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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:

Stanton Gill, Extension Specialist, IPM and Entomology for Nursery, Greenhouse and Managed Landscapes, sgill@umd.edu. 410-868-9400 (cell)

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), David Clement (Extension Specialist) and Fereshteh Shahoveisi (Turf Pathologist)

Weed of the Week: Chuck Schuster (Retired Extension Educator), Kelly Nichols, Nathan Glenn, and Mark Townsend (UME Extension Educators)

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)

Heat Wave Moves East

By: Stanton Gill

Early this week, NOAA reported a massive heat wave covering most of the west and moving rapidly east. On Friday we will hit 94 °F. Two things – this will rapidly increase our degree day counts and these temperatures will stress plant material that will show up over the next couple of weeks.

Moving Into Our New Building!

We have started the move into our new building. Next Monday, the movers come.

Stanton Gill will continue to use his cell phone number (410-868-9400). The new numbers for the following are:

David Clement - 301-226-7601

Suzanne Klick - 301-226-7619

The new mailing address is 4240 Folly Quarter Road, Ellicott City, MD 21042

Bagworms

By: Stanton Gill

We had more reports of first hatch of bagworms over the last week. Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found them just hatching out in both Frederick County and Beallsville. With the heat wave moving in, you should see bagworm activity increase this week. Spinosad products, Bt, and Acelepyrn will all give good control.



It is more effective to time control measures when bagworm larvae are still small.

Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Spider Mites

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is finding spider mites building on *Cryptomeria* 'Yoshino' in Beallsville this week. Monitor plants with a white paper on a clipboard. Tap the branches over the paper to see the mites that are dislodged.

Options are miticides such as Avid and Sanmite. The mite growth regulator, Hexagon, has provided excellent control of the immature stage of spruce spider mites in our field trials and is very soft on beneficial organisms. It can be difficult to get control on large trees. You need to use a fine mist sprayer to get good coverage on the upper branches. Drift can be a problem.



If you see yellowing on cryptomeria needles, look closely for spruce spider mites.

Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Tupelo Leaf Edge Gall

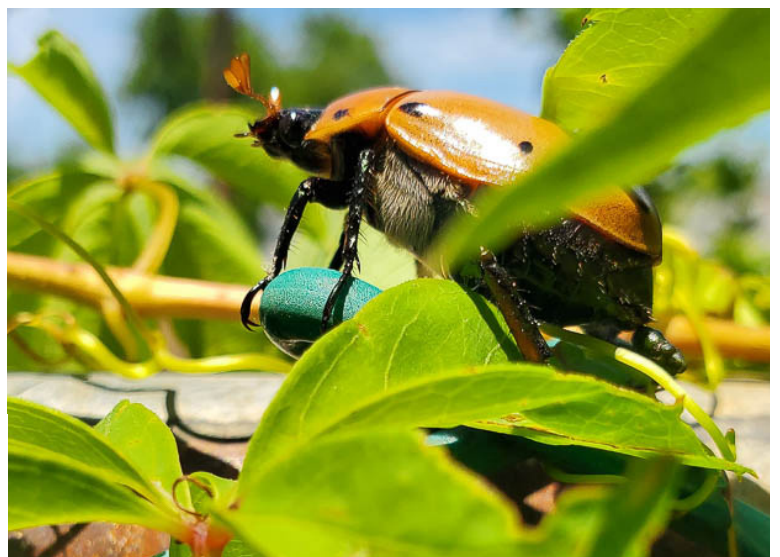
Marie Rojas, IPM Scouts, found tupelo leaf edge gall on tupelo foliage. This gall is caused by the aphid, *Phylloxera nyssae*. Control measures are not necessary. For more information on this gall, see [Mike Raupp's November 16, 2020 Bug of the Week](#).



This damage on black tupelo is caused by an aphid.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Grapevine Beetle

Anna Schrad, Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks, found spotted grapevine beetle on Virginia creeper on June 1. This beetle causes little damage and is most often on wild and cultivated grapes. Larvae feed on decaying logs and stumps.

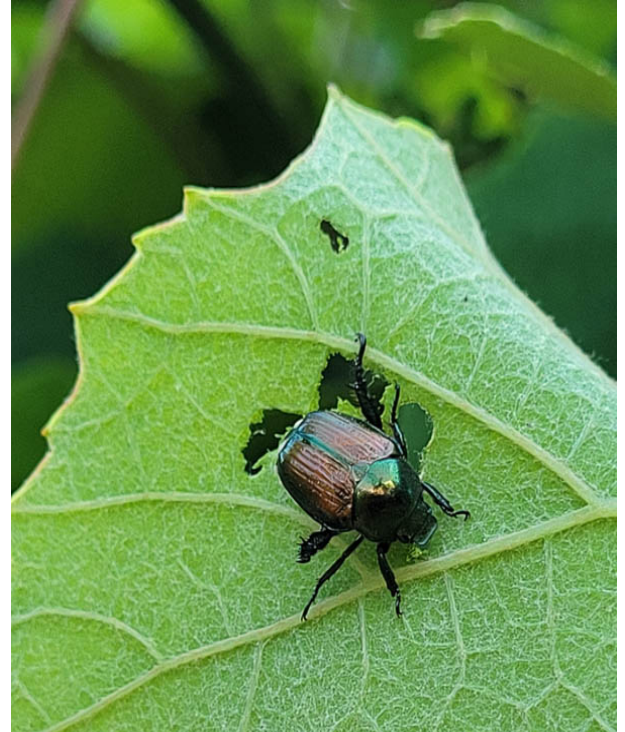


Grapevine beetle is a scarab beetle that is not considered a pest.
Photo: Anna Schrad, Howard Co. Dept. of Recreation and Parks

