



# TPM/IPM Weekly Report

## for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

September 23, 2011

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**AGNR Open House**  
**October 1, 2011**  
<http://agnropenhouse.umd.edu>

**Integrated Pest Management for Commercial Horticulture**

[www.ipmnet.umd.edu](http://www.ipmnet.umd.edu)

If you work for a commercial horticultural business in the area, you can report insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems found in the landscape or nursery to [sklick@umd.edu](mailto:sklick@umd.edu)

### Coordinator Weekly IPM report:

Stanton Gill, Extension Specialist, IPM for Nursery, Greenhouse and Managed Landscapes, [sgill@umd.edu](mailto:sgill@umd.edu). 301-596-9413 (office) or 410-868-9400 (cell)

### Regular Contributors:

**Pest and Beneficial Insect Information:** Stanton Gill and Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialists) and Brian Clark (Extension Educator, Prince George's County)  
**Disease Information:** Karen Rane (Plant Pathologist) and David Clement (Extension Specialist)  
**Weed of the Week:** Chuck Schuster (Extension Educator, Montgomery County)  
**Cultural Information:** Ginny Rosenkranz (Extension Educator, Wicomico/Worcester/Somerset Counties)  
**Fertility Management:** Andrew Ristvey (Regional Specialist, Wye Research & Education Center)  
**Design, Layout and Editing:** Suzanne Klick (Technician, CMREC)

### Rose Rosette

We continue to see damage from Rose rosette, transmitted by a very small eriophyid mite. Frank Hale, Utah Extension, recently put these comments out on this disease and its pest vector:

*While there are some miticides listing eriophyid mites on the label, the question that needs to be asked is whether spraying will slow the spread of rose rosette disease? Our strategy in Tennessee is to watch rose plantings and immediately prune out any single rosettes on a plant. Try to prune the infected cane all the way down to the main stem. Apparently, the virus can move down to the roots and then systemically up into the whole plant over time. If more than one branch is infected, remove the plant because it is probably systemic. Whole plantings can become infected over time.*

*Multiple sprays throughout the season or for only part of the season would not be very practical on no spray roses but more of a viable option (if they were effective) on hybrid tea and other roses species that are susceptible to black spot and cercospora leaf spot. Much of this information I am sharing is from Dr. Alan Windham, our Extension Plant Pathologist. According to Alan, since one out of every four roses sold is a Knockout Rose, the increase in Knockout plantings seen with rose rosette is probably a reflection of the heavy use of these cultivars rather than any difference in susceptibility among roses. Our diagnostician, Bruce Kauffman, mentioned that the close spacing of roses in these mass plantings may have something to do with the relatively quick spread of rose rosette within the plantings.*

## Eriophyid Mites In Echinacea Flowers

When removing all of the flowers from a hybrid *Echinacea* in Potomac last week, Carol Allen, found that the flower distortion was caused by eriophyid mites. Eriophyid mites are extremely tiny, spindle-shaped mites with elongated bodies. They resemble sausages with the head and legs located on one end of the body. Eriophyid mites only have 4 legs which is a unique characteristic among mites. All other mites have 8 legs as adults.

These mites are a specialized group of plant feeders. In general, many eriophyid mites feed on a few closely related species or genera of plants. Eriophyid mites feed deep within the plant tissues sucking out plant juices with their stylet-like mouthparts and transferring a substance, which causes deformation of plant growth. Eriophyid mites live and reproduce within the folds of plant tissues. The eggs are spherical and generally laid in groups. They hatch in less than two weeks into young mites that may take approximately two weeks to a month to mature into adults. Several generations may occur throughout the growing season.



**Eriophyid mite damage on echinacea**  
Photo: Carol Allen

Eriophyid mites can easily come in on plant material from a supplier. If you are a grower examine your plants for eriophyid mites in September and make sure you are not selling customers infested plants. Once damage is evident, it is too late because the mites are already established within the plant. The number of miticides for controlling eriophyid mites is limited. Pest control materials with translaminar properties are your best choices for “managing” eriophyid mites. These would include abamectin (Avid) and chlorfenapyr (Pylon) which can be used in greenhouses only. Additional pest control materials that may work on eriophyid mites, if you can make contact, are pyridaben (Sanmite) and fenpyroximate (Akari).

## Yellownecked Caterpillars

Damian Varga, Scientific Plant Services, found late instar yellownecked caterpillars this week feeding on serviceberry in Ellicott City. This native caterpillar feeds on various woody plants including cherry, peach, almond, quince, maple, elm, butternut, walnut, oak, hickory, chestnut, beech, linden, witch-hazel, birch, locust, sumac, azalea, and boxwood. They are gregarious and feed in groups. Look for larvae from July through October. There is only one generation a year in Maryland.

