UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **April 18, 2025**

In This Issue...

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 sklick@umd.edu

Coordinator Weekly IPM Report:
Paula Shrewsbury, Professor and Extension Specialist in Ornamental and Turf IPM, Department of Entomology, pshrewsbury@umd.edu

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Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialist) and Nancy Harding, Faculty Research Assistant
Disease Information: David Clement (Extension Specialist) and Ana Fulladolsa (Plant Pathologist and Director, UMD Diagnostic Lab)
Weed of the Week: Kelly Nichols, Nathan Glenn, (UME Extension Educators), and 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)
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Aphids on Roses

Lindsay Bagwell, Velvet Touch Rose Care, found aphids on a climbing rose in NW DC. this week. On roses and other plants with aphid populations, look for predators such as lady bird beetles and syprhid fly larvae. Monitor plants to see if aphid populations continue to increase and whether control is necessary. If needed, a control material such as horticultural oil with have less impact on beneficals.

As the weather warms up, keep an eye out for both increasing aphid populations and beneficial insects. Photo: Lindsay Bagwell, Velvet Touch Rose Care

Impact of Cold Weather

Ben Morris, SavATree, reported that the Northeast had some snow in mid April. Ben noted that the last frost date in his area is April 20. Cold damage can continue to occur for a few more weeks. Eric Wenger, Complete Lawn Care, Inc., reported that turf that was damaged from the hard freeze in Laytonsville. Eric recorded 21.4 °F on April 9. He noted that "the turf should recover with one or two cuttings, but it's a very striking look and is widespread throughout MoCo".

As we move through spring, remember that after these late season cold periods, plants might not show the injury immediately, but damage symptoms can show up on plants a later time.

A crocus stands out against a late season snow in the Northeast.
Photo: Ben Morris, SavATree

Freeze damage on turf in Montgomery County.
Photo: Eric Wenger, Complete Lawn Care, Inc.

AND.... as the weather warms up, trees will continue to flower and produce heavy pollen.
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

Ambrosia Beetle Update

By: Paula Shrewsbury

This past week was another relatively cool and rainy week. There were only 21 ambrosia beetles total in 4 EtOH traps that were out. However of those, 5 were granulate ambrosia beetle (*Xylosandrus crassiusculus*) from Beallsville, MD. Granulate ambrosia beetle is a significant pest in nurseries and landscapes. The other beetles trapped were NOT any of the top three damaging beetles of concern for nurseries and landscapes (black stem borer, *X. germanus*; granulate ambrosia beetle, *X. crassiusculus*, and camphor shoot beetle, *Cnestus mutilatus*.

Granulate ambrosia beetle adult (2-3 mm (0.08-0.12" long). Photo: M. Quinn, iNaturalist

Recommendations: **The weather this week is predicted to be above 70°F every day and I expect ambrosia beetle activity will increase significantly**. The optimal conditions for ambrosia beetle flight are warm temperatures >70°F for 2-3 consecutive days. I suggest closely monitoring known susceptible host trees of *Xylosandrus* species such as styrax, yellowwood, birch, zelkova, and redbud. Other hosts reported in past years include the hybrid series of *Cornus florida* and *C. kousa*, Kwanzan cherries, *Ilex opaca* 'Satyr Hill' and 'Miss Helen', and paperback maples. Trees in low lying areas that stay wet are particularly attractive to *Xylosandrus* and *Cnestus*. Preventive use of permethrin or bifenthrin is more effective than other conventional insecticides, but growers and landscape managers would have to check product labels to ensure they can treat trees depending on their flowering stage.

We will continue to run our ambrosia beetle traps and keep you informed on what we find.

If you want more information about ambrosia beetles, Chris Ranger, USDA ARS, published a comprehensive article on ambrosia beetles in Nursery Management magazine in March 2023.

Anybody Seeing Spruce Bud Scale?

By: Paula Shrewsbury

If you have spruce bud scale, please send pictures an let me know on what spruce and where (pshrewsbury@umd.edu). Spruce bud scale (*Physokermes piceae*) is a soft scale that feeds on spruce, mainly Norway but has been found on other spruces. Spruce bud scale often go unnoticed since their size and color can cause them to be mistaken for buds. They are round, reddish-brown in color and are often clustered in-groups of three to eight at the base of new shoots. Branches that are lower on the tree are more often attacked than higher branches. Heavy infestations can produce lots of honeydew that will allow sooty mold to grow.

