UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **June 26, 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

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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)

Due to next Friday's Fourth of July Holiday, the next report will be sent out on July 2.

Save the Date

Stanton A. Gill Symposium: Focus on Biological Control
August 4 and 5, 2026
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City

July 22, 2026 IPM Diagnostic Session
Time: 12:30 - 3:00
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City

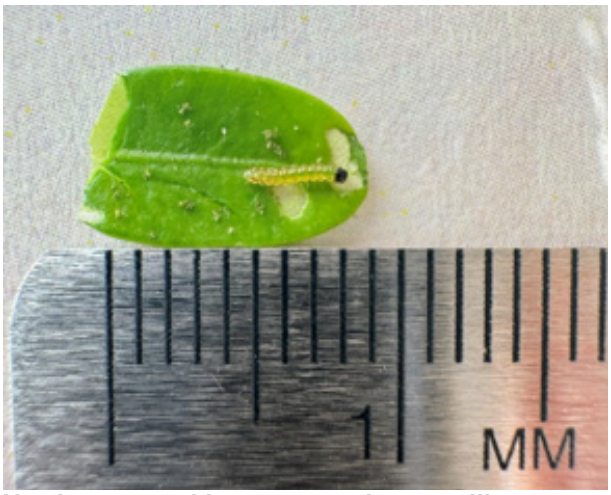
The link to register for this program is on our Conferences' web page

Box Tree Moth Caterpillars Have Hatched – Time to Treat!

By Laura Nixon

Late last week, we found the first hatching of box tree moth (*Cydalima perspectalis*) eggs in Washington County, MD for 2026. As a reminder, the adult moths have been flying over the past month, although trap captures in our region have been low and sporadic. You may now see caterpillars on previously non-infested boxwoods, so if you are in the quarantine zone of Western Maryland or adjacent to other infested counties (i.e. Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, WV and Kent and New Castle Counties, DE) this is a good time to be scouting your plants for eggs and small caterpillars. The newly hatched caterpillars are measuring 3 – 5 mm (< 1/4 inch). Bt treatments (*Bacillus thuringiensis* kurstaki (Btk) and *B. thuringiensis* aizawai (Bta)) are highly effective against these small larvae; be sure to get thorough plant coverage. Alternatievly, effective systemic materials such as chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn, Contrado SC) or cyantraniliprole (Mainspring GNL) have a long residual effect for box tree moth feeding caterpillars.

Cluster of three box tree moth eggs on the underside of a boxwood leaf. Photo: Holly Greenberg, UME



Newly emerged box tree moth caterpillar. Photo: Holly Greenberg, UME

Catalpa Sphinx Moth Larvae

By: Laura Nixon

Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener, reported catalpa sphinx moth caterpillars (aka catalpaworms) (*Ceratomia catalpa*) on *Catalpa* last week. Although you may see some window pane and chewing damage through the summer, parasites help reduce populations naturally and sprays are not necessary. If you are seeing high numbers of these early instars and are worried about damage, Bt products labelled for caterpillars can be used effectively at this stage.

An aggregation of early instar catalpa sphinx moth caterpillars. Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener

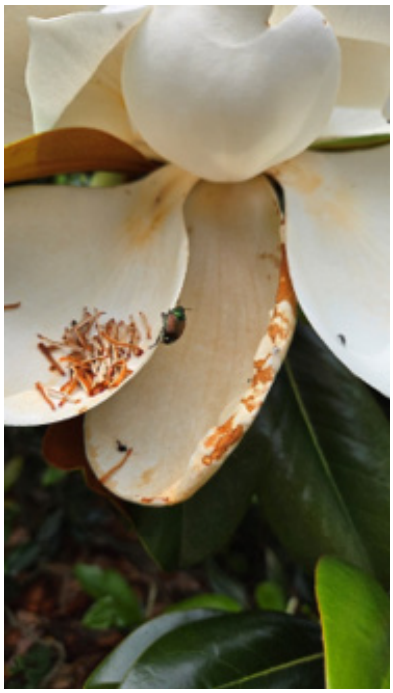
Japanese Beetle Reports

By: Laura Nixon

Since last week's report, we have had several reports of Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) throughout Maryland. Japanese beetle adults emerge at 1026 DD, so we expect to see a big increase in numbers over the next two weeks. Keep in mind the adult beetles are highly polyphagous, defoliating a broad range of host plants. Vulnerable plants can be treated with systemics such as chlorotraniliprole (ex. Acelepryn), cyantraniliprole (ex. Mainspring), or cyclaniliprole (ex. Sarisa). Acelepryn has been found to be affective for Japanese beetle adult control 3-4 weeks and is listed as a "reduced risk" pesticide by EPA. Although there are contacts labelled for Japanese beetle, these require frequent reapplication to protect your plants whilst the adults are active, and many will have adverse effects on your pollinators and natural enemies.

For more information on biology and cultural control see last week's IPM report.

Charles County, MD.
Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener



Montgomery County.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Howard County.
Photo: Suzanne Klick, UME

Sphinx Moths Mating on an Azalea

By: Laura Nixon

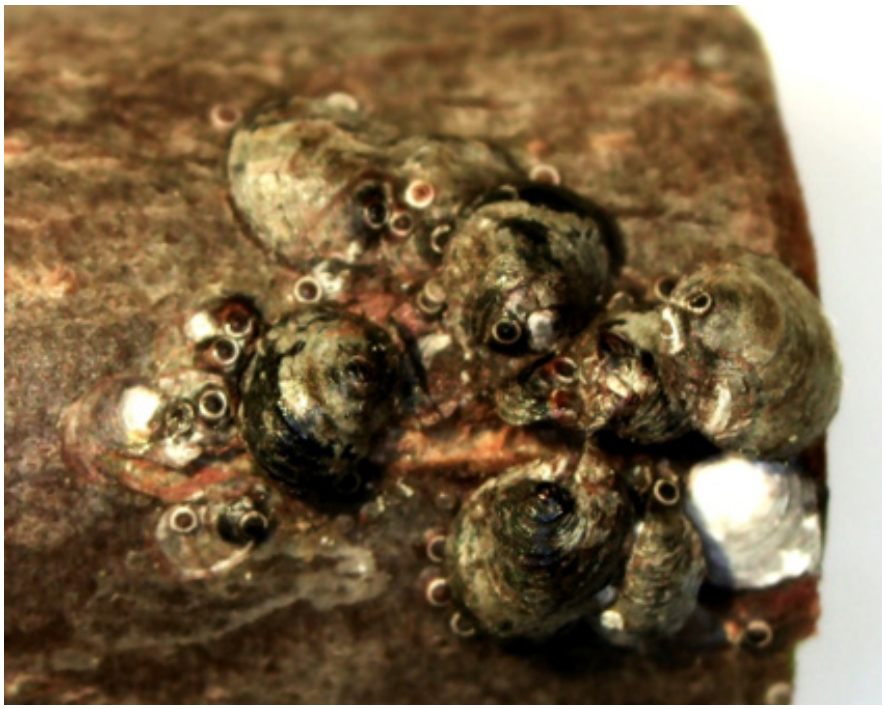
We received a great photo sent to us this week from Lisa McGuire (Landscaper) at a site in PA. She mistakenly grabbed at these thinking they were a dead leaf, only to realize she was interrupting a couple of mating moths. These are a pair of mating sphinx moths. From what I can tell, these are most likely small-eyed sphinx moths (*Paonias myops*). Although the caterpillars of this species are hornworms, they are not one of the highly damaging species we often see, and don't need any intervention. Azaleas are not a common host for this species, so this was likely just a convenient spot for them to alight.

Two mating sphinx moths.
Photo: Lisa McGuire, Willow Tree and Landscape

Gloomy Scale Update

By: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Nancy Harding, UME, continues to monitor red maples for gloomy scale (*Melanaspis tenebricosa*, Diaspididae) since they have an extended crawler emergence period. In College Park on June 24th, monitoring results showed that crawlers were still active and found under the female teste (suggesting they recently emerged from the female), however densities of crawlers were lower than they were last week, and more capped 1st instars were found. There were also 2nd and 3rd instar scales this week.



