NC STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES

North Carolina Pest News

Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology

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CAUTION !

The information and recommendations in this newsletter are applicable to North Carolina and may not apply in other areas.

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In This Week's Issue . . .

See current and archived issues of the *North Carolina Pest News* on the Internet at: http://ipm.ces.ncsu.edu/2014-north-carolina-pest-news-archive/

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Field Days Scheduled

Union County Small Grain Field Day will be held on Tuesday, May 13, 2014, at 12:00 noon, 3221 Lawyers Road, East Monroe, NC. For more information, please contact Andrew Baucom, Extension Agent (704-361-5284).

Washington County Small Grain Field Day will start at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, May 15, 2014, at the Tidewater Research Station, 207 Research Station Road, Plymouth, NC. For more information, please contact Lance Grimes, Extension Agent (919-793-2163).

Sandhills Turfgrass Field Day will be held on Wednesday, May 21, 2014, at 8:00 a.m., Sandhillls Research Station, 2148 Windblow Road, Jackson Spring, NC. Please register for the program and lunch at www.turffiles.ncsu.edu/srs-turfgrass-field-day. Jenifer Jordan, Turfgrass Program Marketing Specialist (919-513-1131), can provide more information.

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FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

From: Hannah Burrack, Extension Entomologist, and Cameron McLamb, Student Working

Tobacco Insect Scouting Report – May 9, 2014

It is week two for scouting in our Eastern 1 and 2 research fields. In order to potentially reduce pesticide use, grower costs, and pesticide residue in cured-leaf, research is being conducted at three locations throughout North Carolina; two in Eastern North Carolina, and one in the Piedmont. Using Integrated Pest Management, we hope to achieve these goals with weekly scouting reports and monitoring, both in IPM fields and grower standard fields. You can find last week's scouting report here.

Drier fields this week for the newly transplanted tobacco. Photo: Cameron McLamb.

Soil conditions are drier than last week, but flea beetle numbers have increased in this week's report. They are still below threshold, however. This week scouting reports resulted in the following:

Scouting Report, Eastern 1 – Grower Standard Field

Insect observation	No. aphid infested plants	Flea beetles/plant	Percent tobacco budworm infestation	Hornworms/plant	Percent cutworm damaged plants	Other insects
Treatment needed?	0 – No treatment	10 beetles/50 plants. 0.2 beetles/plant. No treatment	0 – No treatment	0 – No treatment	0 – No treatment	0 – No treatment

Scouting Report, Eastern 2 – IPM Field

Insect observation	No. aphid infested plants	Flea beetles/plant	Percent tobacco budworm infestation	Hornworms/plant	Percent cutworm damaged plants	Other insects
Treatment needed?	0 – No Treatment	7 beetles/50 plants. 0.14 beetles/plant. No treatment	0 – No treatment	0 – No treatment	0 – No Treatment	0 – No treatment

Notes: Most flea beetles, in both the IPM and growers standard fields, were sluggish and mostly non-active upon observation, most likely from the imidacloprid treatment in the greenhouse prior to transplant.

Click here for the last week scouting report from May 2, 2014.

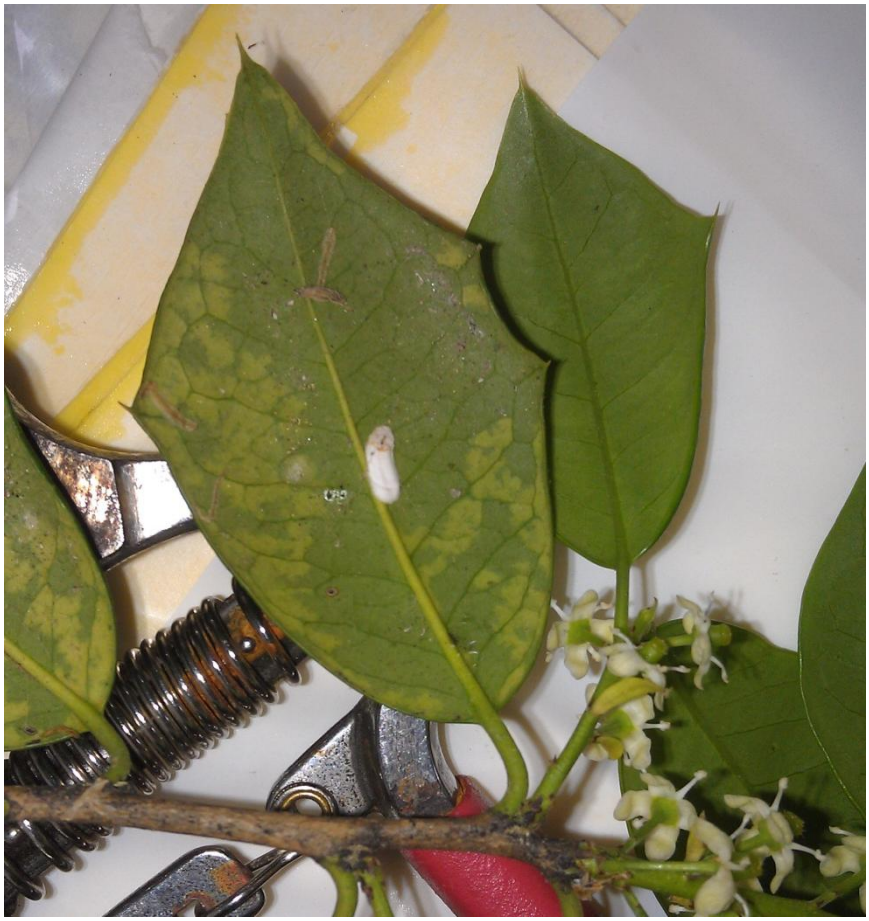
(Originally posted at: http://tobacco.ces.ncsu.edu/2014/05/tobacco-insect-scouting-report-may-9-2014/)