**Control:** Caterpillar activity is finishing up for the season so control is not necessary.



**Yellownecked caterpillar**  
Photo: Damian Varga, Plant Scientific Services

## Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs

The recent warm and humid weather is causing stink bugs to become much more active. We are finding them congregating on cars and buildings on days like we have had this week.

## Fireblight Management

When we get to the later part of October it will be time to think about pruning out the cankered branches that were damaged by fireblight this last spring. The best time to do the pruning is when the plants go into dormancy, cutting at least 8” below any cankered areas on the branches.

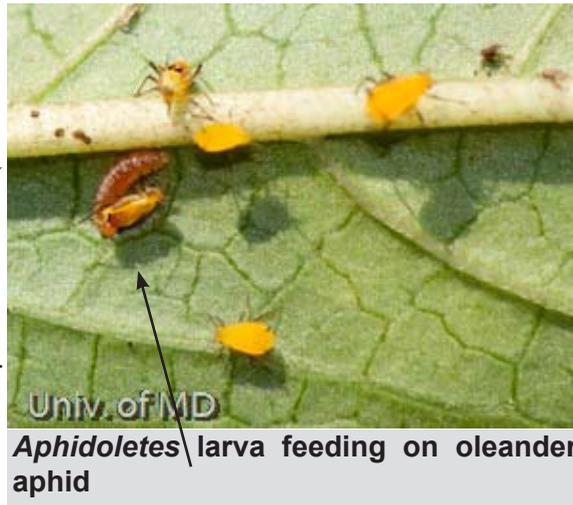
## Banded Ash Clearwing Borers

We continue to find male banded ash clearwing borers in our pheromone traps this week. If you are going to try to protect ash trees from banded ash clearwing then an application of Onyx or Astro should be made now. Since emerald ash borer is prevalent in the mid and western part of Maryland you have to decide if it is worth controlling banded ash clearwing since the tree will likely be taken down by EAB eventually.

## Aphids on Mandevilla

Damian Varga, Scientific Plant Services, found oleander aphids infesting mandevilla this week in Ellicott City. At the research center, *Aphidoletes* fly larvae, lady bird beetles and the recent heavy rains have eliminated a heavy population that was feeding on swamp milkweed. This aphid is easy to spot with its bright yellow-orange body and black legs.

**Control:** Probably not necessary at this time of year. Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil or other insecticides can be used if needed.



Oleander aphids on mandevilla  
Photo: Damian Varga, Plant Scientific Services

## Boxelder Bugs

Boxelder bug adults start to cluster around and get into homes at this time of year in order to find protected overwintering sites. Boxelder bugs prefer to feed on the seed pods of the female boxelder tree, but are also found on other tree species.



**Control:** If adult boxelder bugs are creating a nuisance, remove female boxelder trees and silver maple trees on your property to help reduce the population in your immediate vicinity. Boxelder bugs usually select overwintering sites close to the trees on which they prefer to feed. In the fall, search for the congregations of boxelder bugs and then vacuum up the clusters of bugs (you might want to use the old vacuum) and destroy them. Insecticidal soap or Neem products can be applied to the clustered nymphs found on the trees in April and May. Treating the nymphs will reduce the population on the tree and hopefully reduce the population enough that you will not experience a large number of them trying to overwinter on your premises. Several predators and parasites feed on boxelder bugs, but so many boxelder bugs are produced that biological controls do not always keep the population to acceptable levels for most people's liking. The Home and Garden Information Center also has a fact sheet available at [http://www.hgic.umd.edu/\\_media/documents/hg10\\_000.pdf](http://www.hgic.umd.edu/_media/documents/hg10_000.pdf)

## Spider Mites

Tony Murdock, Fine Pruning, is finding spider mite damage on English boxwoods in the Frederick area this week. Feeding by spider mites causes yellow stippling damage on foliage. A dormant horticultural oil spray will control eggs on the undersides of leaves. A residual miticide may be necessary if populations are very high.

## Weed of the Week, Chuck Schuster

Fall panicum, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, is a sprawling summer annual found throughout the United States. This weed is one of the few that seems to be growing and currently sticking out in the landscape. It can grow up to five feet in height, and grows with 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 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. A shallow rooter, it is easily disturbed in the landscape, thus preventing it from thriving and producing seed. 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 control of this weed in landscape will include glyphosate products.



