



the local
carbon
network

Urban Farming - Lesson 13 Harmful Insects and Fungi

Slugs and Snails

Create a perimeter of eggshell (or sand) and ash. Grow nettle mustard, chervil and / or watercress on the perimeter. Create an electrified perimeter with an electric battery and copper wire. Introduce geese or frogs. Apply a nematode treatment that will eliminate them.

See Also: [Permaculture Magazine](#)



Aphids

Keep the ants away, attracting them elsewhere with food, or using talcum powder at the base of the plants / pots. Create habitats for ladybugs,(you can buy them). Neem oil. Soak together garlic, horsetail, nettle, chilli pepper, tobacco (they usually work but must be repeated often). Potassium soap 30ml / liter of water or diluted linseed oil.



Colorado Beetles

They attack solanaceae such as potato and eggplant. Grow a potato in the greenhouse and put it as a bait. They will attack that first and then you can go find and eliminate the larvae. Or soak dead Colorado beetles pounded with mortar and spray. As last option spray pyrethrum or neem oil once a week.



Stink-Bug

Water from soaked garlic and peppers.

Linseed oil, 1 tsp in 1 quart of water

Neem oil, 1 tsp in 1 quart of water (can add $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp natural liquid soap)

Pyrethrum (follow instructions on package).



Blight

Various types that can attack all vegetables. Period most at risk is May / June.

Try 2 tsp of baking soda in 1 quart of water.

If it does not resolve, switch to Bordeaux mixture or copper and sulfur once a week.



Powdery mildew

Will prefer pumpkins, courgettes, cucumber and sage.

Try 2 tsp of baking soda in 1 quart of water, plus ½ tsp of natural soap.

If it does not resolve, switch to Bordeaux mixture or copper and sulfur once a week.



Cabbage White Caterpillars

These bugs are commonly found on brassica plants, which include cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli

Water from soaked tomato leaves (1.5 pounds of leaves per 1 gallon of water)



Tomato Blossom Rot

Maintain a PH6-7. Check with litmus test. Avoid water stagnation; work sand, peat, compost, pomace stone or volcanic stone into the soil. Avoid the complete drying of the plants.

Enrich the compost that goes to the tomato with chopped eggshell.

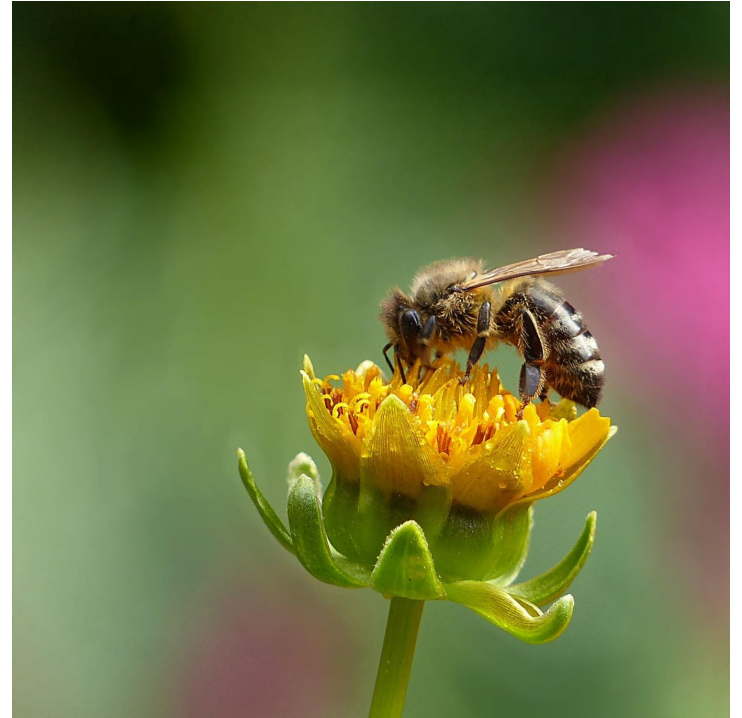


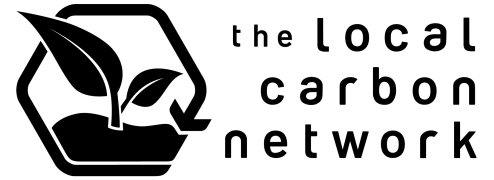
But let's not forget about the good bugs!

Have a look at our Q&A Session on the good bugs with guest speaker Bonnie Borucki from We Bee Gardeners

At this link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hxLLT1igNVI CS7OyxcOvRhq2BjZcRLGR/view?usp=sharing>





The next lesson explains about basic hand held tools and tasks...

If you have any questions please write to us in the Facebook Group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/LocalCarbonNetwork>

or keep an eye out for our newsletter as we often arrange free online Q&A sessions on ZOOM

or see our FAQ, Articles and videos on the website <https://localcarbon.net/>

Thanks!