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**Integrated Pest
Management for
Commercial Horticulture**

www.ipmnet.umd.edu

If you work for a commercial horticultural business in the area, you can report insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems found in the landscape or nursery to sklick@umd.edu

Coordinator Weekly IPM report:

Stanton Gill, Extension Specialist, IPM for Nursery, Greenhouse and Managed Landscapes, sgill@umd.edu. 301-596-9413 (office) or 410-868-9400 (cell)

Regular Contributors:

Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Stanton Gill and Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialists) and Brian Clark (Extension Educator, Prince George's County)

Disease Information: Karen Rane (Plant Pathologist) and David Clement (Extension Specialist)

Weed of the Week: Chuck Schuster (Extension Educator, Montgomery County)

Cultural Information: Ginny Rosenkranz (Extension Educator, Wicomico/Worcester/Somerset Counties)

Fertility Management: Andrew Ristvey (Regional Specialist, Wye Research & Education Center)

Design, Layout and Editing: Suzanne Klick (Technician, CMREC)

On August 1 – The Most Incredible Storm (In some areas)

We were returning from the Maryland Commercial Cut Flower Tour in Southern Maryland on Monday when we were caught by the most intense storm we have been in years. It had high winds, heavy, heavy rain and large hail which thumped the car for 10 - 15 minutes. The storm was fast moving and quickly cleared the area but left a swath of downed trees and fallen branches. The storm raced across central Maryland and caught us



in Montgomery County near the Howard County border. The storm moved to Prince George's County and continued east. This season is extremely dry and hot punctuated with severe weather with heavy rain in select areas. The rain that pours down does little good since the ground is baked hard in most spots and most of the water runs off. Keep watering your customer trees but only water the ones they want to keep.

Gypsy Moths

Ben Beale, UME-St. Mary's County, has heard from the county forester that there has been damage from the gypsy moth in St Mary's County in the Drayden area. Ben noted that the area is one of the only places in Maryland this year with reported gypsy moth damage.

Fiorinia Scale (Also known as hemlock elongate scale)

I (Stanton) was examining hemlock samples in the Woodbine area on Monday evening to see where we are with fiorinia scale. Many females were present and most were loaded with eggs in their bodies. I found a couple of crawlers, so it looks like the second generation of fiorinia scale is just starting for the 2011 season. This armored scale is mainly on hemlock but is also found on spruce.

Control: This is one tough scale to control since it has multiple, overlapping generations each year. You could try Talus or distance but the systemic Safari, applied as a soil drench, is probably your best bet for control.



Cryptomeria Scale

On examining cryptomeria scale on a spruce tree in the Damascus area I found many mature females but eggs were not forming yet. We will probably see eggs in late August with crawlers shortly afterwards in late August to early September for the second generation of the year. This armored scale is on pines, hemlock, spruce and cryptomeria.

Control: A mixture of 1% horticultural oil and Distance or Safari (dinotefuran) applied as a soil drench.



Catalpa Sphinx Moth Caterpillars

Norm Brady, Bartlett Tree Experts, is finding catalpa sphinx moth caterpillars feeding on catalpa foliage in Talbot County. He noted that it is interesting how they leave the mid-vein of the leaf untouched. A fair amount of the caterpillars had been attacked by, most likely, some kind of predaceous wasp. The larvae were emerging on the backs of the catalpa larvae.



Dogwood Sawfly

Carol Allen found at least 15 - 20 dogwood sawfly larvae feeding on a dogwood shrub in Darnestown this week. Dogwood sawflies feed on all but the midrib of leaves. They have several color patterns as they molt through the larval stages. In the middle instars, the larvae are covered with a white powder-like material to mimic bird droppings. In the last instar, they are greenish yellow with black spots to camouflage themselves when they drop into the leaf litter to pupate. There is only one generation per year.

Control: Options include Conserve, synthetic pyrethroids, and carbaryl.



**Early and mid-instars of dogwood sawfly larvae
Photo on right: by Carol Allen**

Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs (BMSB)

This week, large numbers of brown marmorated stink bugs have been feeding on tomatoes and causing heavy damage. There is also a lot of feeding on sunflowers which is not a surprise, since in Japan, sunflowers are used as a trap plant for these stink bugs. Jim Shuffler, Bartlett Tree Experts, found first instar nymphs of brown marmorated stink bugs that had just hatched from eggs laid on white pine.