**Fall panicum**  
Richard Old, XID Services, Inc.,  
Bugwood.org

## Plant of the Week, Ginny Rosenkranz

*Pinus densiflora* is the Japanese red pine, an evergreen that thrives from USDA zone 3-7A and needs both full sun and very well drained, acidic soils. This plant is also slightly salt tolerant but will die if grown in ground that often has standing water. The variegated form, *Pinus densiflora* 'Burke Red Variegated' has bands of yellow stripes in the dark green 2 needle foliage. In the fall, the needles will turn a light chartreuse color, and then darken again in the spring. The silhouette of the multi-stemmed evergreen is a refined pyramidal form with the lower branches held horizontal, almost touching the ground. The green Japanese red pine will grow to a height of 35-50 feet, while 'Burke Red Variegated' will only reach 12-20 feet tall and 12-16 feet wide. As an accent plant, the 'Burke Red Variegated' brightens up the landscape. Scale, Nantucket pine tip moth, and pine shoot beetles are the insect pests while needle blight, rust and cankers that cause dieback in many old pines are the disease pests.



***Pinus densiflora* 'Burke Red Variegated'**  
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

## Money In Your Pocket

Energy costs go up and down, but mostly up. As a green industry business owner you need to know what your expenses will be each month. Learn how you can integrate alternative energy sources into your business plan and ensure that your energy bills each month are even, rather than spiking up and down. Life should be simple and looking into alternative energy sources can help make your business world smoother. Mark October 20, 2011 on your calendar to attend the Alternative Energy and Labor Saving Field Day. We will start at Brent Rutley's operation in Woodbine and end up at Falcon Ridge Farm in Westminster, giving you a chance to see solar, wind, hot water systems, geothermal, and high efficiency wood burning stove operating at actual operations. We will discuss the long term savings of these systems.

**See the brochure on pages 6 and 7 of this report for registration information.**

## Degree Days (As of September 22)

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	3838
Dulles Airport	3757
Frostburg, MD	2512
Martinsburg, WV	3479
National Arboretum	4183
Reagan National	4253
Salisbury	4025

## College of Agriculture and Natural Resources Open House

October 1, 2011  
10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

**Location:** Central Maryland Research and Education Center, Clarksville Facility, 4240 Folly Quarter Road, Ellicott City, MD 21042

[agnropenhouse.umd.edu](http://agnropenhouse.umd.edu)



The poster for the University of Maryland's 2011 Open House features a sun icon in the top right corner. The text is arranged as follows: 'UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND' at the top left; 'SAVE THE DATE!!' in red; 'The College in Your Backyard' in large bold letters; 'COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES' in red; '2011 OPEN HOUSE - SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1' in red; 'Central Maryland Research & Education Center' and 'Clarksville Facility' in black; '4240 Folly Quarter Road' and 'Ellicott City, MD 21042' in black; 'SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE!' and 'SO MUCH FUN!' in yellow curved banners; 'WWW.AGNROPHOUSE.UMD.EDU' in red; and '301-596-9330' in black. At the bottom, there is a small paragraph of text and a line for 'Equal access programs and equal opportunity employer'.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

**SAVE THE DATE!!**

**The College in Your Backyard**

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

**2011 OPEN HOUSE - SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1**

Central Maryland Research & Education Center  
Clarksville Facility  
4240 Folly Quarter Road  
Ellicott City, MD 21042

**SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE!** **SO MUCH FUN!**

**WWW.AGNROPHOUSE.UMD.EDU**

**301-596-9330**

The College of Agriculture and Natural Resources is . . . COMMITTED to offering exemplary teaching programs. CONDUCTING internationally renowned research. COORDINATING outstanding extension/outreach efforts. ENGAGING individuals, groups, and communities to improve quality of life in Maryland and beyond.

Equal access programs and equal opportunity employer

University Of Maryland Extension  
11975 Homewood Road  
Ellicott City, MD 21042

**Directions to Capitol City Contractors**  
15240 Frederick Road  
Woodbine, MD 21797-8604

**From Route 70:**

Take the exit for Route 97 South (Georgia Ave) and follow for a 1/2 mile to Route 144. Turn right onto Route 144 (Frederick Road) and follow for 1.5 miles. The entrance will be on your right.

