**Tips for Managing Powdery Mildew**

**Description**
- Dwarfing and stunting of plant and deformation of flower buds and shoots.
- Slight reddening and curling of leaves.
- Spots or patches of white to grayish powdery-white, felt-like, mildewy growth.
- Appears on upper and lower leaf surfaces, young shoots, stems, buds, flowers, and young fruit. May cover the entire surface.
- Leaf eventually turns brown, dries, and crumbles when crushed.

**Prevention**
- Choose plants wisely. Plant resistant varieties.
- Use wider plant spacing to help control spread.
Management

- **Prune** to promote maximum air circulation and reduce relative humidity.
- **Remove infected leaves** when symptoms are noticed.
- **Destroy infected plant material** by composting or burial.

**Least Risk Pesticides**

Protectant fungicides may be applied as a preventive measure. Alternative fungicides include neem oil, potassium bicarbonate, and sulfur. *(No product endorsement is implied.)*

Chemical pesticides must be used with extreme care if foraging bees are present.

**Further Management Options**


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*Promoting least risk pest control for a greener environment*

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