UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **August 15, 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)
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Roundheaded Borer on Arborvitae

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Steve Nagy, Mead Tree, sent in a picture of a round-headed borer that was in the top shoot of an Emerald green arborvitae. Round-headed borers are in the beetle family Cerambycidae. Adults in this family are called long horn beetles. Usually, when trees are attacked by Cerambycid beetles it is because the tree is stressed or recently cut down. Given the drought we had last summer, a lot of trees may be under some level of stress, including arborvitaes. Longhorn beetles lay their eggs on the trunk of susceptible host trees. Young larvae bore into the tree and feed under the bark on the phloem and cambium tissue, constructing shallow galleries. As the larva matures, it moves deeper into the heartwood of the tree where they continue to feed and eventually pupate. Feeding results in branch dieback and ultimately may kill some trees.

Round-headed borer found in the heartwood of the top shoot of an arborvitae. Note the size of the larva relative to the thumb.
Photo: Sharon and Jay Norris

Identifying larvae to genus and species is difficult to do, even for an entomologist. If you want to know for sure what the beetle is, the larva will have to be reared out to the adult stage. Given that we do not have an adult to confirm an identification, I searched and read the literature and previous IPM reports for what round-headed borers attack arborvitae. Based on this, and the images that were sent in, my best "guess" is that this may be the larvae of the **non-native Japanese cedar longhorn beetle**, *Callidiellum rufipenne*. This beetle was first found in MD in 2011 and over the years there were multiple reports of it attacking arborvitae, one of its hosts plants, in MD. Common hosts include arborvitae, cypress, juniper, and cedar (*Chamaecyparis* spp.). As young and mature larvae feed, they pack their galleries with frass (frass with heavy sawdust content). Japanese cedar longhorn beetle overwinters as an adult, usually in the heartwood, and in the spring, it chews its way out of the tree.

Round-headed borer removed from the top shoot of arborvitae. Note the reddish-brown frass material that was packed into the feeding gallery. Photo: Sharon and Jay Norris

Below are links to 3 Extension article on Japanese cedar longhorn beetle. If you manage arborvitaes or other hosts of Japanese cedar longhorn beetle, you should look the information over. Pay particular attention to what the boring damage and oval exit holes look like, and the management. Inspect arborvitae(s) you manage for signs of borer activity and damage. Know the type of boring damage caused by the Japanese cedar longhorn beetle. The type of damage caused by boring can provide "clues" to what beetle species may be in the tree.

https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/japanese-cedar-longhorned-beetle
https://www.canr.msu.edu/ipm/uploads/files/forecasting_invasion_risks/japanesecedarlhbeetle.pdf
https://extension.umd.edu/resource/japanese-cedar-longhorned-beetle/

Oval exit hole from a Japanese cedar longhorn beetle adult. Photo: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Bugwood.org

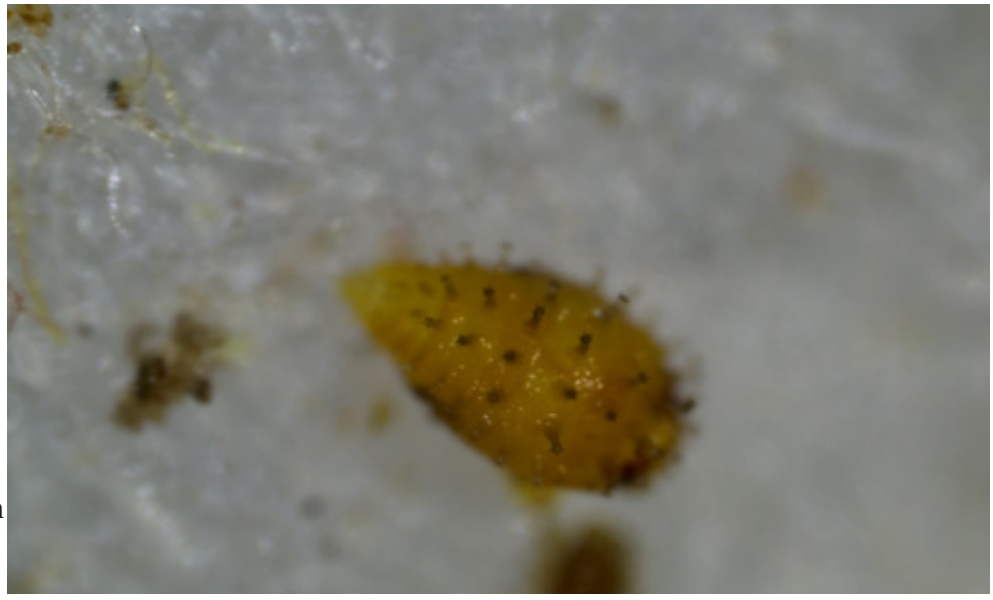
Japanese cedar longhorn borer damage. Photo: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Bugwood.org

