UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **June 5, 2026**

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:
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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)

Procrastinators Recertification Seminar and Field Day
June 11, 2026

Location: Paint Branch Turfgrass Research Farm, 8143 Greenmead DR, College Park, MD 20740

Recertification Conference in the forming (registration fee)

Field Day in the afternoon (free, but need to register)

For information and to register for either or both turf programs.
https://www.mdturfcouncil.org/event-6652531

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

Scales – Update on who has eggs and crawlers

By: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Scales and Degree Days (DD) - There are numerous species of scales that can be key pests of ornamental plants, and it is difficult to keep up with their activity and when the target stage for control is active (ex. when crawlers are active). By keeping track of Degree Day accumulations in the locations where you are managing plants with scales, you can estimate when crawlers should be active and pinpoint the time to monitor for confirmation of scale crawler activity and treat, if necessary. Remember, we are dealing with biology and there will be variation in timing (effects of microclimate, plant health, etc.) so be sure to monitor closely for crawler activity when you are near to the DD indicator for the pest you are managing. Degree Day accumulations in MD as of June 3rd ranged from **674 DD to 1088 DD** (depending on location; see DD table at the end of this report). Below is a summary of the scales that have been reported to have eggs under the females and those with crawler activity; in addition to those that no one has reported but should be at or close to crawler time.

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

For more information on D**egree Days to predict crawler activity of scales** (and vulnerable stages of other pests) go to the UME Pest Predictive Calendar: https://extension.umd.edu/programs/agriculture-food-systems/program-areas/ornamental-horticulture/ipmnet/pest-predictive-calendar/

An oak lecanium adult female scale cover flipped over showing eggs underneath. We now have reports of crawler activity.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Scales observed with eggs under females:

Cottony camellia / Taxus scale (soft scale) – DD accumulations are at or now past those predicting crawler activity for this scale in most parts of MD (egg hatch / crawler **(649 DD)**. Marie Rojos, IPM Consultant, observed only eggs this week in Montgomery County MD. Crawlers should be emerging anytime so be sure to monitor for this scale. This scale prefers holly, camelia, yew, Pittosporum, Euonymus, and maple.

Scales observed with crawler activity:

Japanese maple scale (armored scale) – DD accumulations for 1st (of 2) generation crawler activity of Japanese maple scale is **829 DD**. Many locations in MD are at or near this threshold. When scouting in Frederick (804 DD) and Montgomery Counties in MD, Marie Rojas (IPM Scout) observed only **eggs** under the females. Whereas on May 21st Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener, found **crawler activity** in Prince

Georges County MD where DD accumulations were at 815 DD (see UME IPM Report from 5/22/2026). Japanese maple scale has a large host range, and we have had several reports from people with high populations on trees. Be sure to monitor trees for the presence of the scale and crawlers.

Oak lecanium scale (soft scale) – This week in Frederick County MD Marie Rojas (IPM Scout) observed oak lecanium scale (*Parthenolecanium quercifex*) crawler activity. Egg hatch / crawler activity for oak lecanium scale is predicted at ~**789 DD**. Oak lecanium scale is also a native scale that is most common on oaks but can also attack other hosts such as chinkapin, hickory, sycamore and birch. Much of MD is close to or already past 789 DD. Monitor for this scale closely.

Crapemyrtle bark scale (Eriococcid / felt scale) – In preliminary studies in University Park, Prince Georges County, MD in 2025, we found 1st generation CMBS crawler activity peaked at **966 DD** (range 796 – 1523 DD) in MD. Over the last few weeks, we have seen low levels of crawler activity, but this week Sheena O'Donnell (UME) recorded high levels of crawler activity. The study site was at 1009 DD on 6/2, slightly higher than noted last year. If you have CMBS and crawler activity, now is a good time to treat.

