

# They seek them here, They seek them there

How to effectively scout a greenhouse



Elizabeth Lamb

November 9, 2023

[eml38@cornell.edu](mailto:eml38@cornell.edu)

**And more about scouting with  
John Sanderson at 1:30!**

# Who got the literary reference?



**How many scout or have a scout  
already?**



# What is scouting?

- **Consistent, recurring** inspection of your plants to identify plant problems and...
  - Do more effective pest management
  - Save money
  - Have better plant quality
- Usually combined with identification





# Scouting is the basis for all IPM

1. Monitoring/scouting

2. Pest identification

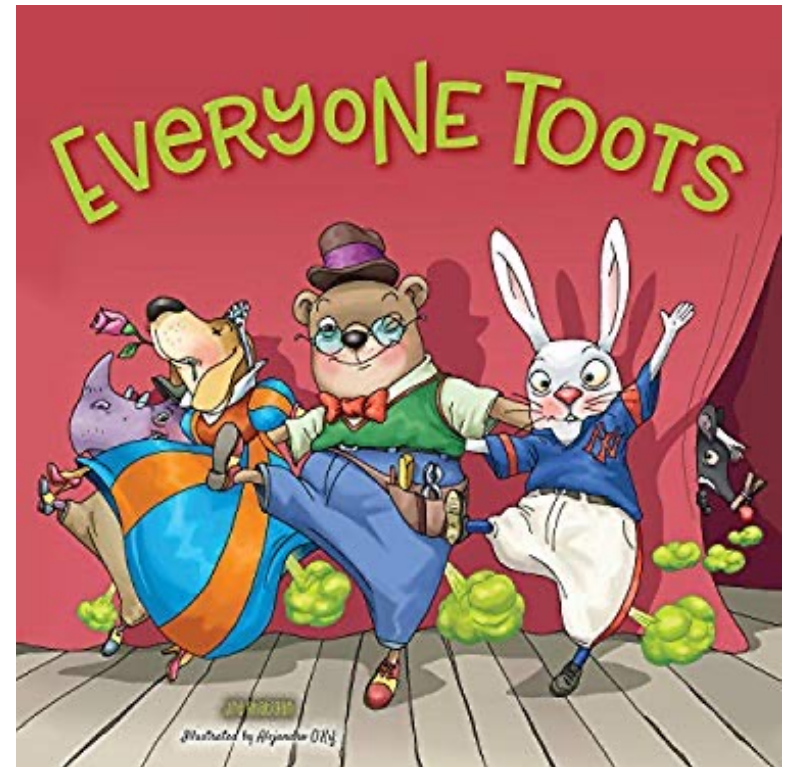
3. Emphasize cultural, physical, and biological controls

4. Determine if your controls are working

5. Go back to 1 (not an entirely linear process)

# Who scouts? Everyone scouts!

- Dedicated scout – internal or external
- Empower all workers to mention what they see
- If scouting is built in to daily activities, it is less likely to be lost when things get busy
- Attention to detail
- Organized
- Good communicator



**Who scouts at your greenhouse?**



**The role of the scout is to inform the head decision maker about pest problems.**

Cheryl Sullivan



# What are you trying to find out?

- Which pests?
  - behavior
- How many?
- When do they arrive?
  - Earliest detection possible
- Where are they
  - Which crops?
  - Hotspots?
- Is your management method working?
  - Track populations over time
- All this information goes into your records!

