# Managing Common Garden Pests - Organically

Dunwoody Community Garden Workshop July 8, 2023

Cyndi McGill
DeKalb County Master Gardener Extension Volunteer



## DCGO.org > Resources > Master Gardener Talks



#### MISS A MASTER GARDENER TALK?



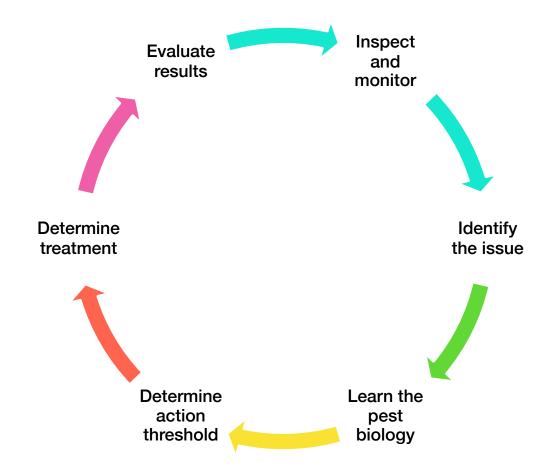
### What We'll Cover

- The Basics of Integrated Pest Management
- The Usual Suspects in Dunwoody Gardens
  - Who/What They Are
  - How to Manage Them Organically
- Resources

## Start Strong!

- Good Soil
- Healthy Plants
- Right Plant/Right Place/Right Time
- Good Air Circulation
- Food and Beverage
- Keep it Clean!

## Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



#### WWSA?

# (What would Sherlock ask?)

- What did your soil test say?
- What has the recent weather pattern been?
- How often are you watering?
- What's going on in your neighbor's yard?
- is it a problem with one plant or many?
- What's been sprayed? Applied?
- Have drainage conditions changed?
- Are pollinators present?
- Are leaves/fruit damaged? How?
- Are insects present?

#### Good Bugs **Bad Bugs Hunters** Gatherers (other insects, nectar and (plant eaters) pollen) Loners Large Groups **Not Plant Picky Plant Picky Evidence is Clear No Plant Damage**





#### **More Good Guys**





Aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu



Citybugs.tamu.edu



clemson.edu

#### **Soft-bodied Insect Predators**



Lacewings



**Wikipedia** 



**Lady Beetle Larvae** 



**Hoverflies (Syrphid flies)** 

## Repelling the Bad Guys Attracting the Good Guys

- Repel plant-eating insects with scented plants: Lavender, basil, thyme, mint, alliums, petunias
- Attract predators with plants with flat, open flowers: Yarrow, dill, marigolds, fennel, sunflowers, clover



