



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

October 16, 2009

Coordinator of the electronic weekly IPM report:

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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 Ctr)

Design, layout and editing: Suzanne Klick (Technician, CMREC)

Please call us if you are a commercial horticultural business finding insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems in the landscape or nursery. Send submissions to Sklick@umd.edu or call Stanton Gill at 301-596-9413.

Save the Date!

December 10, 2009

**Chesapeake Green Energy Conference
at Brookside Gardens, Wheaton, Maryland**

Details Coming Soon

Brown Marmorated Stink bug

We held an Open House at the Central Maryland Research and Education Center on Saturday for the general public. We had a display on invasive insect species including samples of the brown marmorated stink bug. The number of people attending who recognized this bug was incredible. The reaction was typically "What is that bug – we have it all over our house this year." We reported this bug in earlier weekly IPM alerts but it is worth mentioning again since this is the insect of the moment. This bug is being reported throughout central Maryland, western



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Maryland and southern Maryland this year. The adults are attempting to overwinter in people's houses and will do them no harm. The best thing to do is vacuum them up then empty the contents into the toilet and flush them. We will probably see this insect in 2010 as a frequent pest in gardens in Maryland.

Oil Use in Fall

Brian Clark wrote a great article last week on using horticultural oil in landscapes. I (Stanton) have had 2 years' experience using 3% horticultural oil applied to pear trees to control pear blister mite, applying just after leaf abscission. It provides good control of the female mites that are trying to overwinter. No damage has been noted. If you are applying horticultural oil in the fall make sure the temperatures are above 50 °F for several days. If you have applied horticultural oil in the fall let me (sgill@umd.edu) know what rate you used, what you applied it to and the application month. Thanks

Tupelo Leafminer

Sarah Davis, John Shorb Landscape Company, sent in an interesting sample this week. They were small oval-shaped tan colored leaf pieces. We examined them under a dissecting scope and peeled back the leaf surfaces to expose the tupelo leafminer that was present between the leaf surfaces. After the leafminer causes the splotch mine in the tupelo leaf it cuts pieces of leaf and web them together then drops to the ground looking for a place to spend the winter.



Felt Scale

Barb Neal sent us this photo of felt scale on willow oak. It was on a young (4" caliper) tree in Washington D.C.. She noted that it the population was less than last year, but that it had good sized patches (2" square) on the main trunk.



Continuing Information on Wasp Control

At this time of year, wasps are very active seeking out food sources before winter arrives. You may see European hornets active in landscapes. They are large yellow and black with hairs covering the body. We had inquired about traps to capture these wasps in vineyards when wasps cause heavy damage to grapes.

Here was a response from Jason Oliver, Associate professor from University of Tennessee:

"It was interesting reading all the different techniques and methods everyone has tried for yellowjackets. We too have tinkered with trapping. Our lure was a little different than others

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listed. We used 50:50 ratio of glacial acetic acid and isobutanol with a dome trap. This is a lure that Dr. Pete Landolt (USDA, Yakima, WA) came up with. We used soapy water as a drowning solution with a little boric acid mixed in to prevent rot if traps were not emptied for a day or 2. I believe this lure is now commercially available in a trap that Dr. Landolt has on the market

Our reason for trapping was to determine if we could control a European hornet problem in production nurseries here in middle Tennessee. Two growers were having trouble with European hornets girdling ash and birch for the sap. No longer an issue for ash since EAB has killed the entire U.S. ash market, but occasionally still a problem for birch. We followed Pete's suggestion of targeting queens in the early spring with his lure.

We successfully trapped both yellowjacket and European hornet queens with the lure (beginning around March). We also collected some bald faced hornets and a large number of Polistes. Although I cannot prove 100% that we had an impact, both growers claimed they had suffered re-occurring annual European hornet damage for years on their crops, but the following fall after our spring trapping was the first time they had not. Therefore, anecdotally, we felt we had eliminated enough European hornet queens in the area to reduce subsequent summer colonies and prevent the bark damage from workers later in the summer and fall. It would probably take many years of replicated field work to prove we had done this, but from 2 years of testing there seemed to be a cause and effect with our trapping. We also caught fewer queens in year 2.

We put our traps in transects that went 50 and 100 ft into the woods and 50 and 100 ft into the open nursery, plus one trap on the forest edge. We caught most of our queens in the actually nursery and very few in the woods. We had 4 reps per nursery site. I need to publish all this work (done back in 2002 and 2003), when time permits. We had all of our Polistes identified by Hal Reed at Oral Roberts University. Quite a diverse assortment of Polistes species was caught.

So, I think this trap and bait will work for Polistes, Vespa crabro, and Vespula wasps. Also, we did not catch any honey bees as I recall. I agree with Ron that it is better to eliminate queens and potential future colonies than to try to control large numbers of workers from established colonies later in the fall.”

Emerald Ash Borer Conference

I (Stanton) will be at the 3 day emerald ash borer conference in Pittsburgh next week and will give you a summary of any new findings in the upcoming weekly IPM Alerts.