Gloomy scale capped settled crawlers and later instars on red maple.
Photo: Nancy Harding, Entomology, UMD

If you have trees with gloomy scale, hopefully you have treated them already. If not, monitoring indicates there is still crawler activity so treatment at this time should still be beneficial. Gloomy scale crawlers emerge multiple weeks so be sure to continue to monitor your maples and treat, or retreat, if necessary.

Scale management: When crawlers are active, target crawlers with insect growth regulators (IGR) such as pyriproxyfen (ex. Distance, Fulcrum) or buprofezin (ex. Talus) for control. When the scale is found feeding on the foliage, systemic materials such as dinotefuran or flupyradifurone (ex. Altus, an EPA reduced risk insecticide) may help to reduce populations.

More Scarab Beetles: It's that time of year

By: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

In addition to Japanese beetles, which Laura Nixon (UME) has already written about, there are several beetle adults active now or soon to be active that belong to the group of beetles known as scarabs (family Scarabaeidae). In MD this week degree day accumulations **range from 1106 – 1681 DDs** depending on location. The immature stages of scarab beetles are known as white grubs. The amount of damage caused by adult and immature scarabs varies with species, and other factors such as environmental conditions and management practices. Of the scarab beetle adults, Japanese beetles are usually the most damaging. That's not to say, however, that other scarab adults can't be particularly abundant and damaging some years. Let's review a bit about the adults of the different common scarab beetles. To see pictures of adult scarab beetles go to: http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/pdf/2510.pdf

Oriental beetle adults are relatively similar to Japanese beetles in their life cycle and management. Oriental beetles are usually less conspicuous and damaging than Japanese beetles. Oriental beetle adult emergence is predicted to begin around **1147 DD**, which not all but much of MD has reached this week. I have not observed any Oriental beetles yet this season. In past years, I often find them feeding on the flower petals of many herbaceous plants. They seem to particularly like Shasta daisies and cone flowers. Oriental beetles usually do not warrant control. But in years where damage is more than you would like, you can hand remove and destroy (drop into a container of soapy water) the beetles to reduce their densities and damage.

Green June beetle adults are predicted to emerge at **1539 DD**, which means some areas could have green June beetle adult activity. Green June beetles are large metallic green and gold scarab beetles. They are often seen swarming around trees (often those with thin-skinned fruits that the beetles feed on) or over turfgrass (especially soils high in organic matter) where they are likely looking for mates or a site to lay their eggs in the soil of the turf. In some years, I have seen hundreds of green June beetle adults flying about 1' above the turf in residential lawns. As adults, these beetles seldom warrant control measures, but if they are abundant, it indicates you should monitor nearby turfgrass for white grubs and their damage.

Oriental beetle settling down for a meal of Shasta daisy flower. Note the defoliation holes in the petals caused by beetle feeding.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Asiatic garden beetle adults are tricky little guys that keep an interesting feeding schedule. In past years just about this time, I would start to see significant feeding damage to my Buddleia (butterfly bush) and sunflowers but saw no insects on the plant. From experience and monitoring (and lots of frustration), I determined it was Asiatic garden beetle causing the damage. Asiatic garden beetle adults are nocturnal – only active at night. During the day they hide in turf and grassy areas near their food plants and largely go unnoticed. At night temperatures below 70°F the beetles fly very little. On warmer nights, you can see hundreds of beetles flying around and feeding on plants, especially in July and August. Most interestingly, they always become active around 9:30 p.m. give or take a bit. Their time of activity is that specific. These beetles are also attracted to lights so large numbers can accumulate at outdoor lights. Asiatic garden beetle adults feed on about 100 species of plants but seem to particularly like butterfly bush, boxelder, cherry, and sunflower. They do not skeletonize leaves like Japanese beetle. Asiatic garden beetles' defoliate leaves leaving behind only the mid-vein. Their occurrence in high numbers is patchy and localized, so they often do not warrant control. Reducing weedy habitat can reduce Asiatic garden beetle densities. Hand collecting the beetles and dropping them into a cup of soapy water should work on these beetles too. If damage is high, management is similar to that of Japanese beetle adults.

