## Cherry Pest Monitoring Calendar

### Stages of Fruit Tree Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>Post-Harvest</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dormant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Tip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tight Cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Bud</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Bloom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Bloom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petal Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit Present</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pests (Listed in order of management activity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>Post-Harvest</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phytophthora Collar Rot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacterial Canker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cytospora Canker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Chlorosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Red Mite (minor pest)</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Jose Scale (minor pest)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Cherry Aphid (sweet cherry)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Cherry Fruit Fly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherry (Pear) Slug (minor pest)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shothole Borer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spider Mites</td>
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#### Phytophthora Collar Rot
- inspects trees for overall health
- spread by zoospores, which may form when soil is saturated longer than 12-24 hours
- fertilize trees

#### Bacterial Canker
- prunes dead limbs
- bacteria spread in splashing rain
- canker dormant
- bacteria infect wounds
- prune dead limbs

#### Cytospora Canker
- prunes dead limbs
- conidia are spread in splashing rain
- new cankers develop
- winter-damaged trees susceptible
- prune dead limbs

#### Iron Chlorosis
- early spring soil treatments most effective
- repeat foliar applications on new growth
- foliar testing

#### European Red Mite (minor pest)
- monitor eggs on limbs
- monitor immatures/adults/eggs on leaves
- monitor eggs on limbs

#### San Jose Scale (minor pest)
- monitor immatures
- monitor adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruit
- monitor immatures on limbs

#### Black Cherry Aphid (sweet cherry)
- monitor eggs on limbs
- monitor nymphs/winged and wingless adults on new growth
- monitor aphids/immature

#### Powdery Mildew
- monitor fungus overwinters as fruiting bodies on leaves
- infections spread to new leaves

#### Western Cherry Fruit Fly
- hang sticky traps June-July
- pupae in soil
- adults/eggs and larvae in fruit
- pupae in soil

#### Cherry (Pear) Slug (minor pest)
- monitor pupae in soil
- adults/eggs and larvae on leaves
- pupae in soil

#### Shothole Borer
- stressed trees most susceptible to attack
- monitor lowest leaves/branches first
- larvae underneath bark
- adults/eggs/larvae underneath bark
- larvae underneath bark

#### Spider Mites
- mites 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

### Arrows (←→) indicate intervals during which recommended management activities occur, if pest is present.

### Note:
The indicated monitoring times should serve as guidelines for when to monitor and manage pests, if the pest has been a problem in the past. Monitoring helps to identify whether the targeted pest is present in the orchard at damaging levels before a pesticide is used.