UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

TPM/IPM Weekly Report

for Arborists, Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers

Commercial Horticulture **May 13, 2022**

In This Issue...

IPMnet
Integrated Pest Management for Commercial Horticulture

extension.umd.edu/ipm

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

Coordinator Weekly IPM Report:
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Regular Contributors:
Pest and Beneficial Insect Information: Stanton Gill and Paula Shrewsbury (Extension Specialists) and Nancy Harding, Faculty Research Assistant
Disease Information: Karen Rane (Plant Pathologist) and David Clement (Extension Specialist)
Weed of the Week: Chuck Schuster (Retired Extension Educator) and Kelly Nichols (Extension Educator, Montgomery County)
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)

Lucky Friday the 13th

By: Stanton Gill

Well, the rains have started up again after 3 inches in one day on Thursday, May 5th in Westminster. The cold, wet weather persisted through the weekend, but the warming trend this week is pushing tree foliage like crazy.

Rust Activity: We are conducting field trials in 2022 to evaluate a couple of new systemic fungicides for rust control in nurseries. On Thursday, we found several of the control plants with the early stages of rust infection showing up on the fruit of serviceberry trees. With the cool spring weather and high moisture over the last 2 weeks, we are seeing an extended activity time of the rust coming off *Juniperus virginiana*. Make sure you continue to apply your protective sprays for rust this week.

Gymnosporangium rust on *Juniperus virginiana* 'Taylor'
Photo: Michelle Maust, Urban Gardens Company

Biological Control for Nurseries and Greenhouses Conference

By: Stanton Gill

On June 30, 2022, The University of Maryland Extension and MNLGA have organized a Biological Control Conference that will help you move forward with biological control in your operation. On July 1, we will have a morning session with a live demonstration of using a commercial steam device to control weeds in nurseries. This session on the second day will be hosted at Emory Knoll Farms, Street, Maryland.

We are bringing in speakers from Maryland, across the country, and from Canada to share information on practical biological control options.

Registration is $90 for members and $140 for non-members. The agenda and registration link are available on-line.

Ambrosia Beetle Activity

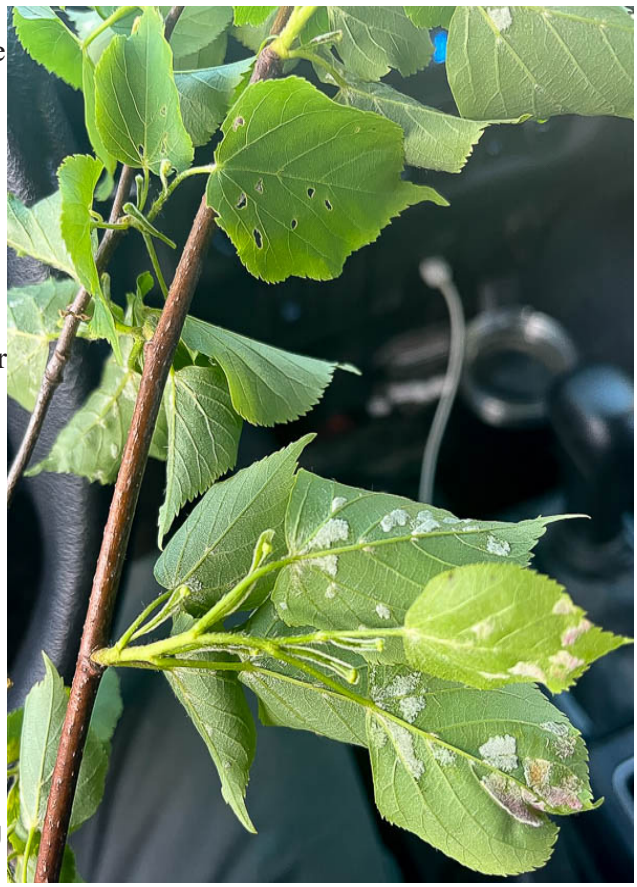
By: Stanton Gill

Our number of *Xylosandrus* ambrosia beetles are growing steadily this week, based on our alcohol-baited traps at CMREC. Andrew Ristvey is reporting the following in his traps in Wye Mills: 18 *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* 1 *Xylosandrus germanus*, and 1 *Monarthrum* sp..

