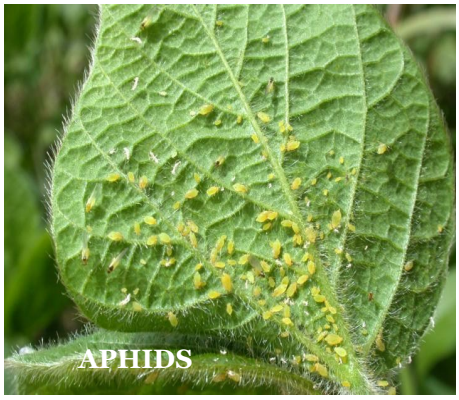
Master Your Garden

BAD BUGS IN THE GARDEN

Linn County Master Gardener™ Association in collaboration with and in support of the OSU Extension Master Gardener™ program



Aphids
Over 760 species in PNW
Sap sucking, tiny insects
Usually found on undersides of leaves

Damage:
Puckered new growth
Excrete sticky substance

Spotted Cucumber Beetle
Attracted to cucurbits esp. seedlings. Feed on leaves, flowers and stems of these plants

Damage:
Chews on leaves often leading to defoliation
Carries the bacteria that causes bacterial wilt
Can cause scaring on fruits, ie cucumbers

Stripped Cucumber Beetle
Attracted to cucurbits esp. seedlings. Feed on leaves, flowers and stems of these plants

Damage:
Chew on leaves often leading to defoliation
Carry the bacteria that causes bacterial wilt
Can cause scaring on fruits, ie cucumbers

Potato Beetle
Likes nightshades, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and potatoes

Damage:
Holes in leaves

Thrips
Attracted to beans, carrots, cucumber and onions

Damage:

Feed on plant sap causing stippling, discoloration, or silvering on leaves.

Squash Vine Borer
Attracted squash esp. summer squash and pumpkins

Damage:
Burrows into stems causing wilting and eventual death

„Use these photos to identify what bug is damaging your plants. Once you've identified the pest in your garden, you can visit solvepestproblems.oregonstate.edu/

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Squash Bug
Attracted to Cucurbit family, squash, pumpkins

Damage:
Small yellow specks on leaves eventually killing the leaves and entire plant

Flea Bettle
Likes leafy plants as lettuce, kale, spinach and salad greens

Damage:
Tiny holes in leaves makes leaves unsightly.

White Flies
Prefer leafy plants

Damage:
Irregular holes in leaves along the margin or in the center

Leaf Miner
Any leaf such as spinach, columbines.

Damage:
Squigly lines in the leaves

Apple Maggot
Attacts the apple fruit

Damage:

Rotten spots on interior of fruit

Coddling Moth
Attracted to apples

Damage:
Scabby lesions on exterior of apple.

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Slugs-Snails
Prefer leafy plants
Damage:
Irregular holes in leaves along margin or in the center of the leaf

Hornworm
Attracted to tomatoes, peppers, eggplants
Damage:
Chewed leaves starting at the tip of plants. Holes in tomato fruits.

Cabbage Worm
Prefers brassicas as cabbage, broccoli, kale, turnips & cauli-flower
Damage:
Large holes in leaves and buds. Can stunt plant growth

Root Weavil
Larvae hide in soil
And feed on roots of various garden plants, including rho-dodendrons, strawberries, and lilacs.
Damage:
The adults chew ragged D-shaped notches out of the leaf

Marmorated Stinkbug
Feeds on fruits and vegetables

Damage:

Deformation and discolora-tion of fruit or vegetable

Earwig
Hide in dark, damp places during the day. Attracted to most plants

Damage:
Chew large holes in leaves and fruits

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ANTS


JAPANESE BEETLE

Ants
Attack any plant. Are an indication that aphids are present

Damage:
Disturb roots causing plants to wilt. Leafcutter ants damage plants by cutting the leaves.

Japanese Beetle
Attracted to tomatoes, peppers, eggplants

Damage:
Brown spots in lawns
Skeletonize leaves

Integrated Pest Management or IPM

IPM came about as a result of Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring, 1962, in which she exposed the indiscriminate use of pesticides without consideration of the environmental impacts.

The goal of IPM is to use as few pesticides as possible to preserve the beneficial insects and organisms that naturally impede pests.

BASICS OF IPM

Prevent ion: Plant varieties in the right place so they grow into healthy plants. Healthy plants produce compounds that prevent devastating insect damage. In short a healthy plant is better able to survive pests.

Monitor damage: Is it severe enough to warrant use of a pesticide? Plants can survive minor damage.

Identify cause of damage: Learn which insect or disease is causing damage. Is it severe enough to warrant control measures?

Use combination of control measures.: Keep area free of infected debris. Mechanical barriers such as row covers, keep insects from plants. As a last resort in cases of extreme damage use least toxic chemicals first.

OSU's new website: Solve Pest Problems: solvepestproblems.oregonstate.edu/