

PESTS

HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

We love to nurture and protect our plants but sometimes problems might arise where we need a little extra help. We have products to treat both pest infestation and disease. Always use in moderation, follow the instructions carefully and ideally apply early morning or evening out of bright sunlight and never spray onto open flowers.



A systemic action product is absorbed through the leaves, kills pests and prevents further attacks for up to 3 weeks.

A contact insecticide, works within 24 hours, ready to harvest fruit and vegetables and eat on the same day.

Our products can be used on a raft of plants, please read the individual product label and check the product is suitable for the plant to be treated.



FLOWERS (ORNAMENTAL)



FRUITS



VEGETABLES



ROSES



HOUSE PLANTS



SHRUBS TREES

SAP SUCKERS



APHIDS



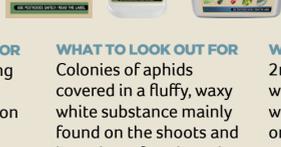
WOOLLY APHIDS



WHITEFLY



MEALY BUGS



WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Colonies of sap sucking 2mm winged insects. Concentrated mainly on new soft growth. Lots of ant can also indicate there are aphid activity on plant stems.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Leaf discolouration/distortion, reduced vigour. Sticky honeydew on leaf surface and loved by ants, can become a sooty mould.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Colonies of aphids covered in a fluffy, waxy white substance mainly found on the shoots and branches of apple and crab apple trees, cotoneaster and pyracantha.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Affected shoots and bark will develop soft, lumpy growths which may split in winter causing cracks that can allow bacterial disease such as canker in. Difficult to control on larger trees.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
2mm with white wings, will fly up in a cloud when disturbed. Mainly on leaf undersides.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Sooty mould, weaker plants.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
3-4mm grey, oval bodies often covered in fluff. Mainly found on stems and leaf axils. Common in the greenhouse.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Poor growth and sooty mould.

CATERPILLARS & WEEVILS



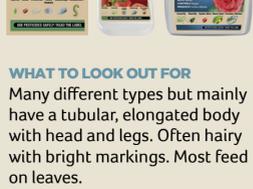
CATERPILLARS



VINE WEEVIL (ADULT)



VINE WEEVIL (GRUB)



WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Many different types but mainly have a tubular, elongated body with head and legs. Often hairy with bright markings. Most feed on leaves.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Large holes eaten in leaves, large groups can decimate plants overnight.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Adults are a dull black/brown seen on leaves, larvae are white, comma shaped with brown head in soil especially pots.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Notches taken out of leaf edges is adult damage – whole plant wilting is caused by eating roots leading to eventual plant death.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Vine weevil larvae do the most damage and are creamy-white, comma shaped with a brown head, they are up to 10mm long and live in the soil, especially common in container plants.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
They feed on plant roots causing wilting and eventual death of the plant. Most damage is done between autumn and early spring.

INDOOR & OUTDOOR PESTS



GREENHOUSE WHITEFLY



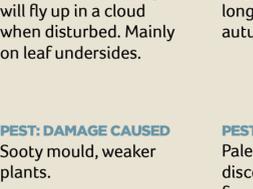
RED SPIDER MITE



SCALE INSECTS



THRIPS



WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
2mm with white wings, will fly up in a cloud when disturbed. Mainly on leaf undersides.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Sooty mould, weaker plants.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Tiny, less than 1mm long, only red in autumn/winter.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Pale, mottled discolouration on leaves, fine silk webbing if numbers are high. Leaves may eventually fall off.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Sap sucker up to 3mm, flat oval brown bodies hidden under hard shell, looks like growth on stems. Common in greenhouse.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Poor growth and sooty mould.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
2mm narrow bodied mostly black and winged sap suckers that feed on upper leaf.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Fine silvery mottled discoloration on upper leaves especially greenhouse tomatoes.

BETTER

SLUGS & SNAILS

WINTER MOTHS



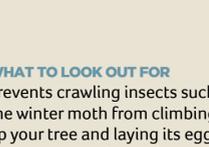
LILY BEETLE



SLUGS & SNAILS



WINTER MOTH



WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Bright red with black lines 6-7mm long. Only on lilies and fritillaries. Grubs cover themselves in their black excrement on the plant.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
They eat the whole plant causing extensive damage.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Most active at night, leaving a slimy trail. Snails huddle together in nooks & crannies, slugs can bury themselves in soil but hide anywhere e.g. under fallen leaves & under pots.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Holes in leaves, often lace-like in appearance, can cause extensive damage quite quickly.

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR
Prevents from insects such as the winter moth from climbing up your tree and laying its eggs. A strong natural non-drying adhesive barrier. Ideal for fruit trees.

PEST: DAMAGE CAUSED
Female winter moths will crawl up fruit trees to lay their eggs. The caterpillars then hatch out from the eggs in spring and will eat flowers, fruit and foliage.

HOW TO PREVENT AND CONTROL PESTS



Ground beetles are beneficial to keeping slugs and snails at bay, so make sure there are plenty of nooks, crannies, logs and stones in the garden where they can hide.



Toads and birds and ground beetles will eat slugs and snails so encourage these predators into your garden with bird seed, woodpiles and a small pond.



Hedgehogs love eating slugs and snails so make sure you create a hedgehog highway by having a small hole in your fence for them to travel through.



Ladybirds and their larvae are prolific hunters of aphids, especially from midsummer onwards so encourage them by planting pollen rich flowers such as yarrow and calendula. Help them overwinter by leaving hollow stems or stuffing a pot with straw and bamboo canes.



Plant a sacrificial crop such as nasturtiums. Aphids and other sap suckers love them so will be tempted to stay away from your prized roses or cabbages.



Practice companion planting e.g. marigolds help deter aphids, onions deter carrot root fly.



Gather up leaves in the autumn especially as slugs and snails love to hide in them.



Keep your garden weed free as pests like to hide in these.

Be vigilant and check plants regularly for signs of infestation. Early detection will make all products more effective and can often mean you can squidge, squash or just pick them off.



Some creatures become pests when their activities begin to have an adverse effect on plants. This can mean reduction of plant vigour, flowering, fruiting and can sometimes result in the plants demise. Early detection and treatment is key to save your plants and to avoid spreading to other plants.



CLEAR™