

Lilac



Plant Problem	November 21-30	November 11-20	November 1-10	October 21-31	October 11-20	October 1-10	September 21-30	September 11-20	September 1-10	August 21-31	August 11-20	August 1-10	July 21-31	July 11-20	July 1-10	June 21-30	June 11-20	June 1-10	May 21-31	May 11-20	May 1-10	April 21-30	April 11-20	April 1-10	March 21-31	March 11-20	March 1-10	
Scale, Oystershell						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
Powdery Mildew								■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Thrips, Privet										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Bacterial Blight																									■	■	■	
Root Rots																												
Borer, Ash-Lilac																												

KEY: ■ fruit ■ flower ■ branches ■ leaves ■ trunk ■ crown ■ roots

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Scale, Oystershell



Small, brownish, oystershell shaped scales are crowded on branches and may cover the bark completely. Infested branches suffering dieback. Newly hatched nymphs are white.

Prune out heavily infested branches, as appropriate. Dormant oils are not effective, as scales are in the egg stage beneath female shells. Monitor in June to detect newly hatched nymphs and apply oil spray, insecticidal soap or insecticide.

Lilac

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Powdery Mildew



Grayish-white fungal growth on leaf surface. New leaves distorted. Premature defoliation.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Apply foliar fungicides at disease onset.

Thrips, Privet



Pale speckling on leaves. Later in the season, dense speckling and dark fecal spots are evident. Foliage becomes silvery and dried out. Tiny, yellowish thrips larvae are present.

Thrips infestations can be suppressed with contact and systemic insecticides. Adults can fly, and they insert eggs into leaf and stem tissue, protecting them from predators and insecticides. Applications of an insecticidal soap or horticultural oil help to control exposed larvae.

Bacterial Blight



Brown lesions on leaves; lesions enlarge and coalesce. Leaves become misshapen and eventually die. Twig girdling. Shoots turn black, droop over and die.

Sanitation. Prune out affected areas. Avoid overhead irrigation.

Root Rots



Plants stunted and yellow. Plants wilt and die. White fungal growth (mycelium) between the bark and the wood. Dark brown to black lesions scattered on the roots.

Drench fungicide application.

Borer, Ash-Lilac



As early as late April, small, round exit holes (5 mm), appear on the larger stems. Pupal skins may hang out from holes. Infested stems may have shown stress the previous summer.

Prune out heavily damaged stems and keep up a regular practice of thinning. Time insecticidal sprays to occur after pheromone traps capture the wasp-like adults or after exit holes first appear. Treat regularly to cover the adult emergence period, about two months.