggs, OSU Extension

Willow sawfly, *Nematus ventralis*, can significantly defoliate plants.
Photo: Joe Boggs, OSU Extension

Japanese Beetle Adults Continue to Emerge

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Last week was the first report of adult Japanese beetle activity. Adult emergence is predicted to start at 1026 DD. Most areas of MD are at or beyond this DD threshold. This week David Lantz observed a mating pair in Keedysville, MD on June 18th. We'll be seeing more Japanese beetles in the next weeks. Rain levels and drought conditions varied within Maryland in 2024. During the egg laying time for Japanese beetles (late June-July) when soil moisture levels are high, the survival of Japanese beetle eggs in turfgrass areas tends to be high resulting in high Japanese beetle activity the next year. Of course, the opposite true, drought during egg laying period often results in higher adult densities the next year. Irrigated turf is more likely to have higher Japanese beetle populations. Hopefully, it won't be a bad Japanese beetle year.



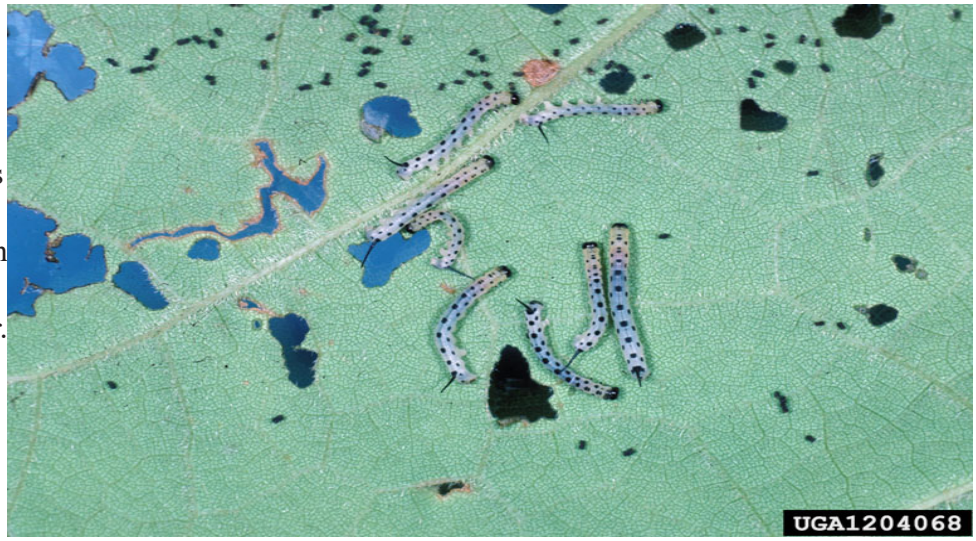
Mating pair of Japanese beetle adults in Washington County MD on June 18th. Photo: David Lantz

Although adults have a wide host plant range, there are certain plants that are more commonly fed on such as linden, purple leaf plums, grapes, roses, sassafras, and birch. Research out of the University of Kentucky found that once adult beetles start feeding on a plant, volatiles from the damaged foliage carry through the air and attract other adult beetles to the newly damaged plant resulting in more damage. So, the earlier you can stop the beetles from feeding the better.

Management: Earlier research by Gill and colleagues found that systemics in the diamide group, chlorotraniliprole (Acelepyrn, low risk to bees) and cyantraniliprole (Mainspring), applied as foliar sprays gave excellent control of adult Japanese beetles for at least two weeks. A relatively new diamid product, cyclaniliprole (Sarisa, nursery and greenhouse only label) also states excellent control of adult Japanese beetles. Neem oil gives control but is short residual, so repeated applications are likely needed. If lawns are irrigated, consider holding back on irrigation during the peak egg laying period.

Catalpa Sphinx Moth Caterpillars

Bryan Lilly, Natural Elements, LLC, found newly hatched catalpa sphinx moth caterpillars on June 18 in Virginia. There are multiple generations each year, so caterpillars will be found throughout the summer. Spray applications are often not practical, and parasites help reduce populations of this caterpillar. If you have to treat, then use Bt in the early stages.



