UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

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

Commercial Horticulture **May 22, 2026**

In This Issue...

Beneficial of the Week:
A generalist predator of azaela lace bug (*Rhinocapsus vanduzeei*)

Weed of the Week: Ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*)

Pest Predictive Calendar
Degree Days
Conferences

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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Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Laura Nixon and Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialists) and Nancy Harding, Faculty Research Assistant
Disease Information: David Clement (Extension Specialist) and Ana Cristina Fulladolsa (Plant Pathologist and Director, UMD Diagnostic Lab)
Weed of the Week: Kelly Nichols and Nathan Glenn, (UME Extension Educators) and Dan Buonaiuto, (Assistant Professor), Dept. of Plant Sciences and Architecture
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)

Is Anyone Trapping Box Tree Moth?

By: Laura Nixon

It has been two weeks since we have seen an active life stage of box tree moth (*Cydalima perspectalis*) in our scouting locations. The caterpillars have pupated and we found many empty pupal casings, but no adults have shown up in our traps yet.

Box tree moth adult.
Photo: USDA APHIS

Bucket traps are recommended for box tree moth monitoring, although delta traps can also be used. Traps should be baited with a pheromone lure; these lures contain the female-produced sex pheromone which attracts adult male moths to the traps. Adult trap capture can inform us on the location of box tree moth and an estimate on how long it will be until we are seeing new caterpillars on boxwoods.

If you have trapped adult box tree moth this year, let us know where and when (Lnixon1@umd.edu), as this will assist with our biological information for the Maryland population.

Spittlebugs Everywhere You Look

By: Laura Nixon

It's that time of year when spittlebugs (Hemiptera: Cercopidae) are showing up on a variety of herbaceous plants and grasses. Spittlebugs are the nymphal life stage of a xylem feeding group of insects called froghoppers. Nymphs produce the bubbly spittle that we commonly see on stems to protect themselves from both the elements and predators. There are a few species of froghopper found in Maryland including the meadow spittlebug (*Philaenus spumarius*) and the pine spittlebug (*Aphrophora cribrata*), but the most commonly observed is the two-lined spittlebug (*Prosapia bicincta*). The two-lined spittlebug does not generally reach pest population status in our region. You may find management resources online from southern states, where this species has more generations per year and can be damaging in turfgrass. If you do begin to see damage occurring from this species, the first management strategy is always mechanical disruption, e.g. mowing; we would also be interested to hear about any high populations and possible damage in Maryland.

Spittlebug on grass.
Photo: Laura Nixon, UME

Fall Webworms

By: Suzanne Klick

Eric Wenger, Complete Plant Health Care, Inc., sent in a photo that was possibly the fall webworm moth (*Hyphantria cunea*). We weren't able to make a definitive identification based on the photo. There are various species of similar looking white tiger moths. Now is a good time to scout for fall webworm egg hatch which is at about 829 DD. Some areas in our region have reached this level; others are getting close. Look for early instar caterpillars and webbing over branches of a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Unlike eastern tent caterpillars, fall webworms do not produce webbing in the crotch angles of branches. Also, eastern tent caterpillars have finished their feeding and have found places to pupate and are no longer producing webbing.

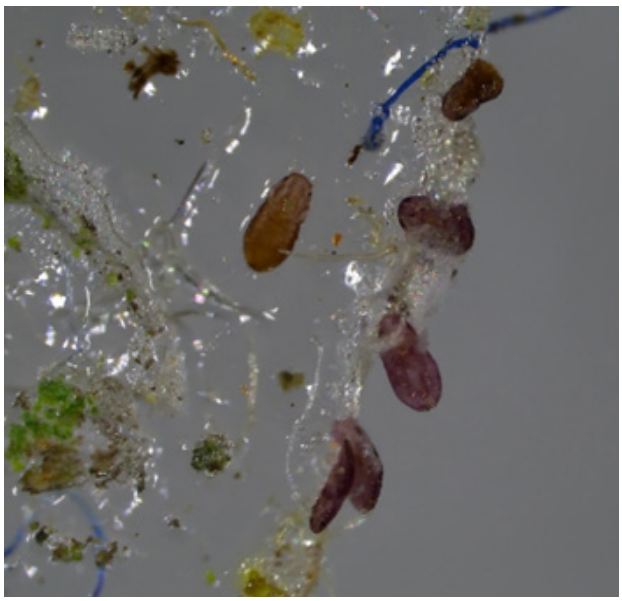
It is more effective to targer early instar larvae of fall webworm.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

