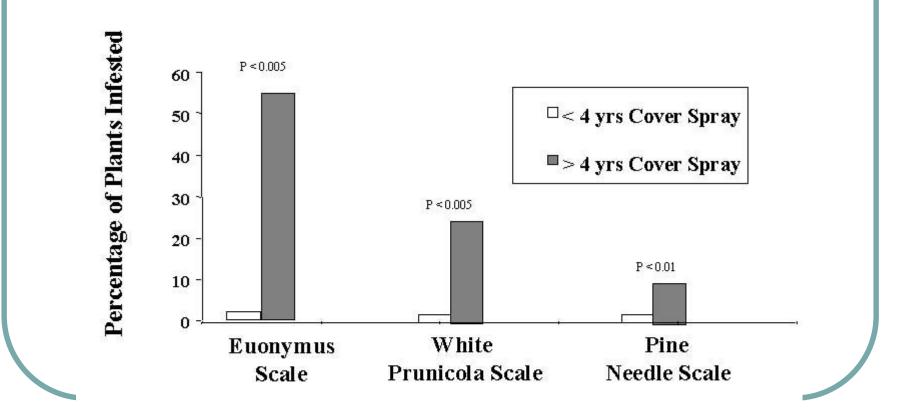
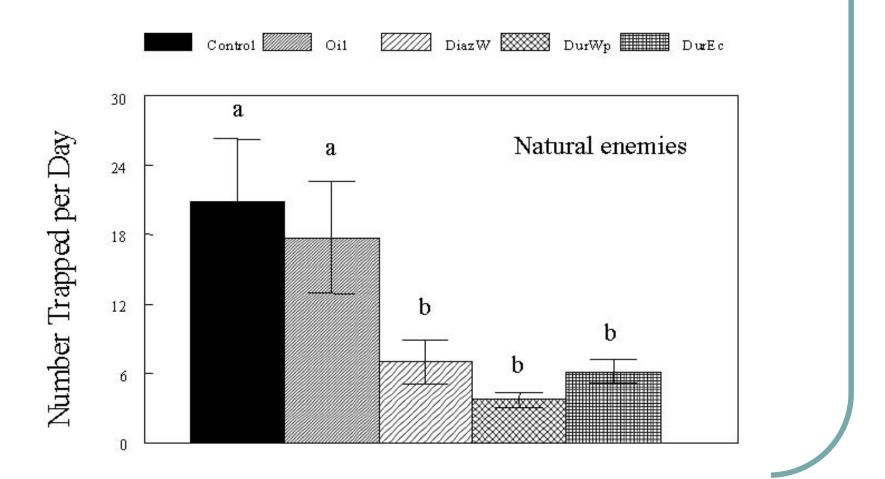
#### Relationship between Cover Sprays And Armored Scale Problems



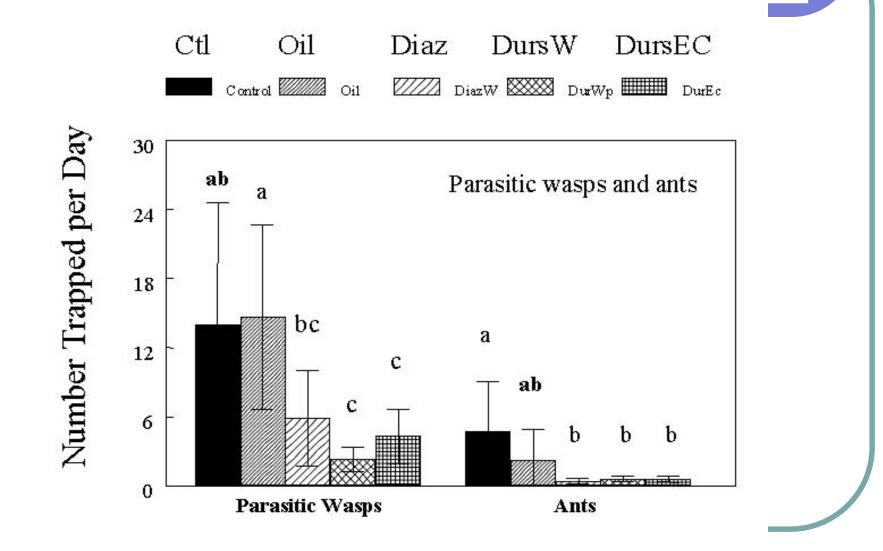
## Obscure Scale on Pin Oak



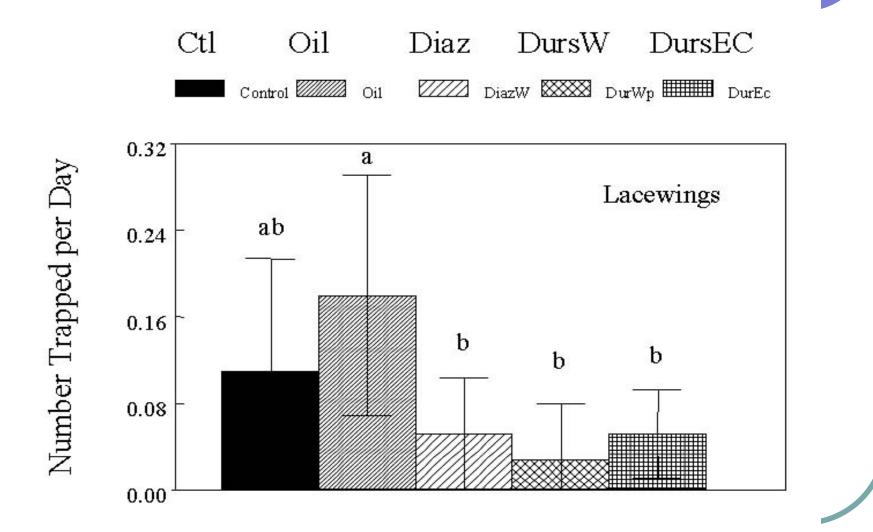
#### Effects of Treatments on Natural Enemies Of Obscure Scale Collected in 6 wk period



