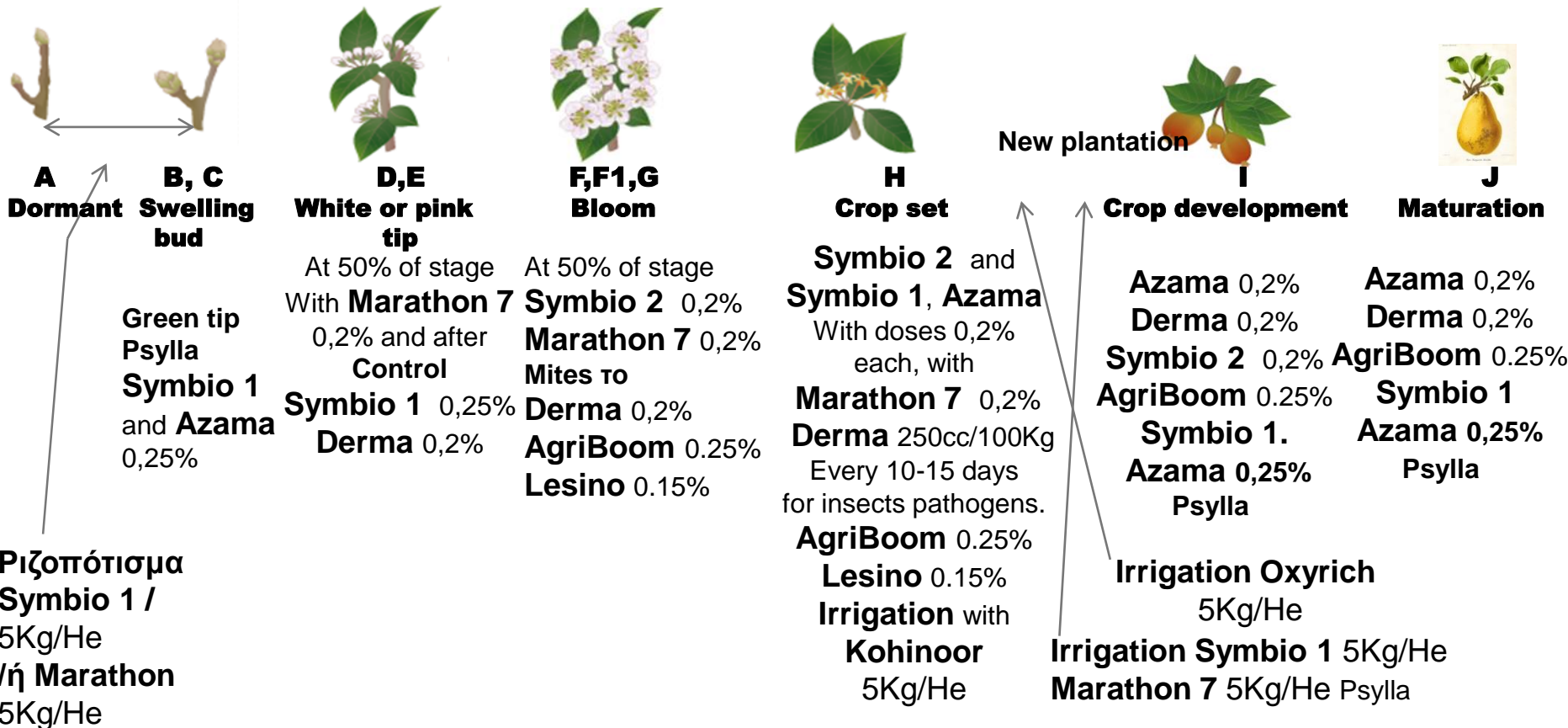
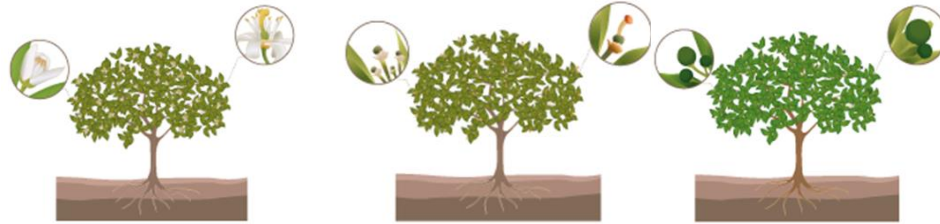