Phylloxera Damage on White Oak

By: Paula Shrewsbury

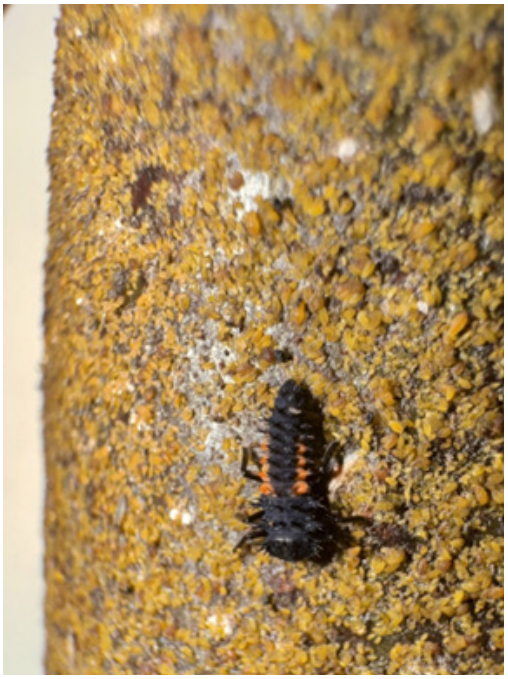
Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener, sent a picture of white oak that had high densities of phylloxera (Hemiptera: Phylloxeridae) insects on the underside of leaves and on a tree trunk. Phylloxera are small, spiny aphid-like insects that have sucking mouthparts. Some species of phylloxera cause galls on foliage such as grape phylloxera, but Oak phylloxera (*Phylloxera* spp.) does not cause galls. Oak phylloxera has multiple generations per year and overwinters as eggs in bark crevices and possibly as nymphs on small twigs. Oak phylloxera tends to occur on newer foliage and cause small spots that start out yellow and then turn brown on the upper and lower leaf surfaces, leaf puckering and distortion, and in some situations defoliation. A few species of phylloxera known to feed on oaks include *P. rileyi* and *P. querceti*, there are others too. Oak phylloxera were found on swamp white oak in Charlotte, NC a few weeks ago and symptoms were typical with bright yellow spotting along with the new growth distortion (from Matt Borden, Bartlett Tree).

The underside of an oak leaf showing the different life stages of Phylloxera. Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener



Close up image of the dorsal (top) side of a Phylloxera nymph. Note the orange-yellow color and distinct tubercles (spine-like structures). Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener

Recommendations: It is reported that mature trees tolerate oak phylloxera feeding and young trees may suffer from greater damage. In most cases, damage by oak phylloxera does not warrant control measures. This is likely due to the type of damage and that there are many natural enemies that feed on phylloxera such as lady beetle adults and larvae, lace wings larvae, and minute pirate bug nymphs and adults. Heather Zindash noted several lady beetles feeding on the Oak phylloxera she found. If control measures are necessary, the underside of the leaves can be treated with horticultural oil or insecticidal soap to reduce phylloxera populations. Be sure to get good coverage to the underside of the leaves. Avoid broad spectrum insecticides (ex. pyrethroids) that may harm beneficial insects. A dormant oil application to target overwintering stages can be used to reduce populations.



A lady beetle larva, one of many natural enemies, feasting on phylloxera on the trunk of a tree.
Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener

Yellow and brown spotting on the upper surface of a downy oak caused by feeding from oak phylloxera (*Phylloxera quercus*).
Photo: Andrea Battisti, Universita di Padova, Bugwood.org

Distortion damage to new foliage by *Phylloxera* spp. on white oak.
Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener

Cedar-apple Rust

Ben Morris, SavATree, is finding signs of cedar-apple rust infection on a crabapple tree in New Jersey. Treatments needed to be made early in the season. If there are junipers nearby, look for when the rust galls sporulate next spring to time the treatment of alternate hosts such as crabapples and hawthorns.