Degree Day Information (as of October 15):

Baltimore, MD (BWI)	3514
Dulles Airport	3749
Frostburg, MD	2172
Martinsburg, WV	3239
National Arboretum	4357
Reagan National	4000
Salisbury	3704

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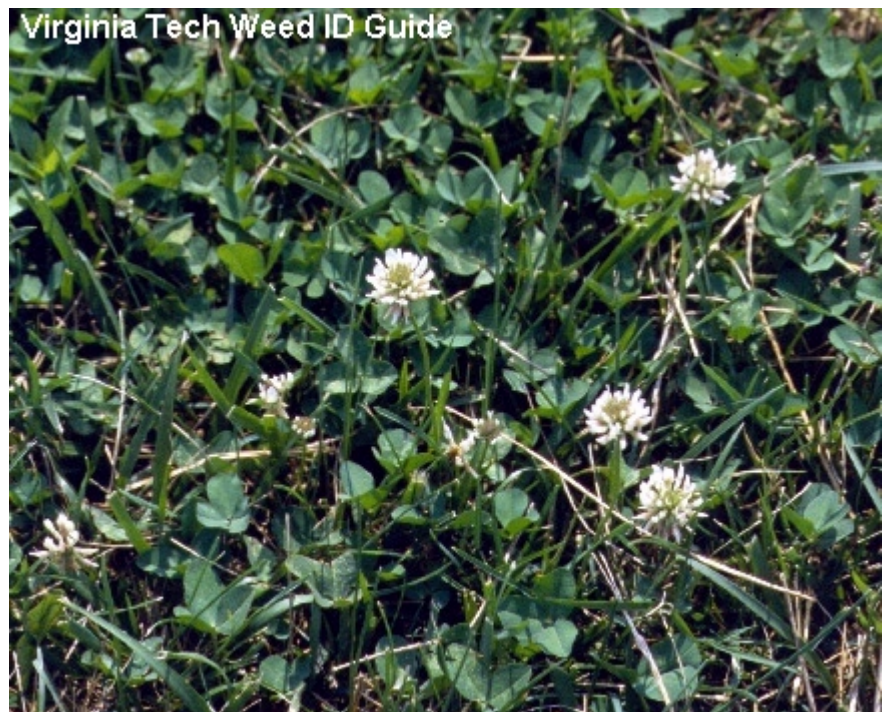
Weed of the Week, Chuck Schuster

White clover, *Trifolium repens*, is a perennial weed that is found throughout the United States in both lawns and landscapes. Used as part of many lawn seed mixes fifty years ago, it persists as a weed today. White clover thrives in cool damp conditions, (what this region had for a good part of the growing season) and loves phosphorus. While one cannot control the temperature and moisture, using soil tests to determine appropriate phosphorus requirements may be very useful. Apply nutrients as needed to help keep the desired turf thriving, but avoid any “P” as a cultural control method for this weed. Adjust pH as a part of this nutrient management cultural control plan.

This form of clover has stems which are low growing, prostrate, usually without hairs, and range from four to six inches in height. The root system is fibrous, with stems that will root at the nodes. The leaves are composed of 3 egg-shaped leaflets. The leaves will display a lighter green “V”-shaped marking near the base, and have a lightly toothed margin. Leaves will also have a notch near the apex. Flowers will occur on flower stalks that originate from the leaf axis, forming

a head that is round in shape and which contains 20 or more individual white flowers. A similar form of clover is red clover but it will have much larger leaves, be more upright and taller (up to twenty inches in height) with red to pink flowers. This is commonly found as a mix in hay.

Control of white clover needs to be done before the flowering starts. This is a cool season perennial and many of the post emergent broadleaf herbicides will provide successful control. These would include 2,4- D with dicamba, and triclopyr.



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UPCOMING PROGRAMS:

December 10, 2009

Chesapeake Green Energy Conference
Location: Brookside Gardens, Wheaton, MD
Contact: Suzanne Klick, 301-596-9413

December 18, 2009

Pest Management Recertification Conference
Location: Montgomery College, Germantown, MD
Contact: Suzanne Klick, 301-596-9413
(Complete information on this program will be posted soon.)

January 4 – 8, 2010

Landscape IPM Short Course
Location: College Park, MD
Contact: Avis Koeiman, 301-405-3919

January 6 – 8, 2010

MANTS
Location: Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD
Contact: 800-431-0066

January 20 – 21, 2010

Maryland Arborist Association
Location: Turf Valley, Ellicott City, MD
Contact: MAA, 888-638-7337

January 2010 (Date to be determined)

FALCAN Conference
Location: TBD – in the area of Frederick, MD
Contact: Dan Felice

February 3 and 4, 2010

2010 Chesapeake Green Horticulture Symposium
Location: Maritime Institute, Linthicum, MD
Contact: MNLA, 410-823-8684

February 10, 2010

Eastern Shore Pest Recertification Conference
Location: The Fountains, Salisbury, MD
Contact: Ginny Rosenkranz, 410-749-6141

February 16 – 19, 2010

Cut Flower Short Course
Location: BARC Facility, Beltsville, MD
Contact: Suzanne Klick, 301-596-9413

February 25, 2010

LCA Winter Workshop
Location: National 4H Conference, Chevy Chase, MD
Contact: LCA, 301-948-0810

March 4, 2010

Greenhouse Conference
Location: Chesapeake Community College, Easton, MD
Contact: Shannon Dill, 410-822-1244



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Chuck Schuster



Paula Shrewsbury



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Department of Environmental Science and Technology

National Safe Tractor and Machinery Operation Program (NSTMOP)
Hazardous Occupations Safety Training in Agriculture (HOSTA)
HOSTA Community Lead Instructor (CLI) Training
(A Train the Trainer Program)

November 11, 2009

9 AM to 4 PM

Paint Branch Turfgrass Facility, University of Maryland,
395 Greenmead Drive, College Park, MD 20740

Directions: Take Route 1 south from I-495 about two miles to University Boulevard (Rt. 193) West (right exit ramp). At first traffic light on Rt. 193, turn right onto Metzert Road and then immediately right onto Greenmead Road. Go to end of the road. OR, Exit I-495 onto New Hampshire Ave. South, turn left onto Adelphi Road, and left onto Metzert Road. Turn left onto Greenmead Road across from Wallace Presby. church and before curve to Rt. 193. Allow time for traffic in the College Park area. You will be north of the classroom part of campus.

* * *

The new NSTMOP Curriculum includes: a) a series of Task Sheets as the primary curriculum resource; b) rules and guidelines to promote consistency in teaching with the Task Sheets, conducting evaluations, and for meeting minimum requirements to receive a certificate of training; c) a set of written test questions randomly selected for each test date; d) guidelines and standards for conducting a skills test with a tractor and stationary piece of equipment; and e) guidelines and standards for conducting a driving test with a tractor and rear-attached machine. Safety professionals selected a set of Minimum Core Content Areas (MCCA) to use. The USDA adopted the program title HOSTA, thus the two names. A minimum of 24 hours of instruction is required for youth certification; this time can be scheduled in several ways.

An adult taking this training will be certified as a Community Lead Instructor (CLI) which qualifies the individual to access and use the curriculum to train youth. In an extension of this federally mandated certification program, the CLI will be able to educate other youths and adults in safe operation of tractors and machinery in non-certification programs. CLI's are high school teachers, Extension educators, 4-H community volunteers and others. David S. Ross is Maryland's Master Trainer and several others have received their CLI certification. An identification card and number is issued upon completion of the training both for CLI's and certified youth.

The **Registration fee** includes a copy of the **Instructor Manual** with the guidelines and procedures for conducting the youth training. This manual will be covered during the day of instruction. Also, a copy of the **Student Manual** is included; it contains the Task Sheets and Driving Skills Guidelines/Exam used in the youth training program. There may be select other handouts. **Lunch** will be included. Be prepared for the **weather** as we do the Driving Exam outdoors in the afternoon.

Federal law dating back to 1938 identified hazardous occupations where workers had to be age 18 or older to be employed. In 1968 the laws were amended to include the Hazardous Order for Agriculture which established age 16 or *14 years with special training* for employment in Agriculture. Further details can be found on the website <http://nstmop.psu.edu>. Youths age 14 and 15 are required to be trained and certified to work on a non-parent farm. In 2001, a new training development program was funded which has resulted in the current curriculum.

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REGISTRATION FORM
NSTMOP – HOSTA Instructor Training

November 11, 2009
9 AM – 4 PM

University of Maryland Paint Branch Turfgrass Facility
395 Greenmead Road, College Park, MD 20740

I will attend the NSTMOP – HOSTA Instructor Certification Training Program on November 11, 2009 at the University of Maryland, College Park, MD. I am sending a **registration fee of \$60.00** via check to **University of Maryland** with notation – HOSTA Training, or by credit card – information below.

Mail to: David S. Ross, ENST, 1431 Animal Sciences Bldg., University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-2315. Email: dsross@umd.edu.

DEADLINE: Register by October 30, 2009 as books must be ordered.

Limit of Enrollment: Minimum of 10. The first 20 persons will be accepted for this training.

Name: (Print/type clearly) _____

Mailing Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Home _____ Work _____

Email address: (Print/type clearly) _____

County/School: _____

Lunch will be a box lunch – Circle your choice of one: **Deli Ham**___ **Roast Beef**___
Chicken Salad___ **Tuna Salad**___ **Turkey Breast**___ **Vegetarian**___ (with roasted red peppers, grilled eggplant, caramelized onions, olive tapenade, lettuce and tomato on a ciabatta roll), **Three Cheese**___ (Swiss, American & provolone); **Chef Salad**___ + (Choice of ranch, light Italian or 1000 island dressing). Water and soda will be available.

I am: Extension faculty _____
High School Agriculture Instructor _____
4-H or Community Volunteer _____
Other _____

Payment: Check to University of Maryland enclosed. _____

Credit card payment. Name as on the credit card: _____

Card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Type of card: Master Card ____, VISA ____, Discover ____

American Express ____

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