**Directions to MacBride Gill Falcon Ridge Farm**  
3811 Back Woods Road, Westminster,  
Maryland 21158

**From Capitol City Contractors:**

Turn left onto MD-144 E/Frederick Rd. Go 1.5 miles and turn left onto MD-97 N (Georgia Avenue). Go about 8 miles to the traffic circle and continue straight onto MD-97 N/W Old Liberty Rd/Washington Rd. Continue to follow MD-97 N for 10 miles. Turn left onto MD-140 W/MD-97 N/Baltimore Blvd. Go 2 miles and take the ramp to Union Mills. Merge onto MD-97 N/Littlestown Pike. Go 2 miles and turn right onto MD-496 E/Bachmans Valley Rd. Follow for about 4 miles and turn left onto Bixler Church Rd. Go about 0.2 miles and take the 1st right onto Back Woods Rd. Follow for about a mile and the farm 'will be on the right. Make a right toward 3811. Go past first house and immediately make left for farm driveway. go 500 feet through woods to open field to park.

University of Maryland Extension programs are open to all citizens without regard to race, color, gender, disability, religion, age, sexual orientation, marital or parental status, or national origin.



UNIVERSITY OF  
**MARYLAND**  
EXTENSION  
*Solutions in your community*

**Energy Tour for the Green Industry**  
**October 20, 2011**  
**8:15 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.**  
**Locations**  
Capitol City Contractors  
MacBride Gill Falcon Ridge Farm

**Sponsored by:**  
University of Maryland Extension

**In cooperation with:**  
Maryland Greenhouse Growers Association  
Maryland Nursery and Landscape Association

**Registration/Check-in**  
 begins at 8:15 a.m.  
 Program starts at 8:45 a.m.

**At Capitol City Contractors Site:**

**Making Trucks More Fuel Efficient**

Chuck Schuster is an extension educator at the Montgomery County Extension office, University of Maryland. He will show truck modifications that can improve fuel efficiency.

**Trying To Get Off The Grid**

A very innovative landscape company, Capitol City Contractors of Woodbine, tries just about every alternative energy source: **Brent Rutley, Owner of Capitol**

**City Contractors**, will demonstrate how his installation of a solar array has saved his company money and how you can make this work at your business. Brent also installed a wind turbine and wood burning stove. He will talk about how they contribute to reducing his energy costs and what is involved in installing this energy saving equipment.

**How Can You Save Energy In Operating Your Nursery**

Steve Black, Owner of Raemelton Farm, will talk about methods he has used in 2011 to reduce energy costs at his nursery in Frederick, Maryland.

**11:30 - 12:15**  
**Travel to Falcon Ridge Farm**

**At Falcon Ridge Farm Site:**

**How Can You Use High Efficiency Wood Stoves To Reduce Your Heating Costs This Winter**

Jonathan Kays is an extension specialist in forest management. He will share his knowledge of how to efficiently use wood stoves to generate energy at your business.

**How We Have Used A Solar Array to Reduce Our Energy Cost**

Stanton Gill is an extension specialist with the commercial horticulture industry in Maryland and owner of a 70 acre farm and nursery. He will discuss how a solar array has saved him money in 2011.

**How Can a Geothermal System Save Money For Your Business**

A geothermal systems is one of the most environmentally friendly ways to heat and cool your office. Learn whether this technology can save your company money heating and cooling your nursery or landscape office. Learn about energy credits and tax savings. A geothermal heating and cooling system is being installed at the farm in early October. Chris Cymek, BGE Home, will walk you through the process of installing a geothermal system and give you ideas of costs and system efficiency.

**For more information on the program:**  
**301-596-9413**

**October 20, 2011 Energy Tour Registration Form**

Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

MC    Visa    Discover    American Express  
 Payment Amount: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Credit Card #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Expiration date: \_\_\_\_\_ Security code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name on card: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of cardholder: \_\_\_\_\_

You can also fax your registration with credit card info to 410-531-2397.

Please make checks payable to: "University of Maryland"  
 Send to:    October Energy Tour  
                  11975 Homewood Road  
                  Ellicott City, MD 21042

Cost: \$25 per person by October 14th;  
 \$30 per person after October 14th (Lunch not guaranteed)

Names of Registrant (s): (please print clearly)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Total Payment Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

## Upcoming Programs:

### Green Industry Energy Tour

October 20, 2011

Locations: Capitol City Contractors (Woodbine) and Falcon Ridge Farm (Westminster)

### Greenhouse Conference

November 18, 2011

Location: Chesapeake College, Wye Mills, MD

### Association of Specialty Cut Flower Growers National Conference

November 7-10, 2011

Location: Reston, Virginia

[www.ascfg.org](http://www.ascfg.org)

### Pest Management Conference

December 1, 2011

Location: Carroll Community College, Westminster, MD

### Advanced Landscape Plant IPM PHC Short Course

January 3-6, 2012

For registration information contact: Avis Koeiman, Department of Entomology

4112 Plant Sciences Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

Tel: 301-405-3913, Email: [akoeiman@umd.edu](mailto:akoeiman@umd.edu)

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

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