

COMMON PESTS, PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

Common Pests (See: UC Davis Integrated Pest Management www.ipm.ucdavis.edu)			
SYMPTOM	REMEDY		
Aphids	Spray off with water. Use beneficial insects. Caution w/insecticidal soaps—know your succulent!		
Caterpillars	Identify caterpillar, then treat. Hand pick off. Use beneficial insects. Neem oil (caution-can burn leaves in direct sunlight). Bacillus thuringiensis (BT).		
Fungus (Anthracnose, Black sooty mold, Black spot, Grey mold, Fusarium wilt, Powdery mildew, Root & crown rot)	Remove affected stem or leaf. Avoid overhead watering. Provide good air circulation and a dry environment. Use appropriate fungicide.		
Mealy bugs	Use rubbing alcohol on cotton swab to remove (gently). Insecticidal soap. Beneficial insects. Clean/isolate plant. Repot/throw away soil.		
Scale	Scrape or gently rub off w/alcohol. Remove leaf/stem. Insecticidal soap. Neem oil (caution-can burn leaves in direct sun). Throw away plant with soil/potting mix.		
Snails/Slugs	Pick off. Use non-toxic snail bait.		
Spider mites (Arachnid/spider)	Brush webbing/mites off right away onto paper. Repot-throw away soil. Neem oil (caution-can burn leaves in direct sunlight).		
Thrips	Insecticidal soap. Neem oil (caution-can burn leaves in direct sun).		

Common Problems/Solutions (See: UC Davis Integrated Pest Management <u>www.ipm.ucdavis.edu</u>)				
SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY		
Black grimy soot on leaves & stems.	Black sooty mold.	Control/eliminate aphids or scale causing "honeydew". Neem oil.		
Black spots on leaves.	Fungus: Black spot.	Remove leaves, tolerate if not severe.		
Black or brown stem (lower part of plant).	Fungus: Root rot.	Remove plant from pot/soil. Disinfect pot/tools. Cut infected area off. Repot propagate healthy section. Change watering practices.		
Elongated growth (etiolation).	Not enough light.	Improve light conditions.		
Failure to bloom/very few flowers.	Fertilizer: Too much nitrogen or fertilized during dormancy.	Use balanced fertilizer at ½ strength. Give plant "summer rest".		
Failure to make new growth.	Over-watering. Compacted soil. Roots decaying	Change watering practices. Repot. Amend soil. Use cactus/succulent mix.		



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Flower buds drop.	Temperature too low or significant fluctuations in temperature.	Inside: Move to warmer, draft free location. Outside: protect from wind.		
Glassy, translucent look in fall or winter.	Frost damage.	Remove damaged sections. Protect from frost.		
Grey-brown masses of spores on leaves and flowers.	Fungus: Grey mold (Botrytis blight)	No cure if infested. Remove and destroy affected leaves. Avoid overhead watering.		
Leaves burned, scorched.	Too much direct sun. Phototoxicity.	Move plant. Don't use Neem oil or chemicals in direct sun.		
Moist tan colored rot with red, orange or pink abscesses on surface of leaves.	Fungus: Anthracnose	Remove and destroy leaves. Sterilize pots and tools. Remove contaminated soil. Apply copper fungicide.		
No new plant growth	Compacted soil w/poor drainage. Root/pot bound.	Amend soil, use cactus/succulent mix. Improve drainage. Repot.		
Pale color on new growth.	Root injury (transplanting, rodents)	Trim away dead/damaged roots. Repot.		
Soft or mushy growth.	Over watering, too much moisture (rain, fog, etc.).	Change watering practices. Move to protected area. Cut away mushy parts & treat cuts w/fungicide.		
White powder on leaves, stems and buds.	Fungus: Powdery mildew.	Remove infected sections. Neem oil or sulfur based fungicide. Increase air circulation. Change watering practices.		
Yellowing or wilting leaves.	Fungus: Fusarium wilt (soil born fungus).	Change watering practices. Less water while plant trying to recover. Prevent by using good sanitation when planting.		