

PROBLEM	IDENTIFICATION	TREATMENT
	<p>Aphids- A sucking insect that is usually found clustered around the flower buds or new growth of the plant. Typically pale green, but black, white, yellow and even red colored aphids exist. Flowers may not open well, or be distorted.</p>	<p>Spray with a soap or oil based insecticide directly on the pest. Retreat at weekly intervals until no reinfestation is observed.</p> <p>You can also use systemic products, but those need to be applied early in the season be effective.</p> <p>Ladybugs, praying mantises and lacewings are all biological predators.</p>
	<p>Thrips- An insect pest that hides inside the flower buds, causing a lot of damage to the blooms. Flowers generally do not open, and have a brown margin on the petals.</p>	<p>Thrips are difficult to control. Remove and destroy all the flower buds. Spray with a soap or oil based insecticide thoroughly. Retreat at 5-7 day intervals.</p> <p>You can also use systemic products, but those need to be applied early in the season be effective.</p>
	<p>Rose Slugs- Not a slug at all, but actually the larvae of a primitive wasp. They are tiny green caterpillar like worms that eat out sections of a leaf, leaving a skeleton of veins behind.</p>	<p>Horticultural oils may be effective if infestation is caught early, or you can use Sevin (carbaryl) or a product containing cyfluthrin. BT products will not work.</p>
	<p>Spider mites- Tiny arachnids that live in colonies on the undersides of leaves. Thin webbing is usually present, as well as a stippling pattern on the leaves.</p>	<p>Most horticultural oils will work against mites, or you can use products like Malathion. Be sure to spray thoroughly, and get the undersides of the leaves. Keep rose area clean of old leaves and debris.</p>

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	<p>Powdery Mildew- Fungal disease characterized by a soft white covering on buds and leaves. Can be a real problem in our coastal areas. This disease is common in the spring and fall, clearing up a bit in the summer.</p>	<p>Spray the entire plant at first sign of disease, as well as surrounding roses. This disease spreads quickly when conditions are right. Use a broad spectrum fungicide like Monterrey's Fruit Tree, Vegetable, and Ornamental Fungicide. Repeat treatment at recommended intervals.</p>
	<p>Rust- Fungal disease characterized by orange spots on the underside of leaves, and often a mottled yellowing of the leaves. Very common in spring and fall.</p>	<p>Clean up all debris from underneath the plant and pull off badly infected leaves. Spray the entire plant as well as the ground below the rose. This disease spreads quickly when conditions are right. Use a broad spectrum fungicide like Monterrey's Fruit Tree, Vegetable, and Ornamental Fungicide. Repeat treatment at recommended intervals.</p>
	<p>Black Spot Fungal disease characterized by black spots or lesions on the leaves.</p>	<p>Clean up all debris from underneath the plant and pull off badly infected leaves. Spray the entire plant as well as the ground below the rose. This disease spreads quickly when conditions are right. Use a broad spectrum fungicide like Monterrey's Fruit Tree, Vegetable, and Ornamental Fungicide. Repeat treatment at recommended intervals.</p>
	<p>Downey Mildew Very damaging fungal disease. Purplish black spots will appear between the veins on leaves, but not cross the veins. A grey layer may also be present on the underside of leaves.</p>	<p>Try using a copper based fungicide, and increasing air circulation around the plant.</p> <p>Conditions for downey mildew are cool and damp. Fungus is killed when temps exceed 80°F, and humidity is less than 85%</p>