If feasible, prune out infested branches. Bt, insecticidal soap, and horticultural oil are good options for early instar fall webworm larvae. These materials have minimal impact on beneficials. There are many parasitoids and predators that feed on this native pest. There will be a second generation, usually a more abundant population, later this summer.

Japanese Maple Scale CRAWLER Activity

By: Paula Shrewsbury and Nancy Harding, UMD

Japanese maple scale (*Lopholeucaspis japonica*, Hemiptera: Diaspidae, JMS) 1st generation **CRAWLERs** (egg hatch) were found on nursery stock in Prince Georges County MD on May 21st by Heather Zindash (The Soulful Gardener). This is the 1st report of JMS crawler activity this season and it has just begun. Heather recorded the accumulated growing degree days (DD) at the site on 5/21 to be 815 DD. This is very close to the DD reported for JMS egg hatch in the UME Pest Predictive Calendar (UME Pest Predictive Calendar egg hatch ~829 DD). In MD this week DD accumulations range from 518 DD to 858 DD (see table at the end of this report for DD information). **If you are managing trees with JMS that are growing in locations approaching ~800 DD, you should be monitoring closely now for crawler activity**.



Japanese maple scale crawlers (oval and purple-pink color) shown on double-sided sticky tape (monitoring technique) under magnification.
Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener

Adult females are about 1/8 inch long and have a whitish oyster-shell shaped waxy cover. The male cover is similar but smaller. The adult female body is under the cover and usually purple-pink in color. There are two overlapping generations a year and fertilized adult females overwinter. This introduced armored scale infests a wide range of host plants in the eastern United States. Click here for the JMS host plant list. Typically, Japanese maple scale is found on the trunk and branches of trees; however, they have also been observed on leaves when infestations are heavy. They use piercing-sucking mouthparts to penetrate the tree tissue and feed of cells just beneath the bark. Populations can build up quickly to very high and damaging levels. Heavy infestations of small trees can result in leaf yellowing and drop, branch dieback and ultimately tree death without intervention.

Japanese maple scale adults (white oyster-shell shape) with purple-pink colored crawlers.
Photo: Nancy Harding, UMD

Monitoring: JMS adults are quite small and hard to see which means the crawlers are even smaller. We suggest using tape wrapped around branches where JMS crawler activity is found. Tapes that have been found to work well include double-sided sticky tape (see image from Heather Zindash), blue painters tape with the sticky side out, and black electrical tape with the sticky side out. When crawlers emerge and start moving, they get caught on the tape and are easier to see when monitoring. Use a hand lens or microscope to look for the light purple-pink colored crawlers (see images). If you don't see crawlers yet, flip several of the adult covers over and look for the presence of purple-pink eggs underneath. This indicates that crawler's activity is getting closer.

Control: JMS management can be challenging to control as egg laying and crawler emergence periods can extend over long periods of time (~7-8 weeks), in addition to overlap in crawlers of the two generations. Therefore, for optimal control it may be best to wait for peak crawler activity when the accumulated growing degree days are reaching about 1000 DD, likely 2-3 weeks after the start of crawler emergence on your trees. Keep monitoring to determine this peak.

