

Azalea/Rhododendron



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	
Botrytis																												
Angular Leaf Spot																												
Anthracnose Leaf Spot																												
Black Vine Weevil, Adult																												
Cercospora Leaf Spot																												
Lace Bug, Rhododendron																												
Leaf Beetle, Rhapsodopterus																												
Leafminer, Azalea																												
Phyllosticta Leaf Spot																												
Powdery Mildew																												
Borer, Rhododendron																												
Black Vine Weevil, Larva																												

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

Azalea/Rhododendron

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Botrytis



Small flecks on petals; circular brown lesions on petals; petal tips or sides become brown and soft. Cankers develop on stems. Grayish-brown fungal growth (mycelium) on the plant.

Sanitation (remove fading flowers, etc). Ensure good air circulation. Foliar fungicide applied at disease onset.

Angular Leaf Spot



Yellow lesions turning dark brown at the center; red or purple margins. Premature defoliation.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation in afternoon.

Anthracnose



Small, olive to rusty brown lesions.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigating in afternoon. Apply foliar fungicide as the buds swell and repeat according to label instructions.

Black Vine Weevil, Adult



Small notches chewed along leaf margins, especially on foliage closer to the ground. Under heavy infestation leaf margins appear serrated and ragged along the edges.

Black vine weevils are active at night. Since adults crawl and cannot fly, pick off adults in the early morning on small host plants. Treat larger plantings in the evening with a persistent or systemic insecticide with thorough coverage, especially toward the base.

Cercospora Leaf Spot



Brown circular to irregular lesions. Lesions become tan in center; yellow halo.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigating in afternoon. Apply foliar fungicide as the buds swell and repeat according to label instructions.

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Lace Bug, Rhododendron



Whitish-yellow flecks first on upper surface of leaves; eventually leaves become yellow or bronzy-brown. Leaf undersides with small, flattened, lace bugs and tarry fecal spots.

The brownish nymphs cannot fly and are more easily controlled. A strong stream of slightly soapy water from a hose-end sprayer will dislodge and kill many. Other options include a spray oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

Leaf Beetle, Rhapsodopterus



Leaves have narrow linear, checkmarked or V shaped slots chewed into them. Adults are bronzy red-brown, less than a quarter-inch long, and active at night.

Only adult beetles damage host plants. Monitor for damage about mid-May when beetles are expected to emerge. Treat foliage in the evening with a persistent insecticide, spray or dust, to discourage feeding or to kill adults. Repeat as needed and allowed by the label.

Leafminer, Azalea



Brown blotches appear on surface of leaves. Older larvae exit mines and become leafrollers until maturity. Damaged leaves drop prematurely. Larvae are small and yellowish-green.

The tiny yellow and brown moths lay eggs on leaves in early May and July (two generations). Time insecticidal contact sprays with adult activity. Use a systemic insecticide for larval control. Rake up damaged, fallen leaves, which contain pupae, to reduce numbers.

Phyllosticta Leaf Spot



Marginal leaves area with lesions. Lesions dark brown and zonate; frequently cover half the leaf area.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation in afternoon.

Powdery Mildew



White, powdery lesions on young leaves. Eventually the lower or upper surface of leaves are covered with white growth.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Apply foliar fungicides at disease onset.

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Borer, Rhododendron



Branches stunted in growth and leaves small and chlorotic. Brown sawdust-like frass below small, round holes in stems. Adult moths are docile and look like black and yellow wasps.

Prune out heavily damaged stems and keep up a regular practice of thinning. Time insecticidal sprays after pheromone traps capture the wasp-like adults or after exit holes first appear. Treat regularly to cover the adult emergence period, from May to July.

Black Vine Weevil, Larva



Mature larvae are legless, creamy-white, over one-half inch long and have a brown head. Their feeding on roots and in crowns causes wilting, desiccation or death of host plants.

In spring, first confirm the presence of actively feeding larvae, then drench the soil around host plants with a water-soluble insecticide according to label directions. Parasitic nematodes are practical and effective in moist conditions for single shrubs or potted plants.