

# Phlox



	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
<b>Plant Problem</b>																											
Botrytis Blight																											
Phlox Plant Bug																											
Powdery Mildew																											
Spider Mite, Twospotted																											

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

# Phlox

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Botrytis Blight*



Initially appears as white fungal growth (mycelium) on any plant part but primarily on dead and dying leaves and flowers. Mycelium darkens to a gray color; smoky-gray “dusty” spores develop.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Improve air circulation. Avoid over-crowding plants. Apply foliar fungicide when disease is first observed and repeated application according to label instructions.

### *Phlox Plant Bug*



Early signs are whitish flecks on leaves, which eventually turn brown and wither; flowering ability is reduced. Tiny orange nymphs and the larger black and orange adults scurry about on foliage.

Eggs overwinter on dead stems; remove stems and any leaf litter in late autumn. There are 2–3 generations per season and damage is cumulative. Treat nymphs with an insecticidal soap or neem oil, or use a contact or systemic insecticide with thorough coverage.

### *Powdery Mildew*



Leaves covered with a powdery white to gray-colored fungal growth (mycelium). New leaves distorted and stunted.

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

### *Spider Mite, Twospotted*



Leaves stippled or yellow with fine webbing on undersides of leaves. Tiny greenish mites moving beneath webbing. When foliage turns brown, mites may mass together at tips of stems.

Populations explode during prolonged hot, dry weather. Monitor in late July, checking undersides of leaves. Keep host plants well-watered. Dislodge colonies with a strong spray of water. Apply an insecticide/miticide if infestations become serious; repeat in 10 days.