

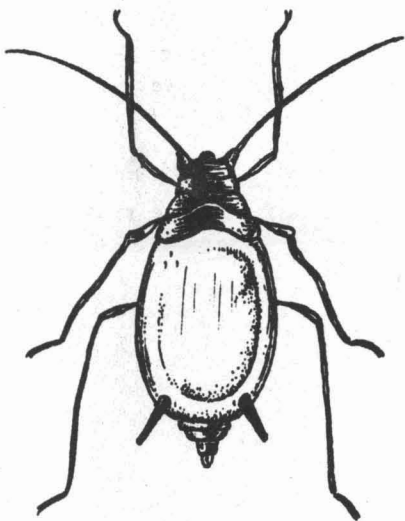
CONTROL OF INSECTS AND ALLIED PESTS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

by

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TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE SYSTEM***BAGWORMS**

Bagworms live in tough cocoon-like cases, principally on arbor vitae and cedars. They appear in late spring and feed on the foliage, becoming full grown about August.

Control: Spray with six pounds of lead arsenate per 100 gallons of water or three tablespoonfuls in one gallon of water during early May. On small shrubs removing the bags by hand is suggested.

**SCALE AND MEALY BUGS**

Mealy bugs are small, soft-bodied insects which appear to have been sprinkled with corn meal. Scale insects are covered with a shell-like covering which adheres to the plant.

Control: Spray the plants thoroughly with a mixture of three tablespoons white oil emulsion and one and one-fourth teaspoons nicotine sulphate per gallon of water. HETP (used according to manufacturers' directions) with two pounds 50 percent wettable DDT and an organic spreader (Santomerse S) in 100 gallons of water gives satisfactory control.

**ANTS**

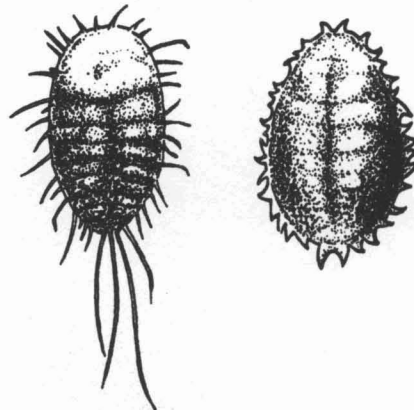
There are numerous ants which attack flowers and ornamental shrubs, some of which cause extensive damage.

Control: Locate the nests and dust the hills and immediate vicinity thoroughly with a 10 percent chlordane dust.

APHIDS AND PLANT LICE

Aphids are small soft-bodied sucking insects, dark brown, yellow or green in color, usually found in the underside of leaves.

Control: Spray with one and one-half teaspoons nicotine to one gallon soapy water or dust with eight teaspoons nicotine sulphate to one pound hydrated lime.



WHITE FLIES

The adults are tiny white moth-like flies. The young are found on the underside of leaves and resemble scales.

Control: When the adults are swarming, they may be controlled by dusting thoroughly with five percent DDT powder. The young can be controlled by spraying the underside of the leaves with three tablespoons of white oil emulsion per gallon of water.

LEAF-EATING CATERPILLARS

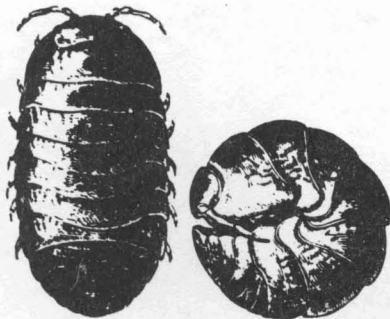
There are a number of caterpillars which feed on flowers and shrubs. They may be smooth-skinned or covered with hair.

Control: Dust regularly with five percent DDT or five percent chlordane dust.

RED SPIDER AND OTHER MITES

These pests are tiny, spider-like mites, reddish or yellowish in color which are commonly found on the underside of leaves. Their presence is indicated by fine webbing on leaves and stems.

Control: Best control is obtained with dusting sulphur applied twice at seven-day intervals. There are some commercial miticides which are effective when used according to manufacturers' directions.



CUTWORMS

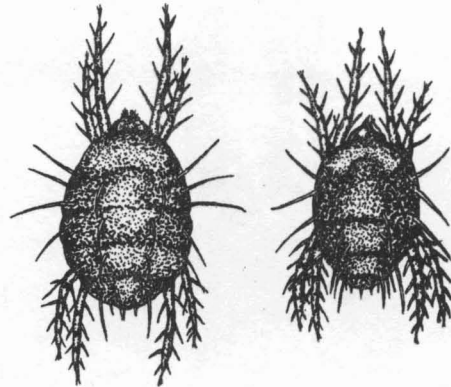
Cutworms are seldom seen during the day but come out at night and cut young plants off at the surface of the ground.

Control: Dust the surface of the ground about the base of the plants thoroughly with five percent chlordane or five percent DDT dust.

THRIPS

Thrips are slender insects less than one-tenth inch long. They are yellowish to dark in color and are found more commonly in buds and blossoms.

Control: Keep all old blossoms removed from plants and dust thoroughly with a five percent DDT dust.



PILL BUGS OR SOW BUGS

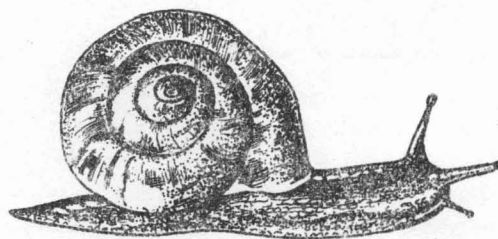
These are flattened slate-gray creatures which roll themselves into balls when disturbed. They sometimes feed on the roots and tender stems near the ground level.

Control: Dust with five percent DDT dust or apply one of the commercial preparations according to the directions of the manufacturer.

SLUGS AND SNAILS

Slugs are elongated slimy creatures related to snails but without the hard shell. Presence of either pest is evidenced by a silvery trail on stems or foliage.

Control: Use one of the commercial products prepared especially for snail and slug control.



LEAF BEETLES OR FLEA BEETLES

Leaf beetles and flea beetles are hard-shelled beetles and while leaf beetles devour large portions of the leaves, flea beetles merely eat shot-holes in the leaves.

Control: Dust plants thoroughly with five percent DDT or five percent chlordane dust at two-week intervals.

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