



**TPM/IPM Weekly Report for Arborists,
Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers
University of Maryland Cooperative Extension
Central Maryland Research and Education Center**

April 22, 2005

Stanton Gill (Entomologist), Paula Shrewsbury (Entomologist) and Ethel Dutky (Pathologist), Chuck Schuster (Extension Educator), Ginny Rosenkranz (Extension Educator), and Suzanne Klick (Technician)

European Pine Sawfly – hatches this week on pines

Marty Adams brought in pine needles with eggs inserted into the needles. Mark Vedder reported finding sawfly larvae on Mugo pine in Northwest D.C on April 22nd. The eggs were inserted into the foliage last fall, around September and October. The eggs hatched this week and we have 1st instar larvae active this week in Central Maryland. The larvae are gray-green in color. When disturbed they raise their head and tail.

Monitoring: Examine Mugo, Scots, Japanese Red, Swiss mountain, red and jack pine foliage in your nursery or landscape for yellow discolored areas on needles that indicates eggs of sawfly. Look for larvae with black head capsule. They generally feed in groups.



Eggs inserted into the needles



1st instar larvae

Ground Nesting Bees

Chuck Schuster called in about an infestation of ground bees in a hillside lawn in the Rockville area on April 15th. A person has a hillside that is riddled with small holes and what Chuck described as miniature honeybees swarming around the holes. These are called miner bees in the family Halictidae. They are small to medium sized bees, mostly black, but with some metallic yellow, green, or bronze colored setae (hairs). They are usually active in Maryland in May and early June. Each female



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digs a short lateral tunnel into which she brings pollen and nectar before ovipositing. The bees tend to nest close together and the colonies usually build up on slopes.

Control: If you experience these bees tell the owner that these bees are beneficial. If it is a grassed area, mow in early morning to avoid being stung. Their activity will cease as we move into summer months.

Boxwood mite

I examined foliage of boxwood on Thursday morning and we had several immature boxwood mites active at the Central Maryland Research and Education Center in Clarksville.

Monitoring: Examine foliage and look on the undersides of foliage for the mites.

Control: 1% horticultural oil, 1% oil and Hexagon, Avid, Floramite.

Azalea lace bug

Bill Miller has examined azaleas in the Rockville, Wheaton and Bethesda area and has not seen hatch of eggs yet. He is also having a hard time finding any azalea with lace bug eggs inserted in the leaves. If anybody finds lace bugs hatching this week let us know. They should be out very soon.

Japanese maple scale, *Lopholeucaspis japonica*

Take a look at this scale on Zelkova. It is Japanese maple scale. We are getting in samples of this scale on *Ilex*, *Zelkova*, Japanese maple, *Itea*, *Pyracantha*, *Stryax*. We are not sure why it is so widespread this year but it is everywhere.

Monitoring: We will try to watch for the crawlers which should show up in June.

Control: Distance and 1% horticultural oil when crawlers are active. We will let you know when we see crawlers.



Birch Leaf miner, *Fenusa pusilla*

Adult birch leafminers are out this week. Their flight activity is when the native redbud is in bloom, which is in full bloom this week in Central Maryland. The adults will lay eggs into the leaves. The larvae will feed between the leaf surfaces causing brown blotches (**shown in photo**) to show up in the leaves in May.

Control: River birch is fairly resistant to birch leafminer. The paper birch and gray birch are most susceptible. Foliar applications of Merit should give control.



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Tuliptree scale

Black, second instar crawlers of tuliptree scale were found by Marie Rojas on 'Jane' Magnolias in Beallsville on April 13th.

Control: Horticultural oil can be used now at the summer rate. In the fall when crawlers are present use Horticultural oil and Distance.



Aphids on Japanese maple

Marty Adams with Bartlett Tree Experts brought in a sample of Lion's Head Japanese Maple (*Acer japonicum* 'Shi Shi Gashira') with aphids on April 19th. Most of the aphids on these twigs were parasitized by a species of parasitic wasps, *Aphidius* sp. (as shown in photo).

Control: This is a good example of biological control taking care of the problem



Aphids on Roses

Mark Vedder reported finding aphids on several species of roses in Northwest D.C. on April 22nd.

Monitoring: Look for aphids on new growth of plant.

Control: Horticultural oil, Insecticidal soap, Orthene, or Merit.

Natural enemies often move onto the plant and reduce aphid populations.

Southern red mites

Mark Adams with The Brickman Group reported southern red mites on skimmia in the Hunt Valley area on April 18th.

Monitoring: Stippling on new growth. Lower leaf surface appear dusty because of empty egg shells and shed skins.

Control: 1% horticultural oil, Avid, Floramite and Hexygon are all low risk materials to use for control. This is a cool season mite, so it is most active in the spring and fall. Use 1% horticultural oil if the infestation is not too heavy or natural enemies are present.

Boxwood psyllids

Steve Sullivan with The Brickman Group reported that boxwood psyllid nymphs are active on boxwoods in Columbia on April 21st.

Monitoring: Look for white wax on tips.

Control: Not necessary.

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Fern scale

Marie Rojas sent in the picture of Fern scale that she found on liriopie in Adamstown and Potomac on April 13th.

Monitoring: Watch for crawlers in May. Let us know when you see activity.

Control: We are conducting trials this year to determine the efficacy of various products for the control of this scale.



Gypsy moths

Marty Adams with Bartlett Tree Experts brought in more first instar gypsy moth larvae that he found on *Picea pungens* on April 20th in Towson.

Ambrosia beetles

Marie Rojas found ambrosia beetles on April 13th in traps set out in Beallsville and Adamstown.

Damage from the Cicadas in 2004

Steve Sullivan e-mailed pictures of American holly and Inkberry showing dieback from last year's cicada emergence in Columbia.



Cicada damage on American holly
Photo by Steve Sullivan



Cicada damage on inkberry
Photo by Steve Sullivan

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Pine bark adelgids

Marie Rojas reported a heavy infestation of pine bark adelgids (**photo by Marie Rojas**) on White Pine in Potomac on April 13th.

Monitoring: Visually look for white fluffy wax on the bark of the trunk and branches of white pines. Use a hand lens to look for active adelgids. This insect usually has numerous natural enemies (lacewings, flower flies, lady beetles, etc.) feeding on it.

Damage: Low to moderate densities of this insect are usually not damaging, especially to healthy trees. Natural enemies often keep adelgid populations from reaching damaging levels.

Control: Mechanically remove adelgids by using a soft scrub brush and soapy water on the trunk and branches. An application of summer oil should also significantly reduce adelgid populations.



Eastern tent caterpillars

Damian Varga reported first instar larvae of eastern tent caterpillars on wild cherry in Marriottsville on April 20th. Bradford Pear was in full bloom. Bill Miller found a tent with larvae in West Bethesda on April 19th. (**Photo by Bill Miller**)

Monitoring: Visually search for hatched egg masses, small caterpillars crawling along branches, and webbing / tents beginning to be formed in the crotches of branches.

Damage: These caterpillars will cause defoliation and their tents are unsightly.

Control: If controls are needed, treat with a *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* product (early instars only), Confirm, or Conserve. Physically destroying tents will also reduce populations.



Euonymus scale, *Unapsis eounymi*

Monitoring: It is still a little early for crawlers of Euonymus scale to be out but watch for them as we enter into May. If you are thinking of biological control now is the time to take action.

Biological control: Probably the best long-term control is the predator *Cybocephalus nipponicus*. It takes about 2 years to clean it up, but one classical introduction will do it. This ladybug is available commercially.

Diseases:

Volutella on Pachysandra was reported by Marie Rojas on April 13th in Potomac.

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What is in bloom?