Asiatic garden beetle feeding on butterfly bush at night.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Green June beetle feeding on a ripe cherry (thin-skinned fruit). Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

Masked chafer beetle adults may be showing up soon. There are two species of masked chafers that occur in the mid-Atlantic area, the northern and southern masked chafers. They have similar life cycles. Adults are nocturnal and have similar activity as the Asiatic garden beetle. The adult masked chafers, however, don't feed so no worries about the adults of this one. I often see the white grubs of masked chafer in the soil / root zone of plants in landscape beds and under trees, usually soils with a good organic content. I have also seen very high densities of chafer grubs in soil with no signs of damage to the trees.

Spotted Lanternfly Reports

By: Laura Nixon

We have been receiving multiple reports of spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) early instar nymphs (black with white polka dots) across Maryland and neighboring states. This week we received our first report of a fourth instar nymph (red colored); as a reminder, the fourth instar is the last nymphal stage which then develop into adult spotted lanternfly. Although spotted lanternfly are found on a really broad range of plants, they do not feed heavily enough on many hosts to directly damage the plant. Through all life stages, spotted lanternfly feeds heavily on tree of heaven, which is also an invasive species, and can cause decline in these trees. Other plants that see direct damage are black walnut (branch flagging) and grapevines (can lead to vine death). Most problems come with the high volume of honeydew excreted by feeding spotted lanternfly which propagates the growth of black sooty mold.

Fourth instar spotted lanternfly nymph.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

There is a statewide quarantine in place for this species, for information on this quarantine and the associated compliance agreement see https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/pages/spotted-lantern-fly.aspx. MDA is also taking reports of spotted lanternfly for all regions of Maryland, which helps with knowledge on population densities dontbug.md@maryland.gov.

Walnut Petiole Galls

By: Laura Nixon

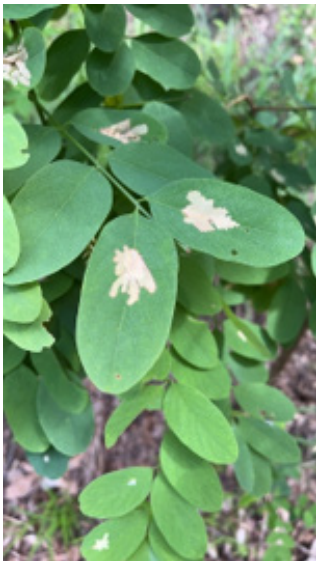
Angela Burke (Raemelton) sent us photos of walnut petiole galls on black walnut this week. These colorful galls are caused by an Eriophyid mite (*Aceria caulis*). This gall example falls into the same categories as those I wrote about in the May 29, 2026 IPM Report; they don't cause any damage to the plant. If you find them unsightly, the galls can be pruned off.

Walnut petiole galls are caused by an eriophyid mite.
Photo: Angela Burke, Raemelton Farm

Leafminer Damage on Black Locust

By: Laura Nixon

This week, Melanie Fischer (MDA) sent a picture of leaf mine damage on black locust in Howard County. This damage is from the locust digitate leafminer moth caterpillar (*Parectopa robiniella*); mines from this species may cause a little leaf distortion but have no effect on the overall health of the tree. This moth is a native species with 2-3 generations per year and doesn't reach pest status population levels. These caterpillars mine the mid-section of leaflets and produce a blotch mine with finger-shaped edges. No treatment is necessary for this insect, and unsightly leaves can be removed. Not to be confused with the much more damaging locust leafminer beetle (*Odontota dorsalis*) which you may see if you search locust leafminer online. The beetle leafminer damage is referred to as "scorching" and is found in patterns all over leaflets.