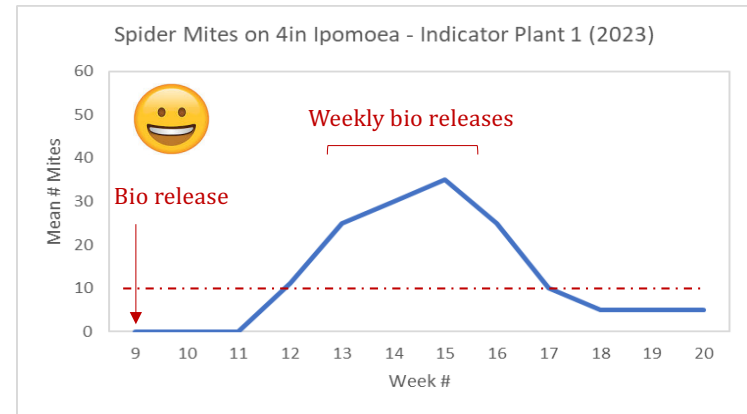
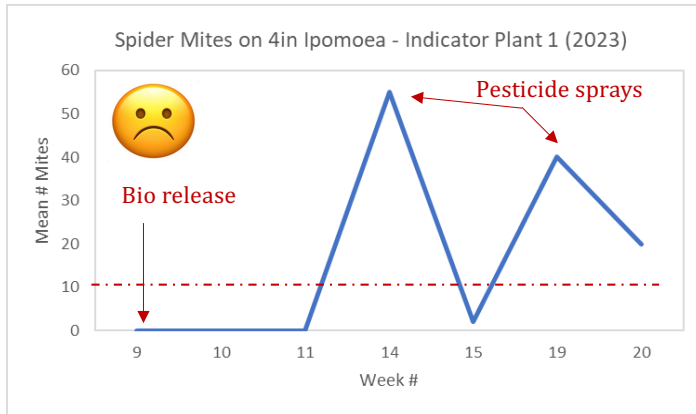


**What does this sticky card tell you?**

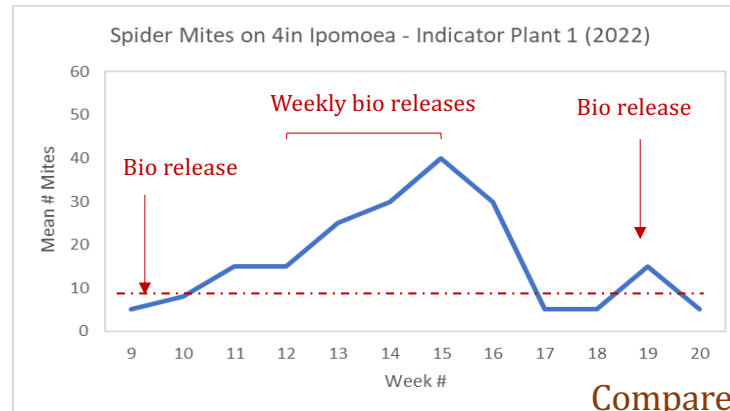


# Interpreting Data

## (from Cheryl Sullivan)



- - - - - = action threshold



Compare with the past....

# Basic Scouting Tools

- Magnifiers (at least 10X)
- Sticky traps
- Flagging tape/survey flags
- Data sheets, notebook, app?





# MAGNIFICATION!



Nicole Keys

Handlens –  
at least 10X

And know  
how to use  
it 😊



Indigo equipment



Call our image to zoom in

Amazon

With  
Optimizers



With  
phone  
Camera

Nicole Keyes



With hand  
lens



With hand  
Microscope



Also  
handy for  
taking  
pictures  
for ID

# ***Do you have....***

- A handlens
- An Optivisor
- Additional lenses for your phone
- A handheld microscope
- A dissecting microscope

# Resources

- Newsletters
- Books
- Training events



Traditional and Digital  
Diagnostic Tools of the Trade



# Additional Scouting Tools

- Disposable nitrile gloves for safety of scout
- White surface (e.g., paper) for plant taps
- Apron to hold all the stuff
- Technical resources (ID, lifecycles, pesticide labels, etc.)
- *Contact information for diagnostic labs to send samples*



**Other tools you recommend?**

# Sticky Traps

- Adult flying insect pests
  - Useful but not the only scouting you need to do
- Standard is 1 trap per 1,000 sq. ft.
- Position just above crop canopy
- Also near very susceptible crops, doors, vents
  - Potential hotspots
- Examine on a regular schedule and record the counts
  - Number the cards or have a location code on your scouting form
  - Same time of day each time
  - Average counts?



# Can use blue sticky traps for thrips, though yellow works fine

Do changes in light spectrum with different types of lights affect how insects see trap color?

Test them for yourself – new colors...