This crabapple was infected with a gymnosporangium rust earlier in the season.
Photo: Ben Morris, SavATree

More Mite Activity on Bald Cypress

By: Paula Shrewsbury

In last week's IPM Alert (August 8, 2025), **Bald cypress rust mite**, *Epitrimerus taxodii* (Eriophyidae) activity on Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) was discussed. Yesterday, I was on the UMD College Park campus scouting for insects and I came across a planting with 3 established bald cypress trees: 2 of which were significantly discolored and one that looked healthy. It is always interesting when that happens. The discolored bald cypress trees had green new growth, fading to yellowing needles, fading to brown needles on the older growth. My first thought was another case of the eriophyid bald cypress rust mite. I took samples back to my lab to examine under the microscope, and I was correct. There were lots of eriophyid mites and shed skins crawling around the foliage. However, to my surprise I also saw active stages and eggs of **spruce spider mite**, *Oligonychus ununguis* (Tetranychidae). I was surprised because spruce spider mite is often referred to as a cool season mite and most activity occurs in the spring and fall months. We certainly are not in the cool season right now.

Habitus image of mite infested Bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, showing damage.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Two points I want to make. First, this example demonstrates why monitoring (and identification) is important to know what you are up against. Secondly, miticides that control spider mites do not always control eriophyid mites. Be sure to read labels when selecting miticides. Some examples of product that target both spider and eriophyid mites include abamectin, spiromesifen (mite growth regulator), or acequinocyl (EPA reduced risk product).

Resource for additional information:
Bald cypress rust mite - https:/ /content.ces.ncsu.edu/bald-cypress-rust-mite-1
Spruce spider mite - https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/444/444-235/444-235.html

Close up image of mite infested bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, showing damage.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Magnified image of bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, showing eriophyid mites and shed skins, and spruce spider mite active stages, shed skins, and an egg (red colored).
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Euonymus Scale

Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, found euonymus scale in Harrisburg on August 11. There are two overlapping generations of this scale in Maryland. Monitor plants closely to see if there are still crawlers present for treating now. This scale overwinter as adult females.

Overwintering adult females are lined up along the mid ribs of the euonymus foliage.
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

Dollar Spot

Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc., is reporting dollar spot in turf in Owings Mills this week. Dollar spot generally occurs during periods of warm days and cool nights. It tends to be most damaging in poorly nourished turfs, particularly when soils are dry, when humidity is high or a heavy dew is present. Cultural approaches to minimize injury include avoiding drought stress, controlling thatch and soil compaction, maintaining adequate fertility, returning clippings to lawns, and over seeding with resistant cultivars. Fungicides can also be used to manage this disease.

Dollar spot infection in turf.
Photos: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