Japanese Beetle Adults

By: Stanton Gill

I saw the first Japanese beetle activity on my cherry and plum trees this week. Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is also seeing adults active this week. Altacor can be used on edible fruit trees. For nursery and landscape ornamental plants, Mainspring and Acelepryn at the 8 oz/100 gallon rate have given us at least 2 weeks of control in trials in 2021 and 2022.



Japanese beetle adult activity has begun for the season.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Diseases on Fruit

By: Stanton Gill

Disease pressure on fruit is intense this season. Frequent rains are creating brown rot situations on cherry and plum. Kari Peter, Penn State, reports on fire blight and apple scab in the [Penn State June 10, 2024 disease report](#).

Leafminer on Hellebore

Gaye Williams, MDA, reports that the leafminer found feeding in Silver Spring, Md, *Helleborus foetidus* and *Helleborus* x hybrids, [referenced by Karen Rane in the 19 April IPM Alert], has been identified as *Phytomyza hellebori* (Diptera: Agromyzidae). This small fly is previously widely known from the U.K., Europe, and Asia. Flies overwinter as larvae in mines, and pupate in spring. Therefore, if deemed necessary, some level of control could be achieved if leaves are removed in winter, before adults emerge.

Since large numbers of several parasitoids were reared from the puparia collected from this Silver Spring population, chemical control might be contraindicated in long-established areas. However, large numbers of flies didn't appear to unduly affect the plants. MDA is looking for any other detections of this leafminer.

If you have seen this please send an email to gaye.williams@maryland.gov.



The mining damage on this leaf is caused by the leafminer, *Phytomyza hellebori*.
Photo: Karen Rane, UMD-Retired

Beech Leaf Disease - What does this mean for the landscape and Nursery?

By: Stanton Gill and David Clement

We are getting in reports from people hiking in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Washington D.C., and Delaware that they are seeing symptoms of beech leaf disease.

In case you have not heard, beech leaf disease is a newly discovered lethal disease of beech trees believed to be caused by the nematode *Litylenchus crenatae* mccannii. The symptoms of the disease appear as a dark green, interveinal banding pattern on the lower canopy foliage, eventually spreading throughout the tree. Beech leaf disease (BLD) was first discovered in 2012 from northeastern Ohio (Ewing et al. 2019).

I just sat through a seminar on the disease on Tuesday at a College Park seminar. This disease has spread to over 13 states on the east coast in the last 11 years. A very rapid spread. In 2019, the disease was detected in southwestern Connecticut (Marra and Lamondia 2020) and several nearby counties in New York State. Currently, BLD has become firmly established across Connecticut, Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts. How it spreads is still a mystery. It could be spread by birds, insects or just wind and rain – we are sure yet. **One thing we know – it deadly to beech and especially small trees.** Symptoms of BLD appear as dark-colored, interveinal banding on the foliage; cupping, curling and distortion of the foliage; thickening of the leaves and a general "leathery" texture; premature leaf shedding; and death of the buds and subsequent branch dieback resulting in death of the tree.



Little Bennett Park in Clarksburg is a location where Chris Erb, Adam Tankersly, MNCPPC, and Jason Hipp, Deeply Rooted Tree Care, have seen symptoms of beech leaf disease.

Photo: Chris Erb, UMD

There are no good cultural practices that can limit the spread and severity of BLD. Because the primary vectors of BLD are birds and insects, management aimed at limiting disease spread is not possible. There are no quarantine zones or best management practices associated with the disposal of infested beech material. Once BLD establishes in an area, it cannot be eradicated by the removal of one infested tree. BLD can move on nursery stock, therefore any beech stock should be carefully examined prior to purchase and planting. We love beech and we hate to say this but - At this time, new plantings of American and European beech are not recommended. Until, we, or someone else, can come up with a full proof cure, I would not recommend nurseries to be planting beech, American and European Beech, into the nursery.

