

Insect Report

WTT's compilation of insect problems occurring in turfgrasses, trees, and ornamentals throughout the country.

Turf Insects

FALL ARMYWORM

(*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

Georgia: Light on golf greens in DeCATUR County.

A FLEA BEETLE

(*Chaetocnema* sp.)

California: Adults heavy on dichondra lawns at Escondido, San Diego County.

A FALSE CHINCH BUG

(*Nysius* sp.)

Nevada: Heavy in yards, lots, and rangeland in southern Washoe County.

AN OLETHREUTID MOTH

(*Bactra verutana chrysea*)

California: Larvae and pupae heavy on 5 acres of nutgrass at Orland, Glenn County.

A SOD WEBWORM

(*Crambus* sp.)

Oklahoma: Heavy on lawns in Altus, Jackson County.

Insects of Ornamentals

AZALEA CATERPILLAR

(*Datana major*)

Georgia: Heavy on azaleas in Camden and Clarke Counties.

AZALEA LEAF MINER

(*Gracillaria azaleella*)

California: Heavy on azalea plants in Danville, Contra Costa County.

TEA SCALE

(*Fiorinia theae*)

Florida: All stages moderate on 50 percent of 200 camellias and 80 percent of 100 Burford holly plants at nursery in Longwood, Seminole County.

WHITE PEACH SCALE

(*Pseudaulacaspis pentagona*)

Florida: Moderate on stems of 87 nursery plants of golden raintree (*Koelreuteria* sp.) at Lake Helen, Volusia County.

AZALEA WHITEFLY

(*Pealius azaleae*)

Ohio: Moderate to heavy on 8,000 plants in Lake County.

Tree Insects

ELM LEAF BEETLE

(*Pyrhalta luteola*)

California: Eggs and larvae heavy on elm in San Jacinto, Riverside Coun-

ty. This is a new county record. Adults heavy on cottonwood in Twain Harte, Tuolumne County. Heaviest in State for past several years. **Nevada:** Damage very heavy to elms in Caliente, Lincoln County. **Utah:** Damage heavy to elm foliage in Fillmore area, Millard County. This is a new county record. **New Mexico:** Heavy on elms in Roswell, Chaves County. This is a new county record.

SMALLER EUROPEAN ELM BARK BEETLE

(*Scolytus multistriatus*)

Colorado: Heavy on American elm near Canon City, Fremont County.

LOCUST BORER

(*Megacyllene robiniae*)

Ohio: Larval mining serious problem on black locust in southeastern and east-central areas.

ENGRAVER BEETLES

(*Ips* spp.)

Georgia: Heavy on pines in Worth and Tift Counties.

BOXELDER LEAF ROLLER

(*Gracillaria negundella*)

California: Severe on boxelder in Alturas, Modoc County; browning widespread.

COMSTOCK MEALYBUG

(*Pseudococcus comstocki*)

California: Heavy on fruitless mulberry trees (*Morus* sp.) Delimiting survey shows many mulberry trees and very few catalpa trees infested. Mulberry severely damaged.

NANTUCKET PINE TIP MOTH

(*Rhyacionia frustrana*)

Oklahoma: Damage heavy in ornamental pine plantings in Mayes County.

FALL WEBWORM

(*Hyphantria cunea*)

Wisconsin: Heavier than normal in State; many half-grown and some full-grown larvae. Webs larger than usual. **Iowa:** Heavy on elm, ash, and walnut in southeast area; up to 5 webs on some trees. **New Mexico:** Heavy on shade trees at Fort Stanton, Lincoln County; ranged 10-20 webs per tree on walnut.

Compiled from information furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, university staffs, and WTT readers. Turf and tree specialists are urged to send reports of insect problems noted in their areas to: Insect Reports, WEEDS TREES AND TURF, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

ISTC Report

(from page 26)

fall shows the tremendous pressure placed on large trees. A lack of one inch of water can add up to a serious threat in a very short time. Man, Dr. Rusden said, appears to be somewhat guilty of accentuating drought by paving, draining land, and just walking around. New parking lots, highways, airports and housing developments all contribute to the pressure of foliage.

Conservation of Water Is Important

Since, for practical purposes, we cannot make it rain, Dr. Rusden suggests that conservation of available water is a step toward helping solve the problem. The technique of subirrigation helps trees suffering from drought. Such irrigation helps by putting water into the soil, especially when nutrients in solution are added, by aerating the soil, and by breaking up compacted soils.

Surface watering is also helpful where a source of local water is available. Mulches are familiar and help greatly by holding water loss by evaporation to a minimum and in keeping soil in the root zone cooler and more moist. Anti-desiccants or anti-transpirants in the form of plastic or wax preparations also help reduce water loss. Dr. Rusden also mentioned the use of mechanical barriers to protect plants from sun, especially during moving. Pruning can also help a drought stricken tree, Dr. Rusden said. A small root system cannot support a large crown. Thus reduction of the crown relieves pressure on the roots to supply moisture. He related that at the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratory that some trees were pruned over a 30-year period. Trees that normally would have been 40 feet in height were kept to about 12 feet. Dr. Rusden implied that more water short years are in sight and called for additional research on the problem.

Root systems of deciduous trees are quite different than most people believe, according to

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