

IDENTIFY PESTS BEFORE YOU SPRAY... PESTICIDES DON'T STAY PUT!

APHIDS

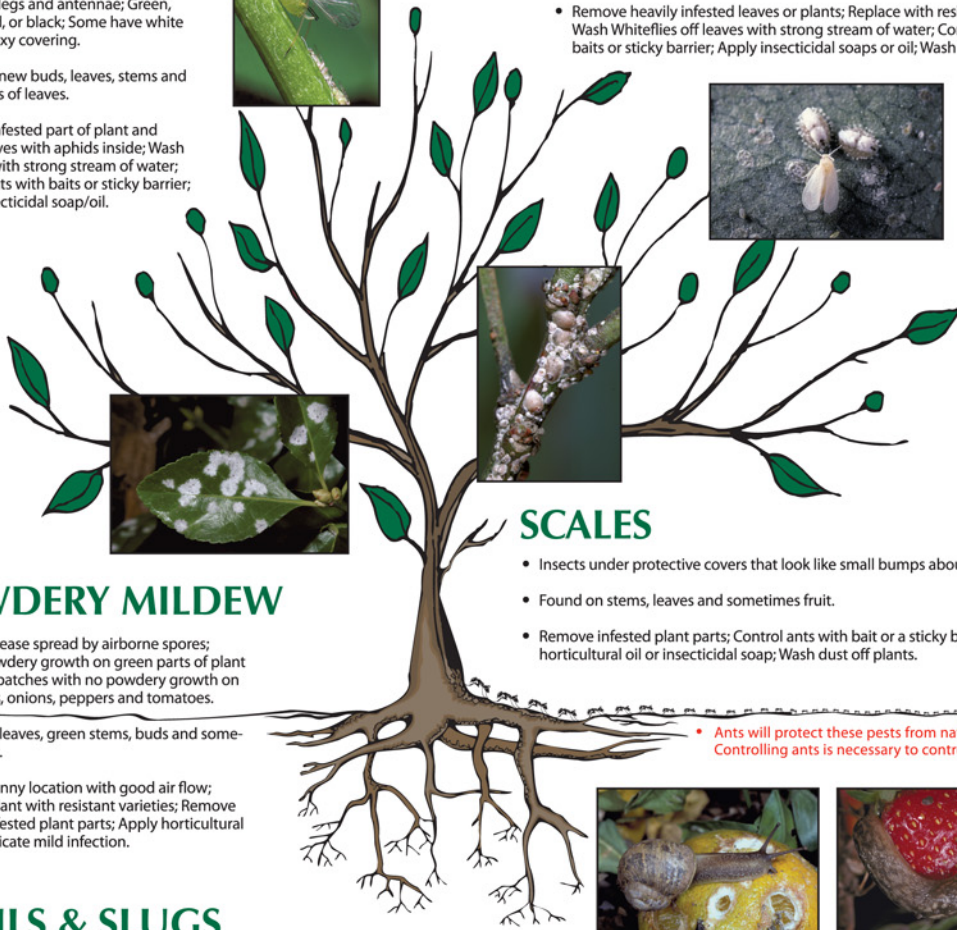


- 1/16-1/8th inch; Pear-shaped insects with long legs and antennae; Green, yellow, red, or black; Some have white or gray waxy covering.
- Found on new buds, leaves, stems and undersides of leaves.
- Remove infested part of plant and curled leaves with aphids inside; Wash off plant with strong stream of water; Control ants with baits or sticky barrier; Apply insecticidal soap/oil.

WHITEFLIES



- Adult insects, 1/8th inch with four white wings; Immobile nymphs have a protective cover which looks waxy, cottony or hair like; Giant Whiteflies make long waxy strands on underside of leaf.
- Adults / larvae are found on the underside of leaves.
- Remove heavily infested leaves or plants; Replace with resistant plants; Wash Whiteflies off leaves with strong stream of water; Control ants with baits or sticky barrier; Apply insecticidal soaps or oil; Wash dust off plants.



POWDERY MILDEW

- Fungal disease spread by airborne spores; White, powdery growth on green parts of plant or yellow patches with no powdery growth on artichokes, onions, peppers and tomatoes.
- Found on leaves, green stems, buds and sometimes fruit.
- Plant in sunny location with good air flow; Replace plant with resistant varieties; Remove heavily infested plant parts; Apply horticultural oil to eradicate mild infection.

SCALES

- Insects under protective covers that look like small bumps about 1/8th inch.
- Found on stems, leaves and sometimes fruit.
- Remove infested plant parts; Control ants with bait or a sticky barrier; Apply horticultural oil or insecticidal soap; Wash dust off plants.

• Ants will protect these pests from natural enemies. Controlling ants is necessary to control these pests.