Spruce bud scale on white spruce. Photo: S. Katovich, Bugwood.org

The only time I saw spruce bud scale was several years ago. There was a spruce on the UMD College Park campus that had an infestation. Then one day the tree was gone. I never hear anyone talking about it. Then this week I have had two separate sources mention they might have spruce bud scale so I thought I would ask.

Scale Observations

By: Paula Shrewsbury

This week, Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, noted several species of scale in Gaithersburg and Frederick, MD. Armored scales included obscure scale on *Quercus* p. "Pringreen", gloomy scale on *Acer rubrum*, and San Jose scale on *Malus x domestica*. Soft scales included tuliptree scale black immatures were on *Magnolia* x "Dr. Merill" along with a happy, well-fed, twice-stabbed lady beetle. Cottony camelia / taxus scale immatures were found on holly in DC by Sam Fisher (Bartlett). The most susceptible stage to target for scale control is the crawler stage. None of the scales listed here are at crawler stage. Continue to monitor plants with scales for crawlers (ex. visual monitoring, blue painters or black electrical tape wrapped around branches with sticky side out). Target crawlers with Insect Growth Regulators (IGR) such as pyriproxyfen or buprofezin.

Cottony Camelia / Taxus scale immatures on holly.
Photo: S. Fisher, Bartlett

Even though hard to see, there are clusters of San Jose scale on this *Malus* x *domestica* tree.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

This twice-stabbed lady beetle adult has plenty of food among this population of overwintering immatures of tuliptree scale.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Gloomy scale primarily infests red maple, silver maple, and Freeman's maple. This population is on *Acer rubrum*.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Look for obscure scale primarily on oaks. This population is on a *Quercus palustris* 'Pringreen' tree.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Deer Damage

Elaine Menegon, Good's Trees and Lawn Care, found deer damage on dayliles in Hummelstown, PA this week. She noted that the deer also ate on the yew bushes, hollies, and started on the hydrangeas.

Look for signs of deer feeding on woody plants and early season plant growth.
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Trees and Lawn Care

Pearleaf Blister Mites

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is finding pearleaf blister mites on the leaves of *Pyrus* x 'Blake's Pride' and 'Potomac' in Frederick County. This eriophyid mite is found on edible and ornamental pears, *Pyrus* sp. and feeds on early new leaves in the spring. Timing during the season is best done prior to their movement into the leaf blisters after petal fall. A 2% horticultural oil application is a good control option. Management is often timed for the fall to treat the mites while they are in the outer bud scales. Delayed dormant applications also target the bud scales with oils.

Note the damage caused by the pearleaf blister mites on the upper (left) and lower (right) side of pear leaves. Photos: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Peach Tree Borer Activity

By: Paula Shrewsbury

There was a report of damage on plum from peach tree borer, *Synanthedon exitiosa* (Lepidoptera: Sessidae) that was found in East Baltimore early last week. From the image, it looks like fresh frass indicating the larvae are feeding. You can also see in the left photo below that at the root crown, there is diagnostic bark cracking, large galleries, gummosis, and fresh reddish-brown frass. This damage can also occur on large roots just under the soil. The girdling damage can kill smaller trees in 1-2 years, larger trees usually take longer. The caterpillars of peach tree borer, sometimes referred to as the greater peach tree borer, are the larvae of a clearwing moth. This is not to be mistaken for the lesser peach tree borer, *S. pictipes*. Both species attack *Prunus* spp, but the lesser peach tree borer feeds and damages trees on the upper trunk and branch crotches, whereas peach tree borer feeds and damages it hosts at the root crown as seen in the image.

Peach tree borer has one generation a year and overwinters as larvae in tunnels in wood or under the bark at the root crown or just under the soil. Larvae are white with brown heads and can reach 1 ¼" in length explaining the large galleries that are sometimes seen and abundant frass. Adults fly from ~ June – September. *Prunus* species (ex. Japanese flowering cherry, cherry laurel, and purple leaf sand cherry) that are mulched too high provide the optimal environment for peach tree borer. Spring is when a lot of damage occurs. Monitor for damage now. Adult emergence happens usually from June through August. To determine adult flight, look for shed pupal skins at the damage point or a pheromone trap can be hung in early May (pheromones for peach tree borer and sticky traps can be purchased commercially).

