Welcome to the current issue of our newsletter that focuses on the landscape and garden. This newsletter is aimed at the home horticulture/master gardener audience. Mary Kay Malinoski and Dave Clement are coordinating it and please send any contributions to us.

**Insects and Other Pests by Mary Kay Malinoski, Extension Specialist, Home and Garden Information Center**

Here is our summer landscape HortTips newsletter. We have been really busy and here are some galleries of what’s happening in the landscape.

**Japanese beetle** on Monarda…at least there is only one!

They really like peaches in Washington County! Hopefully they will be gone soon.

**Bagworms** were an inch long on July 14th in central Maryland. Get out there fast with the B.t. before they do too much damage and get too big.

**Perfect time to control fall webworm.** Just prune out the new tents and dispose of in the trash.
Jewelweed sawfly: notice all of the prolegs, a feature of sawfly larvae.

Ailanthus webworm moth: hosts are Ailanthus, and other deciduous trees and shrubs.

Leafhopper feeding damage on Japanese anemone. Damage is typical on many plants. No control is necessary.

Milkweed bug resembles boxelder bug, but only feeds on milkweed.

The moth on the left is called “the beautiful wood nymph.” The host plants are Ampelopsis, grape and Virginia creeper. (This particular moth liked hanging out on my Subaru.)
Adult whiteflies on the underside of a leaf. Whiteflies are a common pest on flowers and vegetables in the summer.

Eyespot gall on maple caused by a tiny midge. There is a similar one on tulip poplar. They are harmless.

Hackberry psyllid galls underside.

An adult tortoise beetle that feeds on Canada thistle. Good thing something eats it!

Mile-a-minute feeding damage from the mile-a-minute weevil. This is a good thing.

Hackberry psyllid galls from above.
Dogbane beetle on dogbane…very colorful leaf beetle.

Clymene moth: Hosts are *Eupatorium* species, oak, peach, and willow.

Hummingbird sphinx moth visiting a monarda flower. Hosts are honeysuckle, snowberry, hawthorn, cherry, and plum.

Mating humming bird sphinx moths, something you don’t see everyday.

Ant tending tree hopper nymphs

Twice-stabbed stink bug just hanging out.
Don’t forget to keep an eye out for emerald ash borer! They are on the Eastern shore now so watch ash trees carefully and protect valuable landscape trees.

Please consider downloading our new invasive app (MAEDN) and use it to report emerald ash borer (and many more invasives). It can be downloaded at: http://apps.bugwood.org/mid_atlantic.html or through the Google Play store for Android or the app store for IPhones. Just search on MAEDN for the app. Keep an eye out for them around your ash trees and report them if you see them. The Maryland Department of Agriculture is interested in reports from the Eastern shore. Use the app or the “Ask the Expert” feature on the HGIC website at: http://extension.umd.edu/learn/ask-gardening

Diseases by David Clement, Extension Specialist, Home and Garden Information Center. With the strange weather we have had it has been a weird year for landscape diseases.
**Botrytis on flowers:** Gray mold is common on flowers during wet weather, pick off symptomatic flowers to prevent infection spread.

**Leafstreak on daylily:** The brown stripes down the midrib on daylilies is a common fungal disease called daylily leaf streak, usually not serious, the symptoms vary dramatically depending on the resistance of the daylily cultivars.

**Guignardia on VA creeper:** Common leaf spot on Virginia creeper, same pathogen as black rot on grapes, good reason to control this plant if growing grapes.

**Echinacea leafspot:** Several fungi cause leafspots on *Echinacea*, this one is caused by fungus *Septoria* sp.

**Southern blight:** Dieback and collapse on low growing perennials and herbs during midsummer is commonly caused by the fungal disease called southern blight. Look for white growth near the soil line and small seed-like sclerotia later near the bases of the stems.
Powdery mildew on dogwood often doesn’t show the white symptoms common for many other powdery mildews. The purpling or reddening is the usual symptom.

Looks like a leaf spot on Bradford pear but it’s not. It is pear leaf blister mite damage caused by an eriophyid mite.

Here is a really nasty invasive weed to watch out for!

Wavyleaf basketgrass, *Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius*, is a highly invasive grass. The seeds are very sticky and can be moved around easily by people and animals. Keep an eye out for it and remove it if you find it.

Please send all submissions, including photos to Mary Kay Malinoski, mkmal@umd.edu or to David L. Clement, clement@umd.edu. Thanks and please contribute!

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