***Has anyone tried other colors?***

# Sentinel plants

- Usually the crop itself
- Often to see if management system worked
  - Mark a plant – observe before and after treatment

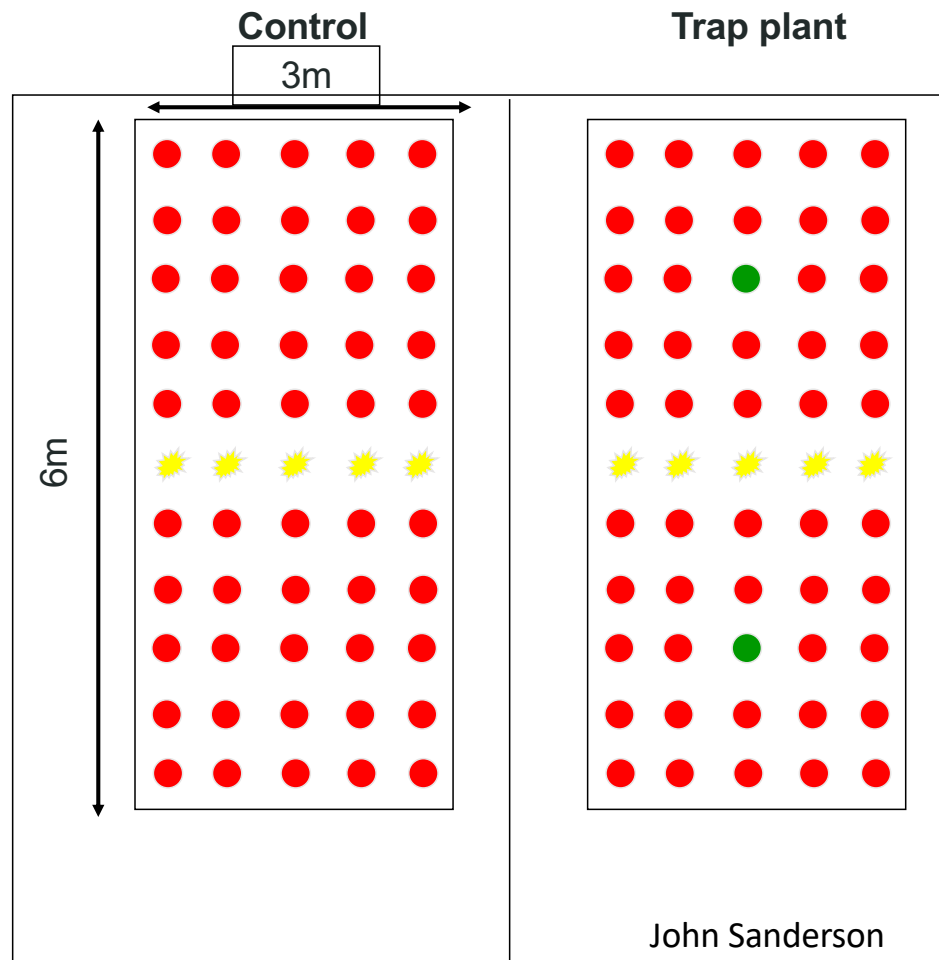


# Trap/Indicator plants

- Some other plant brought in to show presence of – or catch - pest
  - More attractive than crop
  - May be different cultivar
  - Need to manage them
- You need the correct species for the crop and pest you are looking at