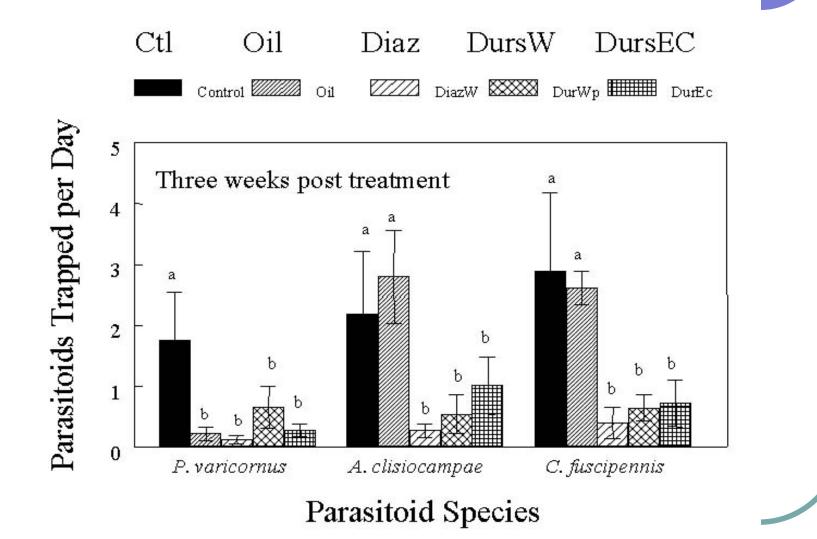
#### Effects of Treatments on Parasitic Wasps And Ants Collected in 6 wk period



#### Effects of Treatments on Green Lacewings Collected in 6 wk period



#### Effects of Treatments on 3 Scale Parasitoids Collected in 6 wk period



#### **Obscure Scale Summary**

- Dursban and Diazinon Kill Natural enemies of scale
- Dormant applications of oil does not kill scale natural enemies that winter in the pupal stage
- Dormant applied oil kills parasitoids that winter in the larval stage

## Euonymus scale



## Euonymus Scale:

- Abundant on *Pachysandra* and *Euonymus*
- Can cause chlorosis, dieback, and death of plant
- Two generations per year

#### Treatments:

- 4% horticultural oil (dormant rate) applied on 27 March 1998 and 2% ("summer" rate) applied during crawler stage on 24 May 1998. (SunSpray Oil was used for this purpose)
- Merit 75WP (imidacloprid) applied on 27 March 1998 as a soil drench (rate = 0.2 oz. [4 tsp.] Merit per 1000 sq. ft.)
- Orthene 75SP (acephate) foliar applied on 24 May 1998 at crawler emergence (rate = 2/3 lb. per 100 gal.)
- Untreated control

#### Overwintering Distribution - 3/13/98

<pre># of Adult Females <u>+</u> SE (% of shoot total</pre>			
Locatior	<sup>1</sup> Live	Parasitized	
Upper	2.38 <u>+</u> 0.64 (14.1)	0.12 <u>+</u> 0.04 (12.9)	
Middle	5.17 <u>+</u> 1.29 (30.6)	0.36 <u>+</u> 0.07 (38.7)	
Basal	9.32 <u>+</u> 1.43 (55.3)	0.45 <u>+</u> 0.12 (48.4)	
Total	16.87 <u>+</u> 2.68	0.93 <u>+</u> 0.14	

<sup>1</sup> n=100 for each section. Upper section =1cm apical and 2 cm basal of the last flush growth. Middle section taken from similar area of next flush growth. Basal section taken from basal 3 cm of shoot.

## Oil vs. Control - 4/14/98 Euonymus Scale Distribution

	# of Live Adult Females <u>+</u> SE (% of shoot total)		
Location <sup>1</sup>	Oil	Control	
Upper	0.04 <u>+</u> 0.04 (1.9)	1.04 <u>+</u> 0.51 (16.6)	
Middle	0.76 <u>+</u> 0.38 (35.2)	0.96 <u>+</u> 0.19 (15.3)	
Basal	1.36 <u>+</u> 0.45 (63.0)	4.28 <u>+</u> 1.16 (68.1)	
Total	2.16 <u>+</u> 0.81	6.28 <u>+</u> 1.79	

<sup>1</sup> n=100 for each section. Upper section =1cm apical and 2 cm basal of the last flush growth. Middle section taken from similar area of next flush growth. Basal section taken from basal 3 cm of shoot.

