UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture — October 23, 2020

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IPMnet Integrated Pest Management for Commercial Horticulture

extension.umd.edu/ipm

If you work for a commercial horticultural business in the area, you can report insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems **(include location and insect stage)** found in the landscape or nursery to sgill@umd.edu

Coordinator Weekly IPM Report:
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Regular Contributors:
Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Stanton Gill and Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialists) and Nancy Harding, Faculty Research Assistant
Disease Information: Karen Rane (Plant Pathologist) and David Clement (Extension Specialist)
Weed of the Week: Chuck Schuster (Retired Extension Educator)
Cultural Information: Ginny Rosenkranz (Extension Educator, Wicomico/Worcester/Somerset Counties)
Fertility Management: Andrew Ristvey (Extension Specialist, Wye Research & Education Center)
Design, Layout and Editing: Suzanne Klick (Technician, CMREC)

Beech Blight Aphids

Dan Feingold, Maxalea, Inc. saw beech blight aphids (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*) on a couple of beech trees, *Fagus grandiflora*, in Brooklandville on October 21. The trees were in the woods next to a clients house. Dan noted "they do live up to their nickname of 'boogie-woogie aphids, dancing about in unison when disturbed". Because of the copious amounts of honeydew produced by this aphid, the production of sooty mold can become severe. Control is usually not needed.

Beech blight aphids move back and forth when disturbed Photo: Dan Feingold, Maxalea, Inc.

Hydrangea macrophylla

By: Stanton Gill

We received a questions on when landscaper should prune *Hydrangea macrophylla.* We called on two experts; Dave Dowling of Gloeckner/Ednie Bulbs Company and Phil Normandy of Brookside Gardens to answer these questions.

Be sure to know the bloom time of your *Hydrangea macrophylla* when making decisions about pruning

Here is Dave's response:

Hydrangea macrophylla is a tricky one to prune. Basically, you remove the dead wood that is usually two year old canes. Next year's flowers are produced this summer. Cutting back the plant in summer removes next year's flowers.

The re-blooming varieties like 'Endless Summer' still produce buds this year, for next year's flowers. They produce a big flush of flowers in early summer, and then bloom sporadically until frost. The "everlasting" part is over-rated in my opinion.

A late winter or early spring warm spell that causes the buds to break dormancy, followed by a hard frost or freeze will often kill off the flowers for that summer.

Phil Normandy's comments:

You can THIN this plant at any time, taking 1/3 of the wood to the base. Probably easier in late winter. Working around swelling buds is tricky because they are fragile. Working around full foliage is hard too. Loppers work best for this operation because you can go deep.

The other monkey wrench in this, though, is you need to see if the stems *made it through the winter* before pruning. If all the tops were killed, like a couple of years ago, then 'pruning' is a buzz cut. You will then get no blooms on anyone except the Endless series, but they won't show 'til summer.

If your plant is a **serrata** (usually these are lacecaps) they are much hardier and likely will bud out in spring. If you don't know, watch for budbreak.

Flowers of traditional types are **produced on new shoots coming off old wood**. So, first-year canes don't bloom except on the Endless ones.

Finally, if yours are alive but too tall, you can reduce the height of newer canes and still get bloom on the lower portions you leave.

Giant Bark Aphids

By: Stanton Gill

We received an electronic picture this week from Joe Estrada, SavATree, who was finding clusters of insects on the trunks of his customer's tree. These are giant bark aphids, *Longistigma caryae* (Harris). First described by Harris (1841) as *Aphis caryae* from pignut hickory, *Carya glabra*, Joe found them on the bark of an oak. They are one of our largest aphids found in North America. The damage at this time of year is not significant and control is not necessary.

Giant bark aphids are covering the trunk of this oak
Photo: Joe Estrada, SavATree

Cutworms in Turfgrass

Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc., found cutworms in turf this week. If you are seeing activity of cutworms at damaging levels, you can treat with spinosad (Conserve). For more information, the University of Massachusetts has a fact sheet on cutworms in turf.

