



Apricot Pest Monitoring Calendar

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)	Stages of Development											
												Post-Harvest
	Dormant	Bud Swell	Swollen Bud	First White	First Bloom	Full Bloom	Petal Fall	June	July	August	Sept.	
Cytospora and Bacterial 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				
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					
Green Peach Aphid	←→		monitor		monitor							
	eggs on limbs	nymphs/wingless and winged adults on new growth		aphids move to nonfruit hosts		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				
Coryneum Blight								monitor		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		larvae in 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.

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