

# FRUIT PEST CONTROL GUIDE

## PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND PLUMS

PESTS	WHEN TO SPRAY	MATERIALS
Peach twig borer (worms), aphids, scale and mites	Apply delayed dormant, i.e., from first bud swell to first pink (peach) or green tip (plum).	Dormant oil + esfenvalerate, permethrin or malathron. B.t. or spinosad alone for twig borer only (apply at pink and then again at petal fall).
Powdery mildew (peaches only)(1)	When fruit is the size of a pea.	Wettable sulfur (1).
Cat-facing insects (Lygus bug, stink bug)	Apply at petal fall to shuck split if cat-facing injury in previous years was severe (2).	Permethrin or malathion.
Shot hole or coryneum blight (peaches only)	Shuck split. Pre-harvest (only if rain is frequent), leaf fall (most important application).	Chlorothalonil, ziram, or captan. Captan. Chlorothalonil, Bordeaux mixture, fixed coppers, basic copper sulfate, captan, or ziram.
Oriental fruit moth (worms)	Best timed with traps (3) or apply at shuck fall. OFM is only a problem in some areas.	Carbaryl, spinosad or B.t.
Peach twig borer (worms)	Best timed with traps (3) or apply in mid-June and again in late July to early August.	Spinosad, carbaryl, malathion, pyrethrin, pyrethrum, or permethrin.
Aphids	Late spring and summer months, try to apply before leaves curl on branch terminals and sticky honeydew appears.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil (1-1.5%), asadirachtin, or malathion.
Peach silver mite	Only if necessary. Summer sprays when needed; look for silvery appearance of leaves.	Wettable sulfur.
Spider mites (3)	Only if necessary. Summer sprays when needed.	Horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, dicofol, or fenbutatin-oxide.
Peachtree borer (crown borer)	Best timed with traps (3) or apply first week of July (3-4 weeks earlier in Utah's Dixie); spray lower parts of trunks only, reapply first week of August	Permethrin, esfenvalerate, or carbaryl.
Walnut husk fly (peach only)	Best timed with trap catches (3); or apply 2-4 times (7-10 day intervals) beginning in late July if adult files are present.	Malathion, pyrethrin, pyrethrum, or spinosad.
Perennial canker or cytospora	No sprays recommended. Keep trees growing vigorously. Prune dead branches.	See section on pest biology.

## PEARS

PESTS	WHEN TO SPRAY	MATERIALS
Pear psylla	Apply dormant application about 6 weeks before bloom if adults are detected. At pink to petal fall. If pear psylla persist and sticky honeydew is detected on leaves during late spring and summer.	Dormant oil + malathion, permethrin, or esfenvalerate.  Kaolin clay. Kaolin clay or pyrethrin.
Scale insects or Mites	Apply delayed dormant before bloom between separation of bud scales and first white.	Dormant oil + malathion.
Rust mite or Leaf blister mite	Delayed dormant; tight cluster to first white.	Dormant oil + sulfur or carbaryl.
Fire blight	During bloom (1).	Streptomycin, fixed copper, or Bordeaux mixture.
Codling moth (worms), Leafrollers	Starting 10 days after petal fall or based on trapping information (2). Reapply sprays based on protection interval (see materials) through first week of September.	Carbaryl (reapply every 7 days). Spinosad (reapply every 7 days). Permethrin (reapply every 7-10 days). *Warning: permethrin kills predatory mites and can cause spider mite outbreaks. Malathion (reapply every 5-7 days). Pyrethrin or Pyrethrum (reapply every 5-7 days). B.t. (reapply every 5 days). Azadirachtin (reapply every 5 days). Horticultural mineral oil (suppressant). Kaolin clay (suppressant). Attract-and-Kill (suppressant).
Spider mites (3)	Only if necessary. Summer sprays when needed.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, dicofol, or fenbutatin-oxide.
Pear Sawfly (cherry or pear slugs)	When damage appears (4). Usually controlled by sprays for codling moth.	Malathion.
Pear rust mite or Leaf blister mite	Apply post-harvest if mites are still present. Look for russetting of fruit and leaves.	Carbaryl or sulfur.

## WALNUTS & PECANS

PESTS	WHEN TO SPRAY	MATERIALS
Aphids	In spring when aphids average 12-15 per leaf.	Malathion, azadirachtin, insecticidal soap or horticultural oil.
Spider mites (1)	Only if necessary. Summer sprays when needed.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, dicofol, or fenbutatin-oxide.
Walnut husk fly (2)	Best timed with trap catches (2) or about August 1st and 15th.	Malathion, pyrethrin, pyrethrum, or spinosad.

## **STRAWBERRIES**

<b>PESTS</b>	<b>WHEN TO SPRAY</b>	<b>MATERIALS</b>
Leafrollers	Just before bloom.	Malathion.
Powdery mildew	When disease first appears.	Sulfur.
Gray mold, blossom blight	When disease appears during wet periods. In areas with a history of disease, begin treating at first bloom and repeat at intervals recommended on the label, especially during wet weather.	Captan.
Root weevils	During late spring and summer when damage appears.	Parasitic nematodes (2) or malathion.
Spider mites (3)	When mites appear. Only if necessary.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, or dicofol.