# Trap crop density experiment

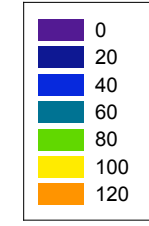
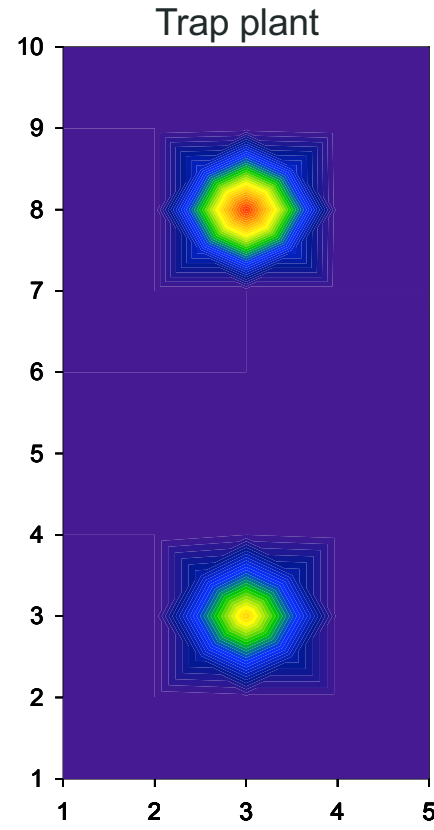
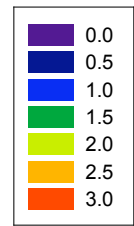
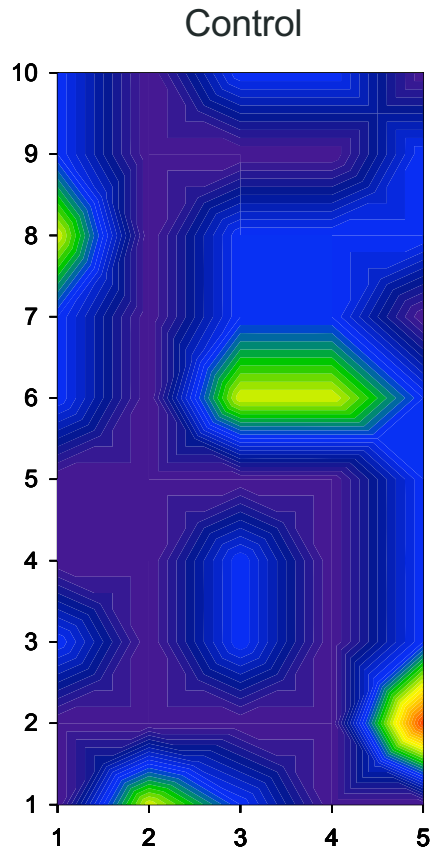


-  Poinsettia
-  Eggplant
-  Release



1,500  
greenhouse  
whiteflies

10d



Greenhouse whitefly



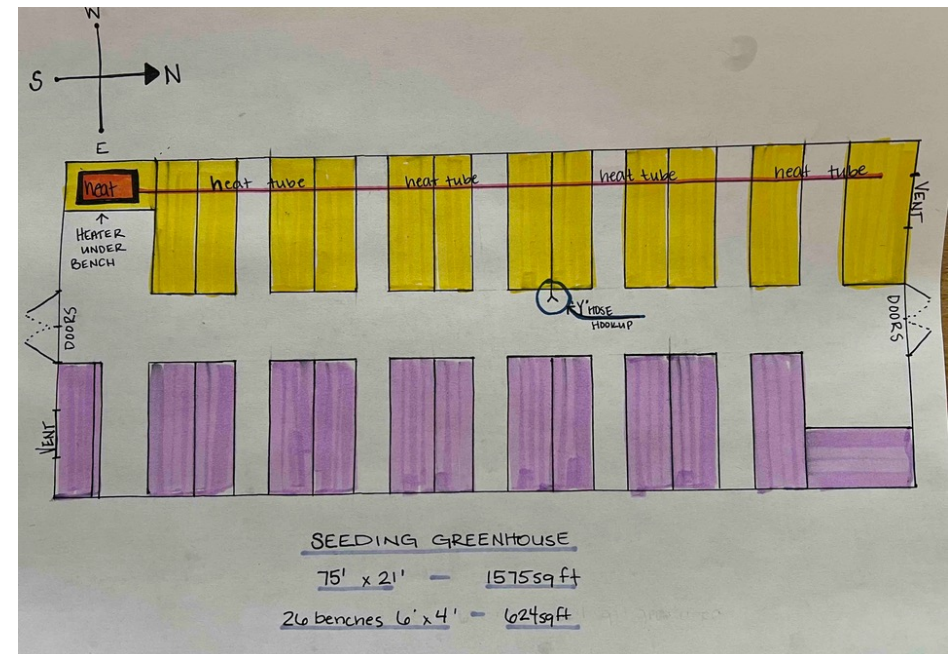
# You must DO something with the plant once it has attracted the pest

- May be removed once it is infested
- Or used as a site for biocontrol



# Create a scouting plan

- Where will you be collecting your scouting data?
  - Plants, benches, floors
  - Headhouse
  - Outside
- What are you scouting for?
  - Past history
- When are you scouting?
  - Pre-crop
  - Incoming plant material
  - During production
  - Before shipping
- Who is scouting?