Locust digitate leafminer damage on black locust. Photo: Melanie Fischer, MDA

Locust leafminer beetle damage. Photo: Joe Boggs, Ohio State University Extension

False Oleander Scale on Magnolia

By Laura Nixon

This week, Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener, found first generation crawlers active on false oleander scale (*Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli*), on magnolia. It is a pale, circular armored scale; when flipped a darker yellow or brown body is beneath. Plants hosts of false oleander scale include magnolias, boxwood, aucuba, oleander, and camellia. Damage symptoms look like yellow, chlorotic spots on leaves from heavy feeding. Prune out heavily infested branches. If the pest persists and you begin to see plant damage, when crawlers are active, treat with pyriproxyfen (Distance) or buprofezin (Talus). Look for the second generation of crawlers later in the summer.

This leaf has a crawler on the magnolia leaf. Photo: Heather Zindash, The Soulful Gardener

Elm Defoliators

By: Laura Nixon

Keep an Eye out for Elm Zigzag Sawfly

Elm zigzag sawfly (*Aproceros leucopoda*) is a relatively new invasive species which was first reported in Maryland in 2022. The sawfly larvae feed on and defoliate elm trees (most frequently reported on Siberian and American elm). Early instar larvae create the characteristic zigzag notching on leaves, with defoliation occurring as they grow larger. There is expected to be two generations per year throughout the summer. We had a report from Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, of the larvae on American elms in Montgomery County this week; this was also reported to MDA. If you see elm zigzag sawfly, it is important to report to MDA as it is such a new damaging species for the State. As with most sawfly species, treatments are most effective against the younger larvae, with horticultural oil and Spinosad being effective option. Systemics labelled for sawflies will be effective and recommended for high populations.

Elm Leaf Beetle Larvae

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, reported elm leaf beetle larvae (*Xanthogaleruca luteola*) in high numbers on American elm in Montgomery County. Both the adults and larvae of this species will feed on all species of native and introduced elm and zelkova. Adults create shot hole damage in leaves with larvae causing etching damage. Treatment is not always needed for this beetle, but if populations get high, it is best to use a systemic labelled for beetles to increase the residual activity.

This elm zigzag sawfly larva is feeding along this leaf. Photo; Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Elm leaf beetle larva and damage. Photos: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Red-legged Buprestis – a flat-headed borer of concern?

By: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

On Monday, Jason Hipp (Deeply Rooted Tree Care) sent in a picture of a red-legged buprestis, *Buprestis rufipes*, that a client had found in their tree nursery. The question was "is this a beetle of concern that might need to be treated or is this a pest that primarily feeds on dead and decaying matter"? Everything I know and can find on this beetle relates the adults, with a few references on the larvae. The consensus is that this beetle is associated with decaying and dying trees. The grower should check the health of their trees to be sure they are all in good health. The beetle may have come from another source such as dying trees nearby in wood edges, etc.

Red-legged buprestis, *Buprestis rufipes*, showing its diagnostic metallic green and yellow colors.
Photo: Mark Eanes, Maryland Biodiversity Project (CC BY).

The red-legged buprestis is a beautiful beetle that belongs to the family of metallic wood boring beetles / flat-headed borers (Buprestidae). It is native to the southern and eastern United States. The red-legged buprestis is about 0.7-1" long, has a metallic green head and body with diagnostic bright yellow markings on hit pronotum and wings, and of course red legs. There is not a lot of information available on this beetle. Adults have been reported on the bark of dying or dead hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, blackgum, and elm (i-naturalist). Recorded trees that larvae were found in include hardwoods such as oak, elm, and maple, and in each case the wood of these trees were in early stages of decay with the bark sloughing off and the outer wood softened.

Red Milkweed Beetle

By: Suzanne Klick

Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, found red milkweed beetles in Ephrata, PA on June 26. This beetle is found most often on common milkweed, but it also feeds on other milkweed species and dogbane. Red milkweed beetles do not cause significant damage and do not impact monarch butterfly larvae, so control is usually not necessary.

Red milkweed beetle is often found on common milkweed.
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

Bagworms

Marlee Muchinsky, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, found early instar bagworms in Camp Hill, PA on June 24. When larvae are this small, it's the most effective time to treat.

