

Coneflower, Rudbeckia



	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	
Plant Problem																												
Sunflower Moth																												
Aster Yellows																												
Leafhopper, Aster																												
Angular Leaf Spot																												
Checkerspot Caterpillar																												
Powdery Mildew																												
Septoria Leaf Spot																												
Aphids																												
Rust																												

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

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Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Sunflower Moth



Flowers at the peak of bloom develop brown, powdery centers with fine webbing on them. Breaking apart the center reveals a small, white-and-brown-striped caterpillar feeding on developing seeds.

Treat flowers with a microbial insecticide just after they open and thereafter as needed. Remove and destroy older infested heads to help reduce local sunflower moth populations.

Aster Yellows



Plants are stunted with short internodes and have yellow foliage. Many secondary shoots, sometimes growing on one side of the plant. Flowers are greenish, deformed or absent.

Remove infected plants. Apply insecticide to control insect vectors (leafhoppers).

Leafhopper, Aster



Small, greenish to tan, wedge shaped, sucking pest; the disease causes leaf-flecking. This pest transmits aster yellows disease, which causes yellowed, distorted, and stunted growth.

Regularly treat plants, beginning in May and through the season, with insecticidal sprays or systemic insecticides to control adults and nymphs. Immediately remove plants expressing aster yellows disease. Keep plantings weed-free to reduce contact with alternate hosts.

Angular Leaf Spot



Angular, brown to purplish spots which cover the entire leaf; spot may have a water-soaked appearance.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead watering. Plant resistant varieties.

Checkerspot Caterpillar



Leaves have skeletonized patches caused by clusters of black, fuzzy caterpillars feeding on them. Later, caterpillars are black and yellow with prickly spines; they consume entire leaves.

Larvae of a few species of beautiful checkerspot and crescent butterflies feed on sunflower-related plants. Damage usually is localized and minimal. Rather than kill them, re-locate them to wild sunflower plants in the vicinity. Chances of re-infestation are low.

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Powdery Mildew



White powdery growth appears mainly on older leaves and the stem. Premature defoliation.

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

Septoria Leaf Spot



Small, usually round, dark brown spots which enlarge to 1/8 to 1/4 inch in diameter.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid over-crowding and overhead irrigation. Apply foliar fungicide when disease is first observed and repeat application 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.

Rust



Bright orange-yellow spore pustules on leaves and stems.

Avoid planting *Carex* species (sedges) which serve as an alternate host near Rudbeckia plantings.