Crapemyrtle bark scale on a twig showing a disturbed egg sac and pink crawlers from 6/2/2026.
Photo: Sheena O'Donnell, UME

Cottony azalea scale (*Pulvinaria ericicola*) - Sam Fisher, Bartlett Tree Experts, found cottony azalea scale laying eggs in Washington D.C. this week. Look for egg hatch later in June. **Azalea bark scale** (***Eriococcus azaleae***) is a felted scale that is also active at this time of year. Egg hatch is at about 957 DD. Check for crawlers of either scale before making treatments.

***Other scales to monitor for crawlers since all their DD estimates for crawler activity are in or near the DD range we are seeing this week in MD* (674 – 1088 DD).**

Juniper scale (armored) – egg hatch / crawler **(694 DD**)
San Jose scale (armored) – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(723 DD)**
European elm scale (eriococcid / felt) – egg hatch / crawler **(831 DD)**
Cottony maple scale (soft) – egg hatch / crawler **(872 DD)**
Winged euonymus scale (armored) – egg hatch / crawler **(892 DD)**
European fruit lecanium scale (soft) – egg hatch / crawler **(904 DD)**
Cryptomeria scale (armored) – egg hatch / crawler **(937 DD)**
Azalea bark scale (eriococcid / felt) – egg hatch / crawler **(957 DD)**
Fletcher scale (soft) – egg hatch / crawler **(1105 DD)**
Indian wax scale (soft) – egg hatch / crawler **(1145 DD)**

***Scale management*:** If you have plants with scales, be sure to also monitor other trees listed as hosts. Many scale species are attacked, and often suppressed, by natural enemies. If signs of natural enemies are present,

be sure to take this into account when making your management decisions. For scale infested trees, consider a dormant oil application to reduce populations unless they are oil sensitive trees. If there are high populations on your trees, consider chemical treatments that target the crawler / settled crawler stage. There are multiple chemical controls that are available for suppression. These include systemics such as dinotefuron but be careful to avoid plants in flower and consider pollinator protection; contacts such as horticultural oil, neem oil or other labeled products; and insect growth regulators such as pyriproxyfen (ex. Distance or Fulcrum) or buprofezin (ex. Talus). Be sure to follow label directions to protect natural enemies and pollinators, and to 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.

If you are monitoring scales for eggs and crawler activity, please email us (pshrewsbury@umd.edu; sklick@umd.edu) and **let us know if you are seeing eggs when you flip the scales or crawlers**. If possible, please include location and host plant, and pictures. The more information we can share through the IPM Alert, the greater informed everyone's plant management decisions will be.

Aphids on Quince

By: Laura Nixon

We finally had some decent rain followed by a run of nice warm days, which is great for our plants! However, the warm days and cooler nights are perfect for aphid populations and we've had an uptick in aphid reports. Sam Fisher with Bartlett sent us a photo of these green-colored aphids on quince this week. Based on the color, these are likely either green apple aphid (*Aphis pomi*) or spirea aphid (*Aphis spiraecola*). Both species are fairly common and can be treated similarly. The first spring generation of both species hatch out as wingless females and reproduce through parthenogenesis (without mating). When populations densities increase on a plant, winged individuals will be produced, disperse, and reproduce sexually. In a landscape which is not being heavily sprayed, natural enemies generally keep populations low. High populations can cause leaf curling and, when feeding on new growth, stunting. If you see this occurring in isolation, prune out infested branches. If treatment is needed, use insecticides with a short residual that are not harmful to natural enemies.

