



## Cherry Pest Monitoring Calendar

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)	Stages of Fruit Tree Development													
											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			
Bacterial Canker	prune dead limbs										prune dead limbs			
Cytospora Canker	prune dead limbs										prune dead limbs			
Iron Chlorosis	early spring soil treatments most effective										foliar testing			
European Red Mite (minor pest)	eggs on limbs										immatures/adults/eggs on leaves	eggs on limbs		
San Jose Scale (minor pest)	←→										immatures	adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruit	immatures on limbs	
Black Cherry Aphid (sweet cherry)	←→										eggs on limbs	nymphs/winged and wingless adults on new growth	aphids move to nonfruit hosts	eggs on limbs
Powdery Mildew	fungus overwinters as fruiting bodies on leaves										infections spread to new leaves			
Western Cherry Fruit Fly	pupae in soil										adults/eggs and larvae in fruit	pupae in soil		
Cherry (Pear) Slug (minor pest)	pupae in soil										adults/eggs and larvae on leaves	pupae in soil		
Shothole Borer	larvae underneath bark										adults/eggs/larvae underneath bark	larvae underneath bark		
Spider Mites	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.