## Effects of 3 Treatments on Euonymus Scale - 7/13/98

	7	# of Live Adult Females Per Section		
Location <sup>1</sup>	Merit	Orthene	Oil	Control
Upper	7.72	1.96	0.00	4.74
Middle	8.28	1.64	0.00	4.68
Basal	8.12	2.12	0.08	7.28
Total	24.12a	5.72bc	0.08c	16.68ab

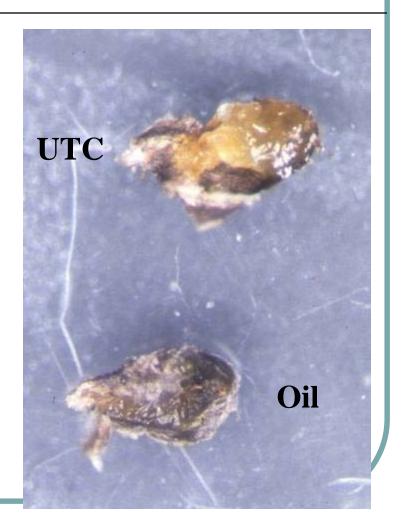
11 of Live Adult Forester De

## Effects of 3 Treatments on Scale Parasitoid Abundance -

	# of Parasitized Females			
Location <sup>1</sup>	Merit	Orthene	Oil	Control
Upper	0.20	0.04	0.08	0.20
Middle	0.48	0.84	0.44	0.48
Basal	0.36	0.80	0.12	1.40
Total <sup>2</sup>	1.04a	1.68a	0.64a	2.08a

## Euonymus Scale Control: Results

- A dormant oil application (4%) followed by a timed crawler spray of oil (2%) significantly reduced scale populations (99.5%)
- Orthene (65.7%)
- Merit (- 44%)



## Key Findings:

- Most euonymus scales were found in the middle and lower portions of the canopy
- Numbers of live and parasitized scales varied by treatment and time
- The differences in efficacy results are not due to observed differences in parasitism
  - Background rates of parasitism were variable in the 5 control plots
- Failure of Merit drench due to where hard scales feed?

## Scales (Homoptera: Coccoidea)

#### Soft Scales:

Phloem feedersExcrete honeydew



#### Armored Scales:

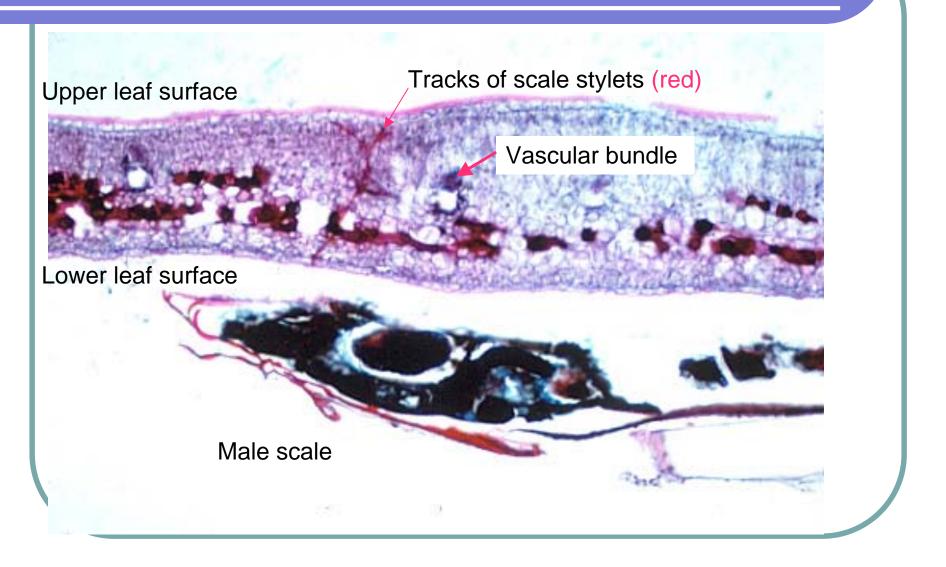
- Feed in palisade parenchyma and mesophyll cells
- Excretions are used to create a hard shell called a "test"



## Euonymus scale – Leaf Chlorosis



#### How Armored Scales Feed



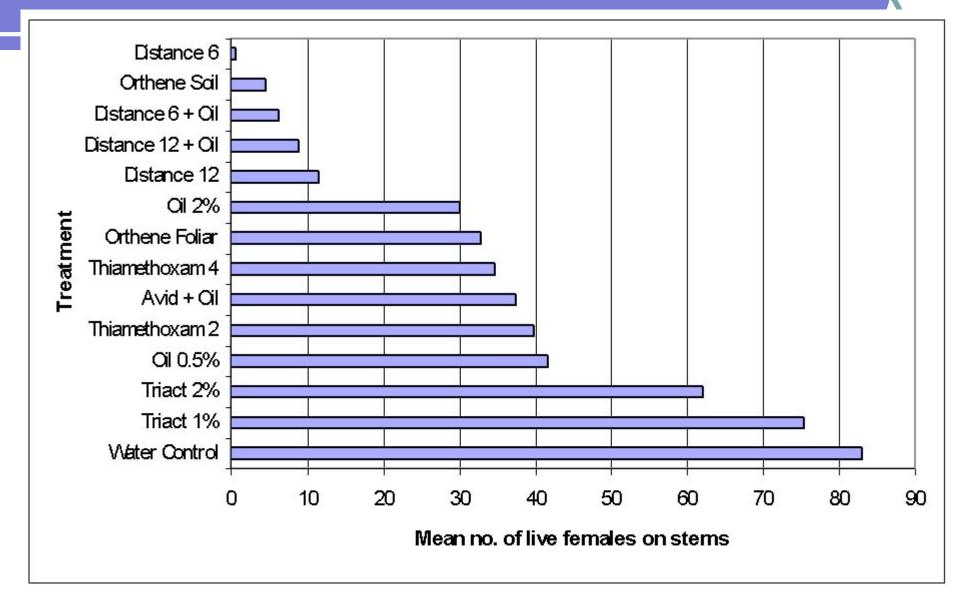
## Cranshaw and Cooper (1995)<sup>1</sup>:

#### Striped Pine Scale (Coccidae):

Treatment # of	# of Scales per 15 Needle Bunches		
Merit 75W (3.2 oz/100 gal)	5.8 a		
Merit 75W (0.8 oz/100 gal)	7.2 a		
Water Check	47.6 b		
Pine Needle Scale (Diaspidi	dae):		
Treatment	Percent Nymphal Mortality		
Merit 75W (1.6 oz/100 gal)	67.0 a		
Water Check	51.5 a		

<sup>1</sup> Data abridged from Arthropod Management Tests - Volume 20:17H, 20H. Numbers within columns followed by the same letter are not significantly different by SNK (P < 0.05). Five and four replications per study, respectively.

## Euonymus Scale Trial (2000)

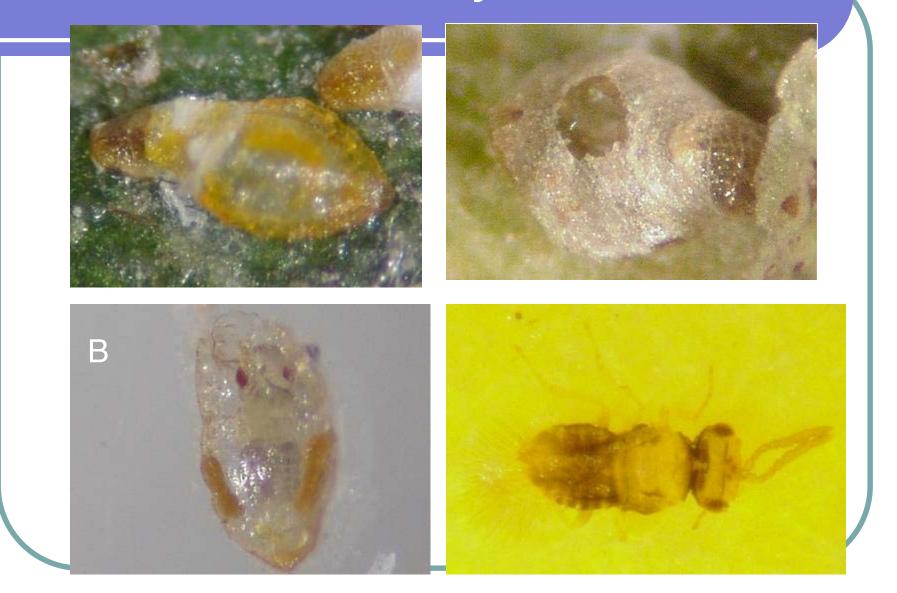


#### **Newest Chemical Option: Safari**

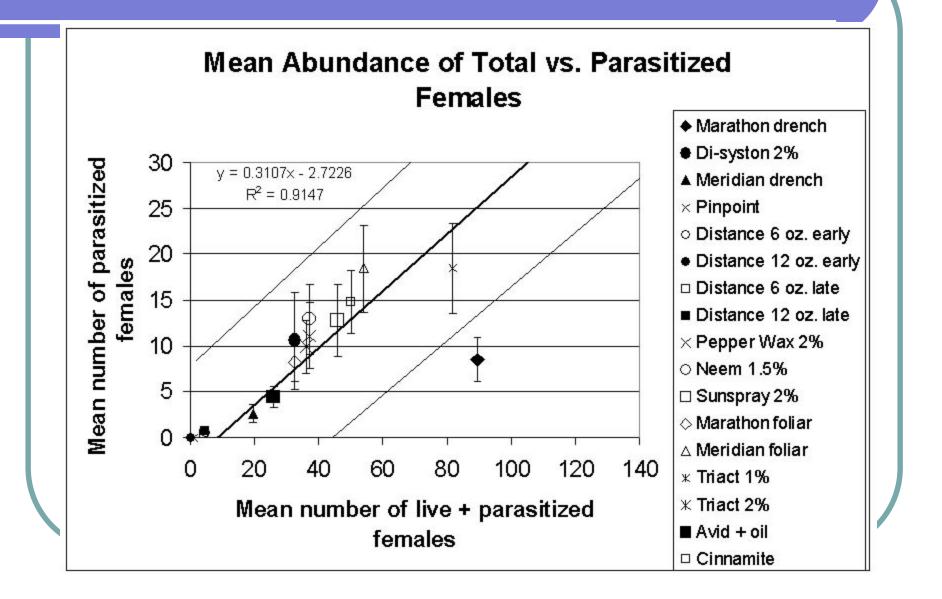
#### Dinotefuran

- Systemic neonicotinoid
- Increased mobility allows it to kill armored scales
- Shorter residual in plants than imidacloprid.
- Labeled for nursery, greenhouse and landscape
- Produced by Valent Chemical

