

# Treatments for Garden Pests & Disease

## **Aphids**

Aphids are small, soft-bodied insects with long, slender mouthparts with which they pierce stems, leaves, and other tender plant parts to suck out plant fluids. Almost every plant has one or more aphid species which occasionally feed on it and they can be extremely destructive to the leaves and shoots of plants. To treat for aphids on indoor houseplants use insecticidal soap or Bayer insect control and fertilizer. To treat outdoor plants for aphids use Eight, Hot Pepper Spray, or Garden Dust. For roses use Bayer 2 in 1 Rose Care, and for fruit trees use Fruit Tree Spray.

## **Bag Worms**

Bagworms are insects that chew on and devour plant needles and leaves. As they feed and grow, they build a protective bag around themselves made of the plants they are eating. They prefer evergreens. If there is a small population you can remove them by hand and put them in plastic bags to throw away. They can also be treated with Eight.

## **Borers**

Borers are most commonly the larvae of various beetles that are feeding on the trunks of trees and shrubs. They can cause a decent amount of damage to plants as they feed and they leave behind small holes in the trunks of trees. To treat for Borers apply Borer Miner Killer to the effected area.

## **Black Spot**

Black leaf spots are circular with feathery borders surrounding the spots. The area around the black spots will turn yellow. Black spot is caused by a fungus and is commonly found on roses. To treat black spot use Bayer 2 in 1 Rose & Flower Care, Fungonil, or Garden Dust.

## **Catepillars**

Catepillars can be found on almost any plant and can do a significant amount of damage to the leaves of plants. To treat for any type of catepillar use Thurcide.

## **Deer**

As urban landscapes have grown into the countryside we have seen an increasing problem with deer in city areas. Deer have began to forage through urban landscapes for food causing damage to many plants. To protect your plants from deer apply Liquid Fence, Repells All, or Shake Away.

## **Leaf Miners**

Leaf miners are destructive little bugs that are attracted to the leaves of fruit-bearing plants, especially citrus trees and tomatoes. Their larvae create tunnels inside the leaves that show up as thin, curving lines. Infected leaves grow yellow and drop prematurely, inhibiting plant growth through lack of sun. Treat leaf miners with Eight.

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## **Powdery Mildew**

The symptoms of powdery mildew are characterized by the presence of whitish, powdery thread-like growth on the surfaces of leaves, stems and often flower petals. Infection by the powdery mildew fungus seldom kills affected plants, although it can inhibit growth and weaken the health of the plant. Use fungonil or garden dust to treat it.

## **Rabbits**

Rabbits are cute but can become a real nuisance in urban landscapes. They will forage on almost any kind of plant and can cause quite a bit of damage to plants. To protect your plants from rabbits apply Liquid Fence, Repells All, or Shake Away.

## **Rust**

The symptoms of rust are yellowing spots on the upper layer of the leaves and orange or yellow spots or streaks on the undersides of leaves. Rust will not kill a plant but it will weaken it causing it to produce less flowers, leaves, and growth. Treat rust with Fungonil or Garden Dust.

## **Slugs & Snails**

Slugs and snails live under layers of mulch and come out in the evening hours so they are rarely seen by humans but they leave telling signs behind. Slugs and snails create tiny holes in hosta and ligularia leaves. Treat for slugs by applying granular Slug & Snail Bait around damaged plants.

## **Scale**

scale are flat, tiny, reddish-brown insects that suck plant juices, leaving a sticky coating on leaves. Adult scale insects develop a hard, round shell which can make them difficult to kill. Signs of scale include white cottony spots on the leaves of the plants. Treat scale with hot pepper wax.

## **Spidermites**

Symptoms of spidermites appears as small yellow or brown spots on the leaves of the plant. If the plant is badly infested, the plants health will start to suffer and it may have completely yellow leaves and may stop growing. Other signs include a spider webbing on the plant. It is very difficult to see spider mites on houseplants and outdoor plants with the naked eye because they are so small, but if hold a piece of paper under the leaves of the plant and shake them gently the spider mites will fall on the paper and look similar to pepper. To treat for spidermites on outdoors plants use Bayer 2-1 Rose & Flower Care, Eight, or Garden Dust. On indoor plants use Insecticidal Soap.

## **White Flies**

To determine if you have white flies shake your plant and you'll see dozens of tiny little white things flying around. The leaves may also have tiny little white designs on them. To treat for white flies use Hot Pepper Wax Spray.

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