UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

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

Commercial Horticulture | SPECIAL PEST ALERT | July 31, 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

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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)
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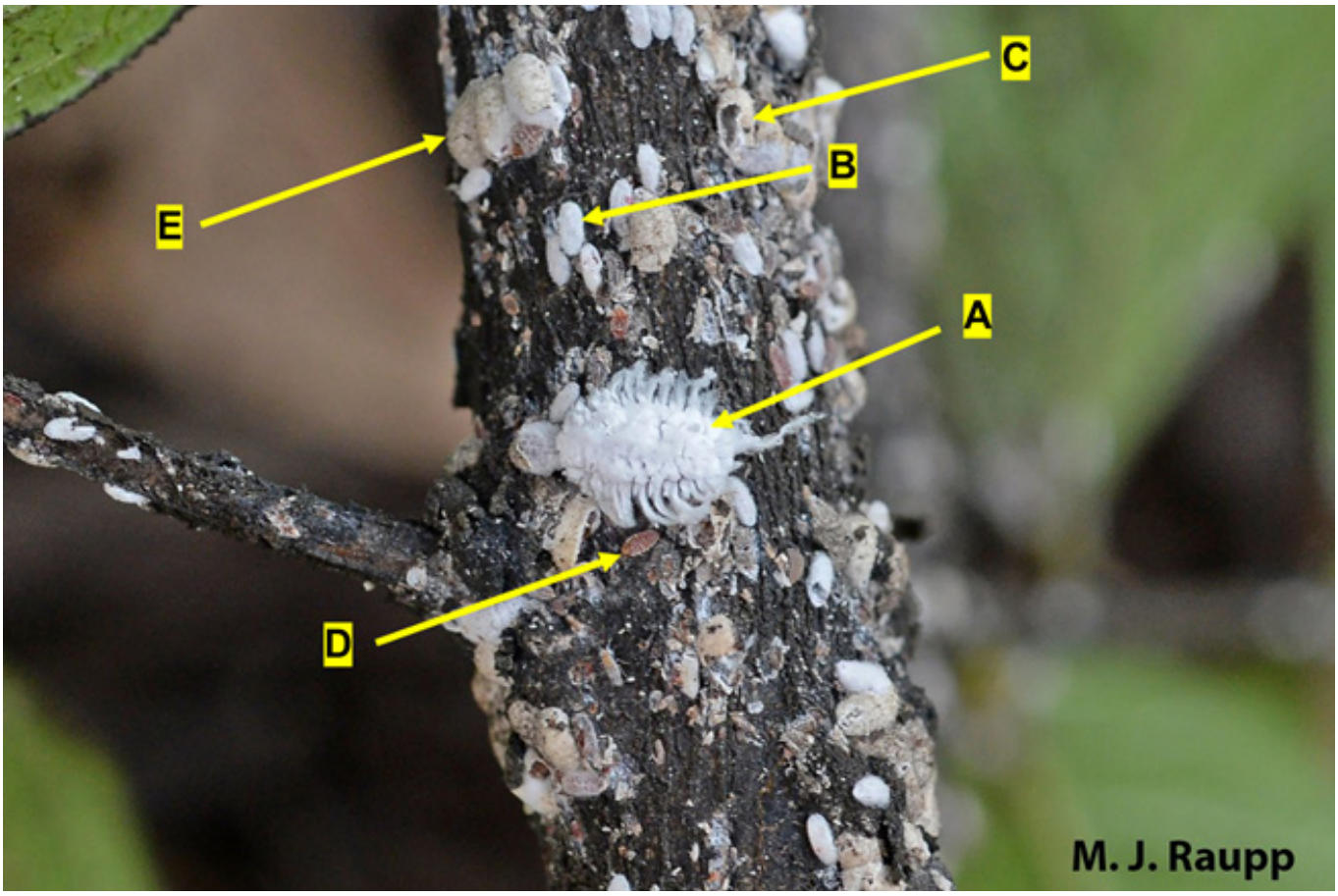
Crapemyrtle Bark Scale Update – Greater crawler activity

By: Paula Shrewsbury

This week in University Park and College Park, MD we continue to see a range of life stages present. There does not appear to be a discrete generation, suggesting there will be crawlers emerging over time as female scales mature and lay eggs. However, **we are observing a larger number of crawlers active on the plants than last week.** If you are seeing an abundance of crawlers, you may want to treat at this time.