## Parasitized Euonymus Scale



## Euonymus Scale Trial (2001)



# Can conservation biological control work against euonymus scale?

## Euonymus

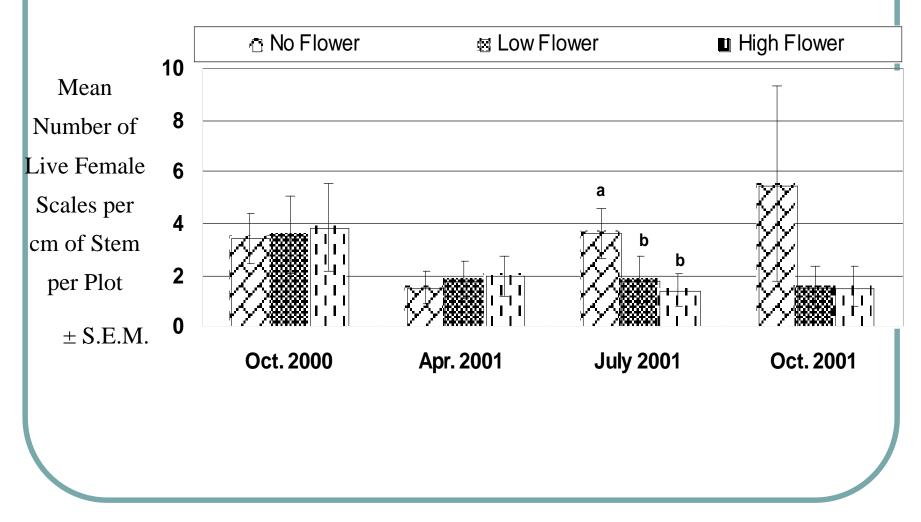
#### Flowering spurge

#### Coreopsis

#### Goldenrod

#### White clover

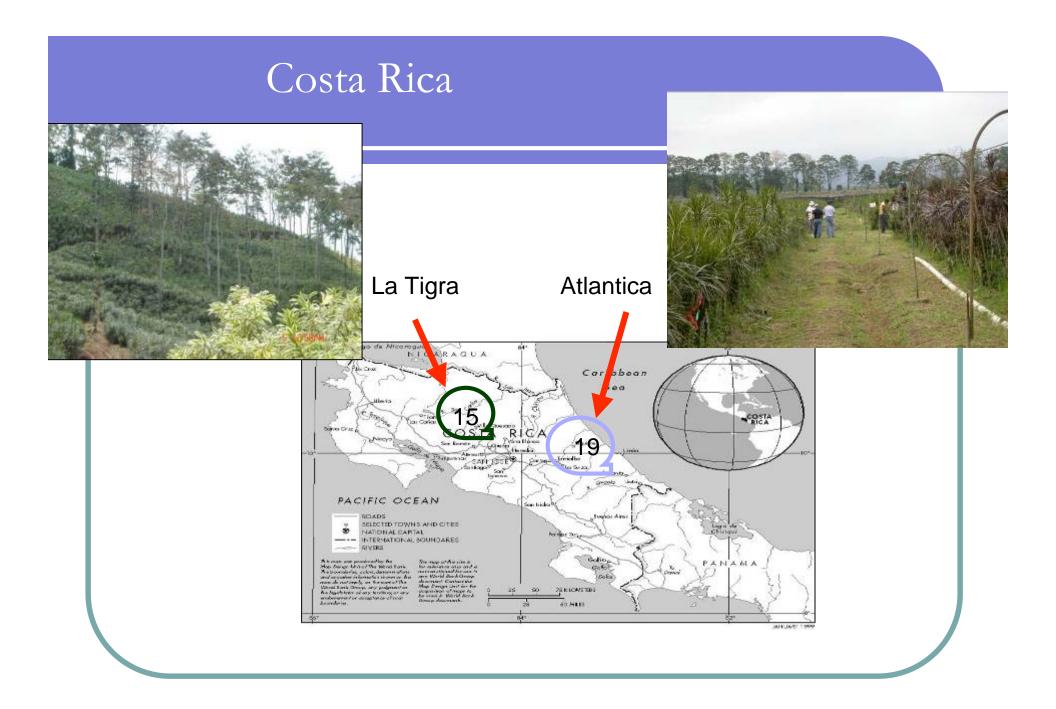
#### Density of live female euonymus scale



Means with the same letter are not significantly different (Fisher's Protected LSD, p < 0.05).

