



**TPM/IPM Weekly Report for Arborists,
Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers
University of Maryland Cooperative Extension**

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Go to www.agnr.umd.edu/IPMNET to view past issues of this IPM report and to find about upcoming classes and seminars. Please call in if you are a commercial horticultural business finding insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems. Send submissions to Sklick@umd.edu or call Stanton Gill at 301-596-9413.

Wow - It is Past Labor Day Already!

Summer is not officially over until later in September, but all of the stores have declared summer to be officially dead. As we move toward the fall I am hearing mixed results on the nursery and landscape business. A few people say sales have picked up already and most are saying that it is rather slow right now. It is rather hard to tell just what impact the rising interest rates and slowing housing market will have on our industry. Hope for the best and we hope the sales pick up.

Survey

We need to know how we are doing. We will be sending out the survey again this year in a separate e-mail next week. Please let us know how you think we are doing. Are we giving you the right information in a timely manner? Are there ways we can improve this electronic report?

Thanks

White Grubs Needed For Research - Grubs are likely to only be in high numbers in irrigated turf this season. I am looking for white grubs (preferably larvae of Japanese beetles). If you have turf with grubs please contact Dr. Paula Shrewsbury (pshrewsbury@umd.edu or 301-405-7664). I need about 50 to 100 grubs. Thanks.

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Slugs

We did not see much activity from slugs and snails this summer with the severe drought, but since the last blast of rainfall the slugs have come back – and they appear to be hungry. We are seeing damage on hosta and an array of herbaceous perennial plants.

Control: The best way to control slugs and snails (other than an extended drought) is to use baits. Two chemicals are used to treat the slugs and snails: one is metaldehyde and the other is mesurol. The chemicals in their commercial forms are put on a grape or apple pumice so it can be sprinkled into a landscape. One method to keep cats and dogs from investigating the bait is to lay the bait onto a plastic lid and then place a trashcan lid over the bait. The slugs and snails will find their way under the lid but a cat and dog (lacking opposable thumbs) cannot easily lift the lid.



The Heat and Drought are Back!

With that last good rainfall things started to green-up and people started planting. Now that the rain stopped again and the temperatures have drifted back into the 90s, plants are looking stressed and the interest in planting quickly dropped off. The rain that was predicted for Sunday is now out of the forecast. Hopefully the rains will come soon.

Japanese Maple Scale

John Speaker brought in a sample of euonymus with an armored scale. I thought it would be euonymus scale, but it was Japanese maple scale. This armored scale is showing up on a wide range of plant material this season.

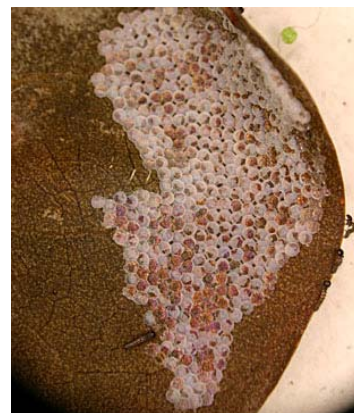
Control: Nothing for now. When the plant is dormant horticultural oil can be used. The crawler period was in June this year and this is when you can use the IGR - Distance.



Caterpillar Eggs

Derrick of Allegheny Extension office sent in a sample of an egg cluster on the undersides of lilac foliage from the Cumberland area. They hatched today and are Lepidopterous larvae. Since they are still very small we have not confirmed their ID but I suspect they are fall webworm larvae. We will give you an update next week on which species.

Control: It is easy enough to physically remove a cluster of caterpillars at this stage by pruning. Bt will also work well.



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Black Vine Weevil

This summer, we set out a new cone-style black vine weevil trap from AgBio at several Maryland nurseries for growers to test out how it works. One grower reported that the sticky bottom of the trap gets covered with dirt and dust very quickly after a new one is placed out. The dirt covers the bottom which prevents black vine weevils from sticking to it.

Not visible in this photo is the sticky base that is designed to trap the black vine weevils after they enter the trap.



Dog Day Cicada - Noisy This Week

The annual cicada, called dog day cicada, are making a lot of noise in the trees in Central Maryland this week. The damage is minimal, but females do cut into twigs, like the 17-year cicada, and cause some wounding of branches. As we move into late September you will find the bright green cicadas on sidewalks dying as an entomopathogenic fungus consumes their body.

Control: Control is not necessary for this "sound of summer" bug.

Emerald Ash Borer - What else can it feed on?

Emerald ash borer is a major threat to ash trees but what about other tree species? Anulewicz, McCullough, Cappaert, Poland and Miller, researchers from Michigan State University, set up a trial in Michigan to establish whether emerald ash borer will damage other species of trees. They included green and white ash, blue ash, American elm, black walnut and Japanese tree lilac in the study. They reported that, to date, EAB females will land and oviposit on species other than ash. However, early instar feeding is limited and development is substantially impaired in non-ash species in both the lab and field studies. This is good news - so far.