Early instar catalpa sphinx caterpillars. Photo: Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org

Mottled Discoloration on Crape Myrtle Foliage

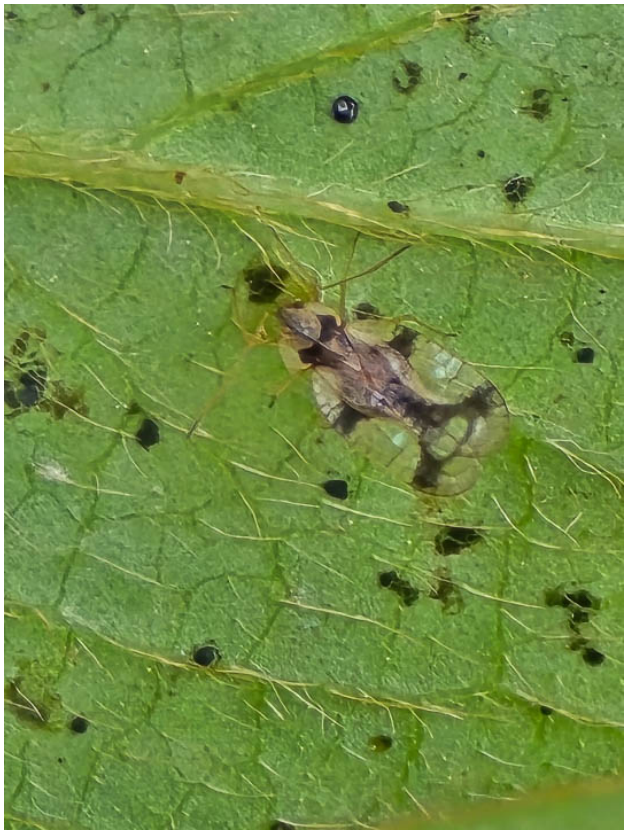
Miri Talabac, UME-HGIC, sent in photos of crape myrtle foliage showing discoloratioon on the foliage. Miri noted that the "symptoms are on two separate trees in the same landscape (same growing conditions), 20+ years old, variety 'Tonto'. Hardly any crapemyrtle aphids were found on the leaves, and the trees have not had CMBS. We don't know what is causing this issue. Has anyone else seen these symptoms?

Mottled discoloration showing up on crape myrtle 'Tonto'.
Photos: Miri Talabac, UME-HGIC

Lace Bugs on Azaleas

Ben Morris, SavATree, found lace bugs active in New Jersey this week. There are multiple generations a year. Look for stippling on the top of foliage and adults, nymphs, and fecal spots on the underside of the foliage.

Paula Shrewsbury wrote an article on lace bugs in the May 30, 2025 IPM Report.



An adult azalea lace bug and fecal spots on the underside of an azalea leaf.
Photo: Ben Morris, SavATree

Turf Diseases: Red thread, dollar spot, brown patch, and leaf spot

Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc. found one area of turf infected with dollar spot, red thread, brown patch, and leaf spot in Cockeysville. Mark noted that the "lawn sits low, is surrounded by trees and stays wet." Nitrogen levels and environmental conditions impact infection periods for these diseases. Maintaining proper nitrogen levels will help reduce the incidences of these diseases.

This turf is infected with multiple disease pathogens.
Photo: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

Boxelder Bugs

Jim McWilliams, Maxalea, Inc., found boxelder bugs clustered on *Carex* this week in Timonium. Boxelder bugs prefer to feed on the seeds of boxelder maples, but they can also be found on other tree speices. They do not cause significant damage, so control is not necessary. They can be a nuisance in the fall if they enter homes or other buildings looking for a spot to overwinter.

These nymphs are clustered on a *Carex* plant.
Photo: Jim McWilliams, Maxalea, Inc.

Crapemyrtle Bark Scale Update

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Sheena O'Donnel (CMREC Research Tech., UME) continues to monitor for crapemyrtle bark scale (CMBS), *Acanthococcus lagerstroemia*, weekly in University Park, MD. This week on Monday 6/16 there are still some active crawlers but the majority of crawlers have settled, and some have molted to 2nd instar and are forming their waxy protective layer.

Recommendations: Hopefully if you have high populations of CMBS, you have already treated. If you have CMBS in a situation like described in University Park, you could still treat and likely get some control.

There are multiple chemical controls that are available for CMBS suppression. These include systemics such as dinotefuron, or contacts such as horticultural oil or other labeled products, and insect growth regulators such as pyriproxyfen (Distance) or buprofezin (Talus). Be sure to follow label directions to protect natural enemies and pollinators and get optimal control. You can use a soft scrub brush and water to physically wash the scales off the branches and trunk of the tree to reduce the populations where feasible.