Recommendation: Since we are seeing multiple life stages of CMBS at this time, monitor crape myrtles with CMBS by flipping ovisacs, or squishing them, to determine if there are females with eggs (pink) and/or crawlers (pink). Crawlers will move out from under the female ovisac and settle in a new location on the branches or trunk. If you see a large proportion of crawlers, relative to eggs, then you should treat for CMBS. Monitor for natural enemies. If you see a large proportion of dead scales / empty ovisacs from natural enemies feeding on them, then you may not want to do anything – let Mother Nature do her thing. If controls are appropriate, there are multiple chemical controls that are available for CMBS suppression. These include systemics such as dinotefuron but most crape myrtles are flowering so pollinator protection should be considered. Contacts such as horticultural oil, neem oil or other labeled products, and insect growth regulators such as pyriproxyfen (ex. Distance) or buprofezin (ex. Talus). Be sure to follow label directions to protect natural enemies and pollinators and get optimal control. Avoid phytotoxicity with oils. You can use a soft scrub brush and water to wash the scales off the branches and trunk to reduce populations where feasible.



***Hyperaspis* lady beetle larva (A) feeding on crape myrtle bark scale (CMBS); CMBS male pupal case (B), CMBS female ovisac that has been fed on (C), CMBS crawler (D), and CMBS intact ovisac made by female CMBS (E)**
Photo: Mike Raupp, UMD

Conferences

August 26, 2025
IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Session (afternoon)
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD
For more information

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

September 17, 2025
Urban Tree Summit
https://urbantreesummit.org/
Montgomery Parks and Casey Trees, present the fourteenth annual Urban Tree Summit. Presentations will focus on efforts to preserve the health and welfare of trees in our urban and suburban landscapes

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

Spotted Lanternfly – Egg masses expected in mid-September

By: Paula Shrewsbury

I would like to make a correction to the SLF update that was in last week's IPM Alert (July 25, 2025). I suggested people start looking for egg masses. I based this on degree day accumulations and research that had been conducted earlier. It seems that more current research and observations indicate that the stronger driver or cue for SLF females to begin oviposition is not temperature (ex. DD accumulations) but daylength. This information indicates that SLF should start laying eggs in mid-September.

If you see SLF egg masses, please email us (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and sklick@umd.edu) and let us know the date found, where, and on what plants.

See the SLF Update in the 7/18/2025 IPM Alert for more information on SLF adult management and links to additional information.

Egg masses of spotted lanternfly on a trunk of a tree. Note that some are covered with a protective covering of a white-grey putty-like material, while others are not covered and you can see the distinct rows of eggs.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Box Tree Moth – A second detection in Maryland

By: Paula Shrewsbury

A second box tree moth (BTM), *Cydalima perspectalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) detection in MD was confirmed yesterday. This is an established population of box tree moth that was reported in Clear Spring MD in a residential yard. Both detections have been in Washington County, MD. Box tree moth is a federally regulated insect and causes significant damage to boxwoods (*Buxus* spp.). Review the BTM article that was in the July 18th IPM Alert that contains information on BTM. If you manage or grow boxwoods, you should be closely monitoring boxwoods for BTM and its damage.

Box tree moth adult noting characteristic marks.
Photo: Joe Boggs, OSU

If you manage large numbers of boxwoods, you may want to consider putting up pheromone traps in these locations to **monitor box tree moth activity**. The currently used monitoring method is a bucket trap that you place a pheromone in to attract and catch adult moths. Both the trap and pheromone are commercially available. You can search online for box tree moth pheromones and bucket

traps. UMass has put out a nice fact sheet on monitoring for box tree moth which includes guidelines on using the traps.
If you see BTM and/or BTM damage to boxwoods please let me know (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and sklick@umd.edu). Be sure to include the date found, location, and pictures. **MDA should be contacted at ppwm.MDA@MD.gov with the same information and pictures.**

Links for detailed information and pictures of BTM life stages and damage:
UME - https://extension.umd.edu/resource/box-tree-moth/
BTM OSU Part 1- https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ent-0099
BTM OSU Part 2- https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ent-0100
BTM OSU Part 3- https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ent-0101
BTM MDA - https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Documents/Box%20Tree%20Moth%204x9.pdf
BTM monitoring and trapping - https://www.umass.edu/agriculture-food-environment/landscape/fact-sheets/box-tree-moth-monitoring-trapping

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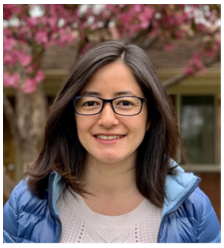
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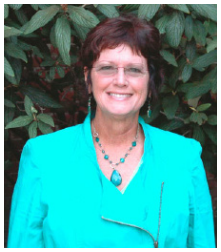
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