





Chelan – Douglas Counties Horticultural Pest and Disease Boards

SUGGESTED ORGANIC SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR HOME GARDEN CHERRIES

Growth Stage	Description	Target Information	Chemical Sprays	Important		
Dormant	Before buds show any activity in late winter	For Coryneum blight (Shothole), bacterial blight infections. When daytime temperatures reach 40 – 45 F. Finish spraying by noon to insure good dry time.	Copper spray (Lilly Miller Microcop fungicide, Cook Copper Fungicide)	General purpose fungicide.		
Delayed- Dormant	In late winter, just as buds begin to show first green tissue.	Overwintering scales, aphids and mites. When daytime temperature is between 45 – 55 F, with no frost forecast overnight. Finish spraying by noon to insure good dry time.	 Superior type dormant oils (Volck Supreme, Lilly Miller Superior Type Spray oil, etc.) Follow directions on label carefully to avoid plant damage. 	This is the most important stage and chemical spray for pest control. Spray to completely wet the tree.		
Prebloom	Just as flower buds begin to show flower color, but before open.	For hatching insect pests such as aphids, peach twig borer, stinkbugs, lygus bugs, and coryneum blight.	 Insecticidal soap (Safer's, concern, etc.) Neem extract Beauveria bassiana (Naturalis-O, etc.) 	This is a critical time for management of these pests.		
		For caterpillars	Bacillus thuringiensis (Dipel, etc.)			
Bloom	When flowers are open.	Avoid pesticide application during bloom to protect honeybees.				
Petal Fall & Shuck	Just as dead flowers fall away from young fruit	A critical management time for: ➤ Powdery mildew Spray prior to 9AM.	 Wettable sulfur; NOT lime-sulfur (Safe Garden Fungicide, Cooke Sulfur) 	Best control occurs just as petals fall from blossoms.		

Petal Fall & Shuck Con't.	and sepals hide the fruit.	> Aphids, mites, feeding caterpillars	> See Prebloom above			
Late Spring & Summer	Cherry fruit fly preventative sprays should be started when cherries turn from light green to yellow green.	Critical time to manage: Cherry fruit fly. Cherry Fruit Fly: a fly with black banding on clear wings. Inserts eggs under fruit skin. Eggs hatch, resulting in maggots present in fruit at harvest. Maggot-infested fruit is unacceptable, not only for home use, but can spread to nearby orchards. Powdery mildew and hatching insects	 GF-120 NF Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait Special formulation for selective attraction and control of cherry fruit fly. Very effective. Spinosad (Entrust 80W, Monterey Garden Insect Spray Easy-to-Use, etc.) SPRAY TIME IS CRITICAL! Follow spray schedule provided on label. Insecticidial soap – reapply after rainfall. See label directions. 	Cherry fruit fly is a major pest of cherries. It is present mid-May to the last of July. * A single fruit fly maggot in commercial cherry grower's fruit is very serious. Make sure spray covers top and underside of leaves.		
Fall	Prior to rainy season NO FRUIT SHOULD BE LEFT ON TREE AFTER HARVEST. Left over fruit: Remove remaining fruit from the tree, seal in black garbage bags. Leave in sun for two weeks to kill larvae * If any fruit is left on the tree it must be sprayed for 4 weeks after normal harvest time.					
Additional Information	 ◆ CAUTION – Read this guide carefully. Read the product label directions carefully. Read and follow all label directions for responsible use of any pesticide. ◆ Aphids – Seldom build up to damaging levels in home garden fruit trees. Wash them off with stream of water from the hose, you rarely have to spray. ◆ Pesticide resistance – Vary products during the season and in following seasons to minimize pest resistance. ◆ Too much fