

General application program in stone fruits ,operations; with AgriLife products



Dormant Swelling Swollen bud First white tip First bloom Bloom Petal fall Crop Green fruit development Maturity

Somguard
0,3-0,5 %
and after

Azama 0,2%

Somguard
0,3-0,5 % and after
5-6 the inoculation.

Azama 0,2%
AgriBoom 0.2%

Marathon 7
Symbio 1

Doses 0,1%
Derma 0,2%
AgriBoom
0.25%

Symbio 2
and **Azama**
With doses 0,25%
each, with
Marathon 7
0,2% Every
7-15 days
for insects pathogens.
AgriBoom 0.25%

Derma
Marathon 7
With doses 0,1%
each, with
Every 10-15 days
for insects pathogens.
AgriBoom 0.25%
Lesino 0.15%









Symbio 2 and
Azama
With doses 0,2%
each, with
Marathon 7 0,1%
Azama 250cc/100Kg
Every 10-15 days
for insects pathogens.
AgriBoom 0.25%

Irrigation Oxyrich
5Kg/He

Stages of Development

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)												Post-Harvest
	Dormant	Bud Swell	Swollen Bud	First White	First Bloom	Full Bloom	Petal Fall	June	July	August	Sept.	
Cytospora	inspect trees for overall health							inspect trees				
	conidia spread in splashing rain											
Iron Chlorosis	foliar testing											
	early spring soil treatments most effective						repeat foliar applications on new growth					
Peach Twig Borer	←————→			monitor with traps June- Aug →								
	larvae under bark	larvae emerge	larvae tunnel in shoots; pupate in bark crevices			adults/eggs/larvae in fruit		larvae under bark				
Green Peach Aphid	←————→		monitor	monitor								
	eggs on limbs		nymphs/wingless and winged adults on new growth - move to nonfruit hosts					eggs on limbs				
Cat-facing Insects	monitor ←————→			monitor		monitor						
	adults overwinter on orchard floor or move in from outside sources					adults/eggs/nymphs inside and outside orchard						
Coryneum Blight								← monitor		← monitor		
								spores spread to leaves and young fruit with splashing rain		spores infect leaf scars		
Peach Tree (Crown) Borer	inspect tree collar for ooze						monitor with traps July- Sept					
	larvae in trunk or under bark, usually below ground					pupae in soil	adults/eggs laid on trunk /larvae bore into trunk		larvae in trunk			
Spider Mites	miticides not recommended unless treatment thresholds exceeded; monitor lowest leaves/branches first											
	adults at base of tree		eggs/immatures/adults on ground cover and tree leaves						adults at base of tree			

Stages of Fruit Tree Development

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)											Post-Harvest
	Dormant	Green Tip	Tight Cluster	White Bud	First Bloom	Full Bloom	Petal Fall	June	July	August	
Phytophthora Collar Rot	inspect trees for overall health										inspect trees
	spread by zoospores, which may form when soil is saturated longer than 12-24 hours										
Bacterial Canker	prune dead limbs										prune dead limbs
	bacteria spread in splashing rain						cankers dormant			bacteria infect wounds	
Cytospora Canker	prune dead limbs										prune dead limbs
	conidia are spread in splashing rain				new cankers develop			winter-damaged trees susceptible			
Iron Chlorosis	foliar testing										
	early spring soil treatments most effective						repeat foliar applications on new growth				
European Red Mite (minor pest)	monitor					monitor					
	eggs on limbs			immatures/adults/eggs on leaves					eggs on limbs		
San Jose Scale (minor pest)	← →					monitor					
	immatures					adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruit					immatures on limbs
Black Cherry Aphid (sweet cherry)	← →					monitor			monitor		
	eggs on limbs			nymphs/winged and wingless adults on new growth - move to nonfruit hosts						eggs on limbs	
Powdery Mildew	monitor					← →					monitor
	fungus overwinters as fruiting bodies on leaves					infections spread to new leaves					
Western Cherry Fruit Fly	pupae in soil					hang sticky traps June- July →					pupae in soil
	pupae in soil					adults/eggs and larvae in fruit					pupae in soil
Cherry (Pear) Slug (minor pest)	pupae in soil					monitor ← →					monitor
	pupae in soil			adults/eggs and larvae on leaves					pupae in soil		
Shothole Borer	stressed trees most susceptible to attack										
	larvae underneath bark			adults/eggs/larvae underneath bark					larvae underneath bark		
Spider Mites	miticides not recommended unless treatment thresholds exceeded; monitor lowest leaves/branches first										
	adults at base of tree			eggs/immatures/adults on ground cover and tree leaves						adults at base of tree	

Stages of Development

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)												Post-Harvest
	Dormant	Swollen Bud	1/4-inch Green	Pink	First Bloom	Full Bloom	Petal Fall	June	July	August	Sept.	
Cytospora	inspect trees for overall health										inspect trees	
	conidia spread in splashing rain											
Iron Chlorosis	foliar testing											
	early spring soil treatments most effective					repeat foliar applications on new growth						
Peach Twig Borer	←————→					monitor with traps June- Aug →						
	larvae under bark	larvae emerge	larvae tunnel in shoots; pupate in bark crevices			adults/eggs/larvae in fruit	larvae under bark					
European Red Mite (minor pest)	←————→			monitor				monitor				
	eggs on limbs			immatures/adults/eggs on leaves			eggs on limbs					
San Jose Scale (minor pest)	←————→					monitor						
	immatures on limbs					adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruit			immatures on limbs			
Green Peach Aphid	←————→			monitor				monitor				
	eggs on limbs			nymphs/wingless and winged adults on new growth - move to nonfruit hosts					eggs on limbs			
Peach Silver Mite	←————→								monitor	←————→		
	adult females in buds			adults/eggs/immatures in buds and on leaves					adult females in buds			
Cat-facing Insects	monitor ←————→					monitor	monitor					
	adults overwinter on orchard floor or move in from outside sources					adults/eggs/nymphs inside and outside orchard						
Western Flower Thrips (nectarine)	←————→					monitor flowers for adults						
	adults on ground			adults & eggs in blooms & on leaves		larvae and adults on fruit and leaves		adults				
Coryneum Blight	←————→					monitor			←————→			
	spores spread to leaves and young fruit with splashing rain					spores infect leaf scars						
Peach Powdery Mildew	←————→					monitor ←————→						
	overwinters in peach buds			new leaves infected		fruit infected	mycelium present on leaves					
Rusty Spot (Apple Powdery Mildew)	←————→					monitor						
						spores infect fruit						
Peach Tree (Crown) Borer	inspect tree collar for ooze					monitor with traps July- Sept						
	larvae in trunk or under bark, usually below ground					pupae in soil	adults/eggs laid on trunk		larvae bore into trunk		larvae in trunk	
Spider Mites	miticides not recommended unless treatment thresholds exceeded; monitor lowest leaves/branches first											
	adults at base of tree			eggs/immatures/adults on ground cover and tree leaves					adults at base of tree			