Applications of 0.5 - 1% horticultural oil with pyriproxyfen (Distance) or buprofezin (Talus) should be made when **crawlers** and settled crawlers are present. These treatments should have about a 2 - 3 weeks residual activity. At that time monitor your plants again to see if any crawlers are still active. Other products are also labeled for armored scale management and may be used. The twice-stabbed lady bird beetle (see image), parasitoids, and other natural enemies provide some biological control of this scale. If infestations are heavy, also consider dormant oil applications at the appropriate time for this challenging to control pest.
For a fact sheet on JMS biology and management click here.

Magnified view of scale cover flipped over showing purple eggs of Japanese maple scale.
Photo: S. Gill, UME

Twice-stabbed lady beetle adult on tree with Japanese maple scale.
Photo: Nancy Harding, UMD

2026 Spring Weather

By: Suzanne Klick

Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, reported that they had high winds and a thunderstorm on Wednesday afternoon in Lancaster County, PA. Elaine saw a split callery pear that had fallen in a parking lot on Thursday. The storms also caused damage here in Maryland, including uprooting large trees and bringing down powerlines. The storms brought much needed rain to parts of our area; rainfall amounts varied depending on location. Plants also continue to leaf out after the April 21st freeze.

A downed callery pear tree in Lancaster County, PA after storms came through the region on Wednesday, May 20.
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

Sweet bay magnolias are leafing out here at the research center after the April 21st freeze; in many foliage clusters, there are one or two mildly distorted leaves.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Treating for Bagworm

By Laura Nixon

We mentioned bagworm last week, but this week most regions of Maryland surpassed the 635 DD required for egg hatch, so let's go into a little more detail. Bagworms overwinter as egg masses inside silk and debris bags constructed by the adult moths and attached to tree branches. These "bags" are fairly visible and can be picked off the plant before hatching. Once hatched, the early caterpillars are tiny and may go unnoticed to the untrained eye. The caterpillars will construct their own tiny bags for protection, which grow in size with each larval instar. These caterpillars are generalist defoliators and, when populations are high, can cause both aesthetic and plant health damage. Although the most common hosts associated with this pest are evergreens, such as Leylands, arborvitae, and spruce, they can also be present on deciduous trees and shrubs. Now is a great time to be scouting your plants; hand pick overwintering or early caterpillar sacks. If you have high numbers of hatched egg sacks and/or caterpillars, the next week is an ideal time to treat with *Bacillus thuringiensis* kurstaki, spinosad (e.g. Conserve), or chlorantraniliprole (e.g. Acelepryn), all of which are highly effective on smaller larvae.

If reachable and in small numbers, one control option is to pick large, overwintering bagworm bags (with eggs) off the tree. The empty ones had males that emerged in late summer and mated with a female.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Control measures are more effective when applied to early instar bagworm larvae.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Often not as damaging, bagworms are also found on deciduous plants like this birch.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Crapemyrtle Bark Scale Update: Start Monitoring Now

By: Sheena O'Donnell, UME

Our favorite (well, at least my favorite) scale insect is nearing its crawler phase! I have been seeing a lot of ovisacs filled with eggs, and one of them had a couple very recently hatched but not emerged 1st instars wiggling around inside when I opened it up, so we're getting there. In previous years we have seen crawler peaks at 966 degree-days - the site that we've been using for this study was at 750 DD on Monday when I took the samples. Then, we had those three HOT days on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, so I'm sure that moved things along pretty quickly and put most of us into that window where we should start monitoring for crawlers if you're worried about a CMBS-infested tree. Many times, though, the infestation begins just on a single branch or area - if this is the case we suggest just removing the majority of CMBS mechanically by pruning or scrubbing off. This can be done at any time but is more effective before crawlers hatch. Be sure you're thorough about this clean-up: many times there will be insects hiding under bud sheaths where new growth from this year has emerged. If you've tried mechanical removal already or if the population is more widespread than a localized area, you should monitor for crawlers before treating. You can do this using double-sided sticky tape wrapped around branches that have a lot of ovisacs present. Check the sticky tape every day for small pink crawlers. When you start seeing crawlers on the tape, we suggest using a 1% horticultural oil or an IGR like buprofezin (Talus) or pyriproxyfen (Distance). Another option is a foliar spray of flupyradifurone (Altus), but make sure you do this within the next week or two since it is a translaminar-systemic and will be active in the blooms if applied too late.

