

Milkweed Field Guide

0% Leaf Injury = Level 1

Rating System:

1 = 0% injury

2 = 1-6% injury

3 = 7-25% injury

4 = 26-50% injury

5 = 51-75% injury (leaf has very small green areas)

6 = 76-100% injury (Leaf has no small green areas)



1-6% Leaf Injury = Level 2

Lower end of injury Level



Higher End of Injury Level



7-25% Leaf Injury = Level 3

Lower end of injury Level

Higher End of Injury Level



26-50% Leaf Injury = Level 4

Lower end of injury Level

Higher End of Injury Level



51-75% Leaf Injury = Level 5

Lower end of injury Level

Higher End of Injury Level



76-100% Leaf Injury = Level 6

Lower end of injury Level

Higher End of Injury Level



Milkweed Injury NOT Ozone Induced

Note: Ozone-induced injury never has light colored holes with rings or leaves with a substance that can be rubbed or washed off. Stipple appears only on the upper leaf surface and NOT the underside of the leaf.



Injury caused by larvae of Monarch butterfly



Injury caused by the caterpillar of tussock moth
MonarchWatch.org



Milkweed beetle
S. Ellis, Bugwood.org



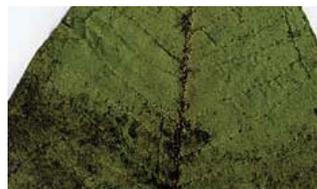
Milkweed longhorn beetle
P. Sloderbeck,
Kansas State University. PDIS



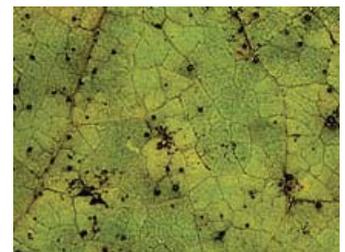
Aphids on milkweed
MonarchWatch.org



Dark brown injury on the lower left side is not ozone-induced, and goes from the upper to the lower side of the leaf



Black circular lesions
E. Jepsen, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



Fungal disease on leaf
E. Jenson, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



Light colored rings around necrotic areas mimic ozone-induced injury
E. Jepsen, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



Aphid honey dew turns blackish in color by fungus growth on the leaf surface and can be rubbed off. E. Jepsen, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources