

July 8, 2005

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

**Do you have questions? Give us a call at 301-596-9413**

**July 28, 2005 Pond Management Program**

**Time: 1:00 – 7:30 p.m.**

**Location:** Country Springs Nursery, Clarksville, Maryland

**Contact:** Suzanne Klick, 301-596-9413

<http://www.agnr.umd.edu/ipmnet/crses97.htm>

**Japanese beetles – Out in Big Numbers This Week**

We have a photo gallery of Japanese beetle damage this week.

Japanese beetle adults are consuming foliage on crabapples, littleleaf lindens, dawn redwood. They appear to be very attracted to dawn redwood in nurseries for some reason. This is a record setting year for the numbers of adult beetles being reported. Several nursery managers are reporting even after they spray that it is only after some feeding that the beetles drop off the plants. Since there is so much beetle population pressure they are still seeing injury often after sprays are applied. The beetles are consuming foliage of crabapples (photo on right), littleleaf linden, roses, dawn redwoods (Yes, they love to hang out on dawn redwood, purple leaf plum, shadbush, azaleas and many others.

**Control:** Acephate (Orthene) or permethrin (Astro) or bifenthrin (Onyx).



Japanese beetles on dawn redwood.



Japanese beetles on shadbush

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### **Groundhog damage to Nursery trees**

Steve Black in Frederick County found out that groundhogs will injury nursery trees. If groundhogs make nesting holes near your nursery trees they will use the bark of the tree to clean and sharpen their claws causing injury to the trunk of trees.

**Control:** Conabear snap traps work well in taking out groundhogs if they are damaging your trees.



### **Oyster shell Scale in Crawler Stage**

We received a report from an Eastern Shore nursery on July 5<sup>th</sup> that oystershell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi*, just started the crawler stage. The adult females look like elongated oysters. Look for this scale on hollies, lilac, dogwoods, maples, London plane, linden, pyracantha and beech.

**Monitoring:** Look for crawlers using a 10 -16x hand magnifier.

**Control:** Distance at 12 oz/100 gallons of water mixed with 1% horticultural oil.

### **Gypsy moths**

Marty Adams with Bartlett Tree Experts reports finding adult males around blue spruce on July 5 in Ellicott City. We've seen damage to spruces this year, but not much else. We're not sure why we're only seeing them on the spruce.

### **Adult Clearwings - Peachtree and clearwing oak borers are active this week**

We found adult peachtree and clearwing oak borers in our pheromone trap at the research center in Ellicott City on July 5.



Clearwing oak borer found in trap



Peachtree borer found in trap

### **Cottony camellia taxus scale**

Mark Adams found cottony camellia/taxus scale on yews in North Baltimore on June 23.

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### Two-spotted spider mites

Marie Rojas reported high spider mite populations on Maples on July 1 in Beallsville and Frederick County. Mark Adams with The Brickman Group found two-spotted spider mites on burning bushes on June 15 in downtown Baltimore and on June 21 in Westminster.

### White Pine Adelgid

We had a person with a forest of white pine in the Highland area (Howard County) with the heaviest population of white pine adelgids that I have seen in my career. The adelgids on the trunk of the trees were so abundant on the trunk as to give the appearance of being covered in snow. If you pulled back the white wax you would find a black tear-drop shaped insect.



Pine adelgids covering trees



Pine adelgids close-up

### Bald Cypress webworm and bagworm

We had an interesting sample come into the office this week. The person had bald cypress trees that suffered defoliation from the cypress webworm in May and June. The trees were starting to re-leaf and now they had bagworm feeding on the foliage. The bagworm can still be controlled using Bt. The other interesting thing is that they had gall midge causing swelling of tip growth.



Bagworm on bald cypress



Bald cypress that was defoliated by bald cypress webworm

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## Whiteflies

Damian Varga reported a huge infestation of adult whitefly on Aucuba, Euonymus, azaleas and other plants on June 30 in Severna Park.

## Quince Rust on Hawthorn

Look at hawthorn this week and you will likely see the swollen galls on the branches from quince rust. The fruit on hawthorn has the teliostructures present (**photo**).

**Control:** Not much at this time of year. Preventative fungicides have to be applied early in the season.



## Turfgrass – brown patch out this week

Many landscape managers are calling in with fine fescue and tall fescue lawns with large brown areas cropping up in the last couple of weeks. Many of the samples we have examined are Brown patch caused by *Rhizoctonia*.

**Control:** Not much once the symptoms show up.

## Locust leafminer

Marie Rojas reported locust leafminer on *Sophora japonica* and Yellowwood on July 1 in Beallsville and Frederick County. She sent in a picture of the leafminer larva.



## White peach scale

Mark Adams found white peach scale on cherry laurel in Towson on June 27.

**Monitoring:** Look for crawlers to emerge this week or next week.

## Potato Leafhopper

Marie Rojas found potato leafhoppers on maples on July 1 in Beallsville and Frederick County. She e-mailed us a picture of the damage.

**Control:** Foliar applications of Orthene or TriStar.



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## Botryosphaeria

Marie Rojas is finding botryosphaeria canker on the red and yellow-twigged dogwoods in Beallsville. Marie sent in the photos below on red and yellow twigged dogwoods



### What's in bloom?

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Plant Stage</b> (Bud with color, first bloom, full bloom, first leaf)	<b>Location and Degree Days (DD)</b> (Location in parenthesis indicates degree day site at or close to reported site of bloom)
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> 'Roseum' (Yarrow)	Full bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i> (Bottlebrush buckeye)	Full bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Tree of Heaven) (invasive)	Full bloom (July 5 – Ellicott City)	1437 DD
<i>Buddleia hemsleyana</i> (Butterfly bush)	First bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i> (Striped/spotted wintergreen)	Full bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> (Black cohosh)	Full bloom (July 5 – Ellicott City)	1437 DD
<i>Clethra acuminata</i> (Cinnamonbark clethra)	Full bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> (Wintergreen)	Full bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i>	Full bloom (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i> (Sourwood)	First bud (July 5 – Silver Run)	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> (Common mullein)	First bloom (July 5 – Ellicott City)	1437 DD
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> (Chaste tree)	Bud (July 7, 2005 – Ellicott City)	1490 DD
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Full Bloom (July 5 – Ellicott City)	1437 DD

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## Degree Day Information (as of July 7, 2005):

Annapolis	1315
College Park	1545
Ellicott City	1490
Frederick	1217
Germantown	1513
Glen Burnie	1260
Rockville	1438
Salisbury	1195
Silver Spring	1606
Waldorf	1594
Washington DC	1573

## Weed of the Week

### Common Ragweed

Common Ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, is an annual weed found throughout the United States. Common Ragweed is shallow rooted, with a fibrous root system. The stems are erect, can be found with or without hair, are simple and multi-branched. This weed can grow one to six feet tall. The leaves are nearly smooth, and deeply cut into many lobes. Most often the leaves are alternate. Two kinds of flowers are found; pollen producing males are found in small inverted clusters at the branch tips and females are found in smaller quantities at the base of leaves and in the forks of upper branches.

Ragweed prefers full sun and a wide range of soil fertility conditions. It does not like wet soils though.

Control of this weed can be achieved through the use of pre-emergent broadleaf herbicides. Application of pre-emergent herbicides should be early in the season for best results. If heavy populations are found in nursery areas or ornamental beds control can be obtained with the use of non selective herbicides including glyphosate products.



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