Cutworms are still active in turf at this time of year
Photo: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

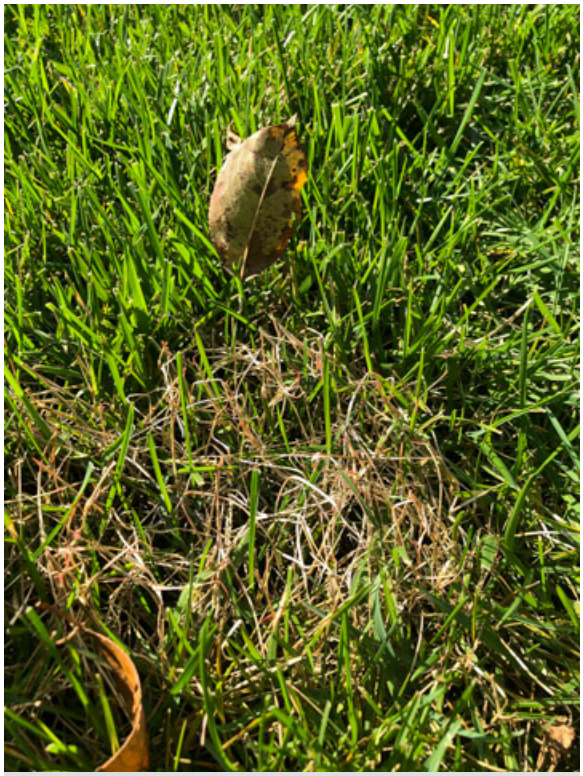
Woolly Aphid on Alder

Richard Uva found woolly alder aphids (*Prociphilus tessellatus*) on alder this week. These aphids are similar looking to the beech blight aphids on the first page of this report. These aphids infest leaves, twigs, or bark. Feeding causes leaves to shrivel and drop early. This aphid requires silver maple to complete its life cycle. Predators of this aphid include lacewings, lady bird beetles, hover flies, and parasitic wasps. Other control measures are usually not necessary.

Woolly alder aphids need silver maple as an alternate host to complete their life cycle
Photo: Richard Uva

Red Thread in Turf

Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc. reported that red thread is active in turf in Pikesville this week. With temperatures continuting in the 60s and low 70s, the red thread fungus has continued to be active this fall. Red thread disease is caused by the fungal pathogen, *Laetisaria fuciformis*. Red thread can reduce turf density and lead to invasion by crabgrass and other weeds. Red thread tends to cause more damage to poorly nourished lawns. Maintaining adequate nitrogen levels will often reduce the problem. However, high nitrogen levels can create problems with other turf diseases.



With the warm fall temperatures, red thread continues to be active in turf
Photo: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

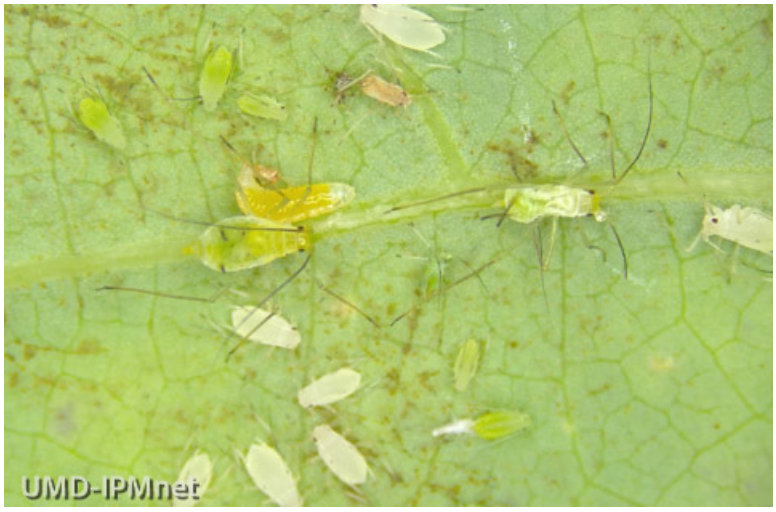
Tuliptree Aphids

Heather Zindash, IPM Scout, found large numbers of tuliptree aphids (*Illinoia liriodendri*) in all stages as well as honeydew on tulip trees at a residential site. Heather noted that the honeydew was on patio furniture under the trees. Heather found lady bird beetle and lacewing larvae feeding on these aphids. She noted that "clients say guests frequently complain of the aphids crawling on them & the table while dining alfresco".

It is best to not plant tulip trees near buildings since they break branches in storms. The aphids, tulip tree scale, and honeydew just add to the reasons that this tree should not be used in urban landscapes. They are nice in the woods, but a bad choice for suburbs and cities.

