

FRASER FIR IPM 2020 – PEST FACTS AT A GLANCE

CRYPTOMERIA SCALE

Aspidiotus cryptomeriae

Where from: Japan

Host plants: Firs, dwarf Alberta spruce, other conifers

SYMPTOMS

- Prominent and severe mottling on foliage (on right)



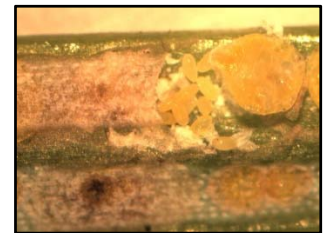
- Premature needle drop (on left)

- Nymphs look like fried eggs



- More mature scales look grey

- Female flipped over to show eggs



Biological control:

- Twice stabbed lady beetle adult (right) and larva (below)



Important cultural practices:

Field crews can transport Cryptomeria scale crawlers on their clothing and spread to other farms.

Scouting: Cryptomeria scale is not widespread in western NC. If you are near fields that have this scale, start scouting for it. Whenever in trees, look for mottling and determine the cause.

LIFE CYCLE

How overwinters: Immature scales

generations/year: 2 generations

Immature scales start to develop in spring. Males emerge and mate with females that produce as many as 40 eggs. These hatch in two weeks with crawlers emerging, typically in June. Second generation crawlers typically emerge in August.

Control considerations:

- Control with pesticides is far easier than for elongate hemlock scale – HOWEVER – when scale numbers are high, they will stack on top of each other, making control more difficult
- Good coverage is essential – target underneath needles