

Two-Spotted Spider Mites and Edema on Geranium

Nora Catlin, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County

Geraniums showing chlorosis and necrosis on the foliage were seen, and on some leaves these symptoms were wedge-shaped. Wedge-shaped chlorotic and necrotic patches typically bring worries of Xanthomonas blight. However, when the leaves were further inspected, symptoms of edema as well as a healthy twospotted spider mite population were found on the undersides of the leaves.

Spider mite feeding injury typically results in a faint chlorosis or stippling on upper leaf surfaces, eventually large populations can result in unsightly masses of mites and webbing. However, on some plants, spider mite feeding can result in symptoms of edema. Edmea symptoms as a result of spider mite feeding are commonly seen on geranium, ivy geranium, and ipomoea.

Remember that edema symptoms are most often a result a physiological condition, usually explained as



Edema symptoms as a result of feeding by two-spotted spider mite.

a rupturing of plant cells as a result of roots absorbing more water than can be expelled by transpiration. Symptoms are typically small blisters, bumps, or warts, which are most often seen on the undersides of leaves but can also occur on stems, flowers, and fruit. These blisters can at first appear water soaked, then darken or appear corky, and severely affected leaves may become yellowed or drop. Edema occurs when growing media is warm and moist, and the greenhouse environmental conditions are such that transpiration is reduced (cool, humid, cloudy conditions).

Because it is assumed that when



Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County





NC STATE UNIVERSITY Floriculture

e-GRO Alert

Volume 1, Number 17 May 2012

www.e-gro.org

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Nora Catlin Floriculture Specialist Cornell Cooperative Extension -Suffolk County nora.catlin@cornell.edu

Dr. Brian Krug Floriculture Ext. Specialist Univ. New Hampshire brian.krug@unh.edu

Dr. Roberto Lopez Floriculture Extension Specialist & Research Purdue University rglopez@purdue.edu

Dr. Brian Whipker Floriculture Extension & Research NC State University brian_whipker@ncsu.edu

Copyright © 2012 Permission is hereby given to reprint articles appearing in this Bulletin provided the following reference statement appears with the reprinted article: Reprinted from the e-GRO Alert.

Where trade names, proprietary products, or specific equipment are listed, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement, guarantee or warranty is implied by the authors, universities or associations. edema is observed it is a result of environmental conditions, not as a possible result of spider mite feeding, mites often go unnoticed on geraniums until their population is large. If you see a mild chlorosis on the upper leaf surface and edema on the undersides of the leaves, especially if the edema is hugging the leaf veins, look closely for mites, castskins, or webbing. Magnification can be helpful for finding mites, a 10X handlens is usually sufficient.



Slightly chlorotic foliage from two-spotted spider mites.

Edema symptoms as a result of feeding by twospotted spider mite.



In cooperation with our local and state greenhouse organizations