Plant	Plant Stage (Bud with color, first bloom, full bloom, first leaf)	Location and Degree Days (DD) (Location in parenthesis indicates degree day site close to reported site of bloom)
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> (Sweet fern)	Full bloom (April 17)	
<i>Cymophyllus fraseri</i> (Fraser's sedge)	Full bloom (April 17)	
<i>Cornus florida</i> (Flowering dogwood)	40% bract (Fort Washington – April 19) First bract (Ellicott City – April 19)	192 DD
<i>Dentaria lacinata</i>	Full bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Epimedium pinnatum</i> subsp <i>colchicum</i>	First bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Epimedium x versicolor</i> 'Sulphureum' (Bicolor barrenwort)	First bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Epimedium x youngianum</i> (Young's barrenwort)	First bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Erythronium americanum</i> (Trout lily)	First bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
x <i>Heucherella</i> 'Bridget Bloom'	First bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> (Twinleaf Jeffersonia)	Full bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> (Bridalwreath Spirea)	Full bloom (Ellicott City – April 18)	172 DD
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Purple plum)	First bloom (Fort Washington-April 12)	
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i> (Koreanspice Viburnum)	First bloom (Clinton – April 18) First bloom (Columbia – April 18)	172 DD (Ellicott City)
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i> (Yellowroot)	Full bloom (Silver Run - April 17)	
<i>Zelkova</i>	First leaf (Fort Washington – April 12)	

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Degree Day Information (as of April 21, 2005):

Annapolis	106
College Park	199
Ellicott City	232
Frederick	148
Germantown	203
Glen Burnie	181
Rockville	148
Silver Spring	214
Waldorf	197
Washington DC	219

Weed of the Week

(photo from Ohio State University)

Lambsquarter, *Chenopodium album* is an erect summer annual. The leaves are 1-2 inches in length, 1 inch wide and are lanceolate in shape, approximately 1 - 2 inches in length and about 1 inch wide. The edges of each leaf are toothed and the tip is pointed. The leaves are found alternately on the stems. The root is a branched taproot.

This weed is a common weed found in turf and ornamental beds. Lambsquarter plants produce small black seeds that germinate in late spring to early summer.

Lambsquarter found in turf can be controlled with mowing height, not allowing the seed head to form. Turf vigor is important to slow germination in the spring by lessening the sunlight contact with bare soil. Soil pH does not affect growth of Lambsquarter.

Lambsquarter found in ornamental beds can be controlled with the use of glyphosate products.



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The Maryland Arborist Association, Inc.
&
University of MD Extension Service

Evening Plant Diagnostic Clinic At CCBC Dundalk

LOCATION: CCBC Dundalk
7200 Sollers Point Road
Baltimore, MD 21222-4649

DATE: May 26, 2005
TIME: 5:00 PM - 8:30 PM

COST: Early registration, before May 19, \$30.00 (includes dinner)
Late registration, after May 19, \$35.00 (may not include dinner)

5:00 PM Registration

5:30 PM Introduction: Insects and Diseases

6:00 PM Dinner

6:30 PM Entomologist Stanton Gill will discuss insects and disease, including Emerald Ash Borer and Cicada damage from last year. Plant pathologist Ethel Dutky will be conducting a walking diagnostic tour of the plant material. Richard Anacker, MD Dept. of Ag., will discuss Sudden Oak Death in Maryland. Jeffrey Webb will discuss the Horticultural program offered at CCBC Dundalk.

Early Registration Fee includes dinner
MAIL TO: Maryland Arborist Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 1
Taneytown, MD 21787-0001

CALL: MAA 1-888-638-7337
FAX: 1-888-638-7337

I/We will attend the MAA, Evening Plant Diagnostic Clinic on Thursday, May 26, 2005.
Enclosed is a check for \$_____, for the following people.

NAMES: _____

NAMES: _____

NAMES: _____

Make checks payable to: Maryland Arborist Association, Inc.

2 CEU's available

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