***Hyperaspis* lady beetle larvae are larger than the crapemrytle bark scale adult females.**
Photo: Sheena O'Donnell, UME

A crapemyrtle bark scale adult female finds protection underneath a plant bud.
Photo: Sheena O'Donnell, UME

Throughout this whole shebang, I've seen a whole bunch of crape myrtles with CMBS, and so many of them have had naturally occurring predators active on them, particularly the *Hyperaspis* lady beetles. As a reminder, the *Hyperaspis* lady beetle larvae look quite similar to CMBS, but there are three ways to tell them apart easily with just a hand lens or really good vision. First, the white covering on the *Hyperaspis* larvae is more fluffy-looking than the CMBS. When the *Hyperaspis* larvae are larger you can even see little tufts of fluff. Second, the fluffy *Hyperaspis* larvae move - CMBS is not mobile when it is in the life stage with the white felted covering. *Hyperaspis* can actually be pretty fast in their larger stages. The third way you can tell the difference is that if it's CMBS, then the white covering is an ovisac or a pupal sac and therefore can be removed from the insect inside. If it's *Hyperaspis* then the white/fluffy covering is part of the insect and cannot

be removed. This way is more useful if you can't see any of the larger larvae, but you have a hand lens or a microscope and are willing to really get in there to look for the early *Hyperaspis*; I often find them hanging out in the ovisacs like they're children in a ball pit. These naturally occurring predators help control the population for you, so if you're seeing a bunch of them then they're already helping you along and you may not need to use chemical controls after all.

The *Hyperaspis* lady beetle is understudied, but we are looking at CMBS interactions with this and other predators this year. Stay tuned for more information!

A *Hyperaspis* lady beetle larva was found underneath an old female cover with pink eggs. Photo: Sheena O'Donnell, UME

Boxwood Spider Mites

By: Suzanne Klick

We have boxwood plants growing here at the research center in Ellicott City which are regularly infested with boxwood spider mites. There is yellow stippling damage on new foliage from this season's feeding activity. There were only a few eggs and mites present on foliage when I checked today. Boxwood spider mites are more active during the cooler periods early in the season, but with multiple generations they will continue to be active throughout the summer.

Control options include horticultural oil, bifenazate (e.g. Floramite, spirotetramat (e.g. Kontos), hexythiazox (e.g. Hexygon), and pyridaben (e.g. Sanmite).

If you see yellow stippling damage on boxwood foliage, check for boxwood spider mites. Photo: Suzanne Klick

Cankerworms Defoliate Large Swaths of Trees in MD Natural and Urban Forests

By: Paula Shrewsbury

In the past week or so as I was driving east on route 70 in Washington County (MD), I observed a huge band of brown caused by defoliated trees – yikes! Upon stopping and investigating to determine the host trees and to look for other signs and symptoms, and given the time of year, it was determined that this major defoliation was caused by cankerworms (Geometridae). The host trees were mainly oaks, maples, and a few other hardwoods. The trees showed various stages of defoliation, but most were completely defoliated down to the leaf petioles, and the caterpillars were gone / done feeding. As I continued eastward into Howard County many of the oaks on the side of the road were defoliated.

Fall cankerworms come in light green and brown color morphs.
Photo: M. J. Raupp, UMD

I searched the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) website. On May 18th the MDA posted a public notice on cankerworm caterpillar outbreaks in Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties in MD. They stated that the defoliation was caused by several species of naïve geometrid caterpillars, mainly from fall cankerworm (*Alsophila pometari*), but in some areas damage was caused by the half-wing geometrid (*Phigalia titea*) and the linden looper (*Erannis tilaria*).

