



## Plum Pest Monitoring Calendar

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)	Stages of Development											
												Post-Harvest
	Dormant	Swollen Bud	Green Tip	Tight Cluster	First White	First Bloom	Full Bloom	June	July	August	Sept.	
Cytospora Canker	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						
Green Peach & Plum Aphids	←→		monitor			monitor			aphids move to nonfruit hosts			eggs on limbs
	eggs on limbs		nymphs/wingless and winged adults on new growth			eggs on limbs			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						
Western Flower Thrips	←→					monitor flowers for adults			←→			
	adults on ground		adults & eggs in blooms			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						
Greater Peachtree (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			
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				

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.