Aphids on Quince.
Photo: Sam Fisher, Bartlett Tree Experts

Gloomy Scale: A key pest of red maples – Crawler activity has begun

By: Paula Shrewsbury and Nancy Harding, UMD

On Tuesday June 2nd, Nancy found gloomy scale, ***Melanaspis tenebricosa***, crawler activity on red maples on the UMD College Park campus. Many crawlers were found under the adult female tests (wax cover) indicating they had just eclosed from the female (gloomy scale females give live birth to crawlers; do not lay eggs), along with many settled and capped 1st instars (see photos to recognize all these stages). The **predicted DD accumulation for gloomy scale crawler activity is 912 DD**. The accumulative DDs in College Park as of June 3rd were **960 DD** (close to the predicted DDs). In MD as of June 3rd, DD accumulations ranged from 674 – 1088 depending on location and microclimate (see DD information at the end of this IPM Report). If you manage maples in areas around 912 DDs and have active crawlers and settled crawlers, **NOW** is time to treat. Be sure to **monitor**

red and silver maple trees on your properties for gloomy scale and crawler activity now. The earlier you determine you have gloomy scale (ex. low densities), the easier it will be to control.

Gloomy scale is an armored scale that is native to the Eastern U.S. There is one generation a year, they overwinter as immatures, and are found on the bark and branches of the tree. Females do not lay eggs. They are **ovoviviparous**, meaning they hold their eggs inside of them to develop and then give birth to live crawlers. Each female can produce 5-7 eggs / day over a 6–8- week period.

Gloomy scale is a key pest of maples especially red and silver maples, although they can also attack other native maples and tree species, i.e. elms, boxelder, sycamore, catalpa. This scale is hard to see unless you get up close to the trunk and major branches. High infestations can coat twigs, branches, and trunks darkening the color and creating a bumpy texture on the host (**see photo**). Heavy infestations result in branch dieback and death of trees if left unchecked (**see photo**).

High infestation of gloomy scale on maple can cause stunting and dieaback.
Photo: N.Harding, UMD

Control: For optimal control, target monitoring and control measures to the susceptible crawler stage. Gloomy scale is difficult to manage because of the long egg laying and crawler activity period (6–8 weeks). This may require multiple treatment applications, depending on the product you use, so continue to monitor even after treatment. If trees have crawlers and settled or capped 1st instars, now is the time to treat. There are multiple chemical controls that are available for suppression. These include systemics such as dinotefuron but be careful to avoid plants in flower and consider pollinator protection; contacts such as horticultural oil, neem oil or other labeled products; and insect growth regulators such as pyriproxyfen (ex. Distance or Fulcrum) or buprofezin (ex. Talus). Be sure to follow label directions to protect natural enemies and pollinators, and to 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. If densities of gloomy scale are high, consider applying a dormant oil application at the appropriate time. Although there are parasitoids,

Close up view of gloomy scale on the bark of red maple. Note the soft bodied scale insect with its protective waxy cover removed. Also note the characteristic small black "caps" (1st instar covers are black with a white ring of wax) just off center of the scale cover.
Photo: Matt Bertone, NCSU

A dense population of gloomy scale on the trunk of a red maple. The bark is not supposed to be "bumpy".
Photo: N. Harding, UMD

predators, and pathogens that attack gloomy scale, under warmer urban conditions natural enemies often cannot keep the scale at low enough levels to prevent damage. However, natural enemies are impacting the populations, and their conservation should be considered if treating with insecticides. For example, avoid applications of broad spectrum, long residual pesticides such as pyrethroids. If you have problems with gloomy scale, we strongly recommend you read the article "Gloomy Scale (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) Ecology and Management on Landscape Trees" by Just, Dale, and Frank (Journal of IPM, 2020). They provide a comprehensive description of this pest and its management using an IPM approach.

Gloomy scale crawlers found on red maple June 2nd, 2026 in College Park, MD. Arrows pointing to active crawlers and newly "capped" 1st instars.
Photo: N. Harding, UMD


Gloomy scale attacked by a fungus (biological control). The fungus is the orange growth encircling the scale covers.
Photo by Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Spider Mites

By: Laura Nixon

We had reports of spider mite activity on both arborvitae and boxwood this week. The most likely culprit on arborvitae is the spruce spider mite (*Oligonychus ununguis*). This species is a cool weather mite and most active in the spring and fall. On boxwood, we commonly see boxwood spider mites (*Eurytetranychus buxi*), which have several generations per year and one of the earliest season pests. For both pest/host plant combinations, you will start to see stippling as the mites feed.

