Eggs are first laid, with the female borers, and we have recently noticed the appearance of oak borers in western Kentucky in the Lexington and Louisville areas. In the last couple weeks, we have observed an increase in borer activity in central and western Kentucky. As I recently mentioned, we are currently monitoring clearwing borers in four locations throughout central and western Kentucky. This increase in activity includes a greater number of borer attacks on the tree trunks. This is likely due to the recent warm weather conditions that have encouraged borer activity.

Japanese Maple Scale: a Tiny Insect Creates Big Problems

Japanese maple scale is a type of soft scale that infests a large number of woody plants, including maple, zelkova, elm, all stone fruit species, and many others. This scale is relatively new to the area and has been increasing in numbers over the past few years. Japanese maple scale is unique in its greatly extended period of crawler activity, spreading at least two months. This is probably the second peak around early August (in the years of the study). According to Dr. Paula Shrewsbury at University of Maryland, Japanese maple scale has a second peak around early August (in the years of the study). According to Dr. Paula Shrewsbury at University of Maryland, Japanese maple scale has a second peak around early August (in the years of the study).

Damage from heavy infestations can include premature leaf drop, branch dieback, and even plant death. This armored scale is fairly widespread in the easternmost United States, but is also present in states as far west as Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Damage from heavy infestations can include premature leaf drop, branch dieback, and even plant death. This armored scale is fairly widespread in the easternmost United States, but is also present in states as far west as Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

Japanese maple scale is very difficult to detect and often goes unnoticed. This scale attacks much more than just Japanese maple. Instead, it has a wide host range. Calico scale is a type of soft scale that is very difficult to detect and often goes unnoticed. This scale attacks much more than just Japanese maple. Instead, it has a wide host range.

Egg Hatch

How to Look for Calico Scale

If you have an infestation of calico scale, it is best to target the newly hatched "crawlers", which are now mass of fluffy, white material. Calico scale is a type of soft scale that is very difficult to detect and often goes unnoticed. This scale attacks much more than just Japanese maple. Instead, it has a wide host range.

In the beginning, you've already missed the first peak around early June and the second peak around early August (in the years of the study). According to Dr. Paula Shrewsbury at University of Maryland, Japanese maple scale has a second peak around early August (in the years of the study). According to Dr. Paula Shrewsbury at University of Maryland, Japanese maple scale has a second peak around early August (in the years of the study).

If a chemical spray is used, it is best to target the newly hatched "crawlers," which are now mass of fluffy, white material. Calico scale is a type of soft scale that is very difficult to detect and often goes unnoticed. This scale attacks much more than just Japanese maple. Instead, it has a wide host range.

When using an insecticide spray to control bagworms, it should be effective. Often, when bagworms are noticed, they are already settled on the undersides of leaves, and about the same size as the eggs. The majority of mature bagworm caterpillars have probably already settled on the undersides of leaves, and about the same size as the eggs. The majority of mature bagworm caterpillars have probably already settled on the undersides of leaves, and about the same size as the eggs. The majority of mature bagworm caterpillars have probably already settled on the undersides of leaves, and about the same size as the eggs. The majority of mature bagworm caterpillars have probably already settled on the undersides of leaves, and about the same size as the eggs. The majority of mature bagworm caterpillars have probably already settled on the undersides of leaves, and about the same size as the eggs.