Image demonstrates various life stages of crapemyrtle bark scale from crawlers to mature females and ovisacs.
Photo: P. Porter, Texas A&M

Broad-necked Root Borer

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Images of the broad-necked root borer (*Prionus laticollis*, Family: Cerambycidae) were submitted by Kleason Martin, Sunny Meadows Garden Center, this week. A customer brought this into the nursery wondering what it was and did they have to worry. This is the time of year adults start to become active, so some of you may see these beetles too. The broad-necked root borer is a root boring longhorn beetle found throughout the eastern U.S. It takes about 3 years for the beetle to complete its development. This is a large beetle with females being larger (grow to 2") than males. Larvae feed on the roots of a variety of deciduous trees and shrubs and can damage tree health. Since the beetle larvae feed on roots of trees and shrubs, trees in areas where broad-necked root borer is found should be examined for signs that would indicate root damage, especially on smaller, younger trees. For example, dull colored foliage, branch dieback, yellowing and/or thinning foliage.

A broad-necked root borer, *Prionus laticollis*, adult female can reach 2" in length.
Photo: submitted by Kleason Martin, Sunny Meadows Garden Center

For additional information go to:
https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/133029-Prionus-laticollis
https://blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/nassauco/2016/06/21/broad-necked-root-borer/#:~:text=Because%20the%20larva%20of%20this,susceptible%20to%20being%20blown%20over

Spotted Lanternfly Update: 4th instars observed

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Spotted lanternfly (SLF, *Lycorma delicatula*) nymphs continue to be active. We had a few reports of 4th instars: Amanda Murray, City of Rockville, found 4th instar SLF in Rosedale, MD on wild grape; Craig Gray, Arlington National Cemetery, found 4th instars in Arlington, VA; Maria Harwood found them in McLean, VA, and they were in Ft. Washington, MD. No adults have been reported yet. SLF adult activity usually occurs in July with **first adult activity around 1112 DD**.

If you adult SLF, please let us know (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and sklick@umd.edu) and include the date, location, plant, and a picture if possible.

Fourth instar nymph of spotted lanternfly showing the characteristic red with black and white spots.
Photo by P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Florida Predatory Stink Bug

Jason Hipp, Deeply Rooted Tree Care found late instar nymphs of Florida predatory stink bugs in Savage, MD on June 14. For more information on this predator, see the May 16, 2025 Beneficial of the Week.

Look for these colorful predatory stink bugs in the landscape.
Photos: Jason Hipp, Deeply Rooted Tree Care

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Predatory fly (midge) feeding on brown ambrosia aphids

Last week's *Beneficial of the Week* focused on the suite of natural enemies found feeding on a large population of brown ambrosia aphids, *Uroleucon ambrosiae*, infesting cup plant, *Silphium perfoliatum*. Today I want to talk about the predatory aphid midge, *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) that was also feeding on the brown ambrosia aphids (and they feed on dozens of other species of aphids). The larva of this midge is so small that I did not see them when I was monitoring the plant last week. It was not until I was zooming in on some of the photos that I took that I noticed LOTS (~3-15+/ leaf) of the predatory aphid midge larvae on the leaves.

Larvae of the predatory aphid midge, *Aphidoletes aphidimyza*, feeding on brown ambrosia aphids (Uroleucon ambrosiae). Note the two "shriveled" aphids whose insides have been consumed by the predatory midge larvae. Photo Paula M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Adults, referred to as midges, are small flies (~1/12") that have long legs with a slender body (like mosquitoes or fungus gnats) that are reddish brown to orange, and are active at night. Aphid honeydew is used as food by adult midges which improves its egg laying fitness and is believed to help in finding aphid populations. The larvae, referred to as maggots, are only 1/8" (2.5 mm) in length. Their color can be orange, red, or yellowish and they appear shiny. The body is elongate, rounded and tapers at the head end. The larvae have chewing-like mouthparts that have modified (evolved) mandibles adapted for injecting enzymes and sucking fluids from their prey. When the midge larvae feeds, they usually attach their mouthparts to an aphid's leg joint (seen in the image) or another body joint and then injects a toxic enzyme that paralyzes its aphid prey. Click here and click here to see YouTubes (by M.J. Raupp, UMD) of midge larvae attacking aphids and aphids defending themselves. The midge then consumes the inside of the aphid, resulting in a shriveled-up aphid body. There are 3 or 4 larval stages, and a single midge larva consumes between 3-50 aphids per day. The larvae drop to the ground to pupate. Adults emerge, mate and each female lays about 70 eggs (orange). Depending on temperature, it takes about 3 weeks to go from egg to adult and there are multiple generations a year.

A representation of the number of predatory aphid midge, *Aphidoletes aphidimyza*, larvae (8 larvae circled in black) on just a portion of a single leaf. Photo Paula M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Aphidoletes aphidimyza predators have been found to provide effective biological control in multiple systems. To conserve predatory midges and their biological control service avoid broad-spectrum, long residual insecticides; control ants and reduce dust (ex. roadside dust); and provide plants that provide nectar and pollen for adults. *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* are native to North America and occur naturally outdoors and they are also can be purchased and used in biological control programs in greenhouses.

