

Scale Insects

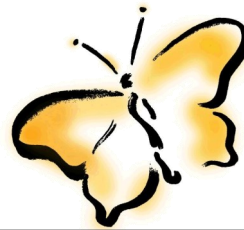
Campbell's

CULTIVATING IDEAS

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These are of two general groups, the soft scales and the hard scales. The soft scales are usually half round, rubbery and about 1/8 inch long. The hard scales vary in shape and have a shield-like covering. Scale insects are less than 1/4 inch long and vary in color. They may be found on any part of the plant. The young are referred to as "crawlers" and are active only a short time after birth when they infest the new growth. As a result of their feeding, large amounts of honeydew are excreted. On this sticky excretion a sooty mold develops, giving the stems or foliage a blackened appearance. Severe infestations, besides making the plant unattractive, will weaken it considerably even to the point of death. Soft scale is more prevalent in the south affecting such plants as citrus, gardenias, hollies and camellias. The most important hard scale attacking outdoor plants are the San Jose, oyster shell, euonymus and rose scale.

TREATMENT

Deciduous ornamental shrubs and trees and fruit trees should be sprayed with a dormant spray of lime sulphur and Volck Oil when they are dormant and before they reach the green bud stage and when the temperatures are above 40 . Follow up sprays are necessary. See below:

Do not use dormant spray on evergreens or euonymus because it will burn the foliage. All sprays should be mixed and applied according to the directions on the label. Timing is quite important in treating for scale. Much better control of insects is obtained if sprayed in the crawling stage. Listed below is the timetable for spraying various plant materials:

BIRCH, CHERRY, LILAC

Spray with Sevin, Diazinon or Malathion at egg hatch (about June 1st).

EUROPEAN ELM SCALE

Spray when eggs begin to hatch, usually early July. Repeat in 10 days. Spray with Sevin or Diazinon.

EUONYMUS SCALE

Spray with Diazinon or Malathion starting early May. Repeat June, July, and August.

MAPLE

Cottony Scale - Spray in late June when eggs hatch and repeat in 10 days. Spray with Sevin or Diazinon.

Oyster Shell Scale - Use Sevin or Malathion about June 1st and June 15th.

OAK

Kermes Scale - Spray with summer oil in March or April. Spray in August for crawlers with Sevin, Diazinon or Malathion.

Lecanium Scale - Spray at egg hatch in June and in 14 days with Sevin, Diazinon, or Malathion.

PINE

Needle Scale - Spray with Diazinon or Malathion in June when eggs hatch. Repeat in 10 days.

SPRUCE

Pine Needle Scale - Spray when hatch occurs usually late May or early June with Diazinon or Malathion.

Avoid watering the entire rose bush, which can cause mildew. Water only the soil underneath the bush. When watering, avoid splattering soil or mulch. This spreads powdery mildew and blackspot.

Prevent disease and insect problems by setting up a regular spraying or dusting schedule. Start with a dormant spray in late winter or early spring and then follow up with a spraying or dusting program using multi-purpose pesticides at least every couple weeks.

Insects and pest damage may be minimized by using systemic insecticides with plant food every 6 weeks (dug in around the base of the plant and watered in). The systemic approach gives the bush internal protection from sucking type insects like aphids, mites, leaf hoppers, and white flies. However, it has no chewing insect or fungus control, so your regular spraying or dusting program should be followed.

WINTER PROTECTION

After the ground freezes, roses should be mounded up around the base with soil or mulch 6-8" deep. Add straw over the mound to protect against fluctuating temperatures and freezing and thawing of soil around the canes. At this time, limbs that are apt to be damaged by winds or heavy snow load should be pruned down except for climbers and tree roses.

Unmound in the spring after soil thaws and frost danger is past. Exercise care when you remove winter cover in the spring. Don't get too anxious as tender growth is easily killed by even a light freeze. After roses are unmounded, bush types should be pruned down to 6-10" and dead wood and weak canes should be removed. For climbers, remove dead or diseased canes, but don't prune last year's growth until after it blooms.

GUARANTEE

Due to our unpredictable Nebraska winters, our roses are guaranteed for 60 days from date of purchase. Any rose that fails to grow, we will gladly replace one time, free of charge.