



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

**July 7, 2006**

**Regular Contributors:**

**Pest and Beneficial Insect Information:** Stanton Gill and Paula Shrewsbury

**Disease Information:** Ethel Dutky, David Clement, and Rich Anacker (MDA)

**Weed of the Week:** Chuck Schuster

**Cultural Information:** Ginny Rosenkranz

**Fertility Management:** Andrew Ristvey

We need you – please call in if you are finding insect, disease, weed cultural plant problems. Your input will help us keep this weekly report up on the leading edge. Send submissions to [Sklick@umd.edu](mailto:Sklick@umd.edu) or Call Stanton Gill at 301-596-9413. Thanks! We look forward to hearing from you.

**Aphids on Tulip Poplar**

Aphid populations are very high levels on tulip poplar this week with lots of honeydew dripping off foliage of infested trees. Sooty mold is being found on foliage growing on the sugary honeydew. We are seeing many lady bird beetles feeding on the aphids. The photo shows the pupal stage of a lady bird beetle on tulip poplar.

**Control:** Not much at this time of year. Next season in March or April the soil can be injected or drenched with Merit or Safari for season long control of aphids



**Gypsy Moth**

Brian Clark, University of Maryland, e-mailed us this picture of adult female gypsy moths that he found in College Park last week. The adult activity should be over in the next couple of weeks. Females will be laying egg masses.



**Ambrosia Beetles**

Marie Rojas, visited a site on June 29<sup>th</sup> where ambrosia beetles had drilled new holes into a good sized Japanese red maple (She had inspected it 2 weeks ago and no beetles were there). Onyx was then applied at the high rate (12.8%) with a spreader-sticker and she found that the beetles quickly backed out and died!

*Thank you to the Maryland Arborist Association, the Landscape Contractors Association of MD, D.C. and VA, Professional Grounds Management Society, Maryland Nursery and Landscape Association and FALCAN for your financial support in making these weekly reports possible. Photographs by Suzanne Klick, Stanton Gill or Shannon Wadkins unless otherwise noted.*

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### **Green June Beetles**

Adult green June beetles have been seen in Clarksville, Columbia, College Park and Gaithersburg this week. The adults often hover over landscape beds and lawns that have a lot of thatch.

**Control:** Nothing to control adults. They feed on rotting fruit and decaying material. Larvae can be controlled with Mach II or Dylox in August and September.



### **Holly Looper: Keep an eye out for it**

We had a holly sample in this week from Howard County in which the person thought they had holly looper damage, *Thysanopyga intractata*. It turns out it was a false alarm. Back in 2003 we had major defoliation of native holly in the Anne Arundel, Calvert and St. Mary's County area. July is the time of year when caterpillars would be active. The adult holly loopers migrate up from the Gulf Coast area and are not a problem every year. The caterpillars notch the edges of the leaves and a group of caterpillars can completely defoliate a plant in a relatively short time. The caterpillars are light green and have prolegs on the rear of the abdomen with none on the middle of the abdomen. If you see this caterpillar active in your area please let us know.

### **Japanese Beetles**

Some people are reporting high Japanese beetle adult activity this week and other people are telling us the numbers are very low this season in their area. It is really varying from area to area on the number of beetles being noted. Steve Sullivan, The Brickman Group, reports that he visited a commercial landscape where someone had placed Japanese beetle traps on several little leaf lindens planted in parking lot islands. There were other parking lot islands where pheromone traps had not been placed. Steve noted that the trees with the traps hanging in them had 3 times the amount of damage as compared to the little leaf lindens without the pheromone traps. The pheromone traps appear to do a good job of attracting beetles and increasing feeding on tree species they prefer.



### **Chrysanthemum Lace Bug, *Corythucha marmorata***

Elisa DeGeorge found chrysanthemum lace bug in the Baltimore area this week feeding on aster foliage. This lace bug can be found on aster and chrysanthemum.

**Control:** Acephate (Orthene), imidacloprid (Merit – landscape, Marathon – Nursery), Safari, TriStar.

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## Asiatic Oak Weevil

Marty Adams, Bartlett Tree Experts, reported Asiatic oak weevil adults on various oaks on July 3rd in Reisterstown.

**Control:** Usually the weevils don't cause enough damage to warrant control. If damage is high, you can use Orthene.

## Leafminers

David Barylski reported empty serpentine mines on *Eupatorium* this week in Ellicott City. There is another species of leafminer that causes splotch mines on *Eupatorium*.

**Control:** Not necessary

## Leopard Moths

Here at the research center, we found a giant leopard moth (*Ecpantheria scribonia*) in the parking lot near our building. The giant leopard moth is a native species that is commonly found by artificial lighting. They feed on almost any type of foliage including cherry, dandelion, oak plantain, sunflower, violet and willow. After feeding for a brief time they spin a cocoon and emerge a few weeks later as a mature moth. There is also a leopard moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*) that was introduced from Europe. The giant leopard moth (*E. scribonia*) has hollow circles whereas the leopard moth (*Z. pyrina*) has solid circles.



## Hornworm

We received a hornworm caterpillar today that has been parasitized by a braconid wasp. The wasp lays eggs in the caterpillar. The fully mature larvae tunnel to the outside of the caterpillar and spin pupal cocoons as shown in the photo. These wasps are a good biological control for hornworms.



## Weed of the Week

Pigweed, Redroot Pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus*, is an annual weed that has a growth habit of up to six and one half feet tall. Found in many different settings, it is a problem in landscape settings, nursery, and farm fields. It is a problem because of its ability to produce thousands of seeds annually, starting soon after germination.

Roots of this weed are a shallow taproot, often red in color. Stems can reach six foot in height and will have short hairs, with an increasing number found on the upper portion of the plant. Cotyledons are narrow, with the lower surface appearing to have a reddish color. The leaves are alternate, with petioles that are up to one half inch in length. Leaves are spear-shaped, and covered with a dense coarse hair. Seeds are glossy brown to black in color, less than one eighth of an inch in diameter.

Pigweed does not survive well in dense turf, and while its typical growth habit is upright, it will grow horizontally if mowed constantly. Appropriate nitrogen fertility has been shown to control redroot pigweed in turf through dense stands. Control of pigweed chemically can be

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achieved in nursery and landscape settings through the use of glyphosate non selective products, and with many pre emergent and post emergent broadleaf herbicides in turf and landscapes. Use caution when selecting an herbicide since some products are volatile and can move in higher temperatures.



### What's in Bloom?

Plant	Plant Stage (Bud with color, first bloom, full bloom, first leaf)	Location
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	First Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> (Mimosa or Silktree)	Full Bloom (July 3) Full Bloom (June 30)	Silver Run Columbia
<i>Astilbe myriantha</i>	Full Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Buddleia</i> 'Black Night'	First Bloom (July 1)	Ellicott City
<i>Buddleia hemsleyana</i>	First Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Full Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	First Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (Rose of Sharon)	First Bloom (June 29)	College Park
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i>	Full Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Monarda</i> 'Gardenview Scarlet'	Full Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Monarda</i> 'Jacob Kline'	Full Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Monarda</i> 'Raspberry Wine'	First Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i> (Sourwood)	First Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> 'Purple Parasols'	Full Bloom (July 5)	Silver Run

### Degree Day Information (as of July 6):

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	1564
Hagerstown, MD	1379
National Arboretum	1698
Salisbury	1311

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