Recommendations: Be sure mulch is not piled high against *Prunus* stems or trunks which attracts egg laying adult females. Best control is a preventative protective treatment that should target the time when eggs are hatching and bore into the wood, which usually begins about 10 or so days after catching the first moths in pheromone traps. The reduced risk insecticide chlorantraniliprole is labeled against clearwing borers. Residual insecticide (ex. pyrethroid) can also be used. Insecticides should only target the area around the crown of the plant. More information can be found at: https://entomology.ca.uky.edu/ef200, https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/greater-peachtree-borer, or https://extension.umd.edu/resource/borer-insects-shrubs/.

Peach tree borer damage on the root crown of plum.
Photo: W. Smithmyer, Bartlett

Peach tree borer larvae and damage at the base of the trunk on cherry laurel.
Photo: UME/HGIC

Eastern Tent Caterpillars

Liam Ulasevich, Casey Trees, found late instar eastern tent caterpillars on a chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) in southeast Washington, DC. on April 11. Caterpillars in cooler areas of the region are not as far along in development.

Late instar eastern tent caterpillars are active in D.C. this week.
Photo: Liam Ulasevich, Casey Trees

White Pine Weevil Activity

By: Paula Shrewsbury

In the April 4th IPM Report, Bob Trumbule, Robert Trumbule Horticultural and Entomological Consulting, reported the first white pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi*, adult catch near Upperco, MD. White pine weevils overwinter as adults. On April 16th in Frederick MD, Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found terminals of *Picea omorika* 'Pendula' oozing sap (white resin), indicating adult feeding activity by white pine weevils. White pine weevil is primarily a pest of eastern white pine, Colorado blue, Norway, and Serbian spruces. Scots, red, pitch, jack, and Austrian pines, and occasionally Douglas-fir are also attacked. Adult white pine weevil overwinters in litter on the ground or in old pine tree stumps in the nursery. The adults begin feeding on terminal growth of conifers causing sap to ooze. They tend to feed on branch terminals 7-10" below dormant terminal buds. Females deposit eggs in the bark of the terminal growth, which hatch in 7-10 days. The developing larvae feed down within the leader until they reach maturity in midsummer. Ultimately, the terminals take on the characteristic "Shepherd's crook" appearance. The white pine weevil often kills 2-3 years of terminal growth.

Recommendations: If your trees are showing damage, NOW is the time to protect the terminal branches. For control, products that contain bifenthrin or permethrin can be applied. Indoxacarb (Avaunt) insecticide is labelled for weevil control in nurseries.

Oozing on terminals of *Picea omorika* 'Pendula' indicate white pine weevil adults are active.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Euonymus Leaf-notcher Caterpillar

Will Smithmyer, Bartlett Tree Experts, found euonymus leaf-notcher caterpillars feeding heavily on euonymus foliage in East Baltimore this week. They can cause siginficant damage, but since they are active early in the season and have only one generation, new plant growth usually covers up the damage. If necessary, control options include *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk), spinosad, or other products labelled for caterpillars. These caterpillars tend to cluster on branches, so you can prune out parts of the plant with aggregations of caterpillars.

These caterpillars tend to feed in clusters on the tips of branches, so pruning is an option for reducing populations.
Photo: Will Smithmyer, Bartlett Tree Experts

Spiny Witch-hazel Gall Aphid on River Birch

By: Paula Shrewsbury

IPM Scout, Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found **spiny witch-hazel gall aphid**, *Hamamelistes spinosus*, on newly expanding leaves of river birch, *Betula nigra*, its summer host in Gaithersburg MD on April 16th. The aphid populations were just getting going. These aphids cause rippled and distorted leaves on birch (see images). The alternate winter-spring host is witch-hazel where spindle galls are produced on the buds. Controls are usually not warranted. Predators such as lady beetles are often found feeding on these aphids and lower populations. If damage is high, a systemic insecticide is recommended (ex. flupyradifurone, Altus).