Richards

# Pest Management Unit (PMU)

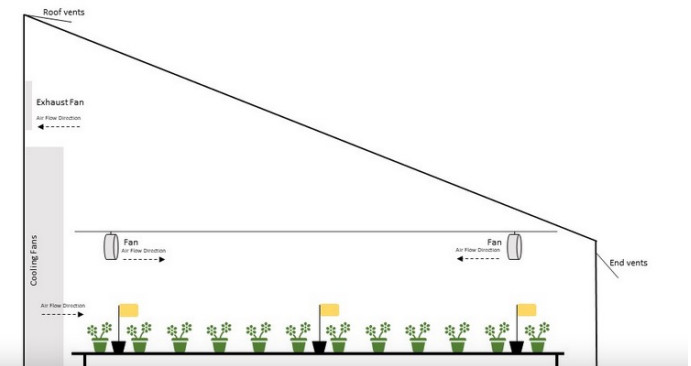
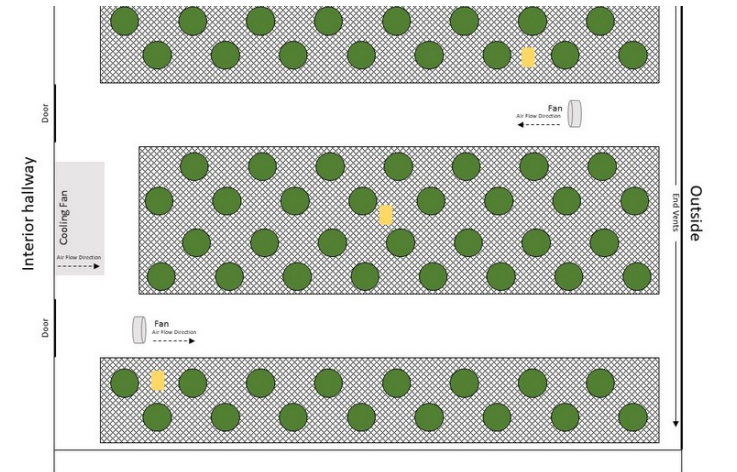
- Divide the growing area into units that can be adequately scouted in a timely manner each week (i.e., divide into PMU's)
  - Look at the whole PMU for anything that looks 'off' first
  - Scout at each planned location
    - Sticky cards or other traps
    - Upper and lower leaves of selected plants
    - Roots





# Think in 3 dimensions

- Where might pests come in?
- Don't forget to look up – depending on your c
- Weeds under benches
- Floors, water sources, ventilation



Jackson

Always look for pests on “pet plants”







Check outdoor weeds?





Inspect incoming plant materials

# Know what to expect each season

- Spring (for example)

- Fungus gnats/shore flies
- Thrips on plugs/cuttings
- Broad mites
- Aphids
- Spider mites
- Whiteflies



- **Which crops are most likely the first place to find each pest?**
- **What is typical pest behavior – dispersal, rate of increase, reaction to environment....**

**What are your go to crops for  
scouting for particular pests?**





Use sticky traps to check for pests  
that might emerge from the soil



# What information is important and how are you going to record it?

- Depend on what the grower wants to know – if you are working for someone else
- It's easier to do if it is organized the way your mind works
- Gather more information than you think you might need
- Create a scouting form....



### Greenhouse IPM Scouting

House							
Date	CROP	WF	Thrips	F.G.	Aphids	S.F.	Other
House							
Date	CROP	WF	Thrips	F.G.	Aphids	S.F.	Other
House							
Date	CROP	WF	Thrips	F.G.	Aphids	S.F.	Other

House							
Date	CROP	WF	Thrips	F.G.	Aphids	S.F.	Other
House							
Date	CROP	WF	Thrips	F.G.	Aphids	S.F.	Other
House							
Date	CROP	WF	Thrips	F.G.	Aphids	S.F.	Other

When

Where

How many

PLANT PEST SCOUTING REPORT GREENHOUSE # \_\_\_\_\_ MONTH OF \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

PEST ENCOUNTERED	WEEK #1 _____		WEEK #2 _____		WEEK #3 _____		WEEK #4 _____		WEEK #5 _____	
	LOCAL	GENERAL	LOCAL	GENERAL	LOCAL	GENERAL	LOCAL	GENERAL	LOCAL	GENERAL
Aphids										
Beneficials										
Caterpillars										
Fungus Gnats										
Pathogens										
Scales										
Spider Mites										
Thrips										
Whiteflies										
Other										
0= NONE FOUND 3= LIGHT POPULATION 6= MODERATE POPULATION 10=HEAVY POPULATION										
INDICATE LOCAL POPULATIONS ON MAPS. LIST PROBLEMATIC PLANTS BELOW. ABBREVIATE W/THE MODEL AS EXAMPLE.	↑ N		↑ N		↑ N		↑ N		↑ N	

Codes



Mapping



**IPM Monitoring Form**

Date	Nursery	Time		Total	IPM Specialist
		In	Out		

Comments:

Block	Host Plant	Size	Stage	Pest	Stage	Damage Site	Damage Level	Abundance	Natural Enemies	Control Action	Comments & Recommendations	Material	Date Applied	Evaluation


**Key to Codes:**

<b>Host Plant Size:</b>	<b>Host Plant Stage:</b>	<b>Pest Stage:</b>	<b>Damage Site:</b>	<b>Damage Level:</b>	<b>Abundance:</b>	<b>Natural Enemies:</b>	<b>Recommendation:</b>
<1ft seedling = 1	seedling = 2	egg = 1	bark = 1	none (0%) = 0	rare (<5%) = 1	rare = 1	no action = 1
1-3ft tall = 2	budding = 3	early instar = 2	bud = 2	trace (<5%) = 1	few (5-20%) = 2	few = 2	mechanical = 2
3-6ft tall = 3	flowering = 4	late instar = 3	flower = 3	light (5-10%) = 2	common (20-50%) = 3	common = 3	cultural = 3
6-8ft tall = 4	fruiting = 8	pupa = 4	fruit = 4	moderate (10-30%) = 3	abundant (50-90%) = 4	abundant = 4	biological = 4
>8ft tall = 5	leafing out = 9	adult = 5	foliage = 5	heavy (30-90%) = 4	extreme (100%) = 5		chemical = 5
	mature = 10	past damage = 6	miner = 6	total damage (100%) = 5			
	dormant = 11		borer = 7				
			roots = 8				
			dieback = 9				

Much more plant information

Also includes beneficials

Place for recommendation









Let your staff suggest ways to gather the information

Kuki Haines


# Apps for scouting, ID and management

- Management options
- Plant sample diagnosis
- Interactive apps
- Sticky card reading



# Management options

- UMass Greenhouse Pest Guide and Greenhouse Disease Guide – management options



**Greenhouse Pest Guide**

Select a Treatment

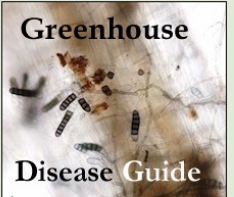
- [Biological Controls](#)
- [Pesticides](#)

[About This App](#)

[Home](#)  
[Pick a Pest for Biological Control](#)

**Mites, cyclamen**

Pests	Biological Control	Biocontrol Comments
<a href="#">Mites, cyclamen</a>	<a href="#">Amblyseius andersoni</a>	Predatory mite for various mite species as preventative or for low populations. Gently roll sachets. Monitor plants for clean new growth.
<a href="#">Mites, cyclamen</a>	<a href="#">Amblyseius californicus</a>	Predatory mite for various mite species. Can survive on other mites and pollen and for a r to mix. Distribute onto leaves. Monitor for symptomless new growth.
<a href="#">Mites, cyclamen</a>	<a href="#">Amblyseius cucumeris</a>	Amblyseius cucumeris is also known as Neoseiulus cucumeris. Predatory mites for various m (larvae), honeydew and pollen. Gently roll bottle to mix. Distribute onto leaves or hang sachets. Monitor for clean symptomless new growth.
<a href="#">Mites, cyclamen</a>	<a href="#">Neoseiulus cucumeris</a>	Neoseiulus cucumeris is also known as Amblyseius cucumeris. Predatory mites for various mite species. Also eats thrips (eggs and young larvae), honeydew and pollen. Gently roll bottle to mix. Distribute onto leaves or hang sachets. Monitor for clean symptomless new growth.



**Greenhouse Disease Guide**

[Home](#) [About the App](#)

**Pick a Disease**

- Bacterial Diseases (Xanthomonas, Pseudomonas, Erwinia)
- Botrytis (Gray Mold)
- Downy Mildew
- Fungal Leaf Spots
- Powdery Mildew
- Root/Crown Diseases (Pythium, Phytophthora)
- Root/Crown Diseases (Rhizoctonia, Thielaviopsis)
- Rusts
- Stem Cankers
- Vascular Wilts (Verticillium, Fusarium)
- Viruses

# Plant sample diagnosis



## Plant Diagnostic Sample Submission

Developed by: Incubed  
Countries: Canada,US  
Languages: English



♥ Add to favourite  
↓ FREE Go to Store  
✉ Send to email

Navigation: < | >

Cancel Landscape Ornamental Next  
Form 1 of 2

Cultivar (if known)  
Elijah Blue

Planting Size \* required  
8 **Plants** Acres

% Plants Affected \* required  
75 %

Approximate age of plant(s)  
2 Years

Cancel Photos + Finish

Images ⓘ

This close-up reveals yellowing near the base of the fescue.

Describe this photo (required)

Photo Tips Done

Details: Include whole plant, middle distance and close up photos.

Cancel Lab Selection Save

UConn  
PLANT DIAGNOSTIC LAB

Lab Connecticut

Tap the field above to select a lab.

Connecticut

Illinois

Indiana

Kentucky County ANR/HORT Agents Only

# *Interactive apps*

- GreenhouseScout – in progress
- IPM Scoutek
- Koppert
  
- **Has anyone tried these?**



# Melon Aphid

## *Aphis gossypi*

Download Fact Sheet

### Beneficials

Aphidoletes >

Colemani >

Lady Bugs, Lady Beetles >

### Symptoms and Damage



#### Symptom #2

- Suck plant sap from phloem
- Presence reduces quality
- Honeydew promotes growth of sooty mold
- May prefer certain species or varieties

### Identification

**Nymph** (4 instars) – looks like adult but smaller

#### Adult

- No indentation on head
- Antennae shorter than body
- Cornicles dark, no matter what is the body color
- Smaller than green peach aphid

### Monitoring

#### Monitoring #1

Description goes here...

### Common Hosts

Integer in purus eu dui sagittis sodales. Donec at urna erat. Maecenas placerat tortor nulla, quis accumsan massa pretium ut. Integer non tellus neque. Cras fringilla diam auctor hendrerit hendrerit. Donec consectetur ipsum urna, ultrices elementum arcu vulputate et. Donec finibus ultricies est, et .

### Lifestages

ultrices lacus ullamcorper a. Duis varius lectus metus, eu accumsan mi vulputate ut, Suspendisse potenti. Vivamus at risus lectus. Duis commodo risus nec tristique elementum. Vestibulum non interdum libero, id bibendum felis. Aliquam varius tellus vel tempus vestibulum

### Optimal Conditions for Development

Integer in purus eu dui sagittis sodales. Donec at urna erat. Maecenas placerat tortor nulla, quis accumsan massa pretium ut. Integer non tellus neque. Cras fringilla diam auctor hendrerit hendrerit. Donec consectetur ipsum urna, ultrices elementum arcu vulputate et. Donec finibus ultricies est, et .



