

Pest Damage on

Aster



												Plant Problem
November 21-30												Aster Yellows
November 11-20												Botrytis
November 1-10												
October 21-31												
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April 21-30												
April 11-20												
April 1-10												
March 21-31												
March 11-20												
March 1-10												

KEY: fruit flower branches leaves trunk crown roots stems

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Aster Yellows



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

Remove infected plants. Insecticide applications to control insect vectors (leafhoppers).

Botrytis



Water-soaked, decayed, brown lesions are visible on flowers; leaves may be rotted; stems may be girdled. Affected plant parts may have gray masses of spores.

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.

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 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.

Rust



Bright orange-yellow spore pustules on leaf underside. Yellow lesions may appear on leaf upperside. Discoloration, drying and death of leaves.

Improve air circulation. Avoid planting near alternate host (various sedges, grasses and pine).

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Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Septoria Leaf Spot



Small, dark brown lesions that enlarge. Vein limited.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation.

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.

Fusarium Wilt



Plants become yellow and wilt, often on one side. Brown discoloration of vascular tissue. Older plants are stunted. The stem is blackened at the base and a pink spore mass can be seen at ground level.

Sanitation. Plant pathogen-free seed. Avoid over fertilization. Plant resistant varieties.