

What's New at UMaine Cooperative Extension?



Dr. Alicyn Smart

Assistant Extension Professor and Plant Pathologist

Director of the Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab

Me!





UMaine Cooperative Extension: Insect Pests, Ticks and Plant Diseases

Insect and Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab

Since its inception in 1989, the Insect and Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab has served over 25,000 citizens. Inquiries arrive in the form of walk-ins, phone calls, e-mails, and regular mail. The clinic operates year-round and offers diagnostic services



UMaine
Extension
and Pla

Ag-Rad

Tick Ide



PLANT DISEASE DIAGNOSTICS SUBMISSION FORM

Send your plant sample with this completed form to:
 Pest Management Office
 Plant Disease Diagnostics Lab
 491 College Avenue
 Orono, ME 04473-1295
Contact Information:
 Plant Disease Diagnostics Lab: 207.581.3883
 1-800-287-0279 (Within Maine)
plantdiseaseid@maine.edu

Please Provide:
 Your Name: _____ Phone Number: _____
 Email Address: _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 Zip Code: _____ County: _____

Please provide the following information about your plant sample:
 Plant Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____
 Variety: _____
 Date Planted: _____ Date Collected: _____ Date Problem Appeared: _____
 Physical Sample (Y/N): _____
 Commercial (Y/N): _____
 Sample Category (e.g. Vegetable): _____
 Material Submitted (e.g. Leaves): _____
 Age or size of the plant: _____
 Number of acres or plants: _____
 % of plants affected: _____
 Did it appear suddenly or gradually: _____
 Is it getting worse or spreading: _____
 Degree of injury (light, moderate, severe): _____
 Symptoms: _____

Distribution of Damage:
 On Plant: _____
 In Field: _____
 Other Plants Affected: _____
 Related to weather: _____
 Pesticides Used: _____
 Other Relevant Information: _____

Please fill out form as completely as possible
 Submitted By: _____ Submission Date: _____

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UMaine Cooperative Extension Research and Diagnostic Lab





**University of Maine Cooperative Extension
Pest Management Unit**

491 College Ave
Orono, ME 04473

next summer this address will change to 17 Godfrey Dr.

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What's New in Maine?

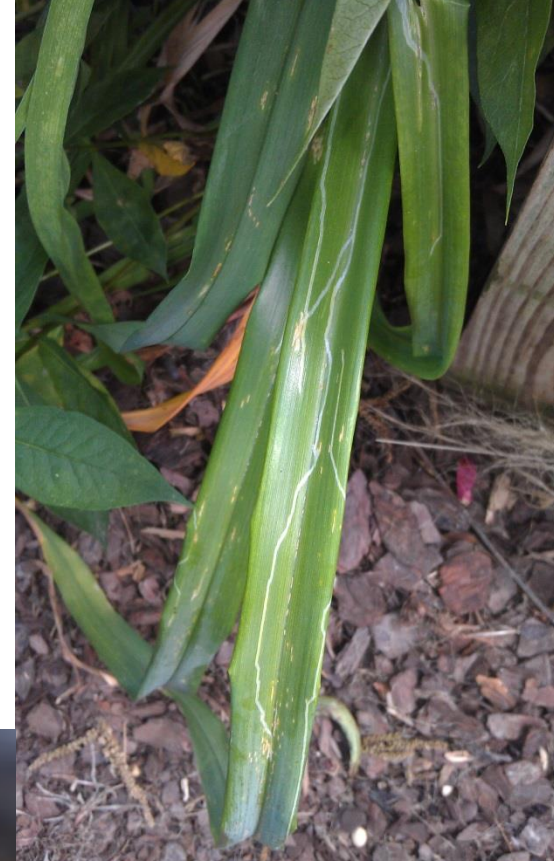
Sarah Scally, Carole Neil, Kathy Murray and Gary Fish

Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry



Daylily Leafminer *Ophiomyia kwansonis*

- Native to Japan. Only found on daylilies
- May have been found in ME as early as 2006. More common in ME now.
- Control: Remove and destroy infested leaves. Translaminar (eg spinosad) or systemic insecticide at first sign of mining activity



Fly lays eggs in foliage

3 mm



Robert Kann



Marcia Wensing

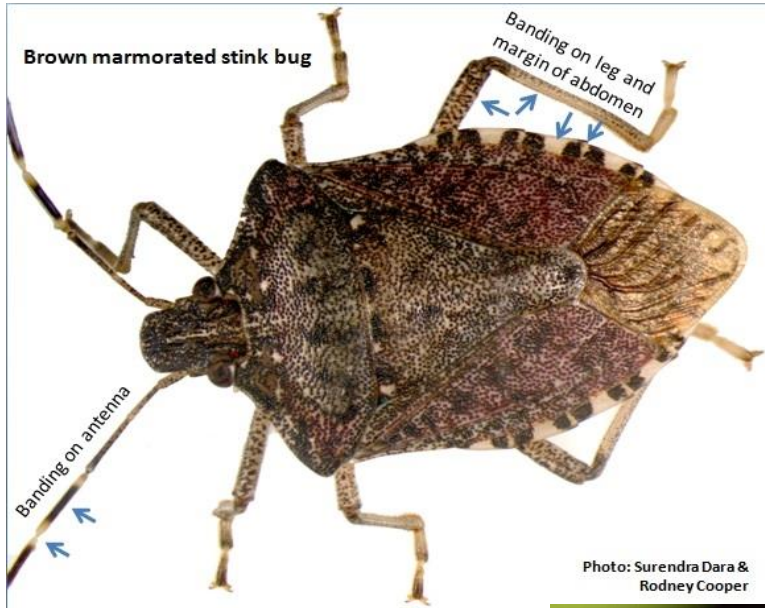
Larvae tunnel just under leaf surface immediately after hatch.



