

Garden  
Guide

Use our handy  
guide to identify  
bugs, weeds and  
diseases in your  
garden



# Bugs, weeds & diseases *made easy*



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# Garden Foes

A build-up of pests can signal a lack of natural predators. Take a balanced approach to eliminate them by using chemical control whilst creating habitats for their natural predators.







**Contact Pest Killers** only affect pests in direct contact with the insecticide

**Systemic Pest Killers** are absorbed by the entire plant, killing pests that try to eat or suck the sap

A toad can eat 10,000 insects each summer!

	Name	Description
	Aphids	Greenfly and blackfly suck sap from new shoots and give birth to live young. Plants display poor and distorted growth, sticky honeydew and sooty moulds. Choose a general contact or systemic bug killer.
	Whitefly	Small white-winged insects produce sticky honeydew on foliage and black sooty moulds on lower leaves. Choose a general contact or systemic insecticide or hang sticky, yellow sheet-traps.
	Woolly Aphid	A type of aphid covered in white fluff, living in colonies on trunks and branches. Choose a general systemic bug killer
	Spider Mites	Red spider mite is a common sap-feeding mite that causes mottled leaves and early leaf loss on greenhouse and garden plants. Thrives in warm, dry conditions. Choose a general contact or systemic bug killer.

# Garden Foes

	Name	Description
	Caterpillars	Larval stage of moths and butterflies, they defoliate plants, blossom and apple fruitlets. Small infestations can be tolerated but large infestations can be treated with a general bug killer.
	Mealybug	Common sap-feeding pests that infest a wide range of plants. Creates a fluffy white wax, honeydew and sooty moulds on lower leaves. Choose a formulated contact or systemic insecticide.
	Scale Insect	Limpet-like insects that feed by sucking sap from a wide range of plants. Choose a formulated systemic bug killer.
	Codling Moth	Lay their eggs into fruit tree buds, which hatch into caterpillars inside the fruit. Control with pheromone traps and grease bands.
	Slugs and Snails	Eat ornamental and vegetable plants. Control with pellets, sharp grit, copper tape or beer traps.
	Weevils	Adult weevils notch leaf margins whilst their grubs eat roots, causing plant death. Use a formulated vine weevil killer.



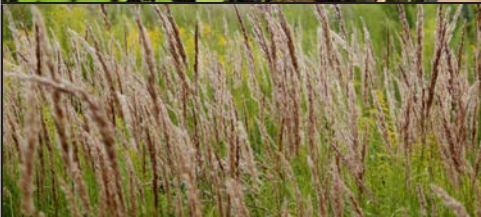

# Weeds

Most weeds perform a useful function in nature such as opening compacted soils or stabilising loose soils through ground cover.





If possible, remove by hand before they become a problem. Chemical weed killers without a burning agent can take up to 2 weeks before they show visible signs of working.

**Contact Weed Killers** affect the top growth but not the roots

**Systemic Weed Killers** are absorbed by the entire plant, killing it from within

	Name	Description
	Dandelion	Prevent flowers from going to seed and remove as much of the tap root as possible. Apply a systemic liquid weed-killer on paths and driveways else try a gel-based weed-killer gel in flower borders.
	Hairy Bitter Cress	This edible herb is quick to seed and spread. Lifts out easily, else use a contact or systemic weed-killer.
	Couch Grass	This grass quickly spreads through underground stems. Carefully remove by hand, without breaking the stems. Use a systemic weed killer in hard-surface areas and a gel in cultivated areas.
	Ground Elder	Best removed by using a strong systemic weed killer formulated for tough weeds. Manual removal is a long, difficult process that can make the infestation worse.

# Weeds

	Name	Description
	Nettle	Can spread quickly so dig out as soon as it appears. Use a strong systemic weed killer formulated for tough weeds.
	Bramble	Dig out as much of the root as possible, else use a strong systemic weed killer formulated for tough weeds.
	Horsetail	Quickly spreads and hard to remove. Bruise the leaves by walking on them, then spray with a strong stump and root killer concentrate
	Bind Weed	Difficult to eliminate completely. Weaken the plant through regular pruning and then apply a strong systemic weed killer formulated for tough weeds.

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## Garden Friends

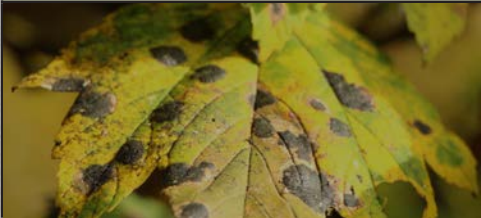


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These 'good guys' work hard to keep pests in check. By providing somewhere for them to feel safe, they'll naturally find their way into your garden.

- **Lady Birds, Hoverfly Larvae, Lacewings, Dragon Fly** and **Spiders** will predate on aphids and other insects.
- **Hedgehogs, Birds, Frogs** and **Toads** all eat slugs, snails and insects
- **Centipedes** will eat insects and grubs, including vine weevil, woodlice and slugs
- **Ground Beetles** control slugs, caterpillars and cutworm

# Diseases

Fungal spores are airborne all around us and love damp, humid conditions with little airflow. Bacteria and viruses are transmitted via pests, plant wounds or unsterilized cutting tools.

	Name	Description
	Black spot	A fungus which infects the leaves of roses and greatly reduces their vigour. Spray with a fungicide formulated for roses.
	Mildew	Powdery mildew appears on top of the leaf and is associated with water stress. Downy mildew appears on the underside of the leaf and is symptomatic of poor airflow and high humidity. For ornamental plants, either pick off affected leaves or spray with a fungicide. Dispose of affected edible plants completely.
	Rust	Common fungal disease of all garden plants that looks like either a brown, orange or black 'rust' appearing on leaves, during wet summers. For ornamental plants, either pick off affected leaves or spray with a fungicide. Dispose of affected edible plants completely.

## Remember!

- **ALWAYS** read the label of any chemicals you apply
- Check the **HARVEST INTERVAL** when spraying edible plants
- Keep chemicals **AWAY** from pets and children

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