Little Leaf Linden – Damaged Foliage

By: Stanton Gill

Marie Rojas, Professional IPM Scout, picked up interesting damage on the foliage of *Tilia* (little leaf linden) this week. The raised color patches on the leaves is injury from an eriophyid mite. The females overwinter under bud scales and are active when new foliage emerges. They put in a toxin that causes the raised leaf galling to form. It will not impact the health of the tree, but your customers may notice some damage as it discolors later in the season. To control the eriophyid mite, you can apply 2 – 3% horticultural oil in late October to early November to reduce the eriophyid mite before they settle under the bud scales.



The raised areas are caused by eriophyid mite feeding
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

MDA Pesticide Container Recycling Program Starts June 2022

For details, see the brochure at https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/SiteAssets/Pages/pesticide_regulation/2022%20Recycling%20Brochure.pdf

Check for Poor Quality Container Plants Being Shipped In

By: Stanton Gill and David Clement

With the strong demand for nursery stock continuing this spring, many container plants are being shipped in from many out of state nurseries. Take the time to check out the root system in these container-grown plants. We received a container grown *Thuja* 'Green Giant' that had severe scorching of foliage that progressed into blackening leaves. (See photos). The soluble salt level was running around 1.2 millimohs which is not bad. The problem is that the plant had been grown too long in the container and the roots were way over-crowded in the container. Several of the roots had started to dieback with the lack of adequate space to grow. The plants in this condition are not efficiently taking up water which shows up as scorching foliage. At this point, this plant needs to be upsized into a large container with additional substrate and the roots need to be pulled out of the circling pattern for this plant to recoup.

This *Thuja* 'Green Giant' was in decline with loss of roots after becoming potbound

White Peach Scale/White Prunicola Scale

By: Stanton Gill

Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care, found scale in the genus, *Pseudaulacaspis* sp. on lilacs in Lebanon, PA this week. We did not see a sample to be able to identify the species as either white peach scale or white prunicola scale. The crawler period is off by a week or two between the two species. In central Maryland, look for crawlers over the next week or so. You can monitor now for crawlers using electrical tape with the sticky side outwards.

White peach scale and white prunicola will be in crawler stage as we move through May into June
Photo: Elaine Menegon, Good's Tree and Lawn Care

Seiridium and *Botryosphaeria* Cankers on Leyland Cypress

D.L. Clement and K.K. Rane

Seiridium and *Botryosphaeria* are both fungi that cause dieback in Leylands planted in the landscapes and nurseries. They frequently result from drought, cold damage, and difficult transplanting situations, or other site conditions.

The first symptoms are yellowing or fading of the foliage on scattered lateral branches that eventually turn a reddish brown color. Small lesions or cankers often appear as dark cracked areas on the bark. *Seiridium* symptoms are typically visible in spring on small branch tips. *Seiridium* fruiting bodies appear as small black dots and will often have resin flow associated with them. Healthy Leylands can also show resin flow so this is not necessarily the only diagnostic symptom. B*otryosphaeria* cankers develop fruiting bodies just under the bark and often have little or no resin flow.

A *Seiridiium* infection causes scattered lateral branches to turn a reddish brown
Photo: David Clement, UME

Fungal cankers spread primarily by spores released during rainy spring weather. The rainwater will carry the fungal spores to other branches. Symptoms are often delayed until later in the season, or the next growing year. Infection on multiple branches throughout the tree, or on the main trunk can kill the entire tree.

Management

Both of these fungi cause disease when trees have environmental stresses. Watering and mulching will help retain soil moisture during dry periods. Prune out any diseased branches at least several inches below any visible cankers or dead wood. Avoid over fertilization. Fungicides are not effective for these diseases.

Hawthorn Lace Bugs, *Corythucha cydoniae*, Are Active Now

By: Stanton Gill

The hawthorn lace bug overwinters as an adult. Adults emerged in central Maryland back in April and oviposited their eggs into the newly emerged hawthorn foliage. The nymphs just started hatching out of the eggs this week as we reached over 250 degree days in most parts of the state. Systemics such as Mainspring and Altus work well on this pest.

Adding to the woes of hawthorns – the hawthorn leafminer, *Profenusa canadensis*, which is a sawfly, started laying eggs into hawthorn foliage in the last week. Damage will become apparent as brown areas in splotchy patterns on the foliage as we move into the end of May.

Elder Shoot Borer

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is finding elder shoot borer caterpillars inside of *Sambucus nigra* 'Eva'. We do not know much of the life cycle of this pest here in Maryland. Is anyone else seeing the damage? We would like to get more information on this caterpillar to develop effective timing of control materials.