GENERAL APPLICATION PROGRAM IN ORCHARDS, OPERATIONS; WITH AGRILIFE PRODUCTS



Stages of Development

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)												Post-Harvest				
	Dormant	Swollen Bud	Green Cluster	White Bud	First Bloom	Full Bloom	Petal Fall	June	July	August	Sept.					
Crown Gall (minor pest)	prevent at time of planting infection through injuries to roots, especially at time of transplanting															
Zinc Deficiency (minor problem)	dormant sprays most effective						foliar testing foliar sprays only marginally effective									
Iron Chlorosis	early spring soil treatments most effective						foliar testing repeat foliar applications on new growth									
Pear Psylla	←→ monitor						monitor ←→→→ monitor									
	adults on limbs; egg-laying begins in March				nymphs/summer adults/eggs on leaves and fruit				winter adults							
Pear Decline (minor pest)	use decline-resistant rootstocks						remove diseased trees									
	phytoplasma carried and spread by pear psylla						good psylla control reduces decline symptoms									
Fire Blight	prune out dormant cankers				←→→→ watch for browning foliage & prune out in dry weather											
	overwinters in cankers				multiple sprays during bloom may be necessary when weather is favorable											
Rust Mite and Blister Mite (minor)	←→→→				monitor				monitor ←→→							
	adults under buds				eggs/immatures/adults in buds, on leaves, and fruit				adults							
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							
Codling Moth	monitor with traps bloom through Sept. 15 →															
	larvae under bark				pupae under bark				adults/eggs/larvae in fruit				immatures on limbs			
Cherry (Pear) Slug (minor pest)	monitor ←→→→ monitor															
	pupae in soil				adults/eggs/larvae on leaves				pupae in soil							
Spider Mites	miticides not recommended unless treatment thresholds exceeded															
	adults at base of tree				eggs/immatures/adults on ground cover and tree leaves				adults							

Stages of Development

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)												Post-Harvest
	Dormant	Green Tip	Half-inch Green	Tight Cluster	Pink	Full Bloom	Post Bloom	June	July	August	Sept.	
Crown Gall	prevent at time of planting											
	infects only through injuries to roots, especially at transplanting											
Phytophthora	inspect trees for overall health											inspect trees
Root & Collar Rot	spread by zoospores, which may form when soil is saturated longer than 12-24 hours											
Iron Chlorosis												foliar testing
	early spring soil treatments most effective						repeat foliar applications on new growth					
Fire Blight	prune out dormant cankers					↔		watch for browning foliage & prune out				
	overwinters in cankers			multiple sprays during bloom may be necessary when weather is favorable								
European Red Mite (minor pest)	monitor						monitor					
	eggs on limbs			immatures/adults/eggs on leaves						eggs on limbs		
San Jose Scale	←————→						monitor ↔					
	immatures on limbs			adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves & fruit			immatures on limbs					
Green or Rosy Apple Aphids	←————→			monitor		monitor		monitor ←————→			monitor	
	eggs on limbs			nymphs and adults on new growth						eggs on limbs		
Powdery Mildew	monitor ↔						monitor					
	fungus overwinters in buds			new infections on emerging leaves			infections spread during summer					
Western Flower Thrips	monitor flowers for adults											
	adults on ground			adults & eggs in blooms & on leaves			larvae and adults on fruit and leaves			adults		
Campylopus	monitor ←————→ monitor											
	eggs in wood			nymphs on blooms & fruit			nymphs/adults(predators)/eggs on leaves			eggs in wood		
White Apple Leafhopper	←————→						monitor		monitor			
	eggs in wood			nymphs on leaves			nymphs/adults/eggs on leaves			eggs in wood		
Codling Moth	monitor with traps bloom through Sept. 15											
	overwintering larvae under bark			pupae		adults/eggs/larvae in fruit			larvae under bark			
Woolly Apple Aphid	monitor ↔ monitor											
	adults in bark crevices and on roots						adults/nymphs multiply to cottony colonies					
Bitter Pit	fruit calcium sprays											calcium dip
	mineral imbalance in apple flesh develops with low calcium											
Western Tentiform Leafminer (minor)	monitor						monitor					
	pupae in dropped leaves			adults/eggs on leaves			larvae in leaf mines/adults/eggs on leaves			pupae		
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		