Pupates in the mine, near base of leaf

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Now Established in Maine

Halyomorpha halys



- Native to Asia
- Fruit/veg pest
- Nuisance pest in buildings

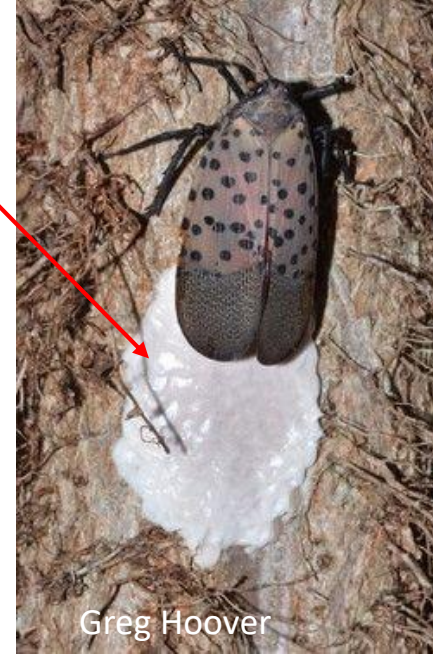


Spotted Lanternfly

Lycorma delicatula—native to Asia

- Found in PA 2014, new finds in NY and DE in 2017
- Feeds on 40 species of trees and ornamentals such as grapes, peaches, apples, dogwood, maples, walnut, oak, and pines
- Egg mass looks like mud splatter or lichen. Inspect incoming shipments such as crates, trailers, RVs, pallets, woody plants.

Eggs laid late Aug-Sept



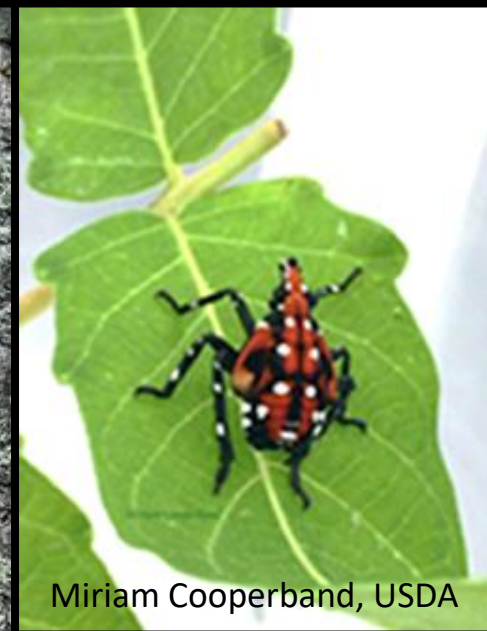
Greg Hoover



Lawrence Barringer



Lawrence Barringer



Miriam Cooperband, USDA

Leek Moth *Acrolepiosis assectella*

- Confirmed in ME in 2017
- Pest of alliums, onions, garlic, leeks, chives, shallots.
- stunts plant growth, affects storability.



Amynthas spp.

Jumping Worm, Crazy Worm, Snake Worm, Alabama Jumper

Characteristics

- Darker in color – appearing almost gray
- Glossy smooth skin
- Light milky white clitellum smooth to the body
- Very active, thrashing and jumping
- Moves like a snake
- Sheds its tail when handled
- Parthenogenic – asexual reproduction so it only takes one worm to start a family.

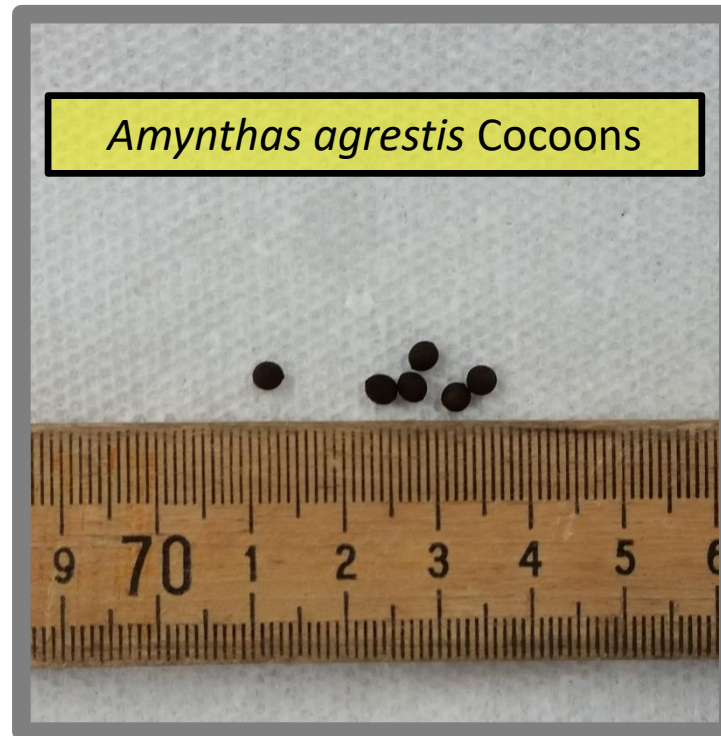
Biology & Ecology

WHY THEY COULD BE A PROBLEM

- Reaches maturity in 60 days – thus allowing for 2 hatches a season
- Some forest soils are above 5.0 pH
- Voracious appetites
- Highly adaptive to temperature changes
- Cocoons winter over
- Adaptive, non-particular to habitat types
- Produces a unique soil signature
- Outcompetes /pushes out, infects, poisons?
Non-native European species of earthworms



Crazy worms overwinter as tiny cocoons





A single Jumping worm or cocoon stowed away in a potted plant can go home with a customer and start a new infestation.

Moving soil, mulch or compost from one place to another can facilitate the passive spread of crazy worms.