Shepherd's hook damage on stem and borer hole caused by the elder shoot borer
Photos: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Pearleaf Blister Mite

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found pearleaf blister mites inside the leaves of *Pyrus* x 'Magness' and 'Blake's Pride'. Pearleaf blister mite, *Eriophyes* (=*Phytoptus*) *pyri*, is an eriophyid mite found on edible and ornamental pears, *Pyrus* sp. The mite is extremely small, and you will not see it unless you have at least 20 X magnification. Pearleaf blister mites feed under the bud scales during winter and may cause buds to dry and fail to develop in spring. When buds start to grow in spring, mites feed on new leaves. 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. 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.

Pearleaf blister mite damage
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Pine Needle Scale

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found pine needle scale starting to produce crawlers on May 10 in Frederick County. Look for lady bird beetles and parasitic wasps feeding on this pest. Consider using pesticides with little effect on beneficials to allow biological organisims to suppress the population. If control is warranted, use a summer rate of horticultural oil or an insect growth regulator (IGR) such as Distance or Talus to target crawlers.

Now is the time to look for the reddish crawlers of pine needle scale

Potato Leafhoppers

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, has not seen potato leafhoppers yet in Frederick County. This pest arrives from the south, riding up on the jet streams. Look for leafhoppers on plants such as redbud, zelkova, river birch, maple, goldenrain tree, elm, honeylocust, sycamore, and London plane trees. They feed most often on the undersides of leaves. Potato leafhoppers tend to be a problem on nursery trees and are not as likely to be found in high numbers on landscape trees.

Periodical Cicada Damage and Pruning

By: Paula Shrewsbury

We had a few people send in questions regarding the pruning of trees with periodical cicada oviposition damage in nurseries. Specifically, it was asked if small damaged branches could be left on trees or if they will eventually snap off. I have also heard concerns and questions like: What about the egg nest wounds that did not cause flagging; do they need to be removed; what will they do the tree; what should you expect in the long term (next year or two) in relation to the wounds made by cicada egg nests if I don't prune them now; how hard to I have to prune? Of course, there is no easy or straight forward answer to this question. Ultimately, it depends a lot on the species of tree and how well it can "heal" the oviposition damage (or not) left by the cicadas, and likely the extent of the damage, age of the tree, etc.

I have searched for published papers and networked with colleagues on the topic of cicada oviposition damage and its impact on trees, and the effects of pruning on recovery from the damage. It seems that not much research has been done in this area. However, I did find two papers that discussed research conducted on this topic. I shared one of the papers and a brief summary of it with you last July (2021). Although that study is older (1974) by Smith and Linderman, it provides research-based information that will greatly inform your pruning / management decisions. Smith and Linderman were eminent USDA scientists and Smith owned a nursery in Ashton Maryland, where the study took place following Brood X periodical cicada emergence in 1953 and 1970. The paper includes their general observations of damage, immediate (the year of periodical cicada emergence) and delayed (up to 2 years post cicada emergence) effects of pruning or not pruning, and varietal susceptibility. The paper includes tables on different tree species and how they responded to oviposition

damage and pruning. Although some of the tree species have changed and may not be grown anymore, some of them are still produced and the data is relevant. The abstract included below summarizes some of the results.

To get a pdf of the paper go to: https://academic.oup.com/ee/article/3/5/725/2395256, then select the "pdf" button and you can save the pdf.
Title: Damage to Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Resulting from Oviposition by Periodical Cicada
Authors: FLOYD F. SMITH AND R. G. LINDERMAN, United States Department of Agriculture
Journal: Environmental Entomology (1974)

Abstract:
"Oviposition by brood X periodical cicadas, *Magicicada septendecim* (L.), in woody ornamentals in 1953 and 1970 occurred in 69 of 84 species and cultivars. Current season wilting and death of branches resulted from oviposition wounds in 24 of the 69 species. Physiological effects the same year included sharply curved branches due to greater growth on the uninjured than the injured side of branches. Healing of oviposition wounds during the 2 years following 1953 or 1970 varied depending on the species or cultivar involved, from none to rough partial healing with stunted growth and reduced flowering, to rapid healing and complete recovery. Incompletely healed oviposition sites were usually associated with retarded growth distal to the site and, in some species, with progressive dieback. Heartwood decay or discoloration occurred at and beyond the oviposition sites and in some species progressed from the branches to the main stem. Rejuvenation of top growth was accomplished by pruning out injured or dead branches to force new lateral branches."