Spiny witch-hazel gall aphid damage on newly expanding leaves of river birch.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Spiny witch-hazel gall aphid on the underside of the leaves of river birch. These aphids produce an abundance of white wax.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Spiny witch-hazel gall aphid gall (left) and a normal bud (right) on witch-hazel in the spring. Aphids are protected inside the gall.
Photo: J. Boggs, OSU Extension

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury and Karin Burghardt, UMD

Crape myrtle bark scale: Predators to the rescue

For the last 25 years or so, crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia* spp.) have increased in their use in MD nurseries and landscapes. Unfortunately, the invasive crape myrtle bark scale (CMBS) (*Acanthococcus lagerstroemiae*, Eriococcidae) is also increasing and attacks and causes significant damage to crape myrtle shrubs in the DMV and other areas. Damage by CMBS includes large amounts of honeydew with black sooty mold and wax produced by the insects on the trunks and branches, branch dieback, and, on occasion, death of the shrub. CMBS was first detected in the U.S. in Texas in 2004 and is now found in 19 states including MD. In last week's IPM Report (April 11, 2025) the current status of CMBS life stages was reported on. To learn more about CMBS go to StopCMBS.com and askIFAS.

Close up of the predacious caterpillar, *Laetilia coccidivora*, feeding on crape myrtle bark scale. Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, K. Burghardt, and N. Harding, UMD

The good news is that in the last few years, there have been several predators that have taken a liking to CMBS. In the May 24, 2024 IPM Report for the Beneficial of the Week, I discussed a lady beetle, *Hyperaspis* spp., that we and others have reported feeding voraciously on CMBS. *Hyperaspsis* are known to feed on soft scales, especially those species that have waxy ovisacs. Last May and the following months, *Hyperaspis* larvae were feeding away on the scale, in particular the ovisacs that were loaded with eggs. Impressively, the *Hyperaspis* have significantly knocked back the CMBS on the crape myrtle that we were monitoring. We are pretty sure this predator is ***Hyperaspis bigeminata*** also known as the **twice twin-spotted lady beetle**. See the May 24, 2024 IPM Report to see pictures of the larvae and adults on crape myrtle.

Magnolia branch with tulip tree scale (see reddish "bump") covered in silk produced by the predatory caterpillar, *Laetilia coccidivora*. The caterpillar may be under the silk webbing.
Photo by P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Last week, more good news was discovered. Karin Burghardt (Dept. Entomology, UMD) and Sheena O'Donnell (CMREC Research Tech., UME) were observing crape myrtle shrubs with CMBS in University Park, MD. To their excitement, they noticed a caterpillar and a small patch of tight webbing along a branch that was infested with CMBS. They brought the sample back to share with me. As far as we know, this is the first report of a predacious caterpillar feeding on CMBS. This predacious caterpillar is the larva of a snout moth (Family Pyralidae), likely ***Laetilia coccidivora*****,** referred to as a **scale feeding snout moth**. It is found in southern states and northward up into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The larvae are predacious on Coccidae (soft scale) species such as tulip tree scale, magnolia scale, wax scale, pine tortoise scale, and other soft scales, and now we can add the eriococcid CMBS to the list. They feed on the eggs and immature stages of soft scales. You can find *Laetilia* in the spring / early summer feeding on many soft scale

species when they are laying eggs and there is an abundance of crawlers and early instars. They are also active in late summer / early fall when they feed on the eggs and young stages of tulip tree and magnolia soft scale. These predacious caterpillars forage on the branches of plants with scales and produce webbing that appears to "coat" or encircle the branch while also encompassing the scales (see image). The caterpillar hides under the webbing and at times will come out to forage. When monitoring, you will notice the branches have a dusty, messy appearance to them. When you look closely you should see the webbing. If you tease the webbing apart, you may get lucky and find a predacious caterpillar (see image).

***Laetilia coccidivora* adult, scale feeding snout moth.**
Photo from https://commons.wikimedia.org/

Interestingly, some soft scales produce a chemical called carminic acid for defense. This chemical deters many predators from feeding on soft scale. *Laetilia*, however, is not affected or deterred by carminic acid and they just munch away on the scales and may sequester the chemical to protect themselves from predators! Moreover, *Laetilia*, in combination with the *Hyperaspis* lady beetle, should improve biological control of CMBS and suppress populations. When you are monitoring CMBS activity on your crape myrtle, be sure to look closely for signs of this voracious caterpillar feasting on the scales along with *Hyperaspis* lady beetles and likely other natural enemies. If natural enemies are present, you may not need to apply any control measures; if you do, be sure to use a product that does NOT harm caterpillars or other beneficials.

