## Pest Damage on Aster

### Plant Problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Plant Problem</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1–10</td>
<td>Aster Yellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1–10</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1–10</td>
<td>Lace Bug, Chrysanthemum</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1–10</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1–10</td>
<td>Rust</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 1–10</td>
<td>Septoria Leaf Spot</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1–10</td>
<td>Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1–10</td>
<td>Fusarium Wilt</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:**
- **fruit**
- **flower**
- **branches**
- **leaves**
- **trunk**
- **crown**
- **roots**
- **stems**
### Aster Yellows
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Plants are stunted with short internodes and have yellow foliage. Many secondary shoots, sometimes growing on just one side of the plant. Flowers are greenish, deformed or absent.
- **Treatment:** Remove infected plants. Insecticide applications to control insect vectors (leafhoppers).

### Botrytis
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Water-soaked, decayed, brown lesions are visible on flowers; leaves may be rotted; stems may be girdled. Affected plant parts may have gray masses of spores.
- **Treatment:** Sanitation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overcrowding plants. Apply foliar fungicide when disease is first observed and repeat application according to label instructions.

### Lace Bug, Chrysanthemum
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Small, dirty-white adults are flattened and have a lace-like appearance to their wings; nymphs are blackish. Leaves are stippled and yellowed, with the bugs and their tarry fecal spots underneath.
- **Treatment:** The 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. Prune out infested stems. Other options include a spray oil, insecticidal soap, conventional insecticide, or systemic insecticide.

### Powdery Mildew
- **Signs/Symptoms:** White powdery growth appears mainly on older leaves and the stem. Premature defoliation.
- **Treatment:** Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid planting in shady areas in the landscape. Apply foliar fungicides at disease onset.

### Rust
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Bright orange-yellow spore pustules on leaf underside. Yellow lesions may appear on leaf upperside. Discoloration, drying and death of leaves.
- **Treatment:** Improve air circulation. Avoid planting near alternate host (various sedges, grasses and pine).
# Aster

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<th>Plant Problem</th>
<th>Signs/Symptoms</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Septoria Leaf Spot</strong></td>
<td>Small, dark brown lesions that enlarge. Vein limited.</td>
<td>Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aphids</strong></td>
<td>Small, glossy, soft-bodied aphids cluster on growing stems. Depending on the</td>
<td>Treat when aphid numbers are increasing and damage is apparent.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>species, they may be greenish, brownish or a deep red. Feeding causes foliage</td>
<td>Monitor new growth for signs of recolonization, and re-treat if necessary.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to turn yellow, and stunts growth.</td>
<td>Appropriate insecticides include insecticidal soap, horticultural oil,</td>
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<td>neem oil, or contact or systemic insecticides.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fusarium Wilt</strong></td>
<td>Plants become yellow and wilt, often on one side. Brown discoloration of</td>
<td>Sanitation. Plant pathogen-free seed. Avoid over fertilization. Plant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>vascular tissue. Older plants are stunted. The stem is blackened at the base</td>
<td>resistant varieties.</td>
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<td>and a pink spore mass can be seen at ground level.</td>
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