

Timing of Fungicides

Most fungicides are applied in the early spring as new growth emerges. As the weather gets wetter in spring/early summer, plants are more susceptible to developing fungus.

The best time to apply fungicide is early in the season or at first sign of a fungal disease occurring. Most fungicides work best when applied on an overcast, dry day with no chance of precipitation within the next 48 hours.

As always, it is important to check the label on any garden product before use.

Our friendly sales associates in our garden center can answer any questions you may have on fungicide products or applications!



CONTACT US



847-658-5610



info@whcenter.biz



8109 IL Rt 31
Crystal Lake
IL

www.whisperinghillsnursery.com

Whispering Hills Garden & Landscape Center



COMMON PLANT DISEASES

How to properly identify common problems and diseases in plants.



Boxwood Blight

Boxwood Blight is a serious fungal disease common in Northern Illinois. It can be **spread by humid weather or infected plants**.

Symptoms include:

- **Leaf spots with dark brown borders**
- **Quick decline in foliage, leading to defoliation**
- **Possible lesions on stems**

Unfortunately, Boxwood Blight cannot be cured completely; however, you can stop the spread of the disease between plants. Removing the infected plant and its foliage immediately, avoiding overhead watering, and sterilizing pruning shears with 70% isopropyl alcohol can prevent the spread of this disease to other boxwoods. **Do not compost the affected boxwood or its foliage.**



Anthracnose

Anthracnose is a fungal disease that typically causes **dark, angular spots on leaves**. More serious symptoms include **curling leaves** and early **leaf drop in the spring**. Anthracnose is worse in cool, wet weather, usually in the spring and early summer.

To treat anthracnose, cut back affected leaves and prune crowded stems to promote airflow within the plant. Water the plant at its base, avoiding wetting the foliage. Apply a copper fungicide (e.g., Bonide Copper Fungicide) to the affected areas when the weather is cool and dry.

Anthracnose vs. Black Spot

While Anthracnose can occur on trees, shrubs and fruits, **Black Spot** typically occurs on **roses**. Anthracnose spots are angular and occur along leaf veins. Black Spot form **neat round spots**. To treat Black Spot, use BioAdvanced All-in-One Rose & Flower Care.

Right: Anthracnose; Left: Black Spot



Blossom End Rot

Although not a disease, Blossom End Rot is a common disorder seen on tomatoes. It can occur on other vegetables as well. It is a sign of calcium deficiency in the soil, often caused by **improper watering or dry weather**. Water the soil deeply (to a depth of 5-6 inches) 2-3 times a week.



Powdery Mildew

Powdery Mildew is a common fungal disease that causes a **gray flour-like coating** on the leaves and stems of many plants. It occurs when the **weather is warm and humid**. If left untreated, Powdery Mildew can stunt your plant's growth.

To prevent its spread, trim back the foliage of the plant to promote airflow. You can also apply Neem Oil or a mixture of baking soda and water at the first sign of infection.