Weed of the Week

By: Kelly Nichols

While driving around this past week, several clumps of a green plant with lacy leaves along the roadside caught my attention (Figure 1). This plant is often noticed once it has a stem with a white flower at the top; however, it is important to look out for this weed before that flower appears. Poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum,* is a biennial plant in the carrot family. As a biennial, it will produce a basal rosette (leaves growing in a circle at the ground) in the first year. In the second year, it will send up a stem and produce that white flower (Figure 2). The stalk can reach up to several feet in height.

Figure 1. Poison hemlock basal rosette before flowering.
Photo: Kelly Nichols, UME Montgomery County

The reason why we need to look out for this plant is just what its name suggests – it is poisonous. It's poisonous to if ingested (to both people and livestock), and some people may have an allergic reaction on their skin if they touch it. One of the key identifying features is the purple spots on the stem (Figure 3). The stem is also hollow and smooth. The leaves can be 7 to 15 inches long, have a basic triangular outline, are lacy or fern-like, and alternate along the stem. The white

flowers are 1-2 inches long and are actually a cluster of smaller flowers that arise from a common point. Poison hemlock has a thick, white taproot.

In turf and right-of-ways, 2,4-D plus dicamba can provide control. (The tank mix is better than either of those products alone.) Triclopyr is also option for control. In landscape and nursery settings, glyphosate can provide control; just be cautious when applying it near stems of landscape shrubs and trees. If the poison hemlock must be handled, wear long sleeves, gloves, long pants, socks, and shoes. Dispose of it in a manner that prevents others from coming in contact with it. Mowing is not recommended, as it easily spreads pieces of poison hemlock around.

There are a couple other weeds in the carrot family that look similar. Wild carrot (or Queen Anne's lace; *Daucus carota*) also has lacy leaves and white flowers, but it is a smaller-statured plant and does not have the purple spots on the stem. Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum* is a very large plant that can reach heights of up to 16 feet. (The leaves could be umbrella sized.) Giant hogweed also has purple spots on the stem; however, the stem is hairy.

Figure 2. The flowering stalk of poison hemlock is hollow.
Photo: Pedro Tenorio-Lezama, Bugwood.org.

Figure 3. Stems of poison hemlock have purple spots and no hairs.
Photo: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org.

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Cornus florida is also known as flowering dogwood, a native small tree that thrives in full sun to part shade, preferably afternoon shade and blooms before the foliage emerges. In the southern counties of Maryland, dogwoods may need even more shade. Plants are cold tolerant in USDA zones 5-9, and are tolerant of light deer browsing, and Black Walnut. 'Karen's Appalachian Blush' is a native dogwood that was one of five dogwoods from a selection by the University of Tennessee that have proven disease resistance to powdery mildew, which in 1994 killed thousands of our native dogwoods in their native woods, landscapes and nurseries.

Like all of the other *Cornus florida,* 'Appalachian Blush' prefers moist, organically rich, and slightly acidic, but well drained soils, but are also tolerant of clay soils. Dogwoods have a shallow root system and should be

planted at least an inch higher than the surrounding soil, and an application of 1-2 inches of mulch should be added to retain soil moisture and to help keep the roots cooler in the heat of summer. These beautiful understory trees can grow 15-30 feet tall and wide with low, horizontal branching and a flat top silhouette. Most of these beautiful native plants have snow white bracts, but 'Appalachian Blush' bracts have a soft rosy, pink blush along the margins. The four large showy petal-like bracts open flat to look like a 3–4-inch flower. The true flowers grow in a button cluster in the center of the bracts which act as a landing pad and an advertisement for pollinators when to visit the true flowers. By the end of summer, the flowers mature into bright shiny red fruit that feed many songbirds and other wildlife during the fall and winter months. One of the features of our native dogwoods is that their leaves are placed opposite each other on the slender stems. Each oval, dark green leaf has a smooth or wavy margin and can grow 3-6 inches long. The leaf veins curve from the base of the leaf to the tip. In the autumn the leaves will turn in shades of red to reddish purple that brighten the landscapes. There is even winter interest with the lovely branching silhouette and the dark black, brown or gray colors that make up the small scaly blocks of bark. As a native tree, the flowering dogwood is a host for the spring azure larva while this and other butterflies enjoy the nectar of the flowers. There are also a number of native specialized bees including *Andrena fragilis*, *A. integra*, and *A. platyparia*. Plant pests are more common if the trees are drought or heat stressed, and are susceptible to dogwood anthracnose, canker, leaf spot, leaf and twig blight and canker. Insect pests can include leaf miner and scale

