



## 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
	spread by zoospores, which may form when soil is saturated longer than 12-24 hours										
Bacterial Canker	prune dead limbs					prune dead limbs					
	bacteria spread in splashing rain						cankers dormant		bacteria infect wounds		
Cytospora Canker	prune dead limbs					prune dead limbs					
	conidia are spread in splashing rain			new cankers develop			winter-damaged trees susceptible				
Iron Chlorosis	foliar testing										
	early spring soil treatments most effective					repeat foliar applications on new growth					
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						adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruit		immatures on limbs		
Black Cherry Aphid (sweet cherry)	←→					monitor					
	eggs on limbs		nymphs/winged and wingless adults on new growth			aphids move to nonfruit hosts		eggs on limbs			
Powdery Mildew	monitor					←→					
	fungus overwinters as fruiting bodies on leaves			infections spread to new leaves						monitor	
Western Cherry Fruit Fly	pupae in soil					hang sticky traps June- July			pupae in soil		
	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
	larvae underneath bark			adults/eggs/larvae underneath bark				larvae underneath bark			
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.