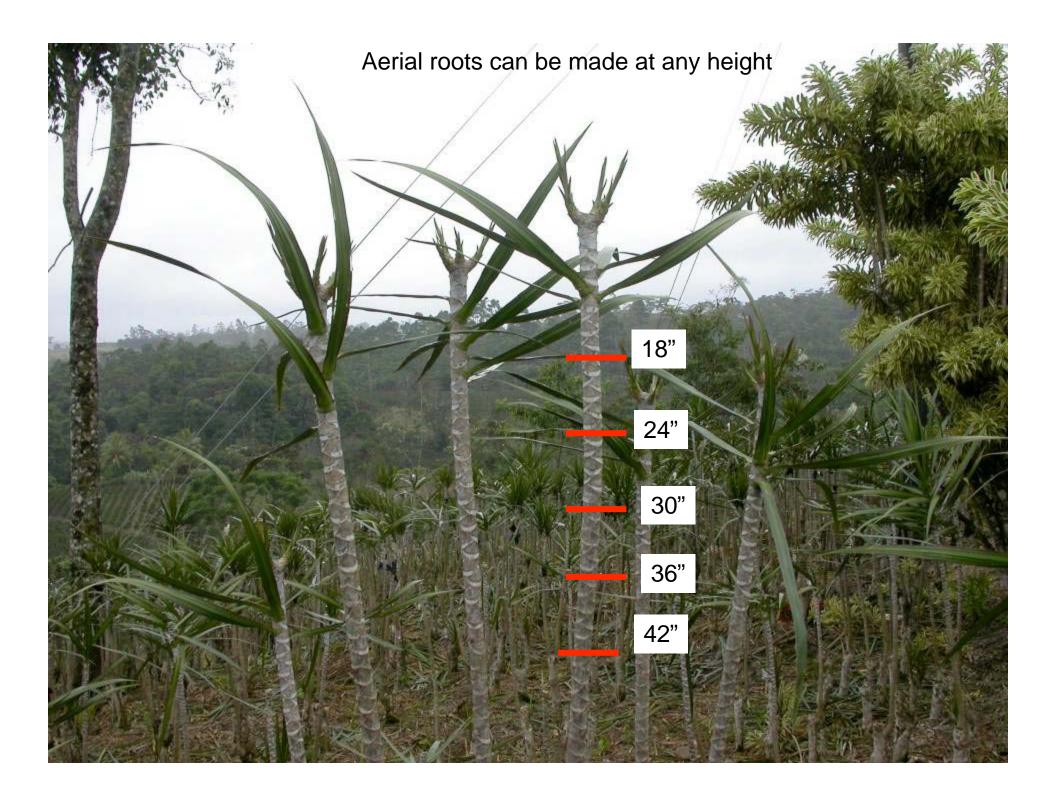
#### Scale Management Summary

- Conserve Natural Enemies
  - Flowers, reduced or selective pesticides etc.
- Oils are effective in dormant season and in summer against crawlers
- Pyriproxifen more effective crawler spray
- Imidacloprid kills honeydew producing scales, but can can flare armored scale populations
- Dinotefuran (Safari) new systemic that kills armored and soft scales









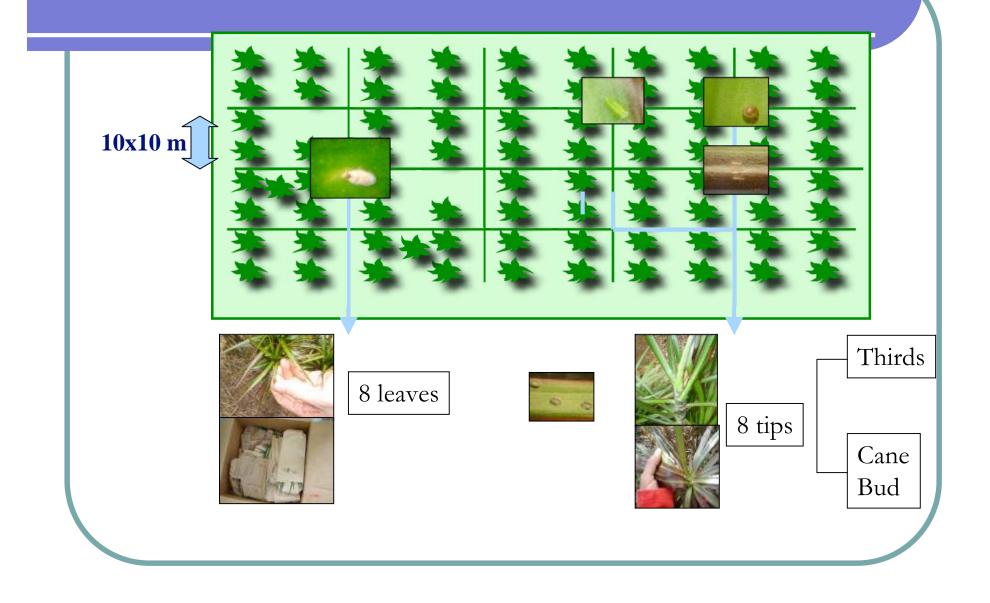


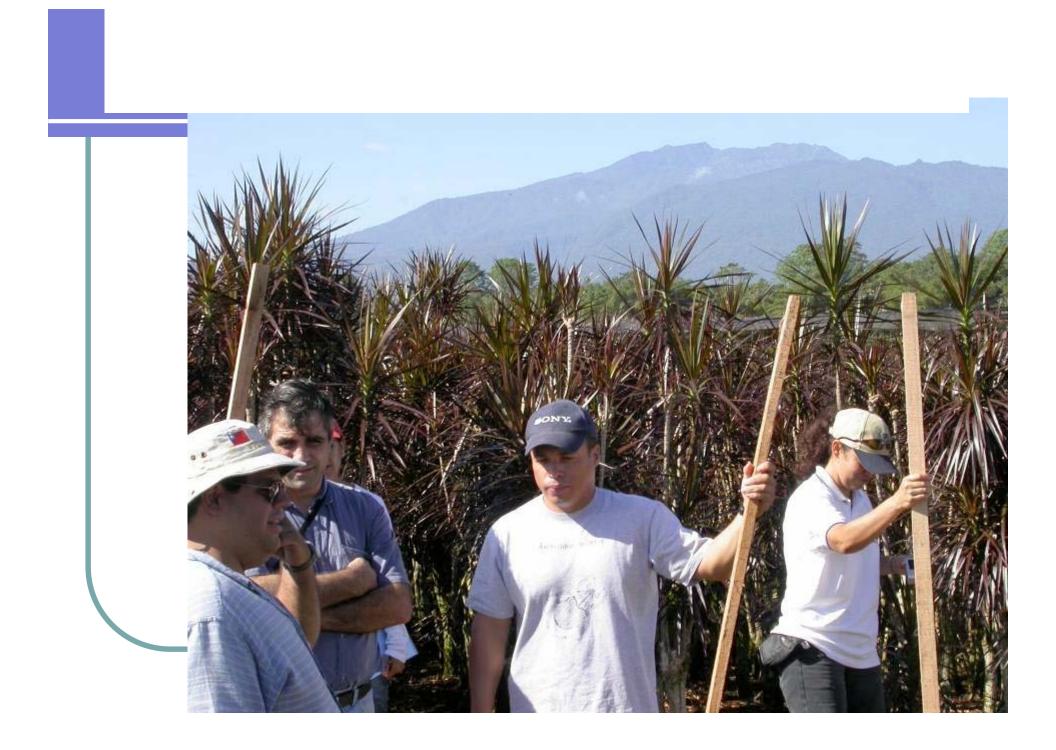
## Chrysomphalus aonidium (Florida red scale) on Dracaena