Location 1 Card #1 Scout Application Chart QR

### New Scout Report

Report: 02/03/23

What are you scouting for?  
*Enter numbers only please.*

**Pest**

- Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips
- Chilli thrips
- Add Insect

**Beneficial**

- Andersoni
- Add Insect

**Disease**

- Add Disease

Notes

**Latest Scout Report**

Report date	2/22/23
Chilli thrips	12
Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips	5



menu

Location 1 Card #1 Scout Application Chart QR

### New Application Report

Report date: 02/03/23

**Cards Applied**

- Card #1
- Card #2
- Card #3

**Choose a Pest to target**

*Choose one pest from your pre-saved list or choose another pest to target.*

- Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips
- Chilli thrips
- Other
  - Select a Pest

**Latest Scout Report**

Date: 03/22/23

- 42 Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips
- 7 Chilli thrips

**Notes**

*Select only one Beneficial or Pesticide below. If you need to apply more than one method to a pest create a separate report.*

**Beneficial**: Select

**Pesticide**: Select

**Amount Quantity**:

**Rate / Units**:

**Tasks**

- Pruning
- Washing

4 Previous Applications

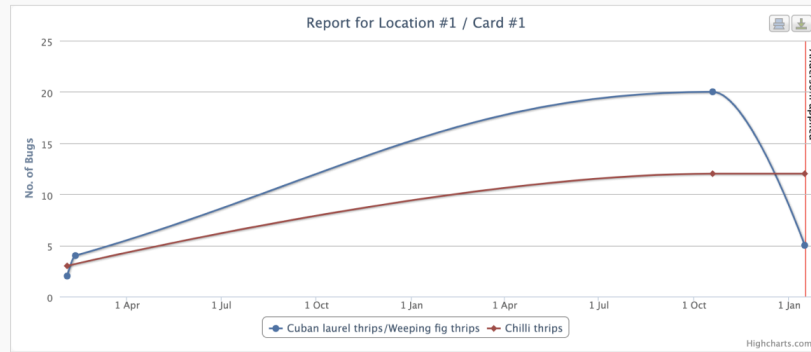
menu

Location 1 Card #1 Scout Application Chart QR

» menu

### Chart

Showing reports from 03/23/2023 to 04/23/2023



Date	Description	Actions
01/15/23	Andersoni applied: 500	[Eye] [Pencil] [Trash]
10/29/22	Chilli thrips: 12 Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips: 5	[Eye] [Pencil] [Trash]
02/03/21	Chilli thrips: 12 Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips: 20	[Eye] [Pencil] [Trash]

**Filters**

1 Month

Start date: 3/23/23 End date: 4/23/23

**Scouted Pests/Beneficials**

Cuban laurel thrips/Weeping fig thrips

Chilli thrips

Apply Reset

# Sticky card reading



BugVision



Koppert Natutec – whiteflies only

**Has anyone tried these?**

# Scouting for disease organisms

- Types of symptoms
  - Damping off
  - Wilting
  - Brown or stringy roots
  - Uneven stand
  - Stunting
  - Yellowing
  - Stem cankers
  - Water soaked lesions
  - Mycelium or fruiting bodies on foliage or stems
  - Defoliation
  - Presence of overwintering structures
  - Leaf distortion
  - Color patterns
  - Galls

# Getting from scouting to ID takes practice



- Different species may have different symptoms from the same disease
- Abiotic issues may mimic disease or insect damage
- Keep track of which hosts get which diseases
- **The benefits of training!**



Photo compliments of Sandra Jensen



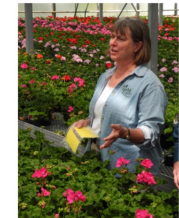
**What is the most useful thing you  
have ever found to help you scout?**

# Greenhouse Scout School

- February – March 2024
- 6 weeks
- On-line
  - Can be asynchronous
- Certificate program
  - Additional information
  - Access to recordings
  - Equipment
  - Hands-on activities
- Webinar series
- Pesticide recertification credits



Cheryl  
[cfrank@uvm.edu](mailto:cfrank@uvm.edu)



Betsy  
[eml38@cornell.edu](mailto:eml38@cornell.edu)



Margery:  
[mld9@cornell.edu](mailto:mld9@cornell.edu)

**Questions**

?



John  
[jps3@cornell.edu](mailto:jps3@cornell.edu)



Stephanie  
[sburnett@maine.edu](mailto:sburnett@maine.edu)



Elise  
[ipmelise@gmail.com](mailto:ipmelise@gmail.com)

Thanks! Any questions?