A lady bird beetle larva found on a leaf with tuliptree aphids
Photo: Heather Zindash, IPM Scout

A close-up of a tuliptree aphid (left) and a lacewing larva feeding on an aphid
Photos: Heather Zindash, IPM Scout



An *Aphidoletes* midge near an a tuliptree aphid (left) and the shriveled aphids after the midge has finished feeding on them

Grub Damage in Turf

Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc., reported finding scarab beelte grubs at a density of 6 to 7 per ft^2 in Owings Mills this week. As we move into November, grubs go deeper into the soil and stop their feeding. An option for control at this time of year is Dylox which penetrates deeper into the soil.

Scarab beetle grubs are moving deeper into the soil a this time
Photo: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

Multicolored Asian Lady Bird Beetles

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is reporting that multicolored Asian lady bird beetles are now congregating and attempting to come inside for the winter in Montgomery County. They are introduced predators that can be a nuisance in homes over the winter.

Sealing cracks around doors and windows will help keep this lady bird beetle from entering homes during the fall and winter
Photos: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

This boot scaper is a good support for spider webs
Photo: Katie Shapiro, George Bridge Design

While taking down a tree, Bob Mead found this European hornest nest. The hornets were pretty docile - probably because of the cold.
Photo: Bob Mead, Mead Tree and Turf

Beneficial of the Week

By: Alina Avanesyan and Paula Shrewsbury

At least two generalist predators attack the spotted lanternfly

Adults and mature nymphs of the spotted lanternfly, Lycorma delicatula
Photo credit: Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org

You may have heard about the spotted lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula*, one of the most aggressive invasive leafhopping pests in the Mid-Atlantic region. The spotted lanternfly belongs to the family Fulgoridae; it originated from China, was accidentally introduced into the U.S., and was first detected in Pennsylvania in 2014. During the following few years, the spotted lanternfly quickly spread to 13 counties in PA, as well as to several nearby states. In October 2019, the spotted lanternfly was detected in Maryland, and currently the presence of the spotted lanternfly is confirmed in Cecil, Hartford, and Washington Counties with some locations having established populations. The spotted lanternfly likes to feed on 100+ plant species. You can find it feeding on apple, plum, cherry, peach, apricot, grape, maples, pine, and tree-of-heaven (preferred tree host), as well as many ornamental plants. Nymphs and especially adults (which are present from July-December) pierce the bark and plant stems, and damage the plants by sucking plant sap and producing a sticky substance (honeydew). Sooty mold (a dark fungus) grows on the plant surface covered with honeydew and causes blackening of the plant leaves and stems, making fruit unmarketable and ornamental plants aesthetically displeasing. Although we do not know much about the natural enemies of the spotted lanternfly, several generalist predators in the U.S. such as Chinese mantis, spiders, vespid wasps, wheel bugs, and a predatory stink bug have been reported attacking the spotted lanternfly. In this article, we will focus on two of these predators: **the wheel bug** and **the predatory stink bug**.

A wheel bug, *Arilus cristatus*
Photo: Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - Forestry , Bugwood.org

A wheel bug is feeding on a male spotted lanternfly on a willow tree.
Photo credit: Erica Smyers, Penn State University

Wheel bugs, *Arilus cristatus* in the family Reduviidae, are generalist predators which can be often found on trees and shrubs. Wheel bugs are widely distributed from Ontario and New York to Florida and Mexico, and west to California. Adults are large (26-36 mm) with a distinctive ridge, a "wheel", on their back. The wheel bug attacks a variety of insects including beetles and caterpillars, many of which are invasive. See these two cool videos of the wheel bug attacking a caterpillar and a grasshopper.

The predatory stink bug, *Apoecilus cynicus*, is in the family Asopinae. This generalist predator is also widely distributed in North America; both nymphs and adults feed on small arthropods, and mostly on caterpillars. The predatory stink bug is smaller than the wheel bug (13-20 mm). It turns out this predatory stink bug likes the same habitats and same tree species as the spotted lanternfly. You can find the predatory stink bug on the edges of woods and, particularly, on maple trees and tree-of-heaven which the spotted lanternfly also likes to attack.

Interestingly, both the wheel bug and the predatory stink bug, similar to the spotted lanternfly, overwinter as eggs. The life cycle of the wheel bug, in particular, overlaps closely with that in the spotted lanternfly. The

wheel bug lays eggs on the bark of tree trunks and branches; nymphs hatch in the spring, and adults show up from June to October. Seeing the wheel bugs on trees and shrubs now in October would be a welcome sight - as this is just about the time the adults of the spotted lanternfly become prevalent on their preferred oviposition plants.

