

What should you know about diseases and pests in the flowers

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What should you know about diseases and pests of flowers!?

Fungal diseases

Sashtinka powdery mildew

- Signs: Formation of a white to mrasnokafyav pulverulent coating on top and the underside of the leaves.
- Cause: Fungal spores.
- Biological control: Potion of horsetail.
- Chemical protection: fungicides.

Fake powdery mildew

- Signs: Formation of a white to mrasnokafyav pulverulent coating on the underside of the leaves.
- Cause: Fungal spores.
- Troubleshooting: As in real powdery mildew.

Gray rot

- Signs: Formation of kafyavosin coating on the leaves, stems or flowers.
- Cause: Excessive fertilization with nitrogen fertilizer, wintering in a cool, damp place.
- Measures: Remove diseased plant parts and placing them in a dry and ventilated place. Limiting the amount and use of only nitrogen fertilizer.
- Chemical protection: fungicides.

Fungi

- Signs: Formation of bright spots on top of leaves, rusty dust accumulation on the lower side. Hair loss on the leaves.
- Causes: Fungal spores. Wintering of a wet and warm place.
- Measures: Remove affected leaves.
- Chemical protection: fungicides.

Sazhdiva Mildew

- Signs: Formation of a black coating on the leaves.
- Cause: fungi, which are formed on the honey dew from aphids.
- Measures: Remove heavily contaminated leaves, and the rest are washed with lukewarm water. Remove leaves and mealy-bug, and white flies.

Askohitoza

- Signs: Uvyahnali leaves Broken shoots, reddish spots in the leaf axis.
- Cause: Infection developed from the long rains.
- Measures: Harvesting of plants under a roof. Cut the affected parts.
- Chemical protection: fungicides.

Disabilities in the leaves

Yellow leaves

- Causes: Excessive irrigation, shortage of nitrogen and light.
- Measures: fertilization in - less watering, moving plants.

Curled leaves

- Causes: Hot spot dry tuff, damage to roots.
- Measures: Change of location, replanting in another court.

Pale leaves (chlorosis)

- Cause: Lack of iron and magnesium.
- Measures: Adding chelated iron to the water for irrigation.

Bacteria

Oleandrov cancer

- Signs: Round, surrounded by yellow spots on leaves, the crunch of the skin, damaged flowers.
- Cause: Infection
- Measures: Affected shoots are destroyed.

Pests

Mites

- Signs: cobwebs at the base of the leaves and the tops of the shoots. Byalozhaltenikavi bright spots on the upper side of leaves.
- Reason: Dry, warm and stagnant air.
- Measures: Placing the plants in a cool, shady and wet place.
- Chemical protection: Sprinkling of anti-mite.

Scale insects

- Signs: Mucilages leaves, brown vosachnopodobni shields, hiding in the lice. Hair loss on the leaves.
- Reason: winter hot spot for many
- Measures: shields to scrape, wash the leaves.
- Chemical protection: Insecticides.

Aphids

- Signs: Mucilages, deformed leaves and buds damaged tops of the shoots.
- Biological control: an extract of nettle, wormwood tea.
- Chemical protection: Insecticides.

White flies

- Signs: Presence of white insects on the underside of the leaves, which take off when touched.
- Chemical protection: Insecticides.

Trips

- Signs: silver sheets of fine dots. On the underside of the leaves were observed brownish sucked.
- Reason: wintering very warm and dry place.
- Measures: Placing the plants in a cool and humid place.
- Chemical protection: Insecticides.

Cicada on roses

- Signs: The leaves look like sprayed with beleznikavozhalto. At the bottom of the leaves have zelenikavozhalti larvae.
- Measures: Pre-spraying with paraffin oil. In the attack - using sapunopodoben ready preparation.

Mined flies

- Signs: grub stripes on the upper side of leaves.
- Measures: Remove the leaves attacked by larvae, but if the plants are affected strongly repeatedly sprayed with insecticide during the 10 - 14 days.

Debelomutsunest hobotnik

- Signs: circular fret on the edges of the leaves. Suddenly wilt.
- Measures: Collection of beetles and larvae. Irrigation with parasitic nematodes.

Leaf bugs

- Signs: deployed fan-like leaves and riddled. Deformation of colors.
- Measures: spraying with insecticide at noon when the organism is glow in the sun.

Little cat hunched worms

- Signs: Naiad destroyed bodily leaves.
- Measures: caterpillars and the affected leaves are removed

Snails

- Signs: prostargani tacky and leaves and flowers. Sluzesti traces.
- Measures: Collection of snails in the morning and evening.

Horizomelidi

- Signs: chipped, Atlantic worm leaves.
- Measures: Collection of beetles and larvae. In severely affected plants used insecticide.