Broken branch at the point of periodical cicada oviposition damage in July 2021.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

Distorted growth on Dawn redwood this spring (2022) from periodical cicada oviposition damage received the season before.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

A second paper I found was "*Effects of periodical cicada ovipositional injury on woody plants*" by F. Miller and W. Crowley in the Journal of Arboricultural (1998). This study was conducted at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois, not a nursery. Miller and Crowley discuss the effects of periodical cicada oviposition on injury to trees including how those wounds healed by measuring wound closure over the next 3 years following cicada damage which occurred in 1990. **See Table 3 from Miller and Crowley that summarizes all the species they examined and their percent oviposition wound closure over time.** They found that wound width reduction for woody landscape plants varied by genera. Wounds on *Salix*, *Cornus*, and *Forsythia* closed by the end of the second growing season, and wounds on *Acer*, *Fraxinus*, *Malus*, and *Quercus* closed by the end of the third growing season. Basswood (*Tilia*) was consistently slow in wound healing.

As you read the paper and this article, keep your specific situation in mind and how the information can help you in your decision-making on pruning. If you have questions or want to discuss anything feel free to contact me (pshrewsbury@umd.edu).

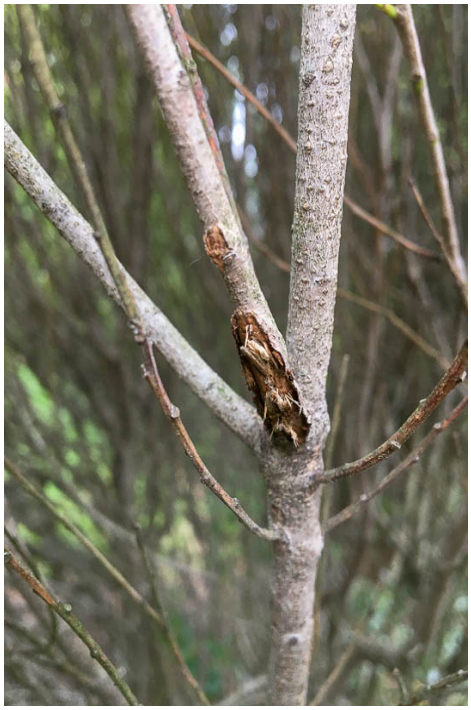
Table 3. Ovipositional wound width reduction (WWR) expressed as a cumulative percentage for common woody landscape plant genera at The Morton Arboretum for the 1991–1993 growing seasons.

Plant genera	WW (mm) 1990	Cumulative % WW reduction (mm)[a] 1991	1992	1993
Acer	5.40	51.9	100.0 (C)[b]	—
Alnus	5.45	50.5	0.0	100.0 (C)
Catalpa	5.37	81.3	100.0 (C)	—
Cercis	3.78	41.8	67.7	92.2
Cornus	6.32	100.0 (C)	—	—
Crataegus	3.91	33.5	100.0 (C)	—
Forsythia	6.08	100.0 (C)	—	—
Fraxinus	3.80	23.7	100.0 (C)	—
Juglans	3.47	16.4	38.8	78.4
Magnolia	6.54	96.9	100.0 (C)	—
Malus	5.39	92.6	100.0 (C)	—
Prunus	6.08	68.8	100.0 (C)	—
Quercus	6.40	93.8	100.0 (C)	—
Salix	5.08	100.0 (C)	—	—
Sorbus	5.02	60.2	100.0 (C)	—
Syringa	3.58	7.8	0.0	92.2
Tilia	7.66	26.9	52.1	70.2
Mean	**5.10**	**52.8**	**75.6**	**86.6**

[a]Percent wound width reduction (WWR) is the percent reduction in wound width as compared to the wound width of the previous growing season.
[b](C) = Wound had closed.

Periodical Cicada Damage

Kevin Nickle, SPS, sent photos of periodical cicada damage that is still evident one year later.



Cicada damage from 2021 on *Ilex* a year later
Photos: Kevin Nickle, SPS

Podless, Thornless ‘White Shield’ Osage Orange

By: Stanton Gill

I mentioned that we planted the relatively new Osage orange trees called 'White Shield' which is podless and thornless.

I received this email this week from Grant Jones, Forestry Superintendent, Village of Oak Park, IL:

“I’m a long ways from Maryland but I still read the Landscape and Nursery IPM Report. Lots of good info. I noticed your article last week about White Shield Osage Orange. We’ve planted it as a parkway tree for a few years. Keeping a central leader is a bit challenging but it seems to do well. The nursery they came from made an interesting comment this winter when I was tagging trees that any sprouts from the roots can have thorns. We haven’t observed this happening but it might be something to watch for during your evaluation.

Predator Activity

Erine Stephenson, NaturaLawn of America, found assassin bugs hatching in York, PA this week. Assassin bugs are generalist predators and have multiple generations per season.

Assassin bugs are hatching this week in York, PA
Photo: Erine Stephenson, NaturaLawn of America

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, is seeing soldier beetles (along with lady beetles) showing up to feed on spiny witchhazel gall aphids. There are many different species of soldier beetles which are generalist predators. Paula Shrewsbury discussed soldier beetles in the Beneficial of the Week in the July 16, 2021 IPM Report.

This soldier beetle, a generalist predator, was found among spiny witchhazel gall aphids
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

So many bees on my lawn!

Yesterday, I had the pleasure of finding hundreds and hundreds of bees flying around on my lawn! I was quite impressed with the massive population of ground nesting bees that were taking advantage of the lawn, which was obviously an optimal habitat for them. I was more than happy to spend lots of time down on the lawn observing these interesting critters and their fascinating behaviors. However, I could see how if a person had any kind of bee phobia, that person would definitely freak out. The ground nesting bee that is active now is *Colletes thoracicus*, a plasterer bee in the family Colletidae. Plasterer bees are one of many families of solitary bees. With solitary bees, each individual female maintains her own separate nest where she raises her own brood. Last April (April 2, 2021 IPM Newsletter) I reported activity of another ground nesting Collectid bee, *Colletes inaequalis*. *Colletes thoracicus* is active slightly later (now vs early April) than *C. inaequalis* and is slightly less common. Notably, seventy percent of native solitary bee species in the United States are ground nesting bees.

Plasterer bee emerging from the ground nest she has dug and provisioned with pollen for her brood. (image by M.J. Raupp, UMD)

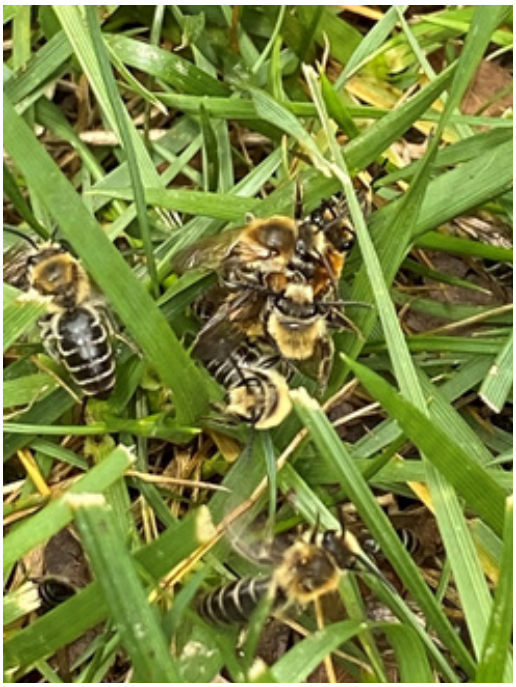
Above are the tumuli (opening with soil mounded around it) of nesting burrows of plasterer bees in a home lawn. Aggregations of these solitary bees are common in lawn areas with sandy soil and/or thin turf.
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

What's the benefit? Plasterer bees are excellent early season pollinators of a diversity of plants. These early season pollinators feed on pollen and nectar from about 38 different early blooming trees, shrubs, and herbs such as *Acer* (maple), *Vaccinium* (blueberry), *Liriodendron* (tuliptree), *Prunus* (cherries), *Ribes* (gooseberries, currants), *Malus* (apple), and *Amelanchier* (service berry, shadbush). Tuliptree is a favored host of *C. thoracicus*.

