



## Tips for Managing Powdery Mildew

### Description

- Dwarfing and stunting of plant and deformation of flower buds and shoots.
- Slight reddening and curling of leaves.
- Spots or patches of white to grayish powdery-white, felt-like, mildewy growth.
- Appears on upper and lower leaf surfaces, young shoots, stems, buds, flowers, and young fruit. May cover the entire surface.
- Leaf eventually turns brown, dries, and crumbles when crushed.



### Prevention

- Choose plants wisely. Plant resistant varieties.
- Use wider plant spacing to help control spread.

## Management

- Prune to promote maximum air circulation and reduce relative humidity.
- Remove infected leaves when symptoms are noticed.
- Destroy infected plant material by composting or burial.



## Least Risk Pesticides

Protectant fungicides may be applied as a preventive measure. Alternative fungicides include neem oil, potassium bicarbonate, and sulfur. *(No product endorsement is implied.)*

Chemical pesticides must be used with extreme care if foraging bees are present.

## Further Management Options

Contact the Cooperative Extension Pest Management Office (1-800-287-0274), your county Extension office, or visit <http://www.gotpests.org/>.

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<http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pi/ipmcouncil>

*Promoting least risk pest control for  
a greener environment*

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