Weed of the Week

By:Kelly Nichols

Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica* L.) is a warm-season annual found in lawns, landscapes, cultivated crops, pastures, and waste areas. It typically germinates 2 to 3 weeks after crabgrass. Stems, which are flat, branch out from the base of the plant laying almost along the ground then turning upward, reaching a height of up to 2 feet (Figure 1). The base of the stems is white (Figure 2). The leaf sheath margins are whitish, broad, flattened, and smooth. The mouth of the sheath can be smooth or hairy (Figure 3). The ligule is membranous, fringed, and divided in the middle. Leaf blades are folded in the bud and can be hairless or with sparse hairs; if hairs are present, they will be on both the upper and lower surfaces. The seed heads are composed of 2 to 6 finger-like spikes (Figure 4).

Figure 1. Goosegrass growth habit. Photo Credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org.

Goosegrass can tolerate close mowing, compacted soils, and drought. Management of goosegrass is best obtained by using cultural practices such as proper mowing height (3-4 inches), keeping soil fertility levels in the optimum range, and preventing seed production. Pre-emergent herbicide options include prodiamine (e.g. Barricade), pendimethalin (e.g. Pendulum, Pre-M), and dithiopyr (e.g. Dimension). Post-emergent herbicide options include fenoxaprop (e.g. Acclaim, Last Call), mesotrione (e.g. Tenacity), topramezone (e.g. Pylex), and carfentrazone (e.g. Speedzone).

Figure 2. Whiteish base of goosegrass stems. Photo Credit: Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org.

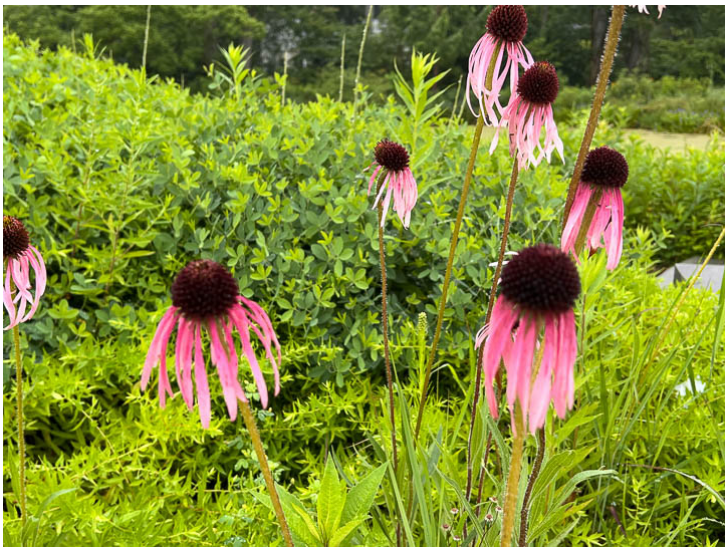
Figure 3. Goosegrass sheath with hairs. Photo Credit: Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.

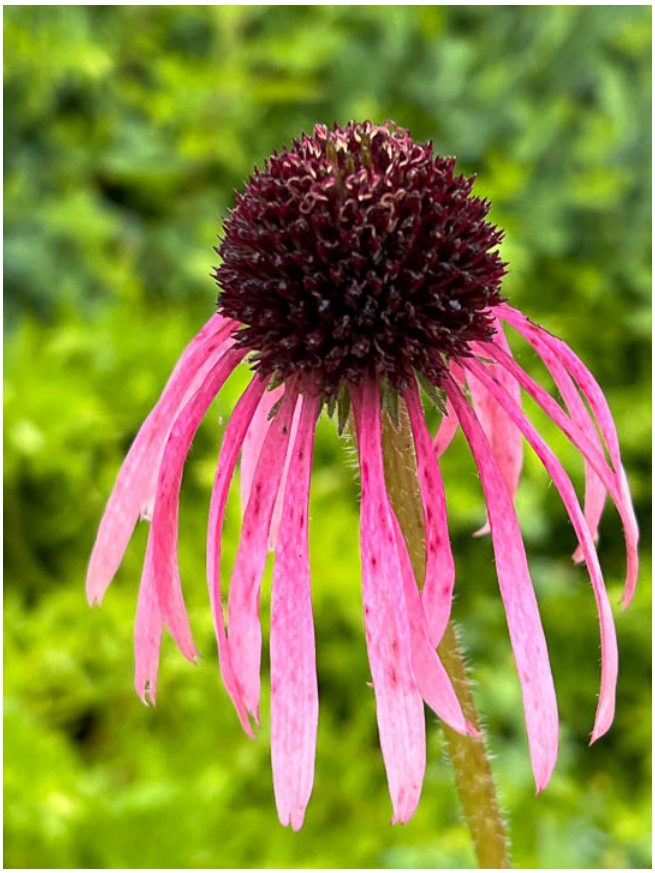
Figure 4. Goosegrass seed head. Photo Credit: Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org.