SNAILS & SLUGS

- Snails have a protective shell which slugs lack; Muscular foot excretes mucus; Leaves a silvery trail when dry.
- Hide in shady damp places during the day and feed on plants at night.
- Put copper barrier around plants or tree trunks; Place traps or raised boards by plants and collect snails/slugs daily; Wear gloves and hand pick snails/slugs nightly until few are found; Release predatory decollate snails under citrus and in ground cover.



Choose **NON-CHEMICAL** methods & **LEAST TOXIC** pesticides.

To learn more visit www.projectcleanwater.org, www.ThinkBluesd.org and www.ipm.ucdavis.edu or call the UC Master Gardeners at 858-694-2860.

Provided by the County of San Diego, Department of Agriculture and the San Diego Regional Copermittes and in cooperation with the University of California Cooperative Extension. Photos by Jack Kelly Clark, University of California.



IDENTIFY DAMAGE BEFORE YOU SPRAY... PESTICIDES DON'T STAY PUT!



APHIDS

- **Host Plants:** Roses, citrus, vegetables and other plants.
- **Damage:** Removes plant sap and excretes sugary liquid (honeydew) that attracts ants; Leaves sticky with black sooty fungus.
- **Natural Enemies:** Tiny parasitic wasps, lady beetles, green lacewing and syrphid fly.



WHITEFLIES

- **Host Plants:** Squash, tomatoes, citrus, avocados, roses, hibiscus and other landscape plants.
- **Damage:** Larva removes sap from leaves and excretes sugary liquid (honeydew) that attracts ants; Leaves sticky with black sooty fungus; Leaves turn yellow and die.
- **Natural Enemies:** Tiny parasitic wasps, lady beetles and other beneficial insects.



SCALES

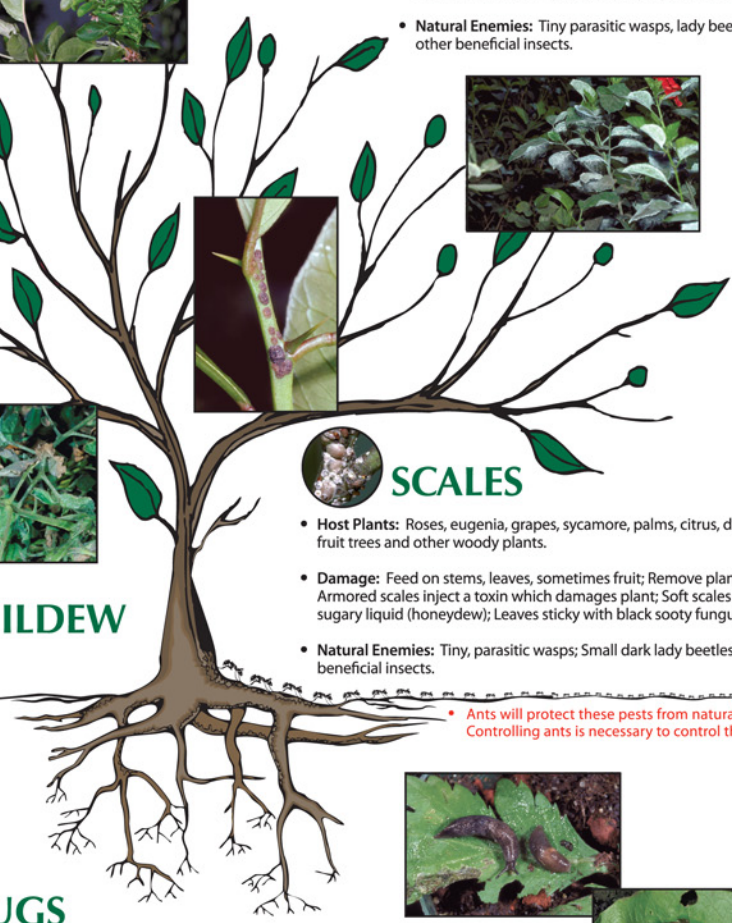
- **Host Plants:** Roses, eugenia, grapes, sycamore, palms, citrus, deciduous fruit trees and other woody plants.
- **Damage:** Feed on stems, leaves, sometimes fruit; Remove plant sap; Armored scales inject a toxin which damages plant; Soft scales excrete sugary liquid (honeydew); Leaves sticky with black sooty fungus.
- **Natural Enemies:** Tiny, parasitic wasps; Small dark lady beetles and other beneficial insects.

• **Ants will protect these pests from natural enemies. Controlling ants is necessary to control these pests.**



POWDERY MILDEW

- **Host Plants:** Roses, squash, melons, grapes, apples, sycamore and other plants.
- **Damage:** Fungus stunts and distorts new growth; Older leaves turn yellow and die; Fruit scarred or split.
- **Natural Enemies:** Parasitic fungi



SNAILS & SLUGS

- **Host Plants:** Seedlings, bedding plants, vegetables, citrus, ground cover and other landscape plants.
- **Damage:** Eat soft new leaves and chew irregular holes in the middle of large leaves, flowers and soft fruit.
- **Natural Enemies:** Predatory decollate snails eat eggs and young pest snails, but not adults.



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