A predatory stink bug, Apoecilus cynicus (a nymph).
Photo credit: Lance S. Risley, William Paterson University, Bugwood.org

A female of the predatory stink bug is attacking a female spotted lanternfly.
Photo credit: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

When exotic pest insects are introduced to a new range, like the U.S., it is not unusual for their populations to explode, usually due to a lack of associated natural enemies and co-evolved plant defenses. Over time, we often see a number of generalist natural enemies shifting over to feed on the introduced pest. This occurred with the introduced brown marmorated stink bug. Now we have to wait and hope that wheel bugs, predatory stink bugs, and other generalist natural enemies will be able to eventually contribute to the suppression of spotted lanternflies.

Weed of the Week

By: Chuck Schuster

Weather is still staying warm which is assisting many fall weeds to become well established. Dry conditions exist over much of Maryland. Soil temperatures continue to stay in the low 60F and upper 50 °F range with only one dip to 49 °F so fat this fall season.

Wild garlic, *Allium vineale*, is a cool season persistent weed of turf and occasionally landscape settings. Found throughout the central eastern United States, this weed is easy to identify by its round hollow leaves, which emerge from a bulb, and its distinct odor when crushed. Wild garlic infestations are much more prevalent during fall, winter, and early spring.

The leaves can grow up to two feet in height, with the flower stems growing up to three feet in height. Flowers will occur at the top of the slender, solid flower stems. The flowers are green to greenish white in color, and occur with a short stem from which a small egg shaped fruit emerges. The root system of wild garlic is a bulb with fibrous roots attached at the base. The bulb itself may produce smaller bulblets from the base. Wild onion is different from wild garlic in that the leaves of garlic are round and those of onion are flat. Leaves of both plants are thin, green and waxy, and can be confused with grasses as they start to establish.

Control of wild garlic in turf starts with healthy thick turf. Wild garlic prefers poor turf conditions including thin, compacted turf. While regular mowing will not eliminate wild garlic, it can greatly reduce plant vigor and hamper bulb production. Consider these cultural methods before trying chemical controls for the best results. Remember that wild garlic is a perennial weed, and it may take up to two years using chemicals to get total control. Post emergent crop protectants can include 2,4-D amine, Banvel or Clarity. Herbicide applications should be made in the fall after re-growth of wild garlic has occurred following the first hard frost. However, early-spring applications can also be effective. Optimum control can be achieved by repeating either fall/winter or early spring applications annually. Always check each label as each chemical has different turf species that they work well with. Because of the upright growth habit and waxy cuticle, it is important to add a non ionic surfactant to any chemical used.

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Heuchera x 'Stainless Steel' was created by the Oliver's of The Primrose Path who used the native *Heuchera pubescens* to provide the drought & heat tolerance and cold hardiness. *H.* 'Stainless Steel' grows in an open mound of 5-lobed foliage, 8-12 inches tall, and 20-24 inches wide that starts off a soft rosy purple which expands to leaves that are 3-4 inches across. As the leaves expand, they take on the look of shiny metallic silver with soft green veins and the underside is deep eggplant purple. During the heat of summer, the foliage can fade to a green silver that brightens to silver in the fall and throughout the winter. May to June brings on a large number of pink buds that open to bell-shaped creamy white cut flower quality flowers that nod on thin chocolate stems 18 inches tall. Plants are cold hardy from USDA zones 5-8 and thrive in moist but well drained soils in full or afternoon shade. Pollinators like hummingbirds and butterflies love the flowers and deer are not interested in eating the foliage. Diseases of heuchera include powdery mildew, bacterial leaf spot. rust (mostly in greenhouses), and black vine weevils.

Heuchera x 'Stainless Steel' has heat and drought tolerance
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz

Degree Days (as of October 21)

Aberdeen (KAPG)	3477
Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	3991
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	4064
Bowie, MD	4156
College Park (KCGS)	3750
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	3850
Frederick (KFDK)	3775
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	3988
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	3652
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	3252
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	3471
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	4427
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	4100
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	4318
Westminster (KDMW)	4060

Important Note: We are using the Online Phenology and Degree-Day Models site. Use the following information to calculate GDD for your site: Select your location from the map Model Category: All models Select Degree-day calculatorThresholds in: Fahrenheit °F Lower: 50 Upper: 95 Calculation type: simple average/growing dds Start: Jan 1

IPM Report Survey Coming

We will send out an on-line survey soon that helps us measure how effective our articles have been this season in helping you diagnose plant problems and improve IPM and nutrient management skills. We need this input from YOU so we can provide our University adminstrstion and legislators with a measureable impact of our outreach efforts. Your support and input is essential if we are to continue this service. Thanks.

