**How do I save a plant with powdery mildew?** DO NOT panic! For many plants, powdery mildew is a cosmetic, non-lethal disease. For other plants [e.g., phlox, Monarda, zinnia (see University of Wisconsin Garden Facts XHT1175)], powdery mildew can cause severe leaf loss. When a highly valued plant has had severe leaf loss due to powdery mildew for several years, you may want to consider using a fungicide for control. Fungicides containing dinocap, dithiocarbamates, myclobutanil, triadimefon, triforine, sulfur or thiophanate methyl are registered for use against powdery mildew. **A combination of baking soda (11∕2 tablespoons) and light weight horticultural (e.g., Sunspray®) oil (3 tablespoons) in water (1 gallon) has also been shown to be effective for powdery mildew control.** Most products should be applied every seven to 14 days from bud break until humid weather subsides. Be sure to read and follow all label instructions of the fungicide that you select to ensure that you use the fungicide in the safest and most effective manner possible. Also consider pretesting any product you decide to use on a small number of leaves or plants before treating a larger area to make sure there are no toxic effects, particularly when treating during warmer weather.