What is their life cycle? *Colletes thoracicus*, like most plasterer bees, construct subterranean nests by excavating burrows in the soil. The opening of each burrow (tumuli) is surrounded by a mound of soil. These bees are referred to as plasterer bees because they line their burrows with a polymer-like secretion (like they are plastering the walls of their burrows). Most soil nesting colletids make a main burrow that have up to several lateral cells or galleries underground. Studies have found the main burrow of *C. thoracicus* went down into the soil 7-33 cm (2.8 – 13 inches) deep. Each cell is provisioned with food by the female adult bee that is a mixture of pollen and nectar for her offspring. This mixture may be a semi-liquid mixture of pollen and nectar or some species make a loaf of "bee bread" with pollen and nectar. Once a cell is has food, the female oviposits (lays an

egg) in the cell, and then seals the cell with soil. When the larvae hatch from the egg they have a nice meal to feast upon.

Adult *C. thoracicus* are hairy and pretty cute in my opinion. They have dark bodies and the males, about ½" in length, have tufts of blonde hairs on their "face" and thorax. Females are slightly larger and have reddish-brown hairs on its thorax. They are not aggressive and are not known to sting people. They are univoltine (1 generation / year) and time of adult activity varies with species. *Colletes thoracicus* is usually active in May. The *C. thoracicus* bees flying around my lawn yesterday were mostly males. As I watched the bees it all seemed pretty chaotic. Males were flying a few inches above the lawn, running around the ground, and in some cases entering nest holes in hopes of finding and mating with a female. The phenomena where males emerge before the females, is referred to as protandry, and is not uncommon in the insect world. Basically, by emerging first the males are ready and waiting when the first females emerge increasing the chance of his sperm making it to fertilize the female's eggs. A few female bees, relative to the number of male bees, were emerging from their overwintering holes in the ground. In some cases, I would see a mass of bees clustered together in a bee frenzy in the grass (see image). It was a female bee with several male bees swarming and climbing on her, all vying to be the one that would be the father of her young. Be sure to watch this fascinating video of the Colletid bees in my yard and their interesting behaviors.



The female plasterer bee, *Colletes thoracicus*, in the center has two male bees on her and several more trying to get to her. Who will be the father of her babies?
Photo: P.M. Shrewsbury, UMD

After adults emerge from the ground and mate, females begin foraging on flowers to collect food for her young. To get the food back to the nest, most bees carry nectar in their crop (a special sac-like chamber in their digestive tract). Most solitary bees have an area of stiff hairs, called a pollen brush or scopa, into which pollen grains are pushed. These hairs are located either on the underside of the abdomen or along the hind legs. It is a win-win situation. Plasterer bees get pollen for food; flowers get pollinated.

Why would anyone consider these cute little bees a pest? Although plasterer bees are solitary bees, they are referred to as gregarious nesters meaning it is common to see numerous, sometimes hundreds or more, bee burrows in the ground in the same location (like my back lawn). Basically, these bees can exploit a favorable habitat when they find one. Plasterer bees like areas of lawns where the soil is somewhat sandy and well drained, and the turf is thin, especially south facing or sunny sites. Many homeowners find "hundreds" of soil mounds in their lawn unsightly. In addition, people who are not familiar with solitary bees or the fact that they will not sting and they provide the critical ecosystem service of pollination, tend to get a little anxious when they see hundreds of bees flying around their yards. Be sure to inform your clients, friends, etc. that these little guys are great pollinators and not aggressive – so no worries! Even though the soil mounds are unsightly in the lawn we do not want to actively kill plasterer bees, and we should avoid applying pesticides in this area. If your client does not believe the pollination benefits plasterer bees provide outweigh the presence of the bees and their burrows, I recommend two practices to reduce the abundance of plasterer bees in a lawn. Both attempt to make the lawn habitat less favorable for the bees to use as nesting sites. One is to renovate the lawn area by reducing the amount of sand and over-seed to thicken the stand of turf. The other practice that I have been told works but have not seen research on, is to heavily water the area where the bees are nesting, making the site unfavorable and the bees will search out other nesting sites. The spring is the time of year to do this to have the least detrimental impact on the bees. Hopefully, you can conserve these excellent pollinators and keep your clients happy!

Weed of the Week: Roughstalk bluegrass

By: Chuck Schuster

The weather has been up and down. There is a lot of moisture in the soil currently after 3 inches of rain last week. Soil temperatures started the week in the low 50 °F, hovered in the upper mid 50 °F for several days, then jumped up to the mid 50s and end the week starting the day with temperatures in the low 60 °F range. Weeds are loving it.