***Cornus florida* dogwood in full bract in the landscape.**
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

***Cornus florida* 'Karen's Appalachian Blush' fully open bracts and early 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 **120 DD** (Clarksville) to **319 DD** (Nat'l Arboretum/Reagan Nat'l). 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.

Boxwood spider mite – egg hatch **(141 DD)**
European pine sawfly – larva, early instar **(154 DD)**
Woolly elm aphid – egg hatch **(163 DD)**
Inkberry holly leafminer – adult emergence **(165 DD)**
Spiny witchhazel gall aphid – adult/nymph **(171 DD)**
Spruce spider mite – egg hatch **(179 DD)**
Boxwood psyllid – egg hatch **(184 DD)**
Tea scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(195 DD)**
Hemlock woolly adelgid – egg hatch (1 gen) **(197 DD)**
Viburnum leaf beetle – first egg hatch **(210 DD)**
Azalea lace bug – egg hatch (1st gen) **(214 DD)**
Birch leafminer – adult emergence **(215 DD)**
Elm leafminer – adult emergence **(219 DD)**
Roseslug sawfly – larva, early instar **(230 DD)**
Honeylocust plant bug – egg hatch **(230 DD)**
Elongate hemlock scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) **(232 DD)**
Boxwood leafminer – adult emergence **(249 DD)**
Hawthorn lace bug – first adult activity **(259 DD)**
Spotted lanternfly – egg hatch **(270 DD)**
Bristly roseslug sawfly – larva, early instar **(284 DD)**
Imported willow leaf beetle – adult emergence **(290 DD)**
Hawthorn leafminer – adult emergence **(292 DD)**
Andromeda lace bug – egg hatch **(305 DD)**
Pine needle scale – egg hatch / crawler **(307 DD)**
Cooley spruce gall adelgid – egg hatch **(308 DD)**
Eastern spruce gall adelgid – egg hatch **(308 DD)**
Spirea aphid – adult / nymph **(326 DD)**
Lilac borer – adult emergence **(350 DD)**
Melon aphid – adult / nymph **(351 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 April 16, 2025)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	147
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	195
Belcamp (FS836)	130
Clarksville (001MD)	120
College Park (KCGS)	202
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	205
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	243
Frederick (KFDK)	168
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	185
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	140
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	168
Millersville (MD026)	177
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	319
Perry Hall (C0608)	132
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	197
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	295
Westminster (KDMW)	210

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

Conferences

Upcoming IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Sessions (afternoon)
June 17, 2025, July 30, 2025, and August 26, 2025
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

June 18, 2025
Eastern Shore Pesticide Recertification Conference
Location: Zoom

June 24, 2025
Stanton Gill Symposium and Lab Dedication
Location: CMREC, Ellicott City
Co-sponsors: University of Maryland Extension and Maryland Nursery, Landscape, and Greenhouse Association

June 27, 2025
Pesticide Recertification Conference
Location: Montgomery County Extension Office, Derwood, MD

September 11, 2025
MNLGA Field Day
Location: Raemelton Farm, Adamstown, MD

Stanton Gill
1952 - 2024

The lab in the new building at CMREC-Ellicott City is named in honor of Stanton.

Commercial Ornamental IPM Information
http://extension.umd.edu/ipm

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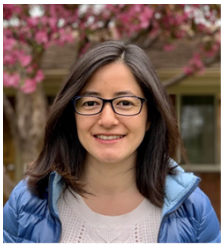

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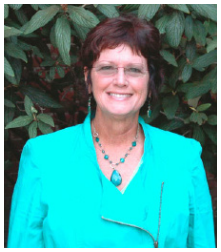

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