



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

**July 14, 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.

**Japanese Beetle Reports**

Tony Murdock reported that Japanese beetles are out in Frederick and that they do not appear as heavy as last year yet. Colin Stewart is seeing low numbers in Bowie and Odenton. John Davis, Bartlett Tree Experts reported heavy Japanese beetle feeding in the Harford County area.

**Control:** Peremethrin, Acephate, Carbaryl, Neem

**Spruce Spider Mites**

We found a lot of damage from spruce spider mites on Canaan fir in the Barnesville area this week. The damage occurred this spring and mainly eggs and cast skins were found. The spruce spider mite will resume activity in late August.

**Control:** In August and September you can apply Floramite, Avid, Hexygon, Akaria, or insecticidal soap.



**Gypsy Moth Adults**

John Davis reported finding adult females laying eggs on white oak in the Harford County area this week.

*(Photo by John Davis)*



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### **Euonymus Scale**

Crawlers are still active on euonymus this week in central Maryland. We first found crawlers in at the beginning of the month. This is the second generation.

**Control:** Apply Distance or 1% horticultural oil for control.

### **Cryptomeria Scale**

We just finished a trial evaluating materials for control of cryptomeria scale on fir trees. So far the data is showing 1% horticultural oil mixed with Distance does a great job of controlling this scale. Safari applied as a soil drench also worked well.



### **Planthopper**

Colin Stewart reported adults and nymphs of the citrus flatid planthopper, *Metcalfa pruinosa* on Rose of Sharon on July 7th in Bowie. He noted that the nymphs' activity started two weeks ago.

**Control:** Not necessary

### **Yellownecked Caterpillars**

Amanda Laudwein found early instars of yellownecked caterpillars feeding on American beech this week.

**Monitoring:** Look at foliage on crabapples, flowering peach, cherry, almond, quince, maple, elm, butternut, walnut, oak, hickory, chestnut, beech, linden, witch-hazel, birch, locust, sumac, azalea, and boxwood.

**Control:** Bt for early instars. Conserve or Confirm also works well.



### **Fletcher Scale**

Marie Rojas reported finding crawlers this week on *Juniperus chinensis* in Laytonsville. There is only one generation a year. The largest and most damaging populations scale occurs on yew.

### **Spittlebugs**

Tony Murdock reported spittlebugs on Leyland cypress this week.

**Monitoring:** Look for spittle-like froth on the foliage of plants.

**Control:** Light infestations are probably not worth trying to control. Spittlebugs have a wide range of predators and parasites.

### **Aphids on Tulip Poplar**

We are still getting reports of high aphid populations on tulip poplar this week. The leaves are covered in honeydew with a lot of honeydew dripping off foliage of infested trees. We are seeing many lady bird beetles feeding on the aphids.

**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



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## **Ceridium Canker**

Tony Murdock reported ceridium canker on Leyland cypress this week in Walkersville.

**Control:** No control for this canker disease. Prune out damaged branches.

## **Rust on Amelanchier**

Rust has been very common on amelanchier, hawthorn and crabapple this season. We had the perfect spring for infection in 2006.

**Control:** Not much this late in the season.



## **Beneficial of the Week** (by Paula Shrewsbury)

### **Jumping Spiders – having 8 eyes makes it easy for spiders to spot their prey**

*Jumping spiders* belong to the family Salticidae. Jumping spiders are so named because they have impressive jumping abilities (for a spider anyway). These spiders can jump many times their own body length and they make quick, sudden jumps to capture their prey or to avoid threats. There are numerous species and great variety in jumping spiders, although they all have a characteristic appearance. They range from about 1/8 – 3/4 inches long, are short-legged, and are hairy with a stocky, almost square build to their front body segment (cephalothorax). Two of their eight eyes are very large. They have the best vision of all spiders. Many species are quite beautiful with bright and/or iridescent colors.

Jumping spiders are common predators found on ornamental plants in landscapes and nurseries. They are generalist predators that feed on a variety of pest species including caterpillars (see image of jumping spider feeding on a cankerworm) and believed to play a major role in pest population reduction. They tend to be active during the day. They are referred to as active hunters since they actively forage on the foliage of plants for their prey rather than build webs to ensnare prey as many spiders do. Jumping spiders are visual hunters that capture moving prey. Most spiders produce venom that is injected into their prey through the hollow fangs that paralyze the prey. Spiders can only ingest liquid-type food, so they either inject or regurgitate digestive fluids into the prey. They then suck / slurp up the liquid-like food.

Look for these jumping spiders on your plants and take a few minutes to watch them. They are truly amazing predators with interesting behaviors and voracious appetites for pest insects.

For more information on spiders go to: <http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/2060.html> or <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/CritterFiles/casefile/spiders/jumping/jumping.htm>



A jumping spider feeding on a cankerworm (image by M. J. Raupp, UMD)

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## Weed of the Week

Jewelweed or *Impatiens capensis*, often called Touch-me-not is an annual weed common to landscapes, edges of steams and low lying moist areas throughout this region of the United States. It is easy to identify with its distinctive orange funnel-shaped flowers. The leaves are ovate to triangular in shape, two to five inches in length, and one to three inches in width. The leaves have a dull upper surface, and are without hairs. The leaf edge is slightly toothed. The flowers produce a seed capsule that will project the seed several feet.

Control of Jewelweed can be successful with most non-selective post emergent herbicides. Pre emergent broadleaf herbicides successfully control this without difficulty. Mechanical cultivation has been very successful as the plant is fragile for those desiring a non-chemical control.



### Degree Day Information (as of July 13):

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	1748
Hagerstown, MD	1546
National Arboretum	1881
Salisbury	1481

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