Roughstalk bluegrass in turf area
Photo: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

This week brought in some calls dealing with roughstalk bluegrass, *Poa trivialis*. This perennial grass being found in turf has been showing itself in some of our well managed turf areas this spring. It is classified as a fine textured, cool season grass with a prostrate spreading growth habit. Roughstalk bluegrass will spread quickly by way of stolons, which can be a problem for the desirable turf species. It will appear at times to be a clumping growing habit, but that is not the reality of it once one starts to manually remove it from a turf site. Reaching a total height of up to three feet, it produces a panicle seedhead, which is typical of other bluegrass species. This bluegrass can form a dense mat that can make it harder for other desired turfgrass species to grow. It does well in wet areas, and sites that have irrigation promote the growth of this weed turf. As the weather gets hotter, roughstalk bluegrass will go into a dormant stage, returning to active growth when the temperature moderates and then it will grow through the cooler months.

The stems have bands of purple at each node and have small hairs. Leaves have the boat-shaped tip found in most bluegrass species, have a shiny light green color, and may discolor to a bronze when stressed by heat or drought. Each leaf blade can be found up to seven inches in length and one quarter inch wide. Leaf blades are covered with small hairs. The presence of very small, scabrous hairs give the leaf margins and leaf surface a rough texture, where as it received its common name ‘roughstalk bluegrass’. It also presents with a large ligule that is membranous and occurs with a hook near the top. This weed will be affected by dollar spot and brown patch disease.

One of the most common perennial grass weeds in turf is roughstalk bluegrass. In most cases, the only control is to hand weed the turf or spot treat with a nonselective herbicide that contains glyphosate or glufosnate. Control of this weed is difficult in established turf. Bispyribac-sodium (Velocity)- sod and golf course only and amicarbazone (Xonerate) –residential turf herbicides are labeled for roughstalk bluegrass and snnual bluegrass. Warmer temperatures are really needed for these chemicals to be effective. Post emergent, non selective products can be used for small areas in a lawn, they would include glyphosate and glufosinate.

Plant of the Week: *Carex oshimensis* EverColor® 'Everillo

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Carex oshimensis EverColor® ‘Everillo’ is a beautiful lime green to bright golden yellow herbaceous evergreen sedge that prefers moist, but well drained soils in full to part shade. The color of ‘Everillo’ is a richer chartreuse in part shade and a brighter golden yellow with morning sun. The foliage arches 1 ½ to 2 feet tall and wide, flowing with the breezes adding color, texture and movement in gardens or containers. ‘Everillo’ is great as

a boarder plant in dappled to full shade gardens, holding its color all winter long. Plants are hardy in USDA zones 5-9 and have no serious disease or insect pest problems. This clump forming Japanese sedge is deer resistant and an interesting plant for rain gardens.

Carex oshimensis **EverColor® 'Everillo' does well in dappled to full shade gardens.**
Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

If your homeowners have questions, they can contact the UMD Home and Garden Information Center via their website.

Degree Days (as of May 11)

Aberdeen (KAPG)	264
Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	356
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	392
College Park (KCGS)	319
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	381
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	415
Frederick (KFDK)	287
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	321
Gambrils (F2488, near Bowie)	350
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	302
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	276
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	512
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	470
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	531
Westminster (KDMW)	400

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

June 10, 2022
Montgomery County Annual Procrastinator's Conference
The 27th Annual Procrastinator's Pesticide and Urban Nutrient Management Conference will be held on Friday, June 10. This in person meeting will take place at the Montgomery County Extension Office in Derwood.
Registration
Contact: Kelly Nichols, 301-590-2807, kellyn@umd.edu

June 17, 2022 (Virtual)
Contact: Ginny Rosenkranz, rosenkrnz@umd.edu
Schedule and Registration

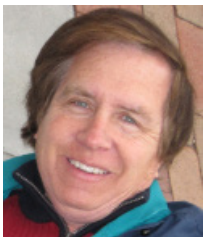
June 24, 2022 (Virtual)
Turf Program
Contact: Mark Carroll, University of Maryland

June 30, 2022
Greenhouse Biological Control Conference
Location: Maritime Institute, Linthicum Heights, MD
Registration is now open.
Contact MNLGA at 410-823-8684 with any questions.

July 28, August 4, and August 11, 2022
Drone Training Program

Commercial Ornamental IPM Information
extension.umd.edu/ipm

CONTRIBUTORS:



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

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