

# Magnolia



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
Scale, Magnolia & Tuliptree	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Anthracnose																							■	■	■		
Aphid, Tuliptree																											
Phyllosticta Leaf Spot																											
Powdery Mildew																											
Phytophthora Root Rot																											

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

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### Scale, Magnolia & Tuliptree



Large, yellow-brown, helmet shaped scales densely clustered on twigs. Magnolia scales mature in July, tuliptree scale in June. Twig dieback and honeydew secretions are evident.

For magnolia scale, crawlers emerge in July–August, and tuliptree scale crawlers in late June. Use sticky cards to monitor for crawlers and treat with an insecticidal soap, a spray oil or an insecticide. Dormant oil sprays are effective in controlling overwintering nymphs.

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## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Anthracnose*



Angular brown lesions; yellow halo. Blister-like fruiting body develop on upper surface of the lesion; pink spore mass oozes from fruiting body.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Apply foliar fungicide at early shoot growth and repeat according to label instructions.

### *Aphid, Tuliptree*



First sign of infestation is yellowing leaves with green to pink aphids feeding on the undersides. Sticky, shiny honeydew often covers the leaves below, and lady beetles may be present.

Normally, natural enemies such as lady beetles and lacewings keep aphid infestations under control. Treat if aphid populations are high and causing evident damage. Dislodge colonies with a strong spray from the garden hose or with an insecticidal soap solution.

### *Phyllosticta Leaf Spot*



Tiny purple to black lesions on upper leaf surface; center of lesions turn off-white; faint yellow halo.

Sanitation. Improve air circulation. Avoid overhead irrigation. Apply foliar fungicide at early shoot growth and repeat according to label instructions.

### *Powdery Mildew*



White to buff-colored, cottony fungal growth (mycelium) on leaf surface. Premature defoliation.

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

### *Phytophthora Root Rot*



Yellowing of leaves. Sudden wilting of leaves. Slowed shoot growth. Premature defoliation. Limb dieback. Plant death.

Sanitation. Avoid over watering. Improve soil drainage. Drench fungicide application.