The female fall cankerworm has non-functioning mouthparts and is wingless.
Photo: M.J. Raupp, UMD

Cankerworms are also known as inchworms, measuringworms, and loopers. Cankerworms get this name because of the way they move – appearing to inch their way forward. The most common cankerworm species are spring (2 pair of pro-legs) and fall (3 pair of pro-legs) cankerworms. There are light green and brown caterpillar forms of both species and they can co-occur. Male moths fly and females are wingless moths and they have one generation a year. Cankerworms are early season defoliators of many hardwood tree species. Caterpillars start to feed in April and finish by late May / early June. Controls currently are not recommended since in most locations' cankerworm caterpillars are finished or near finished feeding. Fortunately, because cankerworms are early season defoliators, trees should have time to send out more leaves. Multiple year defoliations can kill trees, especially if the trees are already stressed (ex, drought).

Cankerworm populations tend to be cyclic where some years we have outbreaks and significant damage like we are seeing this year, and other years you hardly notice them. There are number of predators, parasitoids, and pathogens that attack and kill cankerworms.

Penn State Extension has as good fact sheet on cankerworms providing more detailed information on their biology and management.

Also see Mike Raupp's Bug of the Week on cankerworms.

Defoliation of hardwood trees (mainly oaks) by cankerworm caterpillars in Washington County MD (5/2026).
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

After the Drought Follows Gray Times

By: David L. Clement

With recent rains and warm overcast weather, gray mold caused by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea*, may attack old flowers and yellowing foliage of annuals and herbaceous perennials. This pathogen usually infects mature or senescent tissues. It overwinters as sclerotia or intact mycelia, both of which germinate in spring to produce conidiophores. The conidia, dispersed by wind and rain, cause new infections. Prolonged humidity and our high summer temperatures can create a perfect storm for infection.

The name *Botrytis cinerea* is derived from the Latin for "grapes like ashes"; the "grapes" refers to the bunching of the fungal spores on their conidiophores, while "ashes" refers to the greyish color of the spores. In some cases, infected tissue can become fuzzy gray overnight or flower petals may become spotted. In severe cases infection of petiole stubs can lead to stem cankers.

Plants can produce localized lesions when a pathogen attacks. An oxidative burst causes hypersensitive cell death. This soft rot can assist in pathogen colonization. *B.cinerea*, as a necrotrophic pathogen, exploits the dead tissue for its pathogenicity. *B. cinerea* can acidify its environment by secreting organic acids, like oxalic acid. By acidifying its surroundings, cell wall degrading enzymes are enhanced, plant-protection enzymes are inhibited, stomatal closure is deregulated, and pH signaling is mediated to facilitate its pathogenesis

Management

Sanitation in the form of grooming older leaves and removal of old flowers from plants is the most important step in managing Botrytis infection. When possible, avoid irrigation late in the day to allow foliage to dry before nightfall. Thin or space plantings to promote better air circulation. Unfortunately, fungicides cannot control heavy infections, and in addition, *B. cinerea* has developed resistance to several fungicide groups. The best management strategy is to keep up with your maintenance schedules and to remove any older flowers and foliage before infection. For the list of best chemical management in green houses see: https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/greenhouse-disease-management

Time to Be on the Lookout for Yellow Poplar Weevil!

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Last year, we started to get reports on June 9th of native yellow poplar weevil (YPW), *Odontopus calceatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) outbreaking on magnolias in nurseries. After reporting on this weevil, we also received reports of YPW and their damage to magnolias, tuliptree (yellow poplar), sassafrass, and sweet bay in landscapes and nurseries. I recommend that you **start monitoring for YPW now**. See last year's Special IPM Reports on YPW from 6/11/2025 for more detailed information on its biology and management.

If you find yellow poplar weevil, please let us know (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and sklick@umd.edu).

