

ORNAMENTALS

• H O T L I N E •

May 11, 2018

Issue 8

INSECTS

Brian Kunkel
Ornamental IPM Specialist

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY is an invasive insect originally found in China, India or Vietnam, introduced into Pennsylvania a couple years ago. A member of Hemiptera, it has piercing/sucking mouthparts. They feed on a variety of hosts including: tree-of-heaven, grapes, apples, stone fruits, walnuts, willows and others.

Adult spotted lanternflies are one inch long and about a half inch wide. The front wings are grey with black spots and the hind wings are red with black spots. Their abdomen is yellow with black bands. Immature insects are smaller, black with white spots, and as they age, red patches develop. They feed on sap from host trees frequently causing weeping wounds on their hosts. Excreted honeydew and, the sap from the wounds are attractive to ants and stinging insects such as wasps. Greyish brown egg masses may be laid on host tree trunks and higher branches or limbs. They are also laid on nearby structures, stones and benches. Heavy populations may cause branch dieback, wilting, or plant death. Eggs should be hatching soon, if they have not begun to do so already.

This insect is a very good hitch-hiker; consequently, vehicles, people, paving stones, and other items from neighboring states should be examined closely if they are near infestations. Delaware Department of Agriculture is searching for this insect and wants to be informed if someone finds this pest. If you believe you have found it, follow these steps:

1. Take a picture with GPS function turned on on your smartphone or camera
2. Upload photograph to Facebook or Instagram using #HitchHikerBug
3. If no GPS or access to social media; then, email HitchHikerBug@state.de.us with your name, contact information, and address where photo was taken

DISEASES

Nancy Gregory
Plant Diagnostician

ROSE ROSETTE DISEASE (RRD) caused by the rose rosette virus is widespread and problematic in rose plantings in the region. The virus has infected wild multiflora rose for years, and made the leap to cultivated roses about 8 years ago. There is very little resistance or tolerance in rose cultivars, but a large multi-state project which includes University of Delaware involves screening of new genetic material. In the meantime, pull up or rogue out affected shrubs if they showed symptoms last season. Spring is a

(Continued)

What's Hot!

Editor's note: We are still behind on Growing Degree Days for the year, but it is not as dramatic as stated in last week's Hotline. I used May 30 data for last year's numbers thinking it was April 30 - sorry for the confusion.

Azalea leaf gall is caused by a fungus, makes the leaves look swollen and odd, but will not kill the shrub. Also affects camellia. Prune out when weather is dry.

Insects (Continued)

4. Collect a specimen in a vial or plastic zip-lock bag
5. Turn specimen into DE Department of Agriculture CAPS program
6. If a photo or specimen cannot be acquired call (302) 698-4586 or email HitchHikerBug@state.de.us with information detailing location and contact information



Older SLF nymph. Photo credit: Lawrence Barringer, PA Dept of Ag

For more information

on pests & practices covered in this newsletter, call your County Extension Office

Helpful numbers to know:



Garden Line (for home gardeners only)	831-8862
New Castle County Extension	831-2506
Kent County Extension	730-4000
Sussex County Extension	856-7303

View more pictures at <http://extension.udel.edu/ornamentals/>

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Diseases (Continued)

good time to scout your property borders for wild multiflora which is almost always infected. Remove multiflora now to reduce a source of the virus. The virus is carried by small eriophyid mites active in May, June, and September, and there is no good control for the mites. A border screen of taller evergreens can protect rose plantings from air currents which carry mites and the virus.

SYCAMORE ANTHRACNOSE is beginning to show up on trees after the rain last Sunday. Anthracnose, caused by host specific fungi, occurs every year on various hardwoods, and survives in buds and twigs. Infection and spread is favored by wet and windy weather, and symptoms include dark blighted leaf tissue. Affected leaves drop, but the trees usually put of new growth and the long term health of the tree is not affected.

Editor: Susan Barton
Extension Horticulturist

GROWING DEGREE DAYS
AS OF May 8, 2018

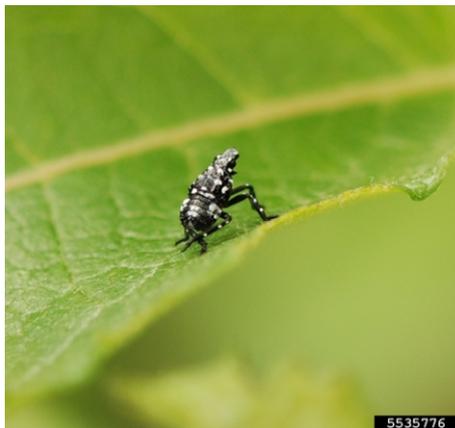
- Swarthmore College (Delaware County, PA) = 241 ('17 = 317)
- Fischer Greenhouse (New Castle County) = 239 ('17 = 366)
- Research & Educ. Center, Georgetown (Sussex County) = 288 ('17 = 482)



Symptoms of sycamore anthracnose. Photo credit: N. Gregory



Spotted lanternfly eggs. Photo credit: B. Kunkel



Spotted lanternfly nymph. Photo credit: Lawrence Barringer, PA Dept of Ag



Symptoms of rose rosette disease. Photo credit: N. Gregory



SLF adult and weep wound. Photo credit: B. Kunkel



Spotted lanternfly adult. Photo credit: B. Kunkel