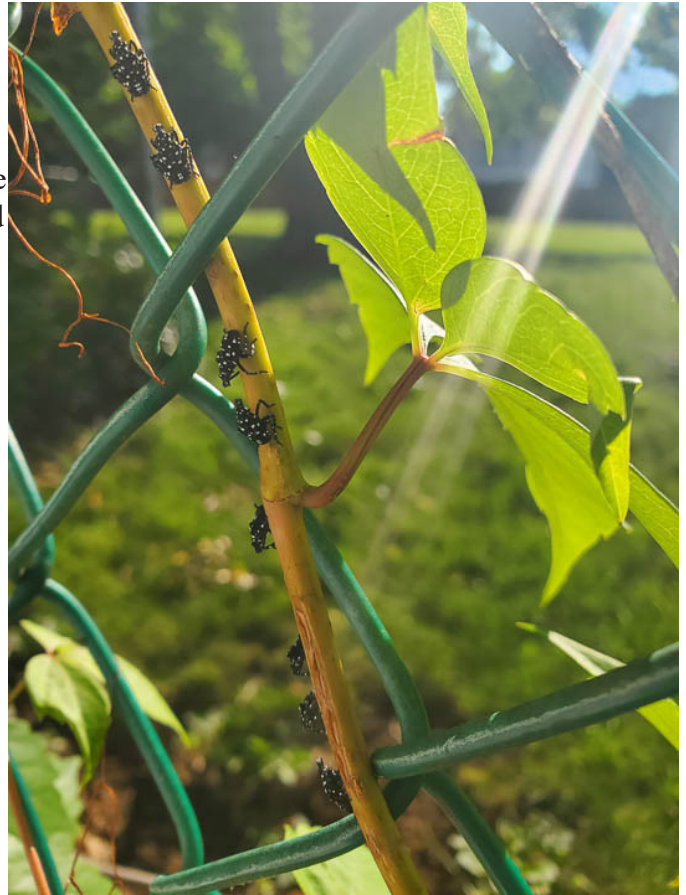
For existing trees, you can try soil application of phosphites (mono- and di-potassium salts of Phosphorous acid) for root uptake may provide some level of BLD control, **although results can vary considerably**. A notable improvement in tree vigor may take several years of regular treatments. Early research suggests the locally systemic nematicide fluopyram may provide some level of BLD control. The best control has been around 90% which is not enough. The problem has been that eggs can be dispersed during budbreak and leaf expansion and may be present on twigs and branches, waiting for moisture to hatch and develop. Any time an organism has staggered development, chemical intervention must be timed correctly for maximum control. This has not been developed yet to a level to be effective. None of the present labelled pesticides material we have are not effective enough to provide significant protection or kill all of the nematode in the leaves.

Spotted Lanternfly Update

Spotted lanternfly nymphs are moving through the 2nd and 3rd instars at this time of year. Sandy Parker, UME Master Gardener, is reporting seeing large infestation of them in Baltimore County this week. She noted that they were "not only on our grape vines, but throughout a small meadow we maintain especially on woodland sunflowers, ironweed, and wingstem."

Anna Schrad, Howard County Department of Recreation & Parks, reports: "Over the past 2-3 weeks, I have observed spotted lanternfly nymphs showing a preference for the Virginia creeper at my home in southwestern Baltimore County."

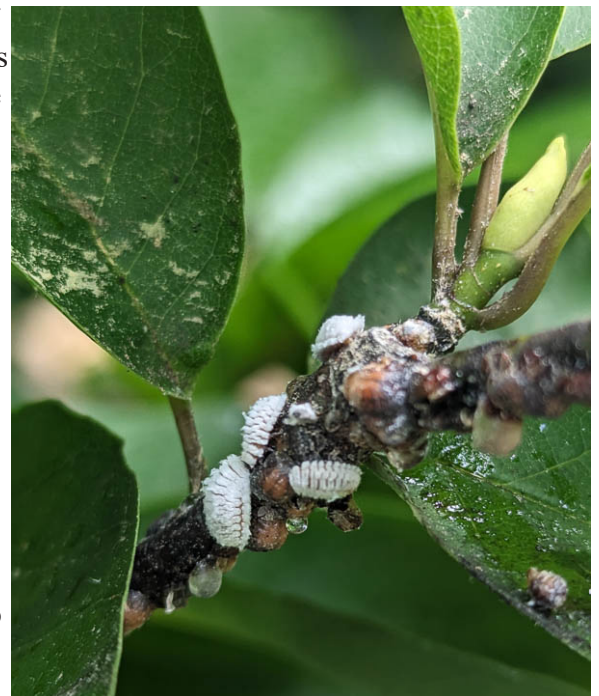
Greg Kenel, Creative Landscapes by Gregory, is reporting spotted lanternfly on milkweed in Frederick.



Spotted lanternfly nymphs along the stem of Virginia creeper.
Photo: Anna Schrad, Howard Co. Dept. of Recreation and Parks

Tuliptree Scale

Chris Ward, John B. Ward Co., found a pretty heavy infestation of tuliptree scale on a young saucer magnolia in Haverford, PA. Chris noted that there were also numerous *Hyperaspis* lady beetle larvae feeding on the scale insects. Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found this scale on Magnolia 'Jane' in Beallsville. Female scale are starting to feed more heavily now and produce honeydew. Wait until crawlers are active later in the season to apply Talus or Distance.



