







INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT FOR YOUR TREES, PLANTS & GARDEN

Step #1	Step #2	Step #3	Step #4				Step #5
What's With My Plant? Sample local pests	Monitor Make regular inspections / counts	Tolerance Level Decide how many are tolerated	Cultural Action Anything that produces healthy plants and prevents pest problems	Physical and Mechanical Action	Biologicals & Lower-risk Control Products	Pesticide Treatment (last resort)	Evaluate
<p>Aphids</p> 	Found on undersides of leaves and on tender shoots and tips of branches.	Presence is not always a problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage flora and fauna diversity to keep infestations in check. ▪ Plant resistant varieties of plants. ▪ Try these 'companion planting' techniques: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use host plants like Nasturtiums to <u>attract</u> predatory insects. ii. Use host plants as traps to <u>distract or draw</u> pests away. (e.g. Rose enthusiasts use Geraniums) iii. Use repellent plants like Marigolds to <u>drive</u> pests away ▪ Water adequately. ▪ Don't over fertilize. Too much fertilizer promotes succulent weak growth that attracts some pests. ▪ Plant resistant varieties. ▪ Allow good air circulation. ▪ Avoid excess fertilizer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wash off with a strong stream of water ▪ Scrape egg masses from branches in winter ▪ Handpick caterpillars weekly ▪ Hang sticky traps ▪ Pick up and destroy fallen fruit ▪ Remove egg masses from branches in winter ▪ Prune out infested sections and destroy. ▪ Handpick ▪ Prune off infected parts and destroy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attract predators ▪ Spray dormant oil to kill overwintering eggs ▪ Try orange zest or garlic spray ▪ Attract native parasitic wasps ▪ Try a garlic spray ▪ Apply BTK to larvae before leaves roll ▪ Attract natural predators like ground beetles ▪ Attract native parasitic flies and wasps ▪ Try a garlic spray ▪ Spray BTK while larvae are small ▪ Attract native parasitic wasps ▪ Try a garlic spray ▪ Spray BTK while caterpillars are still small ▪ Try orange zest, milk, or garlic spray 	<p>Keep in mind pesticides are poisons. They may adversely affect more than what you target.</p> <p>Always wear protective clothing and never use near water bodies.</p> <p>Keeping notes is helpful in determining effectiveness of methods.</p>	
<p>Leafrollers</p> 	Green caterpillars that are usually noticed once rolled inside leaves. Watch for them on known host plants prior to leaf rolling.	Small infestations are not usually a risk to ornamental plant health.					
<p>Cherry Fruit Flies</p> 	Larvae feed on fruit and overwinter as pupae in soil.	Probably little tolerance since most people don't like little worms in their cherries.					
<p>Tent Caterpillars & Fall Webworms <small>(below)</small></p> 	Hairy caterpillars that spin silk webbing in branches and feed on leaves.	Small infestations are not a risk to overall plant health.					
<p>Tomato hornworms</p> 	Large green caterpillars that consume leaves and sometimes fruit.	Probably little tolerance as caterpillar feeding can kill young plants.					
<p>Powdery Mildew</p> 	Fungal disease that produces white to grayish powdery growth on a wide variety of plants. Keep eye out for first signs - small white powdery spots on leaves.	Weakens plants but doesn't always kill them.					