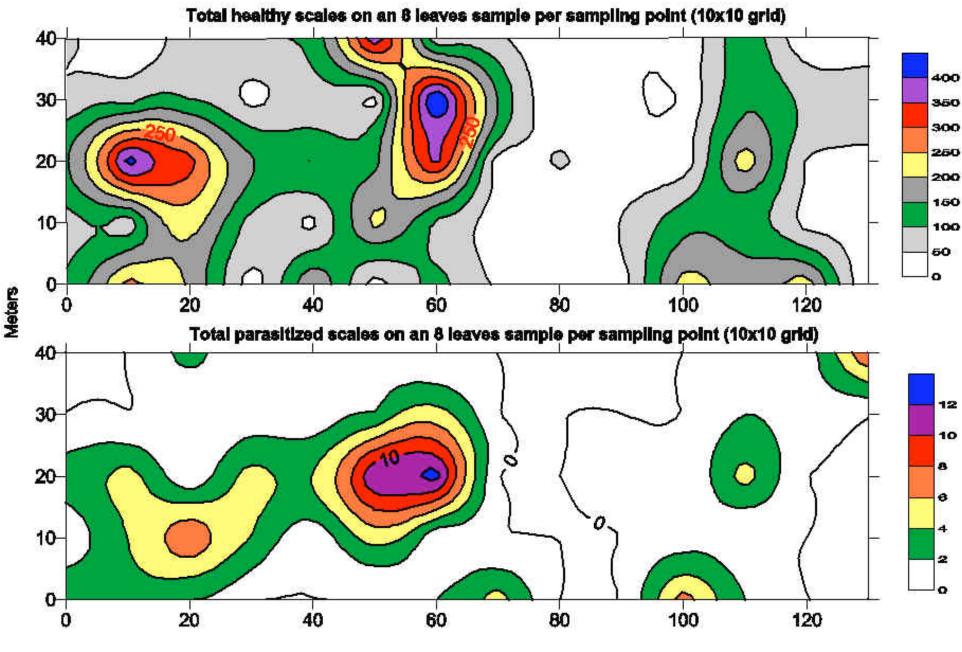


## Systematic Sampling Program

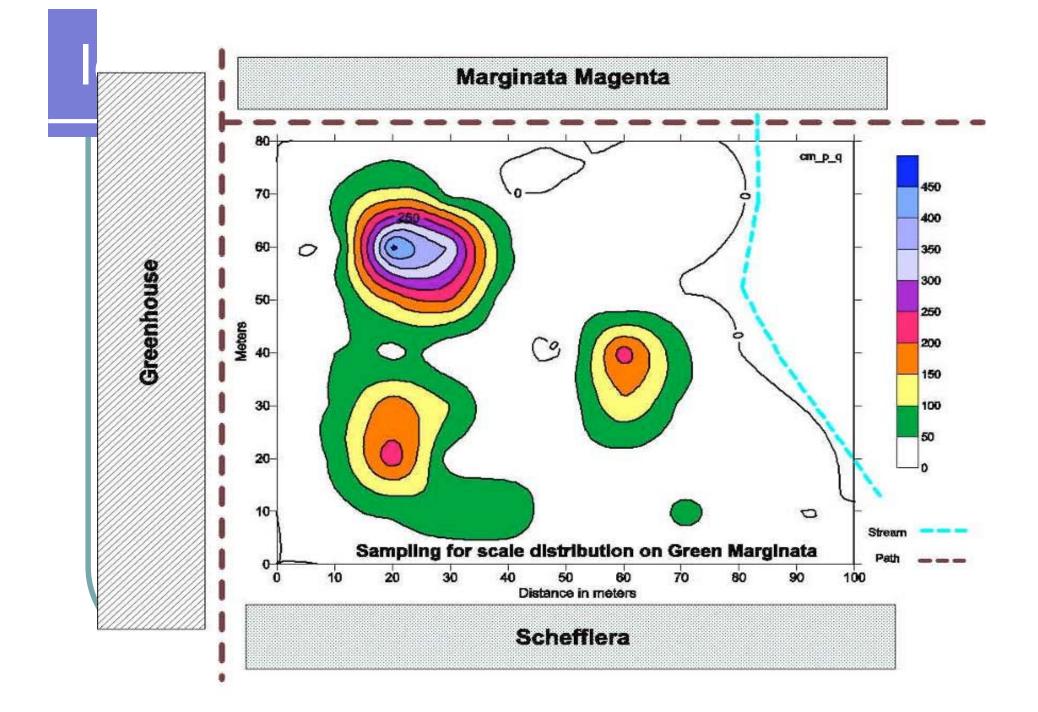




## Sampling for scale distribution on Green Marginata, Plot 2