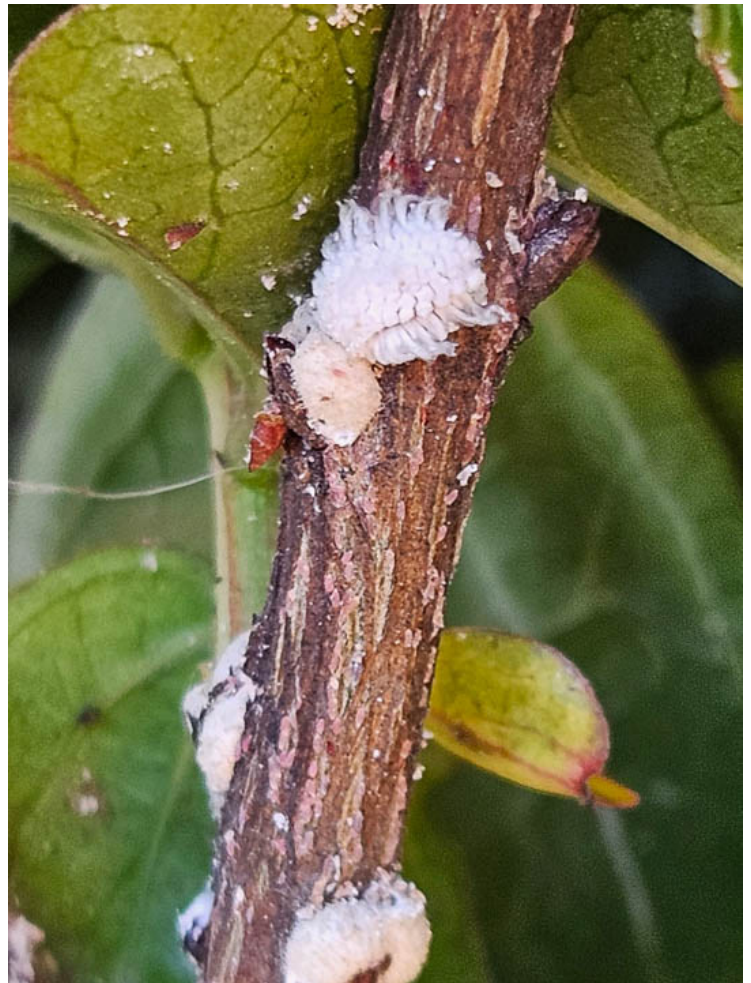
Four lady beetle larvae are shown in this photo feeding on female tuliptree scale.
Photo: Chris Ward, John B. Ward Co.

Crapemyrtle Bark Scale

Luke Gustafson, The Davey Tree Expert Company, saw crapemyrtle bark scale crawlers this week on crape myrtles in the Federal Hill neighborhood of Baltimore City. Luke noted, "This one particular tree had multiple species of ladybird beetle larva and even some adults feeding on crawlers and also on aphids." Dave Rogers, Advantage Lawns, found sooty mold on crapemyrtles from an infestation last year.

Look closely at the scale. We pulled samples from a heavy infestation, and Sheena O'Donnell, UME, checked them and saw only one crawler, but several lady beetle larvae. At this point, there should be crawlers and settled crawlers still active if the population is still viable.

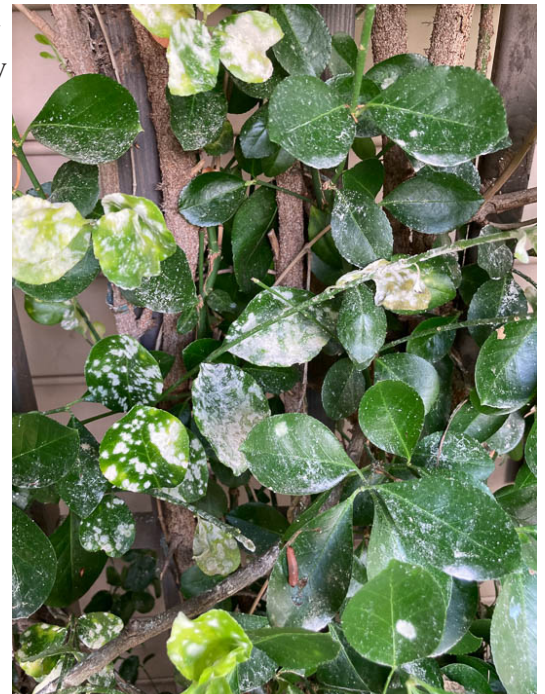
Lady beetles, syrphid flies, and lace wings continue to feed heavily on these scale populations this season.



Lady beetle larvae are feeding on crapemyrtle bark scale.
Photo: Luke Gustafson, The Davey Tree Expert Company

Powdery Mildew

Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, found powdery mildew on euonymus in Palmyra, PA this week. We will have powdery mildew infections throughout the season during periods of high humidity and sunny days.



Powdery mildew infection on Euonymus.
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

Dogwood Sawfly

Rachel Rhodes, UME-Queen Anne's County, found dogwood sawfly larvae on June 6 in Centreville. Rachel noted, "We're a full 10 days earlier than expected with the Dogwood Sawflies at our MG demonstration garden. Last year they started around June 15th." Early instar larvae skeletonize leaves. Later instar dogwood sawfly larvae will eat all but the midrib of the leaf. The first instar is yellowish-green in color. There are several instars where the larvae are covered in a white, waxy coating, resembling bird droppings. The last instar is yellow and black before they drop to pupate in the soil. There is only one generation per year.