**Milkweeds** 



**Passionflower Vine** 



**Tulip trees, Magnolia** 



**Carrot, Dill, Fennel** 



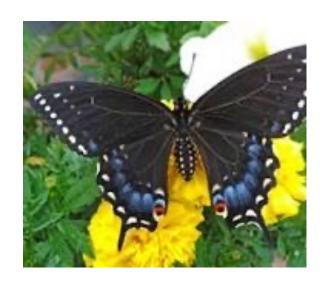
**Milkweeds** 



**Tulip trees, Magnolia** 



**Passionflower Vine** 



**Carrot, Dill, Fennel** 

## Soft-bodied Pests: Small but Fierce

## **Aphids**

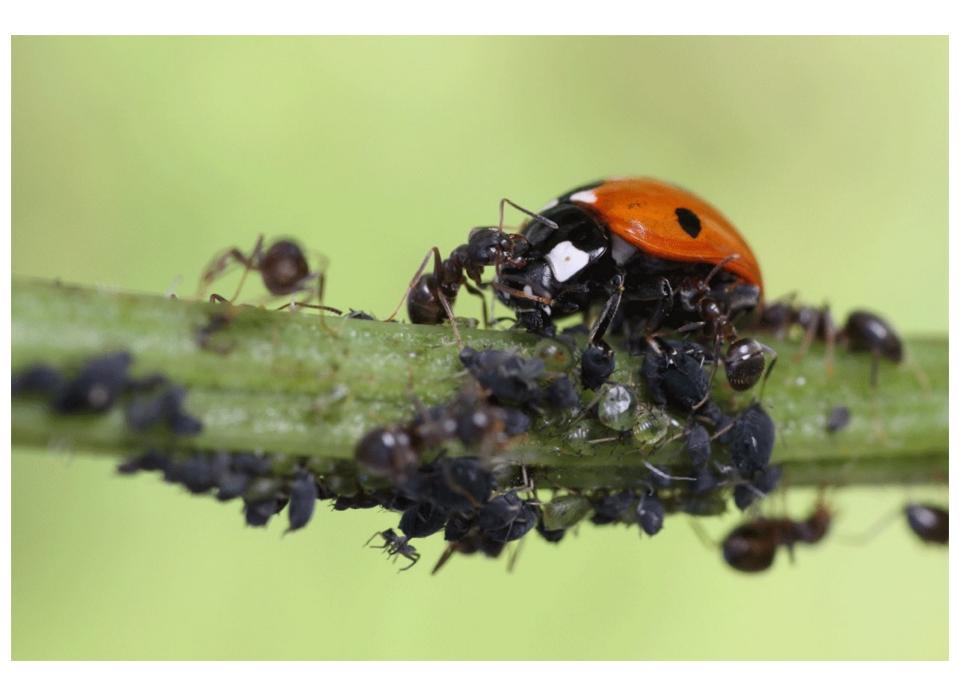


Aleksandr Rybalko | Adobe



**Missouri Botanical Garden** 

## **Aphids**





Cyndi McGill

## Sooty Mold? Look up!



David B. Langston, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

## Whitefly

#### **Thrips and Thrip Damage**







**Photos: University of California IPM** 

#### **Scale Insects**



Lesley Ingram, Bugwood.org



Lorraine Graney, Bartlett Tree Experts, Bugwood.org



Eric R. Day, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Bugwood.org

### Mealybugs





Photos: Bugwood.org



#### IPM Treatment Methods





Karen Jevsevar CC BY 2.0

Figure 17–25. A strong spray of water can dislodge many plant pests.



Gloria Polakof CC BY 2.0

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Aaron Baugher CC BY 2.0

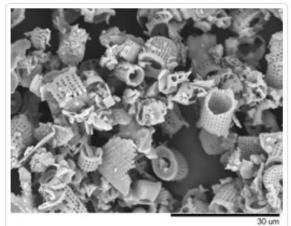


Figure 17–29. A scanning electron microscope image of diatomaceous earth showing the sharp edges that get in between insects exoskeleton and cause them to dry out and die.

Dawid Siodłak, Wiki Commons <u>CC BY-SA 4.0</u>

Figure 17–33. This squash plant has its stem wrapped in nylon  $^{\times}$  stockings and foil to protect from vine borers.



Karen Jevsevar CC BY 2.0

#### **Basic Organic Pesticides: An Introduction**

Pesticide/ Brands	How It Works	Pros	Cons
Insecticidal Soap: Safer, Bonide, Nature's Care, homemade	Suffocates Removes Waxes	Low impact to beneficials Effective on soft bodied insects	Must come in direct contact No residual effect Don't use in high temps
Neem Oil: Bonide, Monterey, Natria	Reduces feeding Affects insect growth and reproduction. Acts as a repellent.	Low impact to beneficials Safe for use on edibles	Takes 3-4 days to work  Must be reapplied
Pyrethrins: Dr. Earth	Affects the nervous system	Quick knock-down	Unsafe for beneficial pollinators, aquatic life and cats
Spinosad: Captain Jack's Deadbug Brew	Affects the nervous system	Effective on caterpillars and thrips	Toxic to all caterpillars!  Toxic to bees when  wet
Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (Btk)	Creates toxins in larvae and caterpillar digestive systems	Non-toxic to beneficials	Very target-specific
Horticultural Oil	Suffocates	Only effective when wet	Timing is key Toxic to fish and bees



## The Label is the Law!





## Insecticidal Soap Recipe

- 2.5 Tablespoons pure soap (such as Dr. Bronner's)
- 2.5 neutral vegetable oil
- Mix with one gallon warm water
- Mix only what's needed
- Do not use if temperatures are above 90°F

## Organic Treatments: Soft-Bodied Insects

Insect	Method	Treatment (s)
All	Cultural	Weekly inspections! Companion Plants: marigolds, etc.
Aphids	Mechanical	water hose blast
	Biologic	Lady Beetles, Lacewings, Syrphid Flies
	Chemical	insecticidal soap, neem oil, pyrethrins
Kudzu Bugs	Mechanical	Knock into soapy water or rubbing alcohol
Scale & Mealybug	Mechanical	hand pick, prune infected branches
	Biologic	Lady Beetles, Lacewings
	Chemical	horticultural oil
Whitefly	Mechanical	yellow sticky-traps, water hose
	Chemical*	insecticidal soap, neem oil
Thrips	Chemical	neem oil, spinosad





Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, **Bugwood.org** 



Clemson University - USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series, Bugwood.org

#### Spotted Squash Lady Beetle Mexican Bean Beetle



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

## Flea Beetles

#### Controlling Mexican Bean Beetles/ Squash Beetles/Flea Beetles

- Daily inspection is best!!!
- Sanitation: Get rid of badly infected plants and plant debris at end of season
- Cultural: Interplant with nasturtium, garlic, potatoes
- Mechanical: hand pick with gloved hands and drop in soapy water or rubbing alcohol. Smash egg clusters.
- Chemical: Spray with neem especially on undersides of leaves. Use spinosad as a last resort.



