

Peony



Plant Problem	November 21-30	November 11-20	November 1-10	October 21-31	October 11-20	October 1-10	September 21-30	September 11-20	September 1-10	August 21-31	August 11-20	August 1-10	July 21-31	July 11-20	July 1-10	June 21-30	June 11-20	June 1-10	May 21-31	May 11-20	May 1-10	April 21-30	April 11-20	April 1-10	March 21-31	March 11-20	March 1-10
Ants																											
Thrips																											
Botrytis Blight																											
Cladosporium Leaf Spot																											
Crown and Root Rots																											
White Mold																											

KEY: ■ fruit ■ flower ■ branches ■ leaves ■ trunk ■ crown ■ roots ■ stems

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Ants



When peony buds are close to flowering, black or reddish field ants are often observed on them. They are actually feeding on nectar secretions from glands located along the edges of the flower bracts.

The field ants are NOT HARMFUL and should not be controlled. Just after blooming, the ants leave.

Peony

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Thrips



Thrips are active all season but have the most impact on peonies in spring. Tiny, elongated adults and larvae chew streaks on leaves and flower buds. Inside buds, they damage petals and stunt flowering.

Repeated applications of an insecticide, or systemic insecticides can be used to suppress infestations. Apply an insecticidal soap, neem oil, spinosad, or a horticultural spray oil to control exposed thrips adults and larvae.

Botrytis Blight



Stalks suddenly wilt and fall over. Young buds turn black and dry up; larger buds turn brown and are covered with a brown or gray mass of spores. Typically the stalks are rotted before infected buds. Large, irregular, dark brown blotches on leaves.

Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Improve air circulation. Avoid over-crowding plants. Apply foliar fungicide when disease is first observed and repeat application according to label instructions.

Cladosporium Leaf Spot



Glossy and purplish-brown lesions on the upper leaf surface. Chestnut-brown lesions on lower leaf surface. Leaves slightly distorted. Elongated, reddish-brown streaks on stem.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. In the fall, cut all stalks at ground level or below.

Crown and Root Rots



Cankers along the stem. Infected stems and roots are dark brown to black and leathery. Wet rot in the crown.

Sanitation. Improve soil drainage. Drench fungicide application.

White Mold



Entire plant or a portion wilts. Stem dry, stringy, and turns a light tan color. White fungal growth (mycelium) growth on stems. Irregularly shaped, hard black sclerotia are present inside the tan stem.

Remove infected plants. Improve air circulation. Drench fungicide application.