Powdery Mildew

Powdery mildew is everywhere this week. With the bright sunny days and cool nights, the weather conditions have been ideal for powdery mildew. We are getting in samples on dogwoods, euonymus foliage, phlox and non-resistant crepe myrtles. The MDA pathology lab has also seen powdery mildew on lilac, peony and zinnia this past week.

Control: Control is probably not necessary this late in the season. Fungicide applications should be made only for aesthetic reasons and are applied at the first signs of disease. Many products are labeled for control of powdery mildew; examples of active ingredients: copper, horticultural oil, myclobutanil, propiconazole, thiophanate-methyl, or triadimefon.



Powdery mildew on Peony

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Anthracnose on American Beech

The MDA lab received a sample of anthracnose on American beech last week. Although natural environmental conditions have not favored the development of anthracnose diseases this year, the site where this tree was located was being irrigated. The disease begins on the lower branches of the tree and spreads upwards. This disease is not considered to be a severe problem on American beech, but anthracnose diseases are very common on many different shade trees.

Control: Control strategies for anthracnose diseases include, raking and removing fallen leaves, elevating and pruning trees to help promote better air circulation, and fertilizing tree to promote better growth. If a particular site has a history of disease fungicide applications may be considered.

Fungicide applications should be made in the early spring as leaves are developing. Products registered for use contain chlorothalonil, copper sulfate pentahydrate, mancozeb, or mancozeb + myclobutanil (MANhandle™). Injection treatments may be useful on larger specimens. Tebuject™ 16 is a Mauget® product labeled for injection treatments to control anthracnose diseases of ornamental trees.



Anthracnose on American beech

Deer Are Active - Very Active

The deer have been very active running across roadways and showing up everywhere over the last couple of weeks. We have 3 deer that have wandered into our research and education facility through our open gate. They hang out near our parking lot and browse the plant material in our research plots. Last week three deer ran in front of my wife's car and one clipped off the mirror on the driver side. I am not sure why they are so active, but every year in the fall they start running across roads and are very active even in daylight hours. Normally we see most of their activity in the morning and evening. If you need crop damage permits contact your DNR office to fill out paperwork and see if your farm qualifies. Meanwhile, watch out for wild eyed deer when you are driving.

Hickory Horned Devil

Steve Allgeier, Maryland Cooperative Extension in Carroll County, sent us pictures of the hickory horned devil found feeding on lilac. Usually, the caterpillars we see are considerably green and are found as they are finding a place to pupate. Hickory horned devil caterpillars start out brown before becoming green in the last instar.



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Weed of the Week

Fall panicum, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, is a summer annual found throughout the United States. This weed is one of the few that seems to be growing and sticking up in the landscape at this time of year. Fall panicum can grow up to 7 feet in height, and it has a very characteristic zigzag pattern because it bends at each node. It will have large round, smooth sheaths, rolled in the shoot, 4 to 20 inches in length, leaf blades will have a noticeable midvein, occasionally having hair (pubescent) near the tip or the leaf base. The lower leaf surface is hairless and glossy. Nodes along the stem are swollen and bent in different directions which create an unusual growth habit. Stems have the ability to root at the nodes. Fall panicum has a fibrous root system. This weed is often mistaken for either Johnson Grass or Barnyard Grass prior to seed formation. After seed head formation, it can easily be distinguished by the seed head differences.



Control of this late summer annual can be obtained with most pre emergent grass herbicides including pendimethalin, oryzlin and trifluralin. Post emergent products to control this weed would include glyphosate products.

Herbicide Damage

In the July 13th IPM report, we included information and pictures of damage from herbicides compared to potato leafhopper. Michael Mickelbart and Mike Dana, Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, and Janna Beckerman, Botany & Plant Pathology, Purdue University, have written an article, with a few pictures, that discusses residual Round-up damage on plants. The article can be found at <http://www.ppd.l.purdue.edu/PPDL/weekklypics/5-15-06.html>

Degree Day Information (as of September 6):

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	3324	Dulles Airport	3444
Hagerstown, MD	3089	Mechanicsville, MD	3179
National Arboretum	3643	Reagan National	3664
Salisbury	2912		

Central Maryland Research and Education Center Open House
4240 Folly Quarter Road, Ellicott City, MD 21042
October 6, 2007

Composting Materials for the Landscape and Nursery Industry

October 9, 2007

Chesterfield Farms and the Big Fish Grille, Crofton
For more information: 301-596-9413

Getting Green: Sustainable Energy Use for the Green Industry

November 8, 2007

Maryland State Fairgrounds, Timonium
For more information: 301-596-9413

Conference registration forms are available on-line at <http://www.agnr.umd.edu/ipmnet>

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