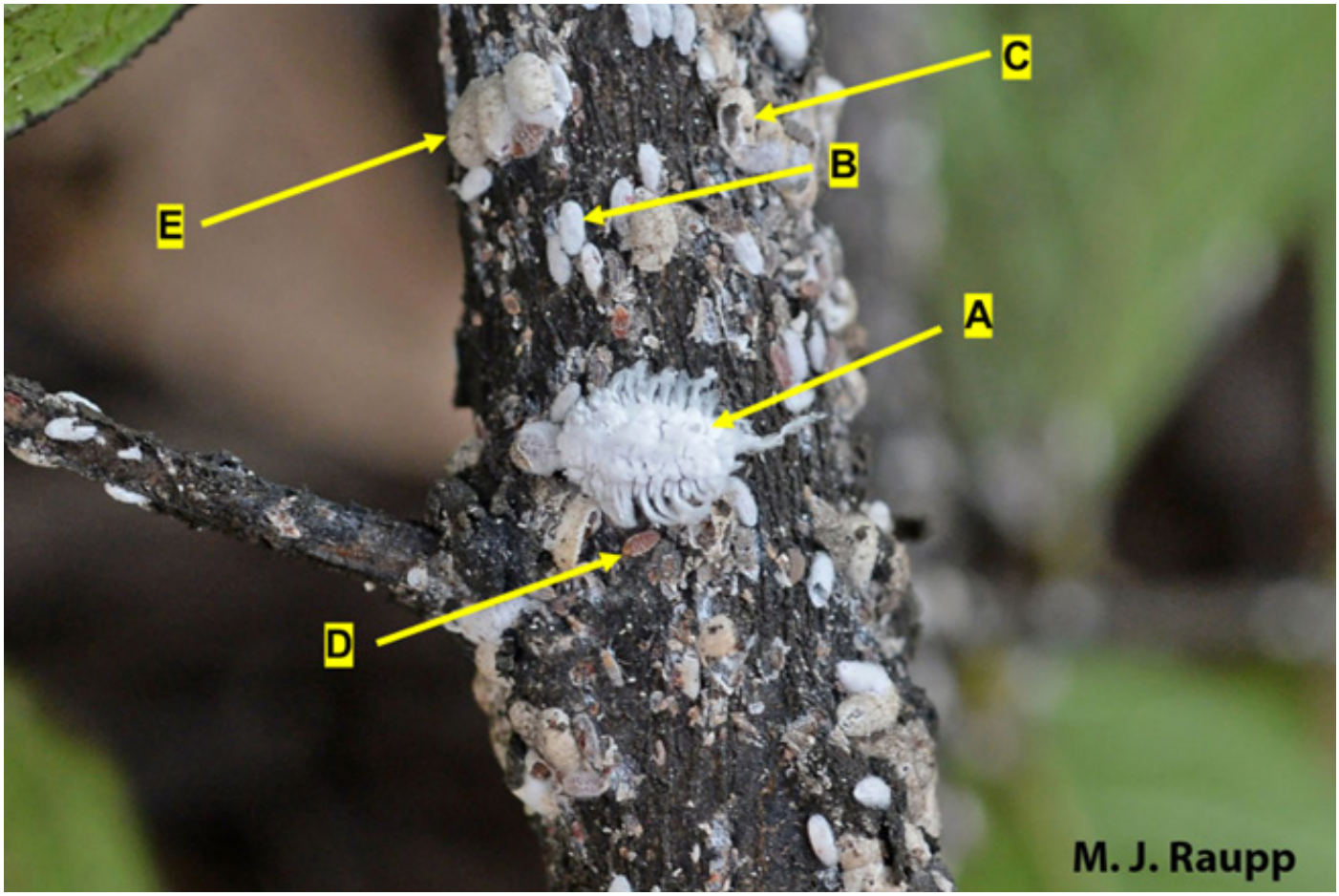
Crapemyrtle Bark Scale Update – Crawlers still active

By: Paula Shrewsbury

This week in University Park and College Park, MD Sheena O'Donnell (UME Technician) and I continue to see a range of crapemyrtle bark scale (CMBS) life stages present. Although there seems to be overlapping generations, we are seeing that **crawlers make up a large proportion of the active stages this week**. Monitor your crape myrtles for CMBS and natural enemies such as *Hyperaspis* lady beetle larvae and adults.

Steve Dubik and Marie Rojas (IPM Consultants) found their first CMBS in a nursery in Beallsville MD this week.

Recommendation: If you see a large proportion of crawlers, relative to other life stages, then you should consider treating CMBS. Also monitor for natural enemies. If you see a large proportion of dead scales, empty ovisacs from natural enemies feeding on them, or a number of *Hyperaspis* lady beetles on the plants, 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) can also be used. Be sure to follow label directions to protect natural enemies and pollinators and get optimal control; and avoid phytotoxicity with oils. 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.



***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

Spotted Lanternfly Adults – Treat before egg laying starts

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Spotted lanternfly adults are active and there are many locations that have very high densities. Observations over the last several years indicate that SLF adults start to lay eggs in September. If you plan on controlling SLF, it would be optimal to do so before they start to lay eggs.

High numbers of spotted lanternfly adults on the trunk of tree-of-heaven showing honeydew and sooty mold. Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Below are recommendations for SLF management. These are listed below and were in past IPM Alert issues.

What can be done about SLF adults?
Non-chemical options. Although SLF has a wide host plant range, tree-of-heaven is one of its more commonly used host trees. Although there has not been any research to document this, **removing tree-of-heaven** may help to reduce local SLF populations. Go to *https://extension.umd.edu/resource/tree-heaven/* for information on how to identify tree-of-heaven and proper removal strategies. Note that just cutting tree-of-heaven down will result in growth of numerous suckers. In the a recent IPM Alert, we discussed the use of circle traps and other traps for **trapping SLF**. If sticky traps are used, be sure to use ones that exclude non-target organisms. There is a suite of generalist **natural enemies** that feed on SLF. Conserve natural enemies, when possible, by reducing pesticide use or toxicity and creating environments that favor natural enemies.