Newly hatched BMSB on pine



Heavy damage on tomatoes from BMSB

Browning on Pines and Spruce

Yes, Imprelis has left a swath of dying pines from this year's applications, but we are also receiving samples of browning white pines, spruce with browning and dying tip growth and spruce with premature yellowing of older needles in August in areas where Imprelis was not applied.



Remember back on Memorial Day Weekend when the temperatures reached 100 – 104 °F? White pine and spruce were pushing out new growth at the end of May and early June. New growth was negatively impacted by the high temperatures. We have had a couple more incidences of high temperatures this summer and a lot of bright sunny days with moisture quickly being lost from foliage. The scorching and premature yellowing that is showing up in August is a result of this incredibly bad growing season. Not much you can do but keep the plants watered on a regular basis until this weather breaks.

Cedar Apple Rust

Marty Adams, Bartlett Tree Experts, brought in a crabapple sample with foliage infected with cedar apple rust. David Clement, HGIC, noted that this disease is usually much worse on older varieties, and that there is fairly good resistance on varieties developed in the last 20 years.



Weed of the Week, Chuck Schuster

Common teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*, is a weed that is found throughout the United States. This plant is considered noxious in many areas, but not in Maryland. This plant can reach a height of greater than six feet, is a biennial, develops a rosette with a taproot, and is found in many low maintenance areas. It starts with a basal rosette, then flowering stems are produced in the second year of growth.



Teasel plants
Photos: Chuck Schuster University of Maryland Extension

Rosette leaves are oval with scalloped teeth and are wrinkled in appearance. The first year the plant will remain as the basal rosette, and during the second year the flower stalk is produced. It is often unnoticed during the first year due to its prostrate growth habit. Leaves on the flowering stem are opposite and without petioles. These leaves surround the stem in a clasping nature. The midveins on the leaf have small or short prickles on them. The stem is erect with downward facing small prickles. The flowers are egg-shaped with a squared off base. The flowers will be between one and four inches in length and will have many smaller individual white to lilac colored flowers. Several individual bracts will occur at the base of each flower curving around the head itself. During the first year it can be improperly identified as common burdock, or broadleaf dock. Neither of the dock species have the wrinkled leaf that is found on common teasel.

Cultural control of common teasel can be achieved using mowing as an option. This will prevent seed production. Chemical controls include 2, 4D, 2,4D with dicamba, chlorsulfuron, and imazapic (Plateau). The earlier in the growth stage weed control is applied the more successful the results.

PLANT	PLANT STAGE (Bud with color, First bloom, Full bloom, First leaf)	LOCATION
<i>Eutrochium (Eupatorium) purpureum</i> Joe Pye Weed	First bloom (Aug 1)	Ellicott City
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Full bloom (Aug 1)	Ellicott City

Degree Days (As of August 4)

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	2740
Dulles Airport	2652
Frostburg, MD	1758
Martinsburg, WV	2432
National Arboretum	2963
Reagan National	2998
Salisbury	2822

Upcoming Programs:

August 23, 2011

Twilight Tour: Aronia Research

Location: Wye Research and Education Center, Queenstown, MD

Contact: Debby Dant, 410-827-8056, ext 115 or ddant@umd.edu

Note: The event is free, but registration is requested

Fall 2011

Pest Management Class taught by Stanton Gill

Location: Montgomery College, Germantown, MD

Contact: www.montgomerycollege.edu

October 20, 2011

Green Industry Energy Program

CONTRIBUTORS:



Stanton Gill
Extension Specialist
sgill@umd.edu



Paula Shrewsbury
Extension Specialist
pshrewsb@umd.edu



Karen Rane
Plant Pathologist
rane@umd.edu



Chuck Schuster
Extension Educator
cfs@umd.edu



Ginny Rosenkranz
Extension Educator
rosenkranz@umd.edu

David Clement
Plant Pathologist
hgic.umd.edu

Andrew Ristvey
Extension Specialist
aristvey@umd.edu

Brian Clark
Extension Educator
bpclark@umd.edu

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