

## Insects Active In August and Other Issues

While this issue will focus almost entirely on insect pests, it is important to note that our consistent and above average precipitation rates have resulted in many growers sending plants with symptoms of fungal pathogens—including rhizoctonia and phytophthora—to the Plant Disease Diagnostic lab.

Additionally, due to large amount of water from precipitation events that have been seen this summer, growers in container production are recommended to look into doing “pour-thrus” (aka Pour Through Extraction) to monitor plant nutrient availability.

### Article:

[Pour-Through Extraction Details](#)

### Video:

[The Pour-Through Technique for Nursery Crops](#)

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Green June beetle (left) and Japanese beetle (right) Image—Perdue Extension

## In This Issue

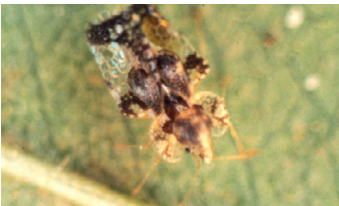
- Scale crawlers
- Lacebugs under foliage
- Japanese Beetle profile



Oystershell scale  
Image—Illinois Extension IPM



Japanese maple scale on holly  
Image—Penn State Extension



Adult hawthorn lace bug  
Image—University of Florida



Andromeda lace bugs under leaf,  
nymphs and adults  
Image—Shaku Nair, UGA

## Scale Insects—Crawlers

### Host Plant(s)

Boxwood, Cotoneaster, Lilac, Viburnum, others  
Euonymus  
Numerous

### Pest Name

Oystershell scale  
Euonymus scale  
Japanese maple scale

Newly hatched crawlers are likely active at this time of the year. Crawlers are very susceptible to control measures as they move over plant surfaces to find a feeding spot. Once they settle, they secrete a covering and are protected by it. Insecticidal soaps and oils are fairly effective against crawlers and recently settled crawlers. Additionally, these scale insects are attacked by a variety of lady beetles, predatory mites, and small parasitic wasps. These natural enemies can be conserved by using insecticidal soaps and oils which have limited impact on beneficial species.

More info:

[ENTFACT-433 Oystershell Scale](#)

[W227—Japanese Maple Scale](#)

[ENTFACT-428 Euonymus Scale](#)



Male Euonymus scale (white dashes) and recently settled crawlers. Image—Ohio State

## Lacebugs—under foliage

### Host Plant(s)

Hawthorn, Serviceberry  
Pieris

### Pest Name

Hawthorn lace bug  
Andromeda lace bug

Lace bugs are important pests of many ornamental trees and shrubs. They attack a broad range of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, often going undetected until the infested plants show severe damage. Both adults and nymphs have piercing-sucking mouthparts and remove sap as they feed from the underside of the leaf, detracting greatly from the plants' beauty, decreasing the plants vigor, and causing the plant to be more susceptible to other insects, diseases, or damage from weather conditions.

Prior to initiating a chemical control program, look for lace bug predators and evidence of parasitized lace bug eggs on infested plants. Predators and parasites can often help keep lace bug populations at acceptable levels. Mirid plant bugs are about the same size as adult lace bugs, but are more narrow and bright red/black. The tiny wasp parasitizes eggs of lace bugs, killing and devouring the young lace bug inside the egg before burrowing out. Look for a round hole in the lace bug egg.

Summer horticultural oils and insecticidal soaps—sprayed under the foliage—can be used, depending on species or cultivar.

More info:

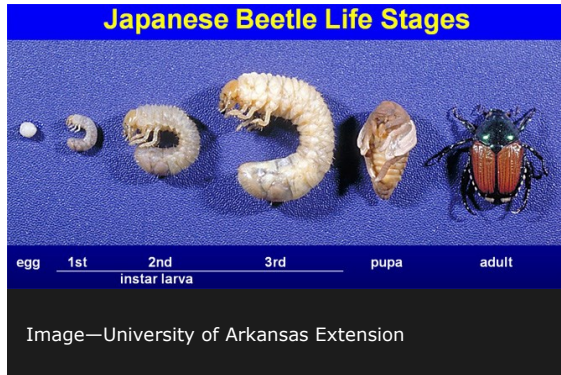
[ENTFACT-419 Plant Bugs and Lacebugs](#)



Adult Japanese beetles  
Image—UK Entomology

**Insect Profile: Japanese Beetle—*Popillia japonica***

The Japanese beetle, an introduced scarab, has become the most widespread and destructive insect pest of turf, landscapes, and nursery crops in the eastern United States. It also damages many fruit, garden, and field crops. Adults feed on leaves, flowers or fruits of more than 300 plant species across 79 plant families.



Image—University of Arkansas Extension



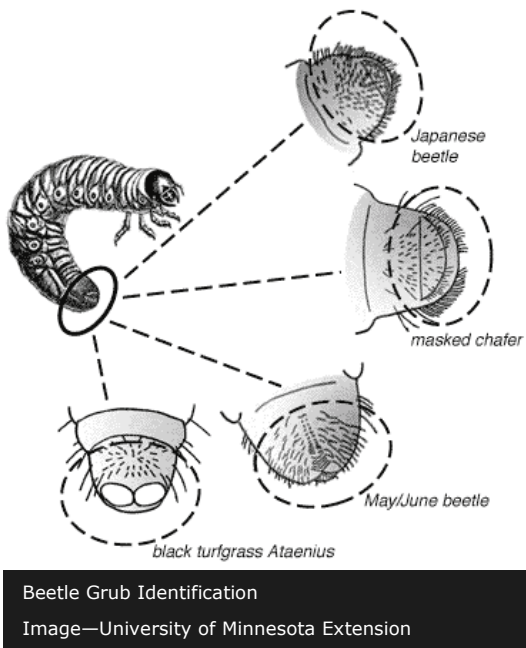
Life cycle of Japanese beetle in Kentucky

Image—UK Entomology

The Japanese beetle, prior to spread, only occurred on the main islands of Japan, where it was regarded as a minor agricultural pest because natural enemies, including parasitic wasps, nematodes, and soil bacteria are adequate to keep its populations low.

This year is showing heavy populations of Japanese beetles. In addition to this, the high soil moisture from extensive rains favors egg and larval survival. In normal summers, non-irrigated soil dries out and kills off eggs and larvae. Together, these may translate into a higher than normal grub and beetle population next year. [An article in Kentucky Pest News](#) discusses this weather impact further.

For more information about current management practices and controls in Kentucky, including list of commonly attacked and generally resistant landscape plants, see the following article:



Beetle Grub Identification

Image—University of Minnesota Extension

The University of Kentucky's **Nursery Crop Extension Research Team** is based out of two locations across the bluegrass to better serve our producers.

The **University of Kentucky Research and Education Center (UKREC)** in **Princeton** serves western Kentucky producers while our facilities and personnel on main campus in **Lexington** serve central and eastern Kentucky producers.

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