# Peach and Nectarine Pest Monitoring Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages of Development</th>
<th>Pests (Listed in order of management activity)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post Bloom/Summer</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Bloom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petal Fall</td>
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<td>First Bloom</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/4-inch Pink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swollen Bud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dormant</td>
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### Cytospora
- Inspect trees for overall health
- Conidia spread in splashing rain

### Iron Chlorosis
- Early spring soil treatments most effective
- Repeat foliar applications on new growth

### Peach Twig Borer
- 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)
- Eggs on limbs
- Immatures/adults/eggs on leaves
- Eggs on limbs

### San Jose Scale (minor pest)
- Eggs on limbs
- Immatures on limbs
- Adults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruit
- Immatures on limbs

### Green Peach Aphid
- Eggs on limbs
- Nymphs/wingless and winged adults on new growth
- Aphids move to nonfruit hosts
- Eggs on limbs

### Peach Silver Mite
- Adult females in buds
- Immatures/adults/eggs in buds and on leaves
- Adult females in buds

### Cat-facing Insects
- Adults overwinter on orchard floor or move in from outside sources
- Adults/eggs/nymphs inside and outside orchard

### Western Flower Thrips (nectarine)
- 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
- 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
- Larvae in trunk or under bark, usually below ground
- Larvae bore into trunk
- Larvae in trunk
- Adults/eggs/larvae in trunk
- Larvae in soil
- Larvae in trunk

### 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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