








Rose pests and diseases

<p>Black spot - Diplocarpon rosae</p> 	<p>This is a fungus that causes the rose black spot disease. If left unchecked it can cause the plant to completely defoliate. Warm humid conditions favour its germination and growth. Small black scabby lesions may appear on the stems. Vigour can be greatly reduced.</p>	<p>Non chemical- collect and destroy all the fallen leaves. Prune out the stems lesions in spring. Avoid watering overhead. Provide good air flow in and around the plant. Chemical- Fungicides can be used as soon as bud breaks in spring and has to be regular. Feed well after pruning and during flowering season with Uncle Tom's tonic.</p>
<p>Rust - phragmidium fungus</p> 	<p>This fungus not only ruins the look of the rose but it will eventually kill the plant. Appears in spring and autumn. Rose rust fungus appears as small rust coloured spots on the leaves. The spots on the canes of the rose bush are orange to start but turn black in winter.</p>	<p>Non chemical-Keep good air flow through and around the rose. Dispose of old rose leaves to help reduce chance of reinfection. Prune affected stems and destroy them. Chemical-Use a copper fungicide in spring.</p>
<p>Downy mildew- Oomycete</p> 	<p>Discoloured areas on the upper leaf surface, white and grey below. Spreads from plant to plant by airborne spores. It is a disease of wet weather. Severely affected leaves may shrivel and turn brown. Can stunt growth and reduce vigor.</p>	<p>Non chemical-Pick off and dispose of affected leaves as soon as possible after infection. Avoid watering in the evening, and overhead. Encourage ventilation. Chemical- No available fungicides.</p>

<p>Powdery mildew- Podosphaera pannosa</p> 	<p>This is a powdery fungal growth that can disfigure and reduce plant vigor. High humidity is what this fungus loves. Plants growing where the air flow is poor and dry soil can also be severely affected.</p>	<p>Non chemical- Water plants regularly during dry spells. Mulch to help with moisture loss. Feed regularly to encourage strong growth. Prune off badly affected stems.</p> <p>Chemical- Fungicides can be used as this fungus is on the surface of the leaf. Several applications are needed.</p>
<p>Aphids</p> 	<p>Sap sucking insects known also as greenfly and blackfly. Active in spring and summer. Can disfigure leaves and buds of new roses.</p>	<p>Non chemical- Squished between thumb and finger. Hose off with water. Lady birds feed on aphids, also lacewings. Providing habitat for beneficial insects can help.</p> <p>Chemical- Pesticides should be used as a last resort.</p>
<p>Rose sawfly-Arge pagana/Arge ochropus</p> 	<p>Large rose sawflies are insects with pale bodies and black spots. The larvae eat the leaves of roses, sometimes eating the whole plant. The female sawfly lays her eggs in soft new growth, leaving elongated scars where the eggs have grown.</p>	<p>Non chemical- Larvae can be removed by hand. If the eggs are present you can pop them with your nail.</p> <p>Chemical- insecticides can be used but will not be selective as to what they kill.</p>
<p>Rose leaf roll sawfly-Blennocampa phyllocolpa</p> 	<p>Rose leaf roll sawfly is an insect that can damage roses. Female sawflies insert eggs into rose leaflets, while doing so, secretes chemicals that induce leaf rolling. Caterpillar-like larvae emerge from the eggs and feed within the rolled leaflets. Attacks are worst in warm weather when it is egg laying season. Spring and early summer</p>	<p>Non- chemical- Pick off effected leaves and dispose of them. Removal of large numbers of leaves would be worst for the rose than the sawfly.</p> <p>Chemical- Difficult to spray as the pesticides doesn't reach the larvae</p>