Chemical controls. As already mentioned, SLF do not kill most plants so only use chemicals when SLF damage is significant and spot treat only in those areas. Short-residual products that contain neem oil or natural pyrethrums, should reduce populations and have reduced impacts on natural enemies. Repeated applications may be necessary. Many landscapers and other professionals use systemic products such as dinotefuran or imidacloprid (note neonicotinoids can only be applied by certified pesticide applicators in MD (follow the law). Also, use of trap trees is a practice that uses reduced amounts of systemic insecticides, usually dinotefuran, and provides suppression of SLF.

Last week I asked people to share if they were using other tactics or chemicals for control of adults in nurseries or landscapes. I only heard from a few people. Brian Kunkel shared that he and Stanton Gill had done a study in 2023 (see Gill et al. 2023, Arthropod Management Tests) and compared the efficacy of spray applications of Safari (dinotefuran), LALGuard M52 (*Metarhizium brunneum*-formerly *M. anisopliae*), Mainspring (cyantraniliprole), and Altus (flupyradifurone) for SLF adult control. Results found Mainspring, Altus, and Safari had mortality rates significantly higher than the untreated control. LaLGuard M52 did not provide significantly greater mortality than untreated controls and specimens sent to the laboratory to examine for fungal growth showed no signs of fungal growth. In a somewhat similar insecticide trial conducted by Leach, Walsh, and Urban (Penn State University; see Leach et al. 2021 Arthropod Management Tests) they found that "Mainspring did not offer control throughout the duration of the trial. Both Altus and Acephate showed some mortality at 4–7 DAT, but these treatments never exceed 50% mortality. Tempo SC provided excellent mortality

up to 14 d after the treatment was applied, suggesting strong residual activity. Zylam provided excellent mortality through the duration of the trial".

For more detailed information on SLF biology and chemical and other management options, go to:
https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-management-guide (include tables of chemical options and non-chemical tactics)
https://extension.psu.edu/tree-of-heaven (includes information on using tree-of-heaven as trap trees to reduce SLF populations.
https://extension.umd.edu/resource/spotted-lanternfly-home-gardens/
Spotted Lanternfly in Home and Community Landscapes (UME HGIC)
To report SLF activity in MD go to: https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/26f9dbec58674313b1bec03ddb8b5f0e

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

Monitor for Japanese Maple Scale and White Prunicola Scale Crawlers

Crawlers of the second generation of Japanese maple scale (2508 DD) and the third generation of white prunicola scale (3238 DD) may be active already or will be active very soon. Monitor plants closely for crawlers and treat with pyriproxyfen (Distance) or buprofezin (Talus) when you find them on infested plants.

Monitor populations of Japanese maple scale (on magnolia on left) and white prunicola scale (on cherry laurel right) for crawlers.
Photos: Suzanne Klick, UME

Box Tree Moth Update

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Box tree moth (BTM), *Cydalima perspectalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) detections continue in MD, VA, and WV. In MD, there have been 3 detections to date: Fort Frederick State Park, Clear Spring (residential yard), and Hancock (off Rt. 81 at a hotel). All of these are in Washington County MD. If you manage or grow boxwoods, you should be closely monitoring boxwoods for BTM and its damage, especially if you are in Washington County, or the VA and WVA where it borders Washington County.

Boxwoods damaged by the invasive box tree moth in a residential landscape in Washington County MD.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

I visited the Clear Spring location on Monday. The population of BTM was very high and well established. The residents believed the BTM started last year. Almost every boxwood in the landscape had hundreds of caterpillars and significant damage (see images).

Close up of a boxwood with a heavy infestation of the invasive box tree moth. Note the high number of caterpillars and damage.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

If you see BTM and/or BTM damage to boxwoods please let us 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

Ambrosia Beetle Activity on Crape Myrtle

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Luke Gustafson, The Davey Tree Expert Company, found frass tubes (a.k.a. toothpicks) from ambrosia beetle activity on crape myrtle in a residential setting in Catonsville, MD today. They did not appear to be under any noticeable stress.

