

Commercial Horticulture

October 11, 2013

In This Issue...

- Weather update and squirrel activity
- Watch out for deer
- Tea scale
- Turfgrass field day
- Lawn fertilizer law training and test dates
- EAB webinars

Weed of the Week
Plant of the Week
Degree Days
Announcements

IPMnet

**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 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)

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)

Frost Dates

The average frost date for the Baltimore area is October 29. In the great plains areas, winter came early this year, as they experienced over a foot of wet snow in the last week. What will happen this winter? We turned to the Farmer's Almanac for what we can expect. According to the newest edition of North America's oldest continuously published periodical, a decline in solar activity combined with ocean-atmosphere patterns in the Pacific and Atlantic will result in below-normal temperatures and above-normal snowfall during most of the winter across much of the United States.



Oak twigs on lawn due to squirrel activity
Photo: Karen Rane, UME

In September, we received several electronic pictures of trees that had their foliage clipped by squirrels to pad their nest. There appeared to be lots of clipping going on. The squirrels are likely preparing for a cold winter. For those of you using wood stoves and fireplaces you might want to get out and start cutting up your firewood for the winter.

Watch Out For Deer

Deer are starting the mating season and are acting crazy. They run out into roadways and are very active in morning hours and evening, and will be moving about for the next several months. Anyone that lives in urban areas surrounding Washington knows that in recent years, the deer population has been increasing, especially in the suburban areas of Maryland and Northern Virginia. The overabundance of deer threatens the habitats of other creatures and has become a safety hazard to drivers around the region. Deer breeding season runs from mid-October to January, with peak activity the first three weeks of November. On Sunday night, I was driving back from Warrenton, VA when a herd of 5 females wandered into the roadway. I was only doing 30 mph at the time so luckily the deer only got bumped, and fortunately my car and the deer did not suffer from this encounter. Advise your employees to be watchful in the morning hours and evening when returning from job sites for deer activity over the next couple of months.

The acorn population appears to be heavy this year and the acorns dropping to the ground are providing food sources for the deer in October which should take some feeding pressure off plant material in landscapes and nurseries as deer feed on the acorns.

One annual crop that deer do like to munch on is pansies. Many landscapers are finding it necessary to install small hoops over pansy plantings and stretching netting over the plants to prevent feeding damage. Milorganite placed in netted sacks still seems to be one of the popular repellants used in landscapes. Let us know if you have found certain repellants working better than others. Contact me at sgill@umd.edu with what you found works the best.

Tea Scale

Damian Varga, Scientific Plant Service, found tea scale on camellia this week. Since camellias are becoming more common in landscapes, we are seeing an increase with this scale. This armored scale also occurs on *Ilex* species. It has overlapping generations in the summer.

Control: An IGR such as Talus or Distance or soil or basal drench with dinotefuran.



Tea scale on holly

Univ. of MD

University of Maryland Fall Turfgrass Field Day

The Turfgrass Field Day will be on October 23rd at the Paint Branch Turfgrass Research Farm. **R.S.V.P. by October 16th to Tom Turner at tturner@umd.edu.** It is \$15 for people who are not members of the Maryland Turfgrass Council and attending lunch which starts at 11AM. If you are not having lunch and just wish to attend the tour, there is no charge and the tour starts at 11:45AM. Members of the Maryland Turfgrass Council are free of charge.

Lawn Fertilizer Law

Information on Maryland's Lawn Fertilizer Law including review sessions and testing dates and a pdf version of The Professional Lawn Care Manual are available at: <http://mda.maryland.gov/fertilizer>.

Test DATES and LOCATIONS

Salisbury

October 23, 2013

Wicomico County Extension Office

28647 Old Quantico Road

Salisbury, MD 21801

Carroll Community College

December 11, 2013

Upcoming Webinars - Emerald Ash Borer

Webinars on emerald ash borer are being conducted at emeraldashborer.info this fall. Go to http://www.emeraldashborer.info/eab_university.cfm to view the webinars. The scheduled is listed below. The first two have already been conducted and are archived on-line.

Invasions by Non-native Insect Pests and Arboriculture

Mike Raupp, University of Maryland

Thursday, September 26, 2013 at 11am ET

EAB Biocontrol Progress and Possibilities

Juli Gould, USDA APHIS Thursday, October 10, 2013 at 11am ET

US Regulatory Measures to Control Invasives and Limit Introductions using the Case Study of ALB in Massachusetts

Clint McFarland, USDA APHIS Federal Project Manager, Asian Longhorned Beetle Eradication Program-Massachusetts Thursday, October 24, 2013 at 11am ET

Building an EAB management program from the ground up: Milwaukee's perspective

Randy Krouse, City of Milwaukee Thursday, November 7, 2013 at 11am ET

Economic impact and management of EAB in woodlots, classic wood utilization

Eric McConnell, The Ohio State University Thursday, December 5, 2013 at 11am ET

Weed of the Week, Chuck Schuster

Dollar weed, *Hydrocotyle* ssp, also known as pennywort is a warm season perennial weed that prefers damp locations. With the summer moisture being what it was this weed is currently showing itself as a problem in many turf settings. It will grow in many different light settings, from shade to full sun if enough moisture is present. The leaves are round in general shape with a scalloped edge. The overall diameter will be one to two inches. It has a low or prostrate growing habit and spreads by seed, tubers and rhizomes. The petiole of the leaf attaches at the center of the leaf which helps distinguish it from *Dichondra* which has a petiole attached at the edge.