If damage and populations are high, horticultural oil or miticides can be used. Reduced risk miticides include bifenazate (ex. Floramite), spirotetramat (ex. Kontos), spiromesifen (ex. Forbid), and hexythiazox (ex. Hexygon). Be sure to avoid spraying any of these treatments when temperatures are above 90 °F.


Discoloration on arborvitae from spruce spider mite feeding.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Bagworm Activity

We had a report of bagworm hatching out on hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata') in Montgomery County this week. See the May 22, 2026 IPM report for identifying and treating bagworm.

Remember that control materials are more effective now while bagworm larvae are still small. Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Fall Webworms

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is finding early instar larvae of first generation fall webworms on *Ulmus americana* 'Jefferson' in Montgomery County this week. 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. More information is in the May 22, 2026 IPM report.

The first generation of fall webworms has been active for a few weeks now in our area. Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Erineum Mites

By: Laura Nixon

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, sent us photos of erineum mite patches on both beech and maples leaves this week. There are different species of erineum mite, which can be identified by their host plant; these are microscopic eriophyid mites which cause velvety looking patches on their host leaves. These generally develop into galls (see the May 29, 2026 IPM report for more leaf gall information). Erineum mites are only an aesthetic issue, and infested leaves can be pruned off.

Maple erineum mite damage.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Beech erineum mite.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Box Tree Moth Adults in Flight

By: Laura Nixon

Although we have not captured any box tree moth adults in our traps in Maryland yet, my colleagues in Delaware and West Virginia informed me of a couple of adult captures in Berkeley Co (WV) and Kent Co (DE) in the past week. If you have monitoring traps deployed for box tree moth, let us know what you're seeing and when!

Box tree moth adult.
Photo: USDA APHIS

Neolygus vitticollis: A sucking plant bug damaging maples

By: Paula Shrewsbury

This week, Marie Rojas (IPM Scout) found the plant bug, *Neolygus vitticollis* (Hemiptera: Miridae), also known as the Y-crossed cream plant bug, feeding on and damaging the new growth of red maple (*Acer rubrum*) cultivars at a nursery in Frederick County, MD. Marie first found this bug in a nursery in 2021, and since has found it in multiple years and at a few locations around this time. In searching the literature, I could not find much on the biology and distribution of *N. vitticollis*. In addition to MD, there have been reports of it in PA and VA.

Neolygus vitticollis is a plant bug that feeds on the underside of newly expanding maple leaves with their piercing-sucking mouthparts causing distortion and discolored patches on the new foliage. Interestingly, the leaf tissue that is damaged from *Neolygus* feeding, falls out of the leaves making the foliage appear as if it was chewed. This could make diagnostics of the causal pest tricky! *Neolygus vitticollis* has one generation a year and it is active early in the season (late May – June). Most years, *Neolygus* is considered a minor pest, however some years densities can get high.

Distortion and dead patches to the newer growth of red maple by the sucking plant bug *Neolygus vitticollis*. Note that the leaf tissue damaged by plant bug feeding falls out, looking like damage caused by a chewing insect.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

An adult of the plant bug *Neolygus vitticollis*. Note the interesting brown and tan color pattern of this insect and you can see where it gets its common name "Y-crossed cream plant bug".
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Powdery Mildew and Rust

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is finding powdery mildew on Cherokee Princess dogwoods. Powdery mildew requires a film of water for infection which occurs during periods of high humidity and morning dew.

Marie is finding rust on *Amelanchier* 'Autumn Brilliance'. More information is in the April 3, 2026 IPM report.

Stinkhorn Fungus

Dave Keane, Howard County Recreation and Parks, found some interesting stinkhorn fungi in Keedysville, MD this week. These smelly fungi range in color from orange to pink. Spores adhere to the tip in a smelly slime that attracts ants and flies which help spread this fungus. Stinkhorn fungi often show up suddenly after warm, rainy periods. They help break down plant material. You can reduce the spread of this fungus by removing the fruting structure before it produces the slime that contains the spores.