ORNAMENTALS AND TURF

From: Steve Frank, Extension Entomologist

Cottony Camellia Scale Eggs

Cottony camellia scale is one of several cottony scales in the genus *Pulvinaria*. You can find these now on their common hosts including holly and camellia. Flip over leaves and you will see cottony masses about the size of a cotton swap stuck to the bottom of leaves. These are the egg masses. They each contain many hundred eggs that will hatch soon. Note that the holly this ovisac was on is still flowering. Thus, you cannot make foliar applications of neonicotinoids such as imidacloprid, dinotefuran, or thiamethoxan or really most insecticides since bees will be foraging. So check for flowering in a week or two when the eggs actually hatch when choosing your insecticides.



Cottony camellia scale ovisacs on a holly. Photo: Steve Frank.

Cottony Cushion Scale Eggs Hatching

Cottony cushion scale is an exotic pest that became a very important pest of citrus. However, it is quite generalist and does affect several ornamental plants such as nandina, euonymus, boxwood, rose, and others. Cottony cushion scale is very noticeable when female egg sacs are present. They are present now and most of the time since there are several overlapping generations per year. Cottony cushion scale is an example of a relatively successful biological control program in the U.S. The vedalia beetle was captured in its homeland of Australia and released to bring the pest under control. Although cottony cushion scale can still be found and remains a pest it is often kept in check by this wide-spread beetle. These are in a different family (Mararodidae) than other soft scales (Coccidae). However, control measures are similar to those outlined in the soft scale management note posted here: http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/shrubs/note156/note156.html.

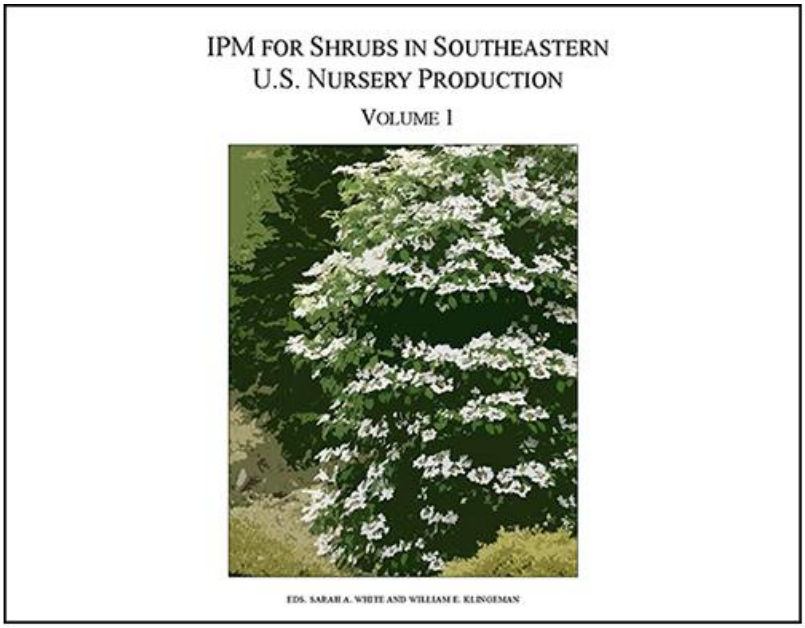
Cottony cushion scale on euonymus stems. Adult ovisac is present behind a darker less cottony juvenile. Photo: Steve Frank.

New Free IPM Book and Other Resources

The Southern Nursery IPM working group (SNIPM) includes research and extension professionals from many Southeastern states who work in horticulture, plant pathology, and entomology related to nursery crops. Last year we published a book called *IPM for Select Deciduous Trees in Southeastern US Nursery Production* that is available as "pdf" here:
http://www.clemson.edu/extension/horticulture/nursery/ipm/ipm_book.html

Or as an iBook here: https://itunes.apple.com/book/id541182125?mt=11

This month we published another booked focused on shrubs called *IPM for Shrubs in Southeastern US Nursery Production: Vol. I* that is available here: http://wiki.bugwood.org/IPM_Shrub_Book



There are many other extension resources such as factsheets, articles, *North Carolina Pest News*, and presentations consolidated as links on my website http://ecoipm.com/. In addition you can visit the site to read my blog or twitter feeds. You can also sign up to follow my pest alert Twitter feed *@OrnaPests* and my general ecology and IPM twitter feed *@ecoIPM* via Twitter or by clicking the 'Follow' buttons on my website. *@Ornapests* provides short timely alerts when new pests become active in the field accompanied by pictures and links to management information.

Recommendations for the use of chemicals are included in this publication as a convenience to the reader. The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services in this publication does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University, North Carolina A&T State University or North Carolina Cooperative Extension nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned. Individuals who use chemicals are responsible for ensuring that the intended use complies with current regulations and conforms to the product label. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical. For assistance, contact an agent of North Carolina Cooperative Extension.