Control needs to start with cultural methods. Decrease moisture where possible. Maintain appropriate soil fertility and mowing height. This weed prefers poor soils that remain damp. In turf, chemical control may still be necessary to stop this plant from overtaking a turf setting. Post emergent products that contain 2,4D and dicamba work very well, but caution needs to be used when landscape beds or trees are near. Both of these products have potential for volatilization. A mix of Sulfentrazone and Quinclorac (available as Solitare) has also been found to be effective.



Floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*)

Photo: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Plant of the Week, Ginny Rosenkranz

Iris ensata, Japanese water iris, is an herbaceous perennial with sword-shaped leaves 3-6 inches wide and 2-4 feet tall that adds vertical accents to the full sun to partial shade garden. *Iris ensata* 'Variegata' will give interesting color to the garden all year long with its white stripes banding the dark green center stripe. The rhizome or modified stem thrives in acidic, organically rich and moist soils during the warm growing season, but needs to be in dry soils during the winter dormant season. As its name implies, Japanese water iris can be planted in pots, and then sunk into a decorative pond or water garden and then removed in late fall to store in a drier location for winter. They can also be planted in a regular garden as long as the soil is acidic. *Iris ensata*, like all monocots, have their flower petals in groups of 3, with 3 top flat beardless petals and 3 cascading petals. The midsummer blooming flowers expand from 3-6 inches across, with 'White Heron' growing to 11 inches across. Flower colors include blue, lavender, violet, red, pink and pure white and flower forms include single, double and peony. *Iris ensata* is cold hardy in USDA zone 4-9 and is deer resistant. Insect pests include iris borer and thrips. Root rot is problematic for plants left in wet soils in winter.



Iris ensata 'Variegata'
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz,
UME

Degree Days (As of October 10)

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	3736	Dulles Airport	3709
Frostburg, MD	2313	Martinsburg, WV	3417
National Arboretum	4293	Reagan National	4293

To check degree day (DD) accumulations in your local area go to:

<http://www.weather.com/outdoors/agriculture/growing-degree-days/USMD0100>

Note: degree days reported in this newsletter for various pests use the Weather.com web site, a base temperature of 50 °F, a start date of January 1st, and the date of monitoring as the end date.

November 7, 2013- Greenhouse Seminar at Chesapeake College

Maryland greenhouse growers and industry experts that are experienced in growing tougher to grow greenhouse crops will share some of their secrets on how to produce quality plants. Several growers are moving fertility management to lower rates of nitrogen and potassium and higher rates of micronutrients. This produces better quality plants with lower fertilizer inputs. Dr. Cari Peters of Peter's Lab will talk about this method at the conference. There will also speakers talking about new markets to investigate.

This conference will cover **full private pesticide recertification credit** and **full credit for Category B interior ornamental) recertification**.

Get a copy of the schedule and registration information at <https://extension.umd.edu/ipm>

Upcoming Programs

Listing includes registration information for the December 11th nutrient management program and the December 12th pest management program. Both will be held at Carroll Community College.

Go to <https://www.extension.umd.edu/ipm/conferences>

Trees Matter Symposium

November 20, 2013

Location: Silver Spring Civic Building

Contact: Holly Thomas, 301-650-2611

<http://www.montgomeryparks.org/brookside/documents/treesmatter2013.pdf>**Maryland Lawn Fertilizer Law Review, CEUs and Test**

December 11, 2013

Location: Carroll Community College, Westminster, MD

Pest Management Conference

December 12, 2013

Location: Carroll Community College, Westminster, MD

Maryland Turfgrass Council Conference & Tradshow

January 6-7, 2014

Annual Conference and Tradeshow

Location: STAMP Student Union, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

USDA Research Forum on Invasive Species

January 7 – 10, 2014

Location: Loew's Hotel, Annapolis, MD

Contact: Michael McManus, mlmcmnus@fs.fed.us**MANTS – Nursery Trade Show**

January 8 – 10, 2014

Location: Baltimore Convention Center

MAA Winter Conference

January 15 and 16, 2014

Location: Turf Valley, Ellicott City, MD

Contact: 410-321-8082

Advanced Landscape Plant IPM PHC Short Course

January 21-24, 2014

Location: UMD, College Park, MD

Contact: Avis Koeiman, akoeiman@umd.edu, 301-405-3913**PGMS Green Industry Professional Pesticide Recertification Seminar**

January 22, 2014

Location: Northern Virginia Community College Annandale Campus

Contact: Mary Bean, mbeanhouse@aol.com, 202-215-1134**FALCAN Conference**

January 29, 2014

Location: Frederick County Fairgrounds, Frederick, MD

Contact: Dan Felice, 301-606-8631

dfelice@synateksolutions.com**Eastern Shore Pest Management Conference**

February 5, 2014

Location: The Fountains, Salisbury, MD

Contact: Ginny Rosenkranz, 410-749-6141

LCA Winter Conference

February 12, 2014

Location: UMD, Shady Grove Campus

Contact: 301-948-0810

2014 Chesapeake Green: A Horticulture Symposium

February 20 and 21, 2014

Location: Maritime Institute, Linthicum Heights, MD

www.chesapeakegreen.org**CONTRIBUTORS:**Stanton Gill
Extension Specialist
sgill@umd.eduPaula Shrewsbury
Extension Specialist
pshrewsb@umd.eduKaren Rane
Plant Pathologist
rane@umd.eduChuck Schuster
Extension Educator
cfs@umd.eduDavid Clement
Plant Pathologist
hgc.umd.eduAndrew Ristvey
Extension Specialist
aristvey@umd.eduGinny Rosenkranz
Extension Educator
rosnkranz@umd.edu

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Photos are by Suzanne Klick or Stanton Gill unless stated otherwise.

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