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Echinacea pallida or the pale purple coneflower is a lovely herbaceous perennial native. These plants are easily grown in well drained soils in full sun to part shade. The taproot is tolerant to heat, humidity, drought and poor soils. The pale purple coneflower has narrow, dark green leaves that grow 4-10 inches long, lightly covered with hairs and an entire or smooth edges. The tall slender stems that hold the flowers 2-3 feet high above the foliage are also lightly covered with hairs. The large 3–4-inch fragrant flowers have pale purple ray petals that cascade gracefully downwards and surround the spiny center cone that is filled with coppery orange fertile flowers. These beautiful flowers will provide blooms from June to July, then add a flower every now and then until autumn. The flower provides nectar for both hummingbirds and butterflies, while the foliage provides food for the Ottoe-skipper larva (species not found in Maryland). It is best not to deadhead pale purple cone flowers because later in the summer the seed heads attract goldfinches and other small birds. There are no serious insects or disease problems. Occasionally the Japanese beetle will feast on the flowers and foliage and leaf spot can sometime be a problem.





If you don't deadhead the flowers, goldfinches can feed on the seeds later in the season.
Photos: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

Pest Predictive Calendar "Predictions"

By: Nancy Harding and Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

In the Maryland area, the accumulated growing degree days (**DD**) this week range from about **1053 DD** (Greater Cumberland) to **1588 DD** (St. Mary's City). 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.

Cyrptomeria scale – egg hatch / crawler **(937 DD)**
Azalea bark scale – egg hatch / crawler **(957 DD)**
Hibiscus sawfly – larva, early instar **(1015 DD)**

Japanese beetle – adult emergence **(1026 DD)**
Fletcher scale – egg hatch / crawler **(1105 DD)**
Spotted lantern fly – first adult activity **(1112 DD)**
Fall webworm – egg hatch (1st gen) **(1142 DD)**
Indian wax scale – egg hatch / crawler **(1145 DD)**
Oriental beetle – adult emergence **(1147 DD)**
Peachtree borer – adult emergence **(1181 DD)**
Catalpa Sphinx – egg hatch (1st gen) **(1365 DD)**
Green June beetle – adult emergence **(1539 DD)**
Scarlet oak slug sawfly – larva, early instar **(1544 DD)**
Pine needle scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(1561 DD)**
White prunicola scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(1637 DD)**
Obscure scale – egg hatch / crawler **(1774 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 June 18, 2025)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	1202	Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	1308
Belcamp (FS836)	1114	College Park (KCGS)	1278
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	1241	Ellicott City	1157
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	1356	Frederick (KFDK)	1144
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	1199	Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	1053
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	1119	Millersville (MD026)	1215
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	1515	Perry Hall (C0608)	1089
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	1215	St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	1588
Westminster (KDMW)	1359		

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 calculatorThresholds in: Fahrenheit °F Lower: 50 Upper: 95 Calculation type: simple average/growing dds Start: Jan 1

Conferences

June 24, 2025
Stanton A. Symposium and Lab Dedication
Location: CMREC, 4240 Folly Quarter Road, Ellicott City, MD 21042
Co-Sponsors: University of Maryland Extension and Maryland, Nursery, Landscape, and Greenhouse Association (MNLGA). MNLGA is handling the registration for this symposium.

June 27, 2025
Pesticide Recertification Conference
Location: Montgomery County Extension Office, Derwood, MD
Registration information

July 24, 2025
MNLGA Growers Day at North Creek Nurseries
Program and Registration Information

July 30, 2025
IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Session (afternoon)
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

September 11, 2025
MNLGA Field Day
Location: Raemelton Farm, Adamstown, MD

October 29, 2025
FALCAN Truck and Trailer Safety Seminar
Location: Urbana Fire Hall, Urbana, MD

Commercial Ornamental IPM Information
http://extension.umd.edu/ipm

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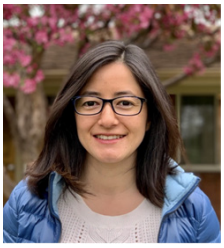

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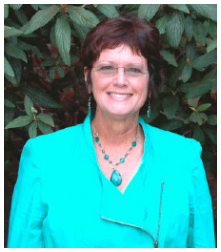

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