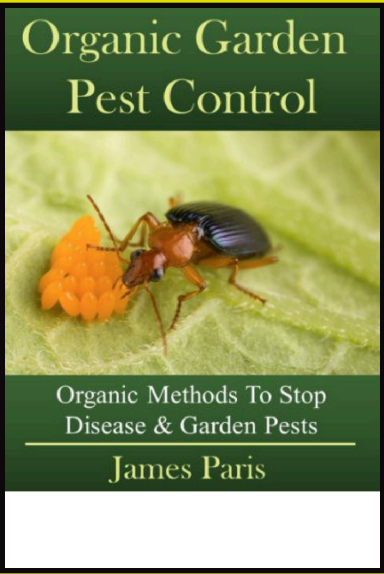
Disease Control How to Stop Destructive Pests and Disease



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Organic Garden

Pest Control



Organic Methods To Stop Disease & Garden Pests

James Paris

ow To Stop Destructive Pests & Diseas From Ruining Your Plants – Without Chemical Insecticides!

By

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ontents

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ossary of Insects
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ames Paris is an **Amazon Best Selling Author**, you can see the ful range of books on his Amazon author page here..

James Paris

rst of all I would like to say a huge Thank You, and congratulations
downloading my book on Organic Pest control.

e idea behind organic growing methods, and the fact that you are
owing plants free from the pollution that comes from popular
emical insecticides or fertilizers, is fantastic! However what do you
when you go out to inspect your prize crop, only to find that a
ague of caterpillars or aphids or leaf-cutters – the list goes on – hav
cided to feast on your prize veggies?

e slugs are happily munching their way through your strawberry
tch, and the gooseberry sawfly has reduced your wonderful berry
sh into a bunch of leafless sticks!

u may find your tomato plant rotting at the stem, or the fruits
vered with dark blotches. Leaf-mould is devastating your raspberri
d powdery mildew is attacking your peas and carrots!

reach for the chemical sprays that are widely available to counter
is onslaught, is not an option that is acceptable to the organic
rdener. The idea after all is to prevent contamination of your food
op by these toxic chemicals, and instead embrace the concept of
owing healthy food without resorting to the use of decidedly
healthy chemicals.

…Is this actually possible? The short answer is of course **YES.**

you have read any of my previous books on gardening techniques
d procedures, you will have noticed that I am very much a fan of
ganic growing. My book on Companion Planting in particular,
omotes not only the concept of companion planting for best results
an organic garden – but also some of the techniques used to contr
sts through this method.

ere are many different ways to control garden pests as well as the
ngal diseases that often accompany them, and in this book I will
ow how this can be done cheaply and effectively.

owever during all this we have to recognise that not all insects are
sts. Some insects have a vital role to play in the garden, and in fact
ithout these welcome visitors it is true to say that your vegetables
ould not prosper, and your fruit bushes would not ‘produce the

rwig really creeps me out – but there is a long list of contenders in is category!

hen properly controlled, insects can play several positive roles in a lanced organic garden. They pollinate the plants, they protect the ants, and they add life and beauty to the garden as a whole.

not properly controlled however the exact opposite can occur and e destructive insects will gain the upper hand, leading to poor getable crops and worm-eaten fruit trees!

the following chapters you will find out just what makes a ‘good’ ad’ insect, as well as different simple methods to use that will courage the good insects while at the same time discourage or move the damaging weevils and sap-suckers!

irds & Co.

ther potential garden predators such as birds or rabbits for instance n also wreak havoc on your prize veggies. How to control these tential pests will also be looked at in later chapters on pest control ethods.

rds in particular can be a contentious issue, as not all birds are you emy all the time! How they can benefit your garden and how to ntrol their destructive tendencies will also be discussed, as well as e feeding habits of the different birds that may frequent your getable garden.

is is a list including a brief description of the most common insects at are likely to frequent your vegetable garden. This list includes th mmon name and the particular aspects of the insect highlighted, in lation to the damage (or good) that it can visit upon you!

ar in mind that the terms ‘good’ and ‘bad’ can sometimes be a littl biguous, as sometimes they share both good and bad tendencies hen it comes to garden pest control.

e ladybug is one such example. Whilst commonly accepted as the rdener’s friend because of their aphid-eating tendencies, there are vertheless a few species that will in fact feed on plant life. The *ilachninae* family of these beetles is such an example.

at said however, I have listed these insects in the categories to hich they are generally accepted as beneficial or non-beneficial.

riety of techniques. Of course for them it is all about survival – it's thing personal I promise!

af strippers, cutters and chewers. Boring, burrowing grubs and icky sap-sucking aphids, all compete to devour your plants if left checked.

ere is a 'rogues gallery' including pictures of some of the most mmon garden pests that you may be up against.

phids:



so known as Greenfly, Blackfly and Whitefly; these are small sap-cking insects, are members of the Aphidoidea family. They multipl a horrific rate and cause destruction by their sap-sucking activities d the diseases that the sticky residue encourages.

rmy Worms:



e Army Worm is the larvae of the White-speck moth (Mythimna ipuncta) and is a major pest, particularly with corn and pea crops.

bbage White Butterfly:



ften referred to as the ‘cabbage moth’ it does in fact look completel fferent. It is a white butterfly measuring about 1 ½ inches across 0mm) with black markings on the tips on the wings with a black ot in the middle.

e larvae (which is what does the damage) is a smooth blue-green