Early instar bagworms are being found in Camp Hill, PA this week.
Photo: Marlee Muchinsky, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

White Prunicola Scale

David Lantz, reported white prunicola scale in Hagerstown, MD this week. Second generations crawlers hatch around 1637 DD. Degree days on our list in this report are ranging between 1106 and 1681. Check scale infestations closely this week for crawlers. Control options include treat with pyriproxyfen (Distance) or buprofezin (Talus).

Check common plant hosts of white prunicola scale for crawlers.
Photo: David Lantz

Beneficial of the Week

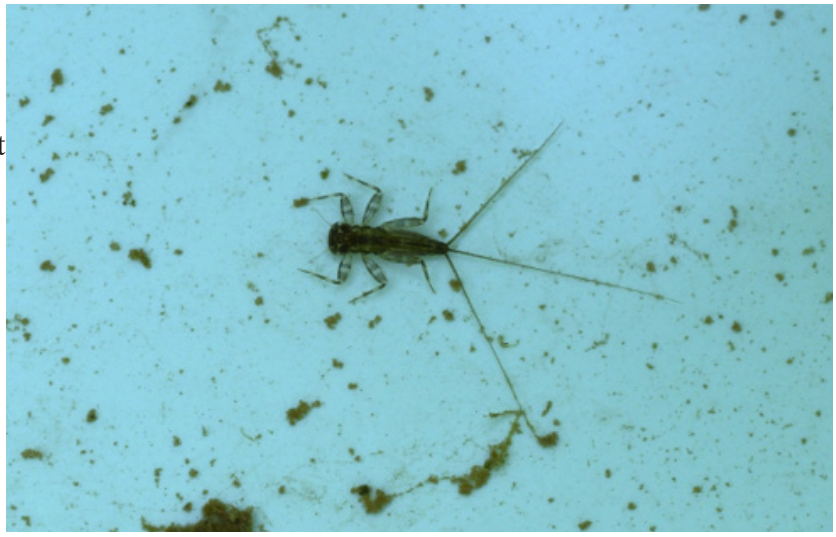
By: Paula Shrewsbury

Mayfly adults swarming along the Potomac River

Last weekend, I was riding my bike on the C&O towpath along the Potomac River. I stopped at the Dam #4 area near Sharpsburg, MD and to my delight there were hundreds of adult mayflies swarming in the air along the shore area. When I got closer, I observed even more mayflies resting on vegetation of all types along the shore. This was late afternoon. On my return ride (at dusk), most of the mayflies had alighted from the vegetation and were flying, so the swarm was even greater. Many individuals appeared to be doing a type of mating dance or behavior. It was amazing to be up close and in the middle of this. Mayflies have very interesting life histories and play important roles in ecosystems.

Beautiful, but short-lived, mayfly adults survive only a matter of hours up to a few days.
Photo: Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

There are an estimated 4,000 species of mayflies world-wide with 666 species in 23 families in North America (Mayfly Central, Purdue Univ.). Mayflies are in the order Ephemeroptera (from Greek Ephemeros = short lived; -tera = wings) which were named this do to their short-lived adult lifespan (<3 days). Mayflies are quite unique in that they are: the oldest of extant (still living) winged insects; have been around since the Carboniferous and Permian times (~354 to 290 million years ago); and the only insect order to have subimago (pre-adult) stage with wings. Most, but not all, species are found in freshwater streams and habitats. Immature mayflies (referred to as nymphs or naiads) are aquatic and develop in well oxygenated, unpolluted streams and rivers. Although they are all aquatic, different species can require very specific micro-habitats. For example, depending on species, nymphs may develop on the stream bottom, under rocks, or in submerged, decaying vegetation.



