

Hosta



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	
Foliar Nematode																												
Grasshoppers																												
Hosta Virus X																												
Slugs and Snails																												
Crown and Root Rots																												
Southern Blight																												

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

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Foliar Nematode



Angular and linear water-soaked lesions between the veins. Lesions become brown and eventually turn black. Stunting. Leaf proliferation or bunching of leaves around the crown. Multicolored leaves. Plant death.

Sanitation. Use nematode-free stock plants. Avoid overhead irrigation. Control weeds which may serve as an alternate host.

Hosta

Plant Problem

Signs/Symptoms

Treatment

Grasshopper



Grasshoppers hatch from egg masses deposited in undisturbed soil and migrate in from adjacent areas. Nymphs and adults chew ragged holes along leaf edges. They have large jumping hind legs.

Timing of insecticide applications is critical, and sprays or baits should be applied to areas where young nymphs are found and actively causing damage. Insecticides are less effective on adults and large nymphs. Microbial insecticides are ineffective in Great Plains climates.

Hosta Virus X



Blue or green markings on a light colored leaf; markings follow leaf veins and bleed out into surrounding tissue giving a mottled appearance. Leaves appear lumpy and puckered. Dried, brown lesions and twisted, deformed leaves.

Remove infected plants.

Slugs and Snails



Slugs and snails are active during spring and autumn weather and are encouraged with summer irrigation. They chew ragged holes in foliage, leave slime trails, and hide below plants in mulches.

Thin out leaves that are in contact with the ground. Water plants in the early morning. Lay moist rags or boards on the ground before nightfall to attract slugs and snails, then remove them in the morning. Apply granular molluscicide baits in the evening and moisten them.

Crown and Root Rots



Uneven shoot emergence. Decline of the plant. Leaves turn yellow and then tan; wither. Stunted growth. Roots have cortical decay and are brown or black. Discoloration of the root vascular system.

Sanitation. Improve soil drainage. Drench fungicide application.

Southern Blight



Lower leaves turn yellow, then brown; leaves wilt from the margins back toward the base; upper leaves soon collapse; wilted leaves can be easily pulled from crown. Base of petioles are brown and mushy. White fungal growth (mycelium) present on the rotted tissue and surrounding soil; small spheres, about the size of mustard seeds, sprinkled on soil surface.

Remove infected plants. Drench fungicide application.