## **RASPBERRIES**

<b>PESTS</b>	<b>WHEN TO SPRAY</b>	<b>MATERIALS</b>
Powdery mildew (uncommon)	Dormant Season. When mildew appears.	Lime sulfur. Don't use this product during warm weather, as burning will occur.
Rose stem girdler (1)	Late April to early June (first application just before bloom); repeat in 7-10 days.	Carbaryl or malathion.
Raspberry crown borer (2)	April to May (at first sign of bud break).	Carbaryl or malathion.
Raspberry horntail (3)	April to May (at first sign of bud break).	Carbaryl or malathion.
Spider mites (4)	When mites appear. Only if necessary.	Insecticidal soap.

## **APRICOTS**

<b>PESTS</b>	<b>WHEN TO SPRAY</b>	<b>MATERIALS</b>
Peach twig borer (worms), scale, mites, and aphids	Apply delayed dormant (from separation of bud scales to first sign of white in bud tips)	Dormant oil + permethrin or malathion. B.t. or spinosad alone for twig borer only (apply at first bloom & again at petal fall).
Peach twig borer	Best timed with traps (1) or apply after petal fall & again in early to mid-June, if needed.	Spinosad, carbaryl, malathion, pyrethrin, pyrethrum, or permethrin.
Shot-hole or coryneum blight	Petal fall to shuck-split.	Chlorothalonil or ziram.
Peachtree borer (crown borer)	Best timed with traps (1) or apply early July & early August, 3-4 weeks earlier in Utah's Dixie. Spray lower trunk only. Late Sept. if above spray was missed.	Permethrin esfenvalerate, or carbaryl.
Shot-hole or coryneum blight	Leaf fall.	Chlorothalonil, Bordeaux mixture, fixed coppers, basic copper sulfate, or ziram.

## APPLES

PESTS	WHEN TO SPRAY	MATERIALS
Aphids, Mites, Scale Insects and Leafrollers	Apply delayed dormant spray at 1st sign of green on bud tips to half inch green stage (about 2-3 weeks before bloom).	Dormant oil + malathion, permethrin, or esfenvalerate.
Powdery mildew (On susceptible varieties such as Idared, Jonathan, Gala, Jonagold, or Rome. Occasionally on McIntosh, Red Delicious, and Golden Delicious)(1)	Before bloom (half inch green to pink). Repeat every 14 days until terminal growth ceases in June. Sulfur must be applied every 7-10 days to be effective.	Bayleton, propiconazole, triforine, sulfur.
Fire blight is more serious on Gala, Jonagold, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Idared, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent and PaulaRed (2)	During bloom (2)...	Streptomycin or fixed copper.
White apple leafhopper	Treat at petal fall (postbloom) when nymphs are present on the undersides of leaves. May need to repeat application in August.	Kaolin clay, carbaryl, or malathion.
Codling moth (worms), Leafrollers	Starting 10 days after petal fall or based on trapping information (3). Reapply sprays based on protection interval (see materials) through first week of September.	Carbaryl (reapply every 7 days). Spinosad (reapply every 7 days). Permethrin (reapply every 7-10 days). *Warning: permethrin kills predatory mites and can cause spider mite outbreaks. Malathion (reapply every 5-7 days). Pyrethrin or Pyrethrum (reapply every 5-7 days). B.t. (reapply every 5 days). Azadirachtin (reapply every 5 days). Horticultural mineral oil (suppressant). Kaolin clay (suppressant). Attract-and-Kill (suppressant).
Apple Maggot (4)	Not generally a pest in backyard trees. Based upon trappings with Pherocon AM traps through period of fruit set and maturation; last week of June may be an average date to start.	Carbaryl. Spinosad. Malathion.
Aphids (5)	During late spring and summer if necessary. Look for curled leaves on limb terminals and sticky honeydew.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural summer oil (1-1.5%), azadirachtin, or malathion.
Spider mites (6)	Only if necessary. Summer sprays when needed.	Horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, dicofol, or fenbutatin-oxide.
Root and crown rot	Summer sprays as needed.	See section on pest biology.
Tree and root borers	Depends of species. Soil application of systemic insecticide in late spring/early summer or trunk sprays in June & July.	Imidacloprid (systemic) or permethrin or carbaryl.

## CHERRIES

PESTS	WHEN TO SPRAY	MATERIALS
Aphids, San Jose scale, mites, leafrollers	Apply delayed dormant (bud swell to green tip) spray.	Dormant oil + malathion, permethrin, or esfenvalerate.
Aphids (1)	After bloom when necessary.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil (1-1.5%), or azadirachtin.
Powdery mildew	From petal fall to fruit set as needed.	Sulfur, triformine, propiconazole.
Western cherry fruit fly, Apple maggot (2)	Best timed with trap catches (3) or begin treating when cherries begin to change from green to salmon colored, and continue until harvest (note pre-harvest interval of material).	Spinasad (reapply every 7 days). Carbaryl (reapply every 5-7 days). Malathion (reapply every 3-5 days). Pyrethrin (reapply every 3-5 days). Pyrethrum (reapply every 3 days). Permethrin (reapply every 5-7 days). *Warning: permethrin kills predatory mites and can cause spider mite outbreaks.
Perennial canker or cytospora	Maintain tree in good vigor. No sprays applicable. Prune dead branches.	See section on pest biology.
Root rots	Avoid excess irrigation.	See section on pest biology. Fosetyl-Al, metalaxyl.
Spider mites (4)	Only if necessary. Summer sprays when needed.	Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, dicofol, or fenbutatin-oxide.
Pear Sawfly (cherry or pear sligs)	When damage appears (5). Usually controlled by sprays for codling moth.	Malathion.



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