The slime produced by stinkhorn fungi emits a strong smell that attracts ants and flies.
Photo: Dave Keane, Howard County Recreation and Parks

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Soldier beetles: A common site on flowering plants (Coleoptera: Cantharidae)

In the last few weeks or so, I have been seeing numerous soldier beetles, *Chauliognathus* spp. (family Cantharidae) adults on plants. Soldier beetles are also referred to as leatherwings. They are elongate in shape (0.5-0.75”in length) and have orange and black coloration that varies in pattern. Soldier beetles are related to lightening bugs (family Lampyridae) having a similar overall appearance. There are 25 genera and 475 species of soldier beetles known in North America. Several species occur in Maryland. Soldier beetle species can be identified by the pattern of the black color on its pronotum (segment just behind the head) although it can be somewhat tricky because even within a species the color pattern on the wings can vary. A common species we see at this time of year is the **margined soldier beetle**, *Chauliognathus marginatus*. In the late summer and early fall, we more commonly see a species of soldier beetle that is frequently found on the flowers of golden rod (*Solidago* spp.) known as the **Pennsylvania or goldenrod soldier beetle**, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*.

Adult Pennsylvania soldier beetles are frequent visitors to flowers in the late summer and fall.
Photo: Michael Raupp, UMD

Soldier beetles overwinter in the larval stage (known as velvet worms). Adults emerge in late spring, they mate, and female soldier beetles lay eggs in soil or in leaf litter during the summer. Larvae hatch in the summer,

they live in the soil and pupate in the fall. I often see large numbers of these velvety larvae in autumn hunting in flowerbeds or on sidewalks and patios. In Maryland, during the winter larvae can be found in soil under leaf litter or under loose bark.

Soldier beetle larvae have a velvety appearance, are often found in the soil and leaf litter, and are predacious on many ground and plant dwelling pests.
Photo: Michael Raupp, UMD

Soldier beetles are highly beneficial insects in our landscapes and nurseries as they play a role as pollinators and predators. I have seen adults on many different types of flowering woody and herbaceous plants feeding on the nectar and pollen. Adult soldier beetles are omnivorous and reported to feed on nectar, pollen, honeydew, and caterpillars, aphids, and other soft-bodied insects. Females lay their eggs in moist soil or leaf litter. Larvae are dark, velvety-looking, elongate and flattened. Larvae are active in the soil and leaf litter and feed on insect eggs, small caterpillars, fly larvae (maggots), other soft-bodied insects, slugs, and snails. Larvae sometimes climb up plants and hunt for prey on foliage and in flowers (see video of larva hunting). Soldier beetles in the family Cantharidae also have a long and interesting evolutionary history. Researchers have described 25 fossil species in 16 genera of Cantharidae. The earliest specimen of cantharids was found in Lebanese amber from the early Cretaceous (~145-100 million years ago); and one of the new soldier beetle species belonging to the family Cantharidae has been discovered from Upper Cretaceous Burmese amber (~99 million years old).

Weed of the Week

By: Dr. Dan Buonaiuto

The scientific names of green and false-green kyllinga may be a matter of debate among botanists (green kyllinga is either *Cyperus brevifolius* or *Kyllinga brevefolia*, and false-green (either *Cyperus brevifolioides* or *Kyllinga gracillima*) but all agree these sedges can be problematic weeds in turf and landscape beds. Green kyllinga is widespread across the southern US while false-green kyllinga is more common in the Northeast and Midwest, but lucky us—being in the transition zone—we have both species here in Maryland.