New Natural Area Management Course Designed to Expand Green Industry Professional Services

COLLEGE PARK -- The University of Maryland Extension (UME) is offering a webinar series to provide education on land care practices for small-scale natural area management. The webinar series, which will take place from 7 to 8:30 p.m. over four Thursdays beginning on October 22 through November 12, will focus on natural area management services including wildlife habitat enhancement, forestry practices, invasive plant control, tree planting, tree management, trail development, and more. This project is funded by the Harry R. Hughes Center for Agro Ecology and part of The Woods In Your Backyard partnership, composed of UME, Penn State Extension, VA Cooperative Extension, the VA Dept. of Forestry, and the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay.

"This project began as one that focused on Maryland and Virginia but has since expanded to partners in Pennsylvania. This is a testament to the importance of incorporating forestry practices in areas of small tract woodlands and natural areas previously not maintained," said Dr. Kate Everts, director of the Harry R. Hughes Center for Agro-Ecology and the Wye Research and Education Center.

"This series was developed with green industry professionals in mind, and those looking to expand services to offer natural area enhancement, but it is also appropriate for landowners and anyone with an interest in environmentally-sustainable management practices," said Jonathan Kays, Forestry Specialist with UME.

"Whether you are a landowner looking to create recreational opportunities on your wooded property, or a landscaper looking to incorporate forestry practices into your suite of services, a wide audience can benefit from this upcoming webinar series," said Everts.

The course series includes four online classes, with a complementary resource manual and specialized checklist tool to help green industry professionals determine which enhancement practices are suitable for a given property or site depending on the landowner's goals. The remaining class topics include:

Oct. 29 - Land Care Practices for Woodland Health
Nov. 5 - Land Care Practices for Woodland Health (continued)
Nov. 12 - Introduction to Woodland Health Assessment and Incorporating Woodland **Health** Practices

The cost for the series is $35 and includes the Woodland Health Practices Handbook, the Woodland Health Assessment Checklist and Management Actions, and two Woody Plant Identification Guides. For an additional $20, participants can also receive a copy of the original "Woods In Your Backyard" book (normally $29 plus shipping).

To register for the webinar series, go to https://go.umd.edu/NaturalAreasServices. For more information on UME's Woodland Stewardship Education Program, go to https://extension.umd.edu/woodland.

Urban Tree Summit - December 2, 2020 (On-line Event)

Presented by Montgomery Parks, Montgomery County, MD and Casey Trees, Washington D.C.
Registration: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/montgomery-parks-and-casey-trees-tickets-121720670803?aff=ebdssbonlinesearch
Presentations will focus on the health and welfare of trees in our increasingly developed landscapes. Learn from some of the country's leading experts about innovative efforts to plant, protect and preserve trees in urban and suburban settings. We encourage all arborists, landscape industry and environmental/green industry professionals, engineers, designers, housing developers, and interested citizens to take advantage of this opportunity to learn new techniques and concepts on what can be done to ensure the survival of trees in our built environment

2021 Virtual Advanced Landscape IPM PHC Short Course

This is a recertification short course for arborists, landscape managers, IPM consultants, professional gardeners, and others responsible for urban plant management.

Dates: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; January 5, 6 and 7 AND January 12, 13, and 14, 2021 (This is one course, so you can NOT register for individual days. Re-certification credits are based on attendance all six days.). Lecture times are 7:45 am – 11:00 am

Location: This is a **VIRTUAL** (online) short course offered by the Department of Entomology, University of Maryland. Attendees must have a computer with video and audio capabilities to participate.

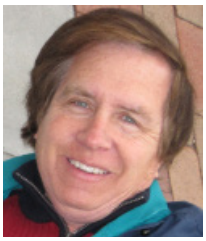
Contact: Amy Yaich, Admin. Assist. II, 301-405-3911, umdentomology@umd.edu

Registration Information: https://landscapeipmphc.weebly.com/

Late 2020 and 2021 Conferences

There will be a mix of in-person and virtual pesticide recertifications conferences over the winter. We will include information in future reports or send out as a separate email.

CONTRIBUTORS:



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Thank you to the Maryland Arborist Association, the Landscape Contractors Association of MD, D.C. and VA, the Maryland Nursery, Landscape, and Greenhouse Association, Professional Grounds Management Society, and FALCAN for your financial support in making these weekly reports possible.

Photos are by Suzanne Klick or Stanton Gill unless stated otherwise.