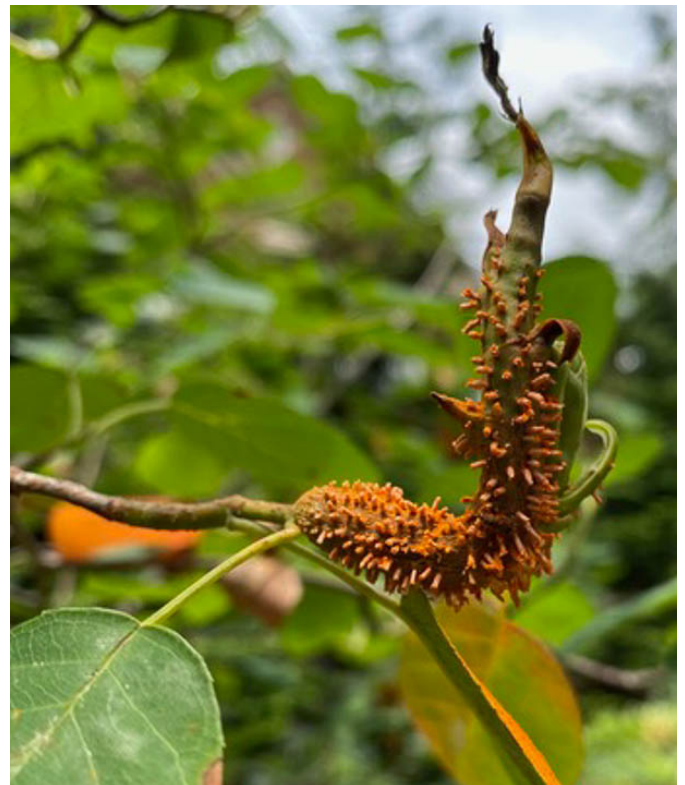
Rachel J. Rhodes

**Dogwood sawfly hatched this week in Centreville.
Photo: Rachel Rhodes, UME-Queen Anne's County**

Control options include Conserve, horticultural oil, and synthetic pyrethroids. Treating sawfly larvae when they are small is the ideal time for treatment.

Rust Infections

Connie Bowers, Garden Makeover Company, is finding rust on both mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) and serviceberry (*Amelanchier* x 'Autumn Brilliance'). Connie noted that she has seen quite a bit of rust on these plants. She mentioned, "As an ephemeral, it's not really much of a concern with the mayapple since the issue did not begin until after flowering and the leaves naturally beginning to die back for the season. It is fairly unsightly on the serviceberries."



Unfortunately, when stems and fruit become infected with a rust fungus, it is too late to treat.

Photo: Connie Bowers, Garden Makeover Company

Lace Bugs

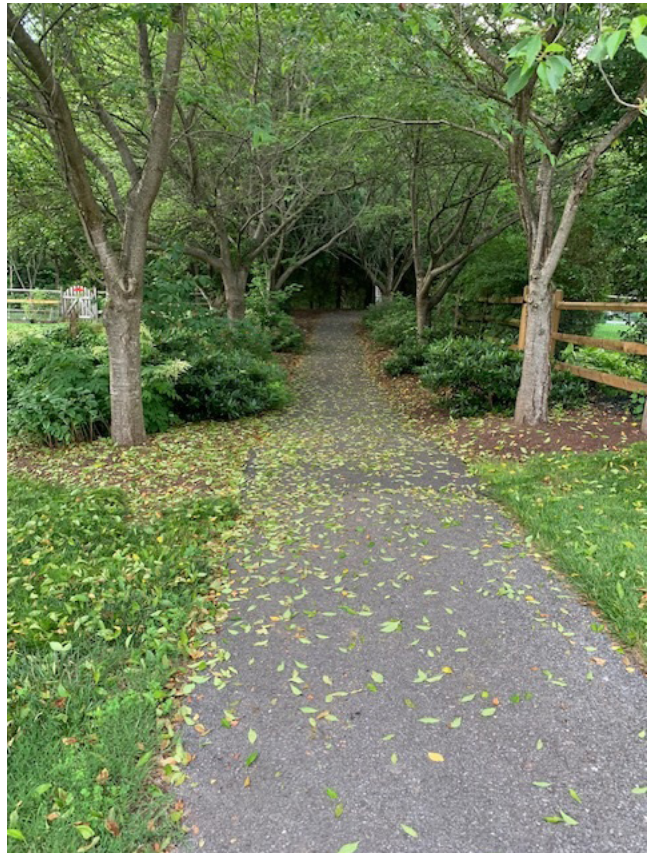
Luke Gustafson, The Davey Tree Expert Company, is finding a lot of lace bugs this week on azaleas, especially in full sun sites with reflected heat. Examine newer foliage for stippling damage on upper leaf surfaces. Look for dark colored frass spots and active lace bugs on the underside of leaves. There is a range of predators and parasitoids that feed on azalea lace bug that include lady beetles, lacewings, and other predacious bugs, in addition to an egg parasitoid. If populations are high, use insecticidal soap or oil (ensure contact with lace bugs on the underside of the foliage), or systemic insecticides.