Be sure to monitor plants for ambrosia beetle activity. Please let us know if you see any (include host tree, location, and date) (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and Sklick@umd.edu). We will start to run our ambrosia beetle traps next week.

Ambrosia beetle activity as indicated by frass tubes on crape myrtle found this week.
Photo: Luke Gustafson, The Davey Tree Expert Company

Cicada Killer Wasps

We are still getting reports of cicada killer wasp activity this week.

Heavy cicada killer wasp activity in turf.
Photo: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

You can even find cicada killer wasps with nests along the sidewalk.
Photos: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Damselflies by the thousands!

Damselflies are in the order Odonata, like their relatives the dragonflies that we discussed in the July 11, 2025, IPM Alert, and the sub-order Zygoptera. On August 12th, I was at the Potomac River near Sharpsburg, MD and was fortunate enough to see thousands of damselfly adults "swarming". They were all going in the same direction (upstream or northward). Pieces of debris in the river such as a floating cluster of leaves (see image) or a branch, had hundreds of damselflies alighting on them. At a quick glance it seemed like the leaves or branches were moving with all the damselflies on them.

Damselfly females, many being guarded by males, on a floating cluster of leaves on the Potomac River near Sharpsburg, MD.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Damselflies look like dragonflies but are usually smaller and their bodies are slimmer. Damselflies hold their wings along the sides of their body when at rest, whereas dragonflies hold their wings flat and outward from the sides of their bodies. Like dragonflies, they are also a very ancient and successful insect group with the earliest fossils dating back 152 million years ago.

Most damselflies breed in fresh water with different species living in different types of fresh water. The presence of Odonata in a stream usually indicates that the ecosystem is of good quality. Nymphs, a.k.a. naiads, live in water and undergo several molts. The last nymphal stage crawls up onto vegetation near the stream where they molt and adults emerge. Damselflies are sexually dimorphic with males often more colorful than females. Some species of damselflies have extravagant courtship behaviors where the male tries to "impress" the female. Mating for damselflies is similar to that of dragonflies. A pair of mating damselflies form a "mating wheel" or "heart" shape with their bodies: the male clasps the female at the back of her head and the female curls her abdomen down to get sperm from the male's genitalia at the base of his abdomen

An "mating wheel" or "heart" shape formed by a pair of mating Eastern red damselflies. The male is on the top and more brightly colored.
Photo: Nathaniel Schwartz, MD Biodiversity Project (CC BY-NC-ND)

(segment 2-3, near the thorax). The male often continues to clasp the female as she lays eggs in the tissue of plants that are in or near the water. The idea is to guard the female and prevent another male from removing his sperm from the female and inserting his own.

Both adult and nymphal damselflies are predacious. They fly around low vegetation and grab prey from small branches and leaves. Adults have spines on their legs that help them to catch their prey. Adults consume flies, mosquitoes, and other small insects. The nymphs of damselflies tend to feed on mosquito larvae, water fleas and other small crustaceans. There are also several predators that eat damselflies.

Damselfly nymph (a.k.a. naiad) live in aquatic habitats. Photo: Tom Murray, BugGuide.net #254494

Weed of the Week

By: Nathan Glenn

Yellow Foxtail (*Setaria glauca*)

We're likely nearing the end of the summer slump—that stretch of the season when high temperatures and, at times, dry conditions cause cool-season turfgrasses to slow down, brown up, and go partially dormant. During this lull, summer annual weeds often seize the opportunity to stand out, thriving while their cool-season neighbors struggle. One such opportunist is Yellow Foxtail, and right now it's making its presence known by sending up its distinctive, bristly seed heads.

Figure 1: Yellow Foxtail growth habit. Photo Credit: University of California

Yellow Foxtail is a summer annual grass increasingly seen in turf and landscape settings—especially where pre-emergent herbicides have lost effectiveness. It is a clump-forming annual with a fibrous root system and upright stems that do not root at the nodes.

Identification:

- **Seed head**: Cylindrical, bristly, and yellow in color at maturity—the classic "foxtail" look
- **Seeds**: Each seed head produces 20–70 seeds; under ideal conditions, plants can produce over 100,000 seeds per square meter
- **Seed dormancy**: Newly shed seeds may require up to 2 years before they can germinate, depending on environmental conditions
- **Leaves**: Distinguishing feature is the presence of long, silky hairs located only at the leaf base
- **Comparison to other foxtails**:
  - **Giant Foxtail** – short hairs covering much of the upper leaf surface
  - **Green Foxtail** – no hairs on the upper surface or near the base

Fun Fact: A single Yellow Foxtail plant in a well-fertilized lawn can quietly produce enough seed in one summer to infest an entire sports field within a few years if left unchecked.