Figure 1: False-green kyllinga flower heads and bracts. Photo: Charles T. Bryson, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Green and False-Green Kyllinga Identification: Kyllingas are easy to spot in turf environments due their light green color and the coarse texture of their leaves that are arranged in a 3-ranked triangular pattern. Kyllinga species tend to form dense mats,

especially in wetter parts of the landscape, which is one way to distinguish them from the yellow and purple nutsedges which typically grow as individuals. As is true for most sedges, kyllingas have a triangular stem.The seedhead on both species are globe-shaped, approximately ¼ to ½ inch in diameter and subtended by three leaf-like horizontal bracts (Figure 1). From a management perspective, it may not be critical to tell the difference between these two species, as both cause similar problems on the landscape and both are managed with the same approaches. If you are interested in getting into the weeds (pun intended) on differentiating these species, the most notable difference between them is their flowering phenology, with green kyllinga flowering earlier–throughout most of the growing season, and false-green only flowering in the late summer/early fall. Green kyllinga also has a toothed keel (the seed margin) while false-green kyllinga's keel is smooth.

Figure 2: Green kyllinga in profile.
Photo: Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Green and False-Green Kyllinga Ecology:
Kyllingas tend to appear in poorly drained areas, and can thrive in full sun or partial shade. Kyllingas reproduce through underground rhizomes and seed (Figure 2)—individuals can produce up to 5000 seeds per plant per year.

Green and False-Green Kyllinga Control:
Cultural control: Kyllinga's competitive advantage over turf appears to be mediated by soil moisture, so making sure your landscape has adequate drainage and you aren't overwatering is the first step to managing a kyllinga invasion zone.

Mechanical Control: If a kyllinga invasion is sporadic, you can hand pull or dig out plants, making sure to remove the entire underground rhizome, but this is not feasible for larger more established infestations. Close mowing can reduce seed production, but kyllinga can survive mowing heights of ¼ inches, and even still flower at ¾ of an inch.

Chemical Control: There are a handful of post-emergence herbicides that are effective for kyllinga control including imazosulfuron, pyrimisulfan, halosulfuron-methyl, sulfentrazone and sulfentrazone-containing products. These products will likely require multiple applications per season (4-6 weeks apart) and are typically most effective when mowing is limited for 2-3 days before and after herbicide application.

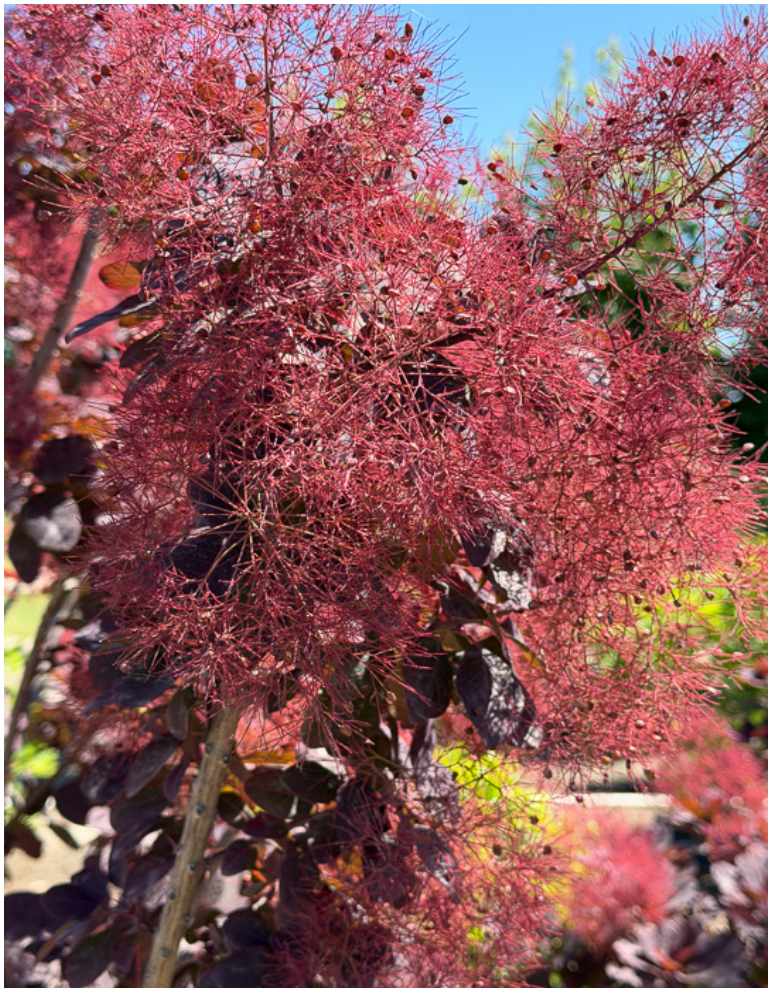
The only pre-emergent option for kyllinga control is Dimethenamid-P, which is only labeled for use on golf courses and has many use restrictions.