A mayfly nymph showing the 3 filaments coming from its abdomen.
Photo: Mike J. Raupp, UMD

Adults have 2 pairs of wings (most), short antennae, soft bodies, vestigial (non-functional) mouthparts, and long cerci (filaments) at the end of their abdomens. The number of filaments (2 or 3) depends on species and/or life stage. Mayflies may have between 12 and 50 nymphal instar (stages). Nymphs have mouthparts that function, longer antennae, and are aquatic. In addition to these many nymphal stages, there are two adult stages: a subimago (preadult) phase and an imago (adult) stage. When ready, usually at dusk and sometimes at dawn, masses of mayfly sub-imago (pre-adults) emerge from the water, usually climbing or flying to nearby vegetation where they land and molt into the imago (adult) stage. There are subtle but distinct differences between the

subimago and imago stages. Once they are adults, male mayflies swarm in flight near water where they undergo various dances or behaviors to impress females. Female adults visit the male swarm and then the female will choose a male to mate with. Mayfly swarms have been so massive, they have been detected on weather radar. Adults are short-lived anywhere from a few hours up to a few days, while nymphs may live up to three years. Eggs are laid by mated adult females that often fly over, and sometimes land on, water and drop their eggs or balls of eggs into the water. Eggs may hatch right away or can last up to a year.

Mayflies provide beneficial ecosystem services. Most mayfly are herbivores and feed on algae or dead and decaying vegetation as nymphs. A few species are known to be omnivores and are known to feed on Chironomid fly (non-biting flies) larvae. For most species of mayflies, nymphs live in highly oxygenated water and are sensitive to pollution, making mayflies good bio-indicators of stream health. If you are near a stream or river and you bump into swarms of subimago and imago mayflies, smile because they indicate the water is healthy. Also, it is just fun to watch the mate attracting behaviors of the mayfly adults.

For more information on Mayflies and their interesting lives go to:
-https://earthlife.net/mayflies-short-lived-ephemeroptera/
-https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6628430/
-https://bugoftheweek.com/blog/2016/11/14/an-autumn-sun-dance-mayflies-ephemeroptera?rq=Mayfl
- https://www.facebook.com/chesapeakebayprogram/videos/mayflies-at-deer-creek/6209748092438190/ (video of a Mayfly swarm at Deer Creek near the Chesapeake in MD in May 2023)

Weed of the Week

By: Dr. Dan Buonaiuto

I moved to Maryland almost exactly a year ago, and at first, I was pleasantly surprised to find a small patch of some kind of wild grape growing in the corner of my yard. But as I looked a bit closer, that "wild grape" was everywhere; covering trees in the woods across the street and exploding through landscape beds in my neighborhoods' yards. It didn't take long for me to realize this vine was the invasive species *Ampelopsis glandulosa (*previously *A. brevipedunculata)*, also known as porcelainberry, a troublesome invasive vine.

Porcelainberry Identification:

Habit: A deciduous, perennial vine with conspicuous tendrils (Figure 1).

Leaves: Simple lobes leaves with 3-5 lobes that are coarsely toothed. The leaf shape can be variable ranging from shallow to deeply lobed.

Flowers: Flowers grow in upright branched clusters. Each greenish-yellow flower has five relatively inconspicuous petals that appear in the leaf axil.

Fruit: The conspicuous berries develop in the fall, and start out white, turn pale lilac to deep blue as they mature with an attractive, speckled appearance (Figure 2).

Lookalikes: Porcelainberry is in the Vitaceae (grape) family and resembles several wild grape species. The clearest way to tell them apart is based on their berries (porcelainberry's speckled blue color while wild *Vitis spp*. are purple to black). If you can't see fruit, you can look at the stem pith (porcelainberry's pith is white, while wild *vitis* pith is brown) or the mature bark which becomes shredded and peely on wild grape species but not on porcelainberry.

Figure 1: Porcelainberry climbing with tendrils.
Photo: D. Buonaiuto. UMD

Porcelainberry Ecology:
Porcelainberry can grow in a range of light conditions from full sun to part shade, making it problematic in many environments including landscape plantings (Figure 3), forest edges, fencelines and roadsides.

Figure 2: Porcelainberry fruits
Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

This deciduous woody vine can grow several feet per year, and reach up to 25 feet if climbing trees. Porcelainberry has an extensive root system and a deep taproot, allowing it to spread vegetatively. It also is a prolific seeder, producing showy blue speckled berries that are eaten and distributed by birds and other wildlife (though they are toxic to humans). The seeds can remain viable for several years. This vine will overtop everything; ground vegetation, shrubs and trees, blocking their access to light and increasing risk from storm damage

Porcelainberry Control:
Mechanical: Small, young infestations can be handpulled, making sure to remove the below ground portions of the plant in order to prevent resprouting. Because the seeds can remain viable for many years, management efforts should focus on reducing seed production. Cutting vines will not prevent resprouting, but doing so during or just after flowering can dramatically reduce seed production. Fruiting vines should be bagged in plastic before disposal and should not be added to compost or brush piles.