Yellow poplar weevil, *Odontopus calceatus*, adult on magnolia flower. Note feeding damage on flower petal on the right.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Feeding damage on the leaf of magnolia by a yellow poplar weevil, *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: L.L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Another generalist predator that eats azalea lace bugs, *Rhinocapsus vanduzeei*

In the last few weeks, we have had multiple reports of azalea lace bug activity on azaleas. Last week for Beneficial of the Week we discussed a key generalist predator of azalea lace bugs in diverse habitats, the spider *Anyphaena celer*. Today, I will discuss another generalist predator of azalea lace bug, the **azalea plant bug**, ***Rhinocapsus vanduzeei***, that we commonly see on azaleas. As you are monitoring azaleas for lace bugs and their damage, be sure to monitor these and other natural enemies. If natural enemies are present, then choose management tactics or products that will have low impact on beneficial insects.

Rhinocapsus vanduzeei is a true bug (order Hemiptera) and belongs to the family Miridae. Insects in this family are known as plant bugs. Its distribution is believed to be everywhere azaleas are found. *Rhinocapsus* also occur on other plants in the Ericaceae family (ex. Rhododendron, Kalmia), raspberries (Family Rosaceae), and plants from several other families. *Rhinocapsus* adults and nymphs are red and black. Adults are about 3.5mm (<1/8") long, their wings are held flat over their body, and the front wings are half thickened and half membranous. They overwinter as eggs in the stems of azaleas, egg hatch occurs around the time azaleas begin to bloom, there is one generation per year, and adults are active in the spring through mid-summer. They are usually done by mid-July. *Rhinocapsus* are frequently observed but most people are not sure what they are doing on azaleas. They seem to do a little of everything. *Rhinocapsus* are omnivores so they feed on prey and pollen and nectar. *Rhinocapsus* has been observed feeding on the azalea lace bug, whiteflies, leafhoppers, aphids, small flies, thrips, fall armyworm eggs and larvae, two-spotted spider mite, azalea leafminer pupae, each other, and azalea flower parts. Research out of Dr. Kris Braman's lab (UGA) indicated that *Rhinocapsus* is an effective natural enemy of lace bugs. In addition, and maybe most notable, they have an annoying habit of trying to "taste" people using their piercing-sucking mouthparts. There have been many reports by azalea enthusiasts, including me, being "bitten" by this small bug. It is not clear if the bug feels the need to defend itself from large humans or if it is just hungry and exploring possible meals. Given all of this information I guess we would call *Rhinocapsus* a beneficial… unless you are the one being "bitten".

An azalea plant bug, *Rhinocapsus vanduzeei*, adult (~3.5mm), a predator of lace bugs that is common on azaleas.
Photo: Marie L. Schmidt, Bugguide.net

An azalea plant bug, *Rhinocapsus vanduzeei*, nymph, also common on azaleas.
Photo: Jim Baker, NSCU, Bugwood.org

June 23, 2026 IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Session
Time: 12:30 - 3:00
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City

The link to register for this program is on our Conferences' web page

Weed of the Week

By:Kelly Nichols

Ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*) is a creeping perennial that reproduces by rhizomes and seed. It is commonly found in lawns, pastures, and gardens through the northern United States. Also known as creeping charlie or gill-on-the-ground, ground ivy is native to Europe and the British Isles, and is believed to have been introduced to North America by early settlers.

Figure 1. Ground ivy foliage.
Photo: Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

Leaves are oppositely arranged, nearly round, toothed and found on long petioles (Figure 1). Stems are square, like others in the mint family; smooth to slightly hairy, and can extend 15 to 30 inches. They creep along the ground and root at the nodes. Blue-violet flowers are found in clusters of 2-3 in the area between the stem and the leaf axils. They are funnel-shaped and bloom in early spring.

Ground ivy emerges in early spring as it enjoys the cool, damp conditions that usually come with March and April. However, ground ivy can flower anytime from April to July and seeds mature about 1 month after flowering. In turf, ground ivy can be a huge weed problem in heavily shaded areas where the desirable turf species is probably struggling. Shade, low mowing height, poor fertility, and improper pH are all factors that predispose a lawn to ground ivy encroachment.

