



Peach and Nectarine Pest Monitoring Calendar

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)	Stages of Development											
												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	early spring soil treatments most effective							foliar testing				
	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			aphids 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						
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					←→				←→			
	spores spread to leaves and young fruit with splashing rain				spores infect leaf scars							
Peach Powdery Mildew	←→		monitor		monitor							
	overwinters in peach buds	new leaves infected		fruit infected		mycelium present on leaves						
Rusty Spot (Apple Powdery Mildew)					←→							
	spores infect fruit											
Greater Peachtree (Crown) Borer	inspect tree collar for ooze				←→				←→			
	larvae in trunk or under bark, usually below ground				pupae in soil		←→		←→			
					adults/eggs laid on trunk		larvae bore into trunk		larvae in trunk			

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.

Utah State University is committed to providing an environment free from harassment and other forms of illegal discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 and older), disability, and veteran's status. USU's policy also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment and academic related practices and decisions. USU employees and students cannot, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran's status, refuse to hire; discharge; promote; demote; terminate; discriminate in compensation; or discriminate regarding terms, privileges, or conditions of employment, against any person otherwise qualified. Employees and students also cannot discriminate in the classroom, residence halls, or in on/off campus, USU-sponsored events and activities. This publication is issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Kenneth L. White, Vice President for Extension and Agriculture, USU.