Figure 3: Young leaves emerging from a garden bed.
Photo: D. Buonaiuto, UMD

Chemical: Systemic herbicide like glyphosate or triclopyr can effectively control porcelainberry, but will likely require multiple seasons of management. Suckering vines should be cut and then the resprouts treated with a foliar application. Basal bark treatments are also effective for more mature vines.

Plant of the Week
By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Baptisia perfoliata is also known as catbells and sometimes cat's-eye Baptisia. Because it looks so much like eucalyptus, it is also called eucalyptus wild indigo. They thrive in full sun and prefer to grow in evenly moist to dry sandy loams or well-draining soils. The silvery to blue grey-green foliage seems to be attached to a central narrow stem or pierced through the leaf. The stems can grow up to 3 feet tall and wide, growing in a graceful arch. The roots grow deep in the soil as do other *Baptisia* and do not transplant well, so choose the site carefully. In the summer, small bright yellow pea-like flowers bloom in the leaf axils, looking like golden eyes peering out from the foliage. While in flower, the nectar is a source for large native bees who are strong

***Baptisia perfoliata* grows up to 3 feet tall and wide.**
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

enough to pop open the pea shaped golden yellow flowers. The foliage is a host plant for several specialized butterflies throughout the growing season. After the flowers bloom, they mature into small hard rounded seed pods that turn dark tan, providing interest throughout the autumn and winter months. Plants are cold tolerant in USDA zones 7-9 and there are no major pests or diseases listed.

A close-up showing the perfoliate leaves of this *Baptisia* species.
Photo: 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 **1106 DD** (Clarksville) to **1681 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.

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 beetle – adult emergence **(1147 DD)**
Peachtree borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*) – adult emergence **(1181 DD)**
Catalpa sphinx – egg hatch (1st gen) **(1365 DD)**
Green June beetle – adult emergence **(1539 DD)**
Scarlett oak slug sawfly – larva, early instar **(1544 DD)**
Pine needle scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(1561 DD)**
White prunicola scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) **(1637 DD)**
Obscure scale – egg hatch / crawler **(1774 DD)**

See the Pest Predictive Calendar for more information on DD and plant phenological indicators (PPI) to help you better monitor and manage these pests.

Degree Days (as of June 24, 2026)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	1413
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	1437
Belcamp (FS836)	1341
Clarksville (001MD)	1106
College Park (KCGS)	1493
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	1465
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	1530
Frederick (KFDK)	1284
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	1389
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	1268
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	1337
Millersville (MD026)	1437
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	1681
Perry Hall (C0608)	1312
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	1440
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	1563
Westminster (KDMW)	1603

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

IPM Diagnostic Session (1 - 3 p.m.)
July 22, 2026
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

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

FALCAN Truck & Trailer Safety Seminar
October 14, 2026
Location: Urbana Fire Hall, Urbana, MD
Registration opens in July.

Last year's FALCAN Truck & Trailer Safety Seminar sold out well before the event, and we expect another strong turnout this year. Whether you manage a fleet, operate trucks and trailers, or are responsible for compliance and safety, this seminar provides valuable information on the laws, regulations, and best practices that can help protect your business and avoid costly violations. We encourage you to share this information with supervisors, coworkers, and others within your organization who would benefit from attending. Seating is limited, and early registration is recommended.

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

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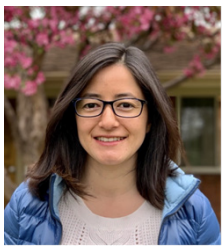

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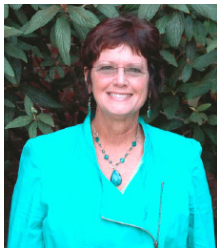

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