

Chrysanthemum



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		
Botrytis Blight																													
Foliar Nematode																													
Garden Fleahopper																													
Lace Bug, Chrysanthemum																													
Powdery Mildew																													
Septoria Leaf Spot																													
Aphids																													
Verticillium Wilt																													

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

Chrysanthemum

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Botrytis Blight



Brown, water-soaked lesions on petals. Stems may be girdled. Gray masses of spores may be seen.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overcrowding plants. Apply foliar fungicide when disease is first observed and repeat application according to label instructions.

Foliar Nematode



Leaves appear yellow. Vein-limited, dark green or brown, angular lesions or blotches appear on leaves; progressing from older leaves.

Sanitation. Use nematode-free stock plants. Avoid overhead irrigation. Control weeds that may serve as an alternate host.

Garden Fleahopper



Adults are black and have compact bodies that are only one-sixteenth inch long. They scurry about and jump when disturbed. Nymphs are pale green. Leaves have pale flecks and become silvery.

This pest has a wide host range; be alert to treat infestations on adjacent plants, as the label allows. Prune out infested stems and remove adjacent infested weeds. Control options include a spray oil, neem oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

Lace Bug, Chrysanthemum



Small, dirty-white adults are flattened and have a lace-like appearance to their wings; nymphs are blackish. Leaves are stippled and yellowed, with the bugs and their tarry fecal spots underneath.

The nymphs cannot fly and are more easily controlled. A strong stream of slightly soapy water from a hose-end sprayer will dislodge and kill many. Prune out infested stems. Other options include a spray oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

Powdery Mildew



White to gray powdery growth develops on leaves and stem. Leaves may be discolored, stunted or deformed. Severely infected leaves may dry and die.

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

Chrysanthemum

Plant Problem

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Treatment

Septoria Leaf Spot



Brown, tan or yellow lesions on leaves, often developing from the base of the plant upward. Lesions may be circular, angular or irregular in shape. Leaves may yellow and die.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Apply foliar fungicide when disease first appears and repeat according to label instructions.

Aphids



Small, glossy, soft-bodied aphids cluster on growing stems. Depending on the species, they may be greenish, brownish or a deep red. Feeding causes foliage to turn yellow, and stunts growth.

Treat when aphid numbers are increasing and damage is apparent. Monitor new growth for signs of re-colonization, and re-treat if necessary. Appropriate insecticides include insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, neem oil, or contact or systemic insecticides.

Verticillium Wilt



The margins of lower leaves become yellow and wilt; eventually entire plant wilts and dies. Early symptoms often appear on one side of the plant. Severely infected plants are stunted.

Sanitation. Use verticillium-free planting stock. Plant resistant varieties.