



## EASTERN NURSERY & GREENHOUSE PROGRAM

# April 2023 Eastern NC Nursery News

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## North Carolina Spotted Lanternfly Response

Earlier this year I viewed some of the sessions of the Spotted Lanternfly Summit. I thought some of you might be interested in this information. The recordings of the sessions are now available at the [Spotted Lanternfly Summit 2023 YouTube Playlist](#). If you are specifically interested in what has been going on related to populations in North Carolina, an update by Joy Goforth, Plant Pest Administrator with NCDA&CS, can be found in video #8 on the list, [Infested State Approaches](#) from 38:18 to 1:02:20.

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## Sign Up to Receive News and Information from the Eastern NC Nursery & Greenhouse Program via Text

NC State Extension has begun using Slick Text to send out timely messages to your mobile phone via text and I am working to add those interested to my list. You will only receive nursery & greenhouse program related information. It will mainly send texts related to insect, disease, and weather related production challenges. I will begin sending texts when I get 50 people signed up. Currently there are 33 on the list so sign up now if you have not and pass this on to others that might be interested.

If you would like to receive information via short texts then [click this link to sign up](#).

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## April and May Nursery Insect and Mite Pest Scouting

Here is a review of pests to scout for in April and May based on Growing Degree Days with base 50 degrees (GDD):

### Current GDD (April 19, 2023):

Wilmington - 884.5  
Jacksonville - 847  
New Bern - 781.5  
Lumberton - 682  
Fayetteville - 646.5  
Goldsboro - 636.5  
Kinston - 617.5  
Wilson - 591  
Greenville - 573

Raleigh - 528.5  
Rocky Mount - 527.5  
Roanoke Rapids - 520.5  
Elizabeth City - 488.5

**Pest to scout for:**

Links for fact sheets are highlighted in blue lettering below.

[Azalea lace bug](#) (scout continually)

[Tea scale](#) (scout continually)

[Azalea leaf miner](#) (450-800 GDD-first generation eggs laid, scout for adults at flower)

[Azalea whitefly](#) (adults and nymphs 448-700 GDD)

[Crapemyrtle bark scale](#) (scout continually, more info in next article)

[Red-headed flea beetle larvae](#) (up to 500 GDD for plants overwintered in structures and 800 GDD for plants overwintered outdoors, jammed or with covers). Scout for adults in plants overwintered in structures starting at 500 GDD or starting around 1000 GDD for plants overwintered outdoors)

[Two-spotted spider mite](#) (adults beginning at 437-997 GDD)

[Peach tree borer](#) (500-600 GDD)

[Greater peach tree borer](#) (575-710 GDD)

[Potato leaf hopper](#) (600 + GDD) Usually arrive from the south in damaging numbers by early to mid-May.

[Bagworm](#) (early larvae 600-900 GDD)

[Oak lecanium scale](#) (789+ GDD)

[Japanese maple scale](#) (crawlers 829+ GDD)

[Dogwood borer](#) (adult emergence 830 GDD)

[Oak spider mites](#) (all stages 802-1265 GDD)

[Japanese beetle](#) (adult emergence 1056 GDD)

[Fall webworm](#) (1st generation egg hatch 1142 GDD)

[Indian wax scale](#) (crawlers 1145 GDD)

If you have questions about management of any of these pests or others let me know.

GDD referenced from the [University of Maryland Pest Predictive Calendar](#) and the draft version of the Rutgers University Nursery & Landscape Pest Scouting guide (not available online currently).





## Crapemyrtle Bark Scale

The image above shows crapemyrtle bark scale and resulting sooty mold. Nursery growers need to be on the lookout for this pest since it has been found in nurseries in North Carolina. More information about this pest can be found at:

<https://extensionentomology.tamu.edu/files/2020/10/EHT-146.pdf>

I recommend the dinotefuran or imidacloprid treatments as suggested as early as at first leaf bud. Either will work well. If labor efficiency is of concern then dinotefuran basal trunk spray is the most time efficient. Imidacloprid drench will provide longer term control. Crawler scouting and treatments are also effective.



## Red-Headed Flea Beetle Update and Fact Sheet

I have been finding larvae (image to left) between 400 to 800 GDD. Any drenches targeting larvae need to be done in that window when they have been detected by scouting roots balls. Adults should be found as early as 1000 GDD in plants overwintered outdoors, earlier in plants overwintered in structures.

Review my recommendations for [Red-Headed Flea Beetle Management in Container Nurseries](#).

## Flatheaded Appletree Borer Notes

I recently attended a training hosted by Anthony LeBude, NC State Nursery Extension Specialist, and other University Specialists about [flatheaded appletree borer](#) and its damage to red maples. Here are a few notes I took away from the training that growers of large container and field grown red maples may be interested in:

- Purple panel sticky traps are best used to detect adult presence and first adults usually found around 584 GDD.

- Most attacks occur on trees about 1 inch in caliper on the sunny (southern) side of the trunk within the first foot of the lower trunk.

- Bare ground production with imidacloprid drench applications provide similar control to use of in-row cover crops. Cover crops used in-row add 1 year to the typical production cycle.



cycle.

-Imidacloprid drench can provide 4 years of protection for field grown plants when applied fall or spring.

-Cultivars Autumn Flame, Autumn Blaze, Brandywine, and Sun Valley have greater resistance.

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