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Cotinus coggygria is also called the smoketree because of the billowy hairs which are attached to elongated 6–8-inch stalks on the spent flower cluster which turns a smokey pink to purplish pink in summer, covering the tree with smoke like fluffy puffs. Smoketree is also called a smokebush as it grows only 10-15 feet tall and wide. These small, but attractive plants thrive in full sun and will grow in a wide range of soils except poorly drained areas. They prefer slightly infertile loam soils with excellent drainage and enjoy a layer of mulch to help retain soil moisture. Plants grow upright with open spreading branches. In late spring, the tiny, insignificant golden yellow flowers bloom. They are followed by very showy pink to purple smoke-like puffs of hair on 6–8-inch panicles that stay on the plants all through the summer. The 3-inch blueish green leaves have an entire margin and are oval in form. In autumn, the leaf color is variable but often in attractive shades of yellow, orange, and purplish red. Plants can be planted as a hedge or as a specimen. When the tree is in flower, it will attract butterflies, and there are four lepidopteran (butterfly/moth) caterpillars that depend on the *Cotinus* genus to survive. Plants are cold tolerant in USDA zones 5-8, and there are a large number of colorful cultivars. Deer and many insects and diseases don't appreciate the smoketree, except for leaf spot, verticillium wilt, and rust.

An interesting fact is that the plant is in the same family as poison ivy and contact with the sap may cause dermatitis to those that are sensitive to poison ivy.



***Cotinus* flowers host a variety of insect pollinators in the spring.**
Photos: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

Pest Predictive Calendar "Predictions"

By: Nancy Harding and Paula Shrewsbury

In the Maryland area, the accumulated growing degree days (**DD**) this week range from about **674 DD** (Clarksville) to **1088 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.

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)**
Hibiscus sawfly – larva, early instar **(1015 DD)**
Japanese beetle – adult emergence **(1026 DD)**
Fletcher scale – egg hatch / crawler **(1105 DD)**
Spotted lanternfly – first adult activity **(1112 DD)**
Indian wax scale – egg hatch / crawler **(1145 DD)**
Oriental – adult emergence **(1147 DD)**
Peachtree borer – adult emergence **(1181 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 3, 2026)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	865
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	906
Belcamp (FS836)	822
Clarksville (001MD)	674
College Park (KCGS)	960
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	945
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	998
Frederick (KFDK)	804
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	882
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	814
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	856
Millersville (MD026)	917
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	1088
Perry Hall (C0608)	810
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	924
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	1004
Westminster (KDMW)	1039

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 (full - can sign up on wait list)
MNLGA Field Day
Location: Mt Cuba Center, Hockessin, DE

June 25, 2026 (5:30 - 8:30 p.m.)
MAA Beech Leaf Disease Training

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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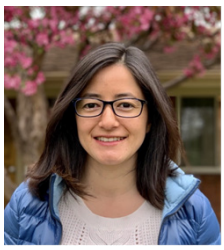

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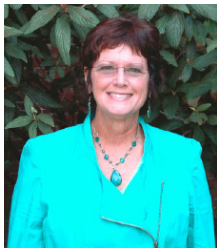

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