**James Castner, University of Florida** 



Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

## Squash Vine Borer

## Controlling Squash Vine Borers

- Prevention: Inspect for adults. Use yellow bowl with soapy water to attract and kill.
- Cultural: Plant resistant types such as butternut squash
- Sanitation: Remove and dispose of affected plants and plants that have finished producing ASAP!!!
- Mechanical: Use floating row covers to prevent adults from laying eggs on the soil
- Mechanical: Wrap seedling stems with aluminum foil or paper
- Mechanical: Remove larvae ASAP and cover stem with soil/water regularly



**UGA Extension** 

## Japanese Beetles

### Controlling Japanese Beetles

- Prevention/Mechanical: Inspect plants for adults. Hand pick and drop in a jar of soapy water or rubbing alcohol.
- Prevention: Inspect lawn for signs of grubs. Treat with biologic or organic pesticides (milky spore).
- Chemical: Insecticidal soap, neem
- Don't use Japanese Beetle traps!!!

#### **Tomato Hornworm**



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



**Michigan State University Extension** 



**Michigan State University Extension** 



**Michigan State University Extension** 

#### **Tomato Fruitworm**



Clemson University, Bugwood.org



bugwood.org





bugwood.org

#### **Controlling Tomato Worms**

- Cultural: Remove and dispose of affected fruit
- Cultural: Regularly inspect leaves for eggs and destroy
- Mechanical: Hand-pick and dispose of hornworms (unless they're parasitized)
- Biologic/Chemical: bT, neem oil, or pyrethrins



Ward Upham, Kansas State University, Bugwood.org



John L. Capinera, University of Florida



**University of Minnesota Extension** 

# Cabbage Looper



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



James Castner, University of Florida

# Cabbage Worm

#### **Controlling Cabbage Worms**

- Prevention: Remove all old plant material at the end of the growing season and closely monitor plants for eggs or signs of caterpillars (frass)
- Cultural: Plant in different areas each year
- Physical: Use floating row covers to prevent adult moths from laying eggs
- Biological: Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (Btk)

#### Slugs



**Missouri Botanical Garden** 



Missouri Botanical Garden



**Garden Myths** - Robert Pavlis

## 2 and 4-Legged Pest Control

- Prevention: Eliminate the habitat and remove food source
- Exclusion: Create physical barriers
- Repel: Create a 'hostile' environment: scents, predators
- Control: trap and relocate

## Fungus/Bacteria Control

- Rotate planting areas
- Ensure proper air circulation
- Plant in sterilized pots with fresh soil
- Plant disease-resistant hybrids
- Trim bottom leaves and any diseased leaves (sterilize tools)
- Use ground covers (landscape fabric, newspaper) to prevent backsplash
- Spray with organic fungicides: neem, copper



Rebecca A. Melanson, Mississippi State University Extension, Bugwood.org



Early Blight on Tomatoes (Alternaria)



# **Biologic Control**

Active ingredient: Bacillus amyloliquefaciens

Preventive treatment for fungal and bacterial diseases

Foliar spray and soil drench







**Colorado State University Extension** 

# **Powdery Mildew**



John Hartman, University of Kentucky, Bugwood.org

# **Black Spot**



Robert L. Anderson, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

## Rust

May be treated with neem, sulfur or copper

# When a problem isn't a pest...



Brenda Kennedy, University of Kentucky, bugwood.org

## **Blossom End Rot**

Calcium Issue Uneven/inadequate watering



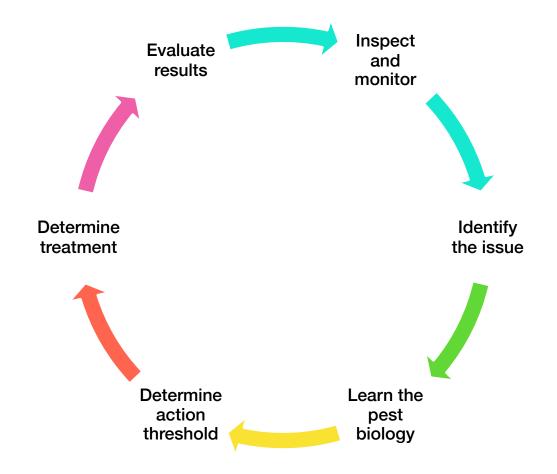
# Catfacing

Excessive Nitrogen, Excess Water



Poor/incomplete pollination Extreme heat Not enough water

#### Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



## Resources

- University of Minnesota Extension: unm.extension.edu > Solve a Problem > Insects
- "Organic Strategies for the Garden and Home Landscape", UGA Extension (<u>extension.uga.edu</u>)
- The Organic Gardener's Handbook of Natural Disease and Pest Control (a Rodale Organic Gardening Book)
- Good Bug Bad Bug, Jessica Walliser
- Arbico Organics (<u>arbico-organics.com</u>)