Once ground ivy is present it is hard to control with cultural practices or herbicides. Management practices that alter or mitigate the factors contributing to the success of ground ivy's establishment will go a long way in controlling or eradicating the weed from turf. Some of these practices could include establishing a shade-tolerant desired variety; opening the tree-canopy to let in more sunlight; raising the mowing height; and amending the soil. Chemical control of this weed can be accomplished post-emergence in the spring. Products labeled for this will include broadleaf weed control chemicals for turf. Products containing triclopyr or dicamba (alone in or combination with 2,4-D) have been shown to have the best results.

Figure 2. Square stem of ground ivy.
Photo: Theodore Webster, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Figure 2. Ground ivy's blue-violet flowers.
Photo: Leslie J Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

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 **518 DD** (Clarksville) to **858 DD** (Nat'l Arboretum/Reagan Nat'l). 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.

Oak erricoccin scale (oak felt scale) – egg hatch / crawler **(469 DD)**
Maskell scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(470 DD)**
Oystershell scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(486 DD)**
Minute cypress scale – egg hatch / crawler **(511 DD)**
White prunicola scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(513 DD)**
Euonymus scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(522 DD)**
Bronze birch borer – adult emergence **(547 DD)**
Potato leafhopper – adult arrival **(603 DD)**
Black vine weevil – adult emergence **(607 DD)**
Twospotted spider mite – egg hatch **(627 DD)**
Bagworm – egg hatch **(635 DD)**
Cottony camellia / Taxus scale – egg hatch / crawler **(649 DD)**
Mimosa webworm – larva, early instar (1st gen) **(674 DD)**
Juniper scale – egg hatch / crawler **(694 DD**)
San Jose scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(723 DD)**
Crapemyrtle bark scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(724 DD)**
Calico scale – egg hatch / crawler **(765 DD)**
Oak lecanium scale – egg hatch / crawler **(789 DD)**
Rhododendron borer – adult emergence **(815 DD)**
Japanese maple scale – egg hatch (1st gen) **(829 DD)**
Fall webworm – egg hatch (1st gen) **(829 DD)**
Dogwood borer – adult emergence **(830 DD)**
European elm scale – egg hatch / crawler **(831 DD)**
Cottony maple scale – egg hatch / crawler **(872 DD)**
Winged euonymus scale – egg hatch / crawler **(892 DD)**
European fruit lecanium scale – egg hatch / crawler **(904 DD)**
Gloomy scale – crawler emergence **(912 DD)**
Dogwood sawfly – larva, early instar **(932 DD)**
Cryptomeria scale – egg hatch / crawler **(937 DD)**
Azalea bark scale – egg hatch / crawler **(957 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 May 20, 2026)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	655
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	702
Belcamp (FS836)	624
Clarksville (001MD)	518
College Park (KCGS)	758
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	751
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	776
Frederick (KFDK)	623
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	703
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	636
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	680
Millersville (MD026)	719
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	858
Perry Hall (C0608)	626
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	717
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	770
Westminster (KDMW)	822

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 16, 2026
2026 Eastern Shore Procrastinators Conference
Location: Zoom
June 18, 2026
MNLGA Field Day
Location: Mt Cuba Center, Hockessin, DE

June 26, 2026
Montgomery County Pesticide Procrastinators Conference
Location: Derwood, MD

IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Session (1 - 3 p.m.)
June 23, 2026
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

August 4 and 5, 2026
The Stanton A. Gill Symposium: A focus on biological control
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

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

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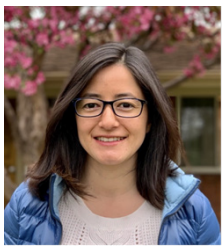

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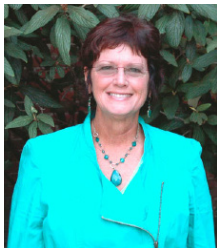

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