Figure 2: Cool-season grass turf infested with Yellow Foxtail.
Photo Credit: Nathan Glenn, University of Maryland

Habitat:

- Found in turfgrass, landscape beds, and disturbed areas
- Prefers fertile soils and full sun
- Often appears where turf is thin or stressed, or where compaction has reduced turf vigor

Cultural Control:

- Maintain dense, healthy turf to shade out seedlings
- Reduce soil disturbance that encourages seed germination
- Monitor high-traffic areas where pre-emergent coverage may be weak

Chemical Control:
Be sure to implement chemical control options according to the specific product label. The label is the law.

Pre-emergent options (as part of a season-long program):

- Prodiamine
- Pendimethalin
- Dithiopyr

Post-emergent options:

- **Selective control for turf**:
  - Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl
  - Quinclorac
  - Topramezone
- **Non-selective control for landscape beds**: glyphosate products (use with caution around desirable plants)

Figure 3: Yellow Foxtail in a cool-season grass turf.
Photo Credit: Nathan Glenn, University of Maryland

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Allium ‘Millenium’ or ornamental onion, is a lovely addition to the late summer garden, blooming from July to August with globe-shaped balls of flowers on unbranched scapes. These lovely flowering onions prefer to grow in full sun and thrive in well drained soils. If the gardens are in clay, add some compost to improve the drainage. ‘Millenium thrives in USDA cold tolerant zones from 4 to 8. These plants grow from a true bulb on a stout rhizome, which produce upright clumps of foliage that are slender glossy dark green leaves that can grow 6-12 inches tall. Most ornamental onions need to be planted in the fall for spring color, but having a rhizomatous root system, these plants can be planted in the spring or the fall. Around July, the flower scape rises above the foliage to a height of 18-20 inches. Each scape carries a showy 2-inch round umbel of tightly packed fragrant, brightly colored rosy -purple florets. When in full flower, pollinators including butterflies, moths and bees feast on the nectar. The flowers bloom in the landscape for up to 4 weeks and are excellent for cut flowers. They make a wonderful impact in the landscape if planted in clusters, and they can be planted in cottage gardens, landscape beds and borders as well as in containers. Although 'Millenium' does not spread through seeds as much as other onions, the spent flowers should be trimmed or deadheaded. These ornamental onions are not edible for humans even though they smell like our edible onions. Plants are tolerant of drought and deer and rabbit browsing, due to the strong onion scent. Thrips can be an occasional problem as well as bulb rot in wet soil along with occasional leaf spots, mildew and rust.

Allium **'Millenium' blooms for about four weeks in mid summer.**
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 **2563 DD** (Greater Cumberland) to **3325 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.

Spotted lanternfly – egg laying **(September)**
Euonymus scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(2235 DD)**
Mimosa webworm – larva, early instar (2nd gen) **(2260 DD)**
Japanese maple scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(2508 DD)**
Fern scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(2813 DD)**
White prunicola scale – egg hatch / crawler (3rd gen) **(3238 DD)**
Banded ash clearwing borer – adult emergence **(3357 DD)**
Tuliptree scale – egg hatch / crawler **(3472 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 August 13, 2025)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	2836
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	2932
Belcamp (FS836)	2708
College Park (KCGS)	2923
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	2835
Ellicott City	2744
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	3011
Frederick (KFDK)	2762
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	2804
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	2563
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	2644
Millersville (MD026)	2812
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	3239
Perry Hall (C0608)	2659
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	2803
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	3325
Westminster (KDMW)	3091

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

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

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
For more information

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

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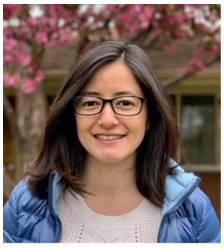
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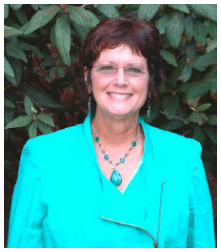
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