

# Iris



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	
Thrips																												
Bacterial Leaf Spot																												
Didymellina Leaf Spot																												
Rust																												
Slugs and Snails																												
Aphids																												
Iris Borer																												
Crown and Root Rots																												
Sclerotium Root Rot																												

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

# Iris

## Plant Problem

## Signs/Symptoms

## Treatment

### *Thrips*



Thrips are active all season. Tiny, elongated adults and larvae chew linear streaks on leaves and flower buds. If they get into flower 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.

### Bacterial Leaf Spot



Large irregular lesions that first appear near the leaf tip margins. Lesions appear watery at first and then turn light brown; lesions become larger and develop whitish or grayish centers. Lesions follow the leaf veins. (image not available)

Sanitation. Prune out affected tissue.

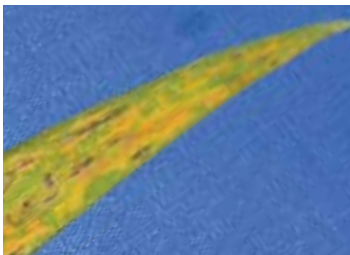
### Didymellina Leaf Spot



Small brown lesions; reddish borders and margins that turn yellow.

Sanitation. Prune out affected tissue. Apply foliar fungicide when disease first appears and repeat according to label instructions.

### Rust



Pale-colored leaf spots with darker concentric rings.

Sanitation. Prune out affected tissue. Apply foliar fungicide when disease first appears and repeat according to label instructions.

### *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.

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### Aphids



Small, greenish to brown, soft-bodied aphids cluster on leaves. Infestations are unsightly, but aphid feeding causes fans to turn yellow, and stunts growth of stems and flowers.

Treat when aphid numbers are increasing and damage is apparent. Monitor new growth for signs of re-colonization, and re-treat if necessary. Appropriate insecticides include insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, neem oil, or contact or systemic insecticides.

### Iris Borer



Leaves in April and May show tiny holes with “watermarks” caused by young larvae feeding inside. Tunnels proceed downward to crowns where larvae destroy crowns and rhizomes; rot is evident.

Remove and destroy the previous year’s foliage before April 1. Apply a systemic insecticide when fans are about 6 inches tall. Parasitic nematodes can be effective as a spring application made after soaking the iris bed first. In late summer, remove heavily damaged rhizomes.

### Crown and Root Rots



Stunted, yellow leaves. Brown sunken lesions on roots. Pale brown or reddish lesions on bulb.

Sanitation. Improve soil drainage. Drench fungicide application.

### Sclerotium Root Rot



Slimy rot at the base and the growing ends of the rhizomes. Mycelial webbing on the rhizome; tan to brown bodies on the fungal growth (mycelium).

Remove infected plants. Improve soil drainage. Avoid over watering. Drench fungicide application.