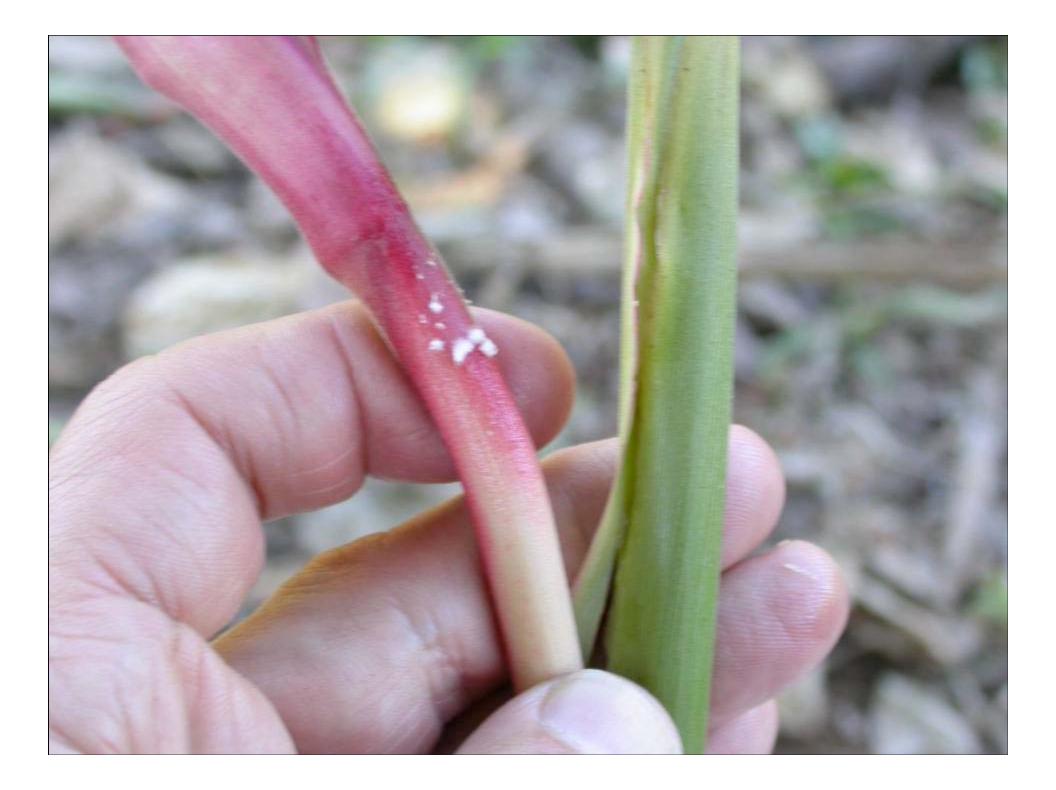
**Distance in meters** 



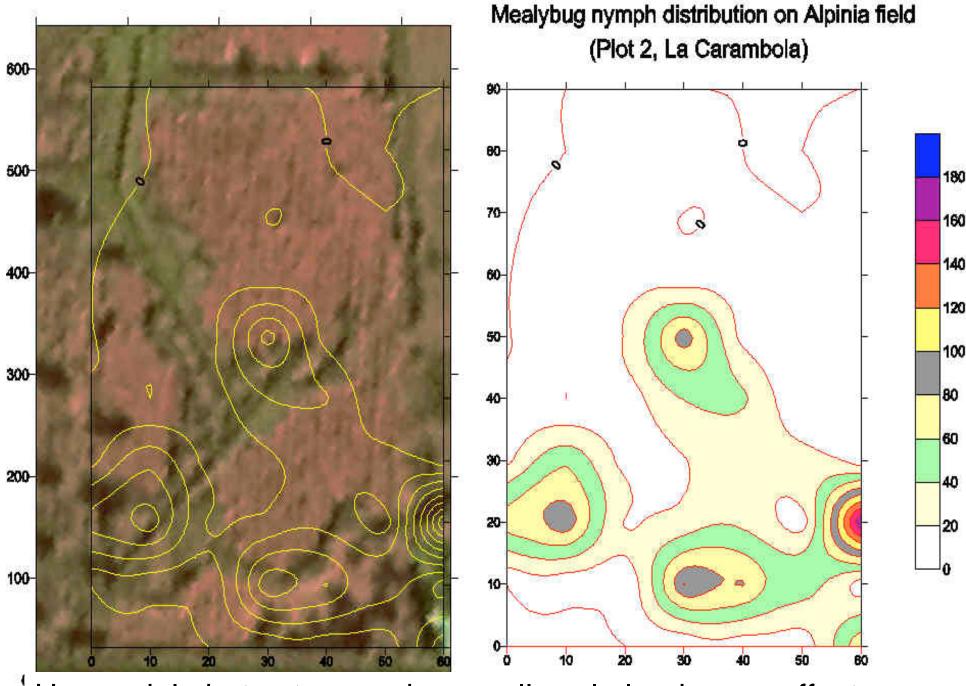












Use aerial photos to examine small scale landscape effects