**This photo shows the stippling damage on the upper side of leaves from azalea lace bug feeding; also shown in an adult and the black fecal spots on the underside of the leaf.
Photo: Luke Gustafson, The Davey Tree Expert Company**

Leaf Drop on Cherries

Dave Keane, Howard County Recreation and Parks is reporting finding Yoshino Cherries in Frederick dropping leaves. Stress or shot hole diseases could be causing this early leaf drop.



**Heavy leaf drop on Yoshino cherries in Frederick.
Photo: Dave Keane, Howard Co. Dept. of Recreation and Parks**

Spongy Moth Caterpillar

Jason Sersen found a lone spongy moth caterpillar on the trunk of a weeping willow tree in Monkton. Jason noted that he hasn't seen one of these caterpillars in this area for over 20 years. Many spongy moth caterpillars are pupating at this time of year. Later in the season, look for egg masses on trunks and scrape them off the tree, if reachable.



Spongy moth caterpillars are finding places to pupate at this time of year.
Photo: Jason Sersen

Molting Insect - Cool To See

Ginny Rosenkranz, UME, found this insect that just molted. Newly molted insects tend to be white or orange.



A newly molted insect.
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Nectria – an entomopathogenic fungus found infecting Gloomy and other armored scales

Last week Nancy Harding and I were monitoring gloomy scale for crawler activity. Gloomy scale, *Melanaspis tenebricosa*, is an armored (Diaspididae) scale that is mainly found on red and silver maples, especially in urban landscape habitats where it often reaches outbreaking densities. Gloomy scale crawlers and settled crawlers were found on red maple on the UMD College Park campus. Gloomy scale was densely covering the trunk and branches of the maples. It is time to treat if you have gloomy scale problems. See the [Special IPM Alert](#) on gloomy scale management that came out yesterday.



These high populations of gloomy scale make me wonder “what attacks gloomy scale”? What really caught my eye was that many areas of the bark had an orange coloration associated with the scales.

A heavy infestation of gloomy scale on the trunk of a red maple that is infected with nectria, an orange colored entomopathogenic fungus, that is protruding from under some of the scale covers.

Photo: N. Harding, UMD

On closer examination of the scales on the maples, I could see that there was a relatively high level of infection from an entomopathogenic fungus (EPF) in a group referred to as nectria fungi (Nectriaceae) (see images). It appears as an orange substance emerging out from under the scale covers (see images). I have noticed a similar fungus on other armored scales in the landscape such as obscure scale on oak. In going through published papers on fungi that attack armored scale, I realized that there is not that much known about these fungi. There are reports of several species of EPFs attacking armored scales. It was also noted that in some instances where there appeared to be high incidence of the fungi, there was some mortality of the scales, but it was not really observed to provide appreciable control. Others have observed moderate control of certain scales. I inspected the gloomy scale we found under the microscope. When I flipped scale covers



A close-up image of gloomy scale where the nectria entomopathogenic fungus is protruding from under some of the scale covers.

Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

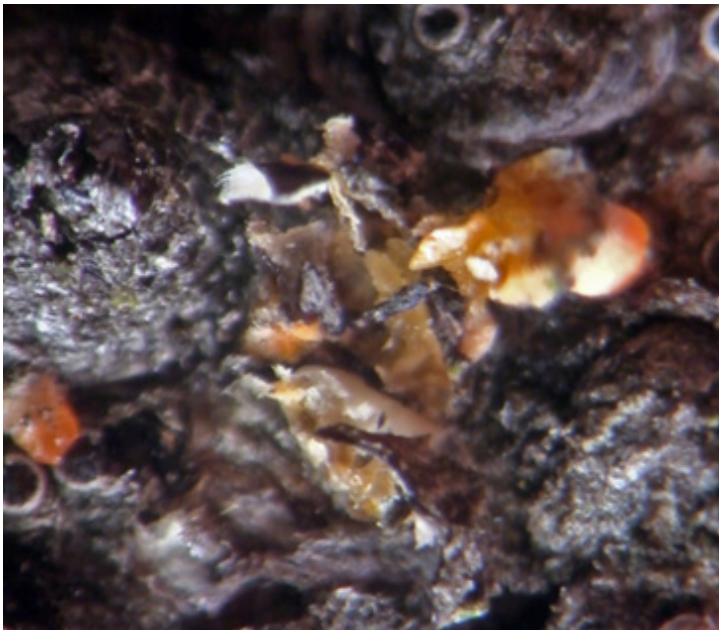
off of scales without signs of nectria fungus, many (but not all) appeared healthy (see image), while others that had the orange “nectria” emerging out from below the cover (see image) appeared to have fungal mycelium under the covers and the scale insect was thick and pasty in appearance (see image). When there are signs of fungus associated with armored scales, we can’t be sure what level of suppression it is causing on the scale,

but it is likely causing some level of mortality. More research needs to explore methods for manipulating these fungi to provide practical biological control of armored scales, like gloomy scale, in urban landscapes.

When treating scale with nectria or signs of other natural enemies, be sure to use and time application of products for when they will have the least detrimental impact.



**A healthy gloomy scale female (underside) with its waxy cover flipped off.
Photo: M.J. Raupp, UMD**



**What you see when you flip off the waxy cover of a gloomy scale infected with a nectria fungus. The “scale” body is filled with mycelium and somewhat thick and pasty in appearance.
Photo: M.J. Raupp, UMD**

Weed of the Week

By: Kelly Nichols, UME-Montgomery County

Over the past few weeks, Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) has become more prevalent, especially in unmanaged areas. It can be found in many locations, so be aware of it and make note of where it is found (Figure 1). Canada thistle is a creeping perennial that reproduces by seed and rhizomes. It is frequently found in patches because of its horizontal rhizome growth. Roots can be found penetrating the soil up to 36 inches downward. Seeds will germinate about the same time as the appearance of root-derived shoots starting in April and going through May. Two flushes are found most years, one in late spring and then again in late fall. It can be distinguished from other members of the thistle family by looking at the stem and flowers. The stem on Canada thistle will be spineless, unlike bull thistle or musk thistle, and the flowers lack spines or prickles, again unlike bull or musk

thistle (Figure 2). Flowers are purple (Figure 3). Seedlings have cotyledons that are club-shaped; leaf margins are not regular and have spines. Leaves are alternate, sessile, simple, and oblong. They have an irregular lobe with spiny margins. Canada thistle plants can produce 1,000 seeds per flowering shoot. Canada thistle will not have a basal rosette (Figure 4).

Control can be accomplished by using many broadleaf post emergent herbicides. In turf areas 2,4-D with chlorsulfuron, and dicamba are effective. In beds and nursery rows repeated application of glyphosate is effective, Roundup on dry land, and Roundup Custom in damp areas. Do not spray too frequently as one wants the next generation to emerge before application. Cultural controls would include fertility management and maintaining a dense turf, but being mindful of nitrogen applications, as excess nitrogen will increase weed growth. A high mowing height to allow shading of newly germinating seeds is an effective management tool in turf. Burning is not an effective method of control for Canada thistle.



Figure 1. Canada thistle grows in many different types of areas.
 Photo: Chuck Schuster, UME Ag Agent, Emeritus



Figure 2. Canada thistle stems have no spines.
 Photo: Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



Figure 3. Canada thistle has purple flowers.
 Photo: Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org



Figure 4. Canada thistle does not have a basal rosette. Photo: Chuck Schuster, UME Ag Agent, Emeritus

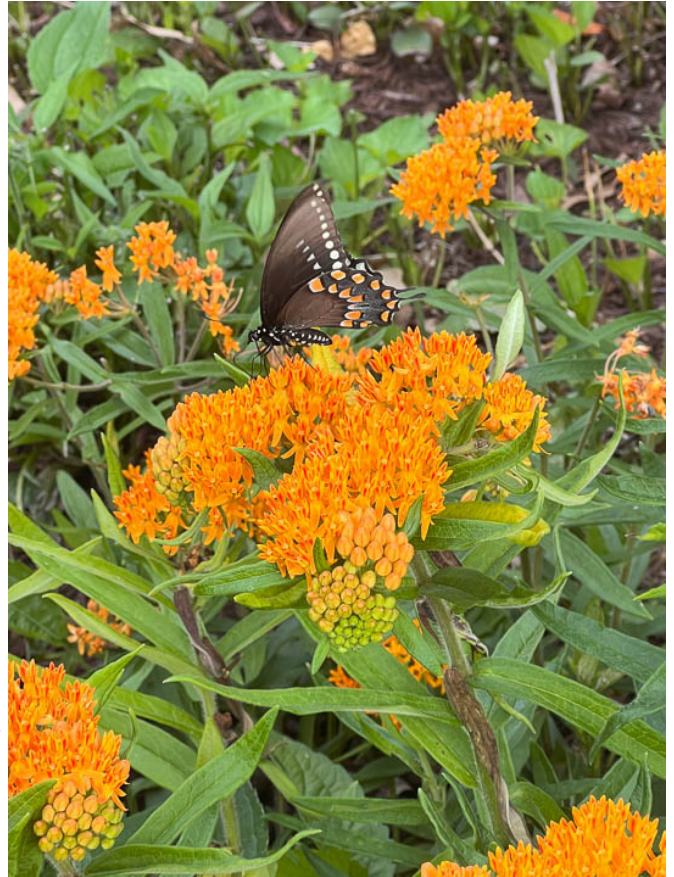


Figure 5. Young Canada thistle plant.
 Photo: Chuck Schuster, UME Ag Agent, Emeritus

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Asclepias tuberosa or butterfly weed is a native herbaceous perennial that thrives in full sun in dry to medium well-drained soils, and can tolerate some salt. In the late spring the dark green foliage emerges from the soil, making sure it doesn't get killed by a late frost. The plants grow 1 ½ to 3 feet tall and 1 to 2 feet wide with a tuberous taproot system. The plants grow in an upright clump with green 3-6 inch long lance shaped leaves with a smooth or entire leaf margin, placed alternately or loosely whorled on the hairy stems. The yellow to orange flowers are held in clusters on top of the stems, with each flower having 5 sepals, 5 petals and 5 stamens. The clusters of flowers bloom from May into August and removing the spent flowers or deadheading will allow the plants to produce more flowers through the heat of summer. Butterfly weed is cold tolerant in USDA zones 3-9 and are resistant to deer and rabbit damage, mostly because the plant leaves, stems, roots, flowers and fruit are all poisonous. The nectar from the flowers invites hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinators. The plant itself is an important host for larval monarch butterflies, gray hairstreak, queen and milkweed tussock moth caterpillars. Butterfly weed can be planted as a mass planting, added to a butterfly garden, rock gardens on slopes, or in meadows that are planted with other native flowers and grasses. Pests can include diseases like rust, leaf spot, and crown rot while insect pests can include aphids and the caterpillars mentioned before. Although this milkweed doesn't have milky sapped stems, those with sensitive skin should wear gloves when working with butterfly weed.



This swallowtail butterfly is nectaring at *Asclepias tuberosa* flowers.

Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

Pest Predictive Calendar “Predictions”

By: Nancy Harding and Paula Shrewsbury, UMD

In the Maryland area, the accumulated growing degree days (DD) this week range from about **901 DD** (Martinsburg) to **1425 DD** (St. Mary's City). The [Pest Predictive Calendar](#) tells us when susceptible stages of pest insects are active based on their DD. Therefore, this week you should be monitoring for the following pests. The estimated start degree days of the targeted life stage are in parentheses.

- European elm scale – egg hatch / crawler (**831 DD**)
- Cottony maple scale – egg hatch / crawler (**872 DD**)
- Winged euonymus scale – egg hatch / crawler (**893 DD**)
- European fruit lecanium scale – egg hatch / crawler (**904 DD**)
- Cryptomeria scale – egg hatch / crawler (**937 DD**)
- Azalea bark scale – egg hatch / crawler (**957 DD**)
- Hibiscus sawfly – larva (early instar) (**1015 DD**)
- Japanese beetle – adult emergence (**1026 DD**)
- Fletcher scale – egg hatch / crawler (**1105 DD**)
- Spotted lanternfly – adult flight (**1112 DD**)

Fall webworm – egg hatch (1st gen) (1142 DD)
 Indian wax scale – egg hatch / crawler (1145 DD)
 Oriental beetle – adult emergence (1147 DD)
 Peachtree borer – adult emergence (1181 DD)
 Catalpa sphinx – egg hatch (1st gen) (1365 DD)
 Green June Bug – adult emergence (1539 DD)
 Scarlet oak slug sawfly – larva (early instar) (1544 DD)
 Pine needle scale – egg hatch / crawler (2nd gen) (1561 DD)

See the [Pest Predictive Calendar](#) for more information on DD and plant phenological indicators (PPI) to help you better monitor and manage these pests.

Degree Days (as of June 12)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	1187
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	1154
College Park (KCGS)	1147
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	1222
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	1196
Frederick (KFDK)	1155
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	1043
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	1029
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	901
Millersville (MD026)	1098
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	1382
Perry Hall (C0608)	1035
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	1075
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	1425
Susquehanna State Park (SSQM2)	1070
Westminster (KDMW)	1261

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 calculator Thresholds in: Fahrenheit °F Lower: 50 Upper: 95 Calculation type: simple average/growing dds Start: Jan 1

Conferences

June 20, 2024

UMD Extension and MNLGA Technology Field Day for Nurseries
 Location: Ruppert Nurseries, Laytonsville, MD

June 27, 2024

MAA Pest Walk
 Location: Carroll Community College, Westminster, MD
[Registration Information](#)

June 28, 2024

Procrastinator's Pesticide Recertification Conference
 Location: Montgomery County Extension Office, Derwood, MD
[Registration information](#)

September 17 and 18, 2024

Cut Flower Program

Locations: Central Maryland Research and Education Center, Ellicott City, MD and locations in Howard Co.

October 9, 2024

MNLGA Retail Day

Location: Homestead Gardens, Davidsonville, MD

Go to the [IPMnet Conference Page](#) for links and details on these programs.

Forest Management for Wildlife Symposium: Ruffed Grouse, American Woodcock, Young Forests, & More

Location: Cacapon Resort State Park, [818 Cacapon Lodge Dr, Berkeley Springs, WV 25411](#)

Thursday, July 11, 2024, 8:30 am - 1:00 pm (possible field trip after)

[For more information and to register to attend](#)

Non-Game Wildlife & Forest Management.

Game Species & Forest Management. Reina Tyl, Pennsylvania Game Commission. Bob Long, Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Emily Boyd, Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Forest Management Approaches: Dynamic Forest Blocks. Ben Larson, Ruffed Grouse Society.

Creating a forest management plan for your property: Practical tips and Implementation. Maryland Forest Service, West Virginia Forest Service, Pennsylvania Forestry.

Woodland Stewardship Network. Craig Highfield, Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay

Funding for habitat improvement: Edge feathering, Thinning, Timber Stand Improvements, Harvests. USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

Workshopping Property Maps: Speakers and specialists will rotate around tables in the room to provide ideas for management and financial incentive programs on poster-size paper maps of landowner's property

This will occur at a roundtable so everyone can watch, learn, and contribute to forest management planning on property.

Potential Field trip demonstrating various forest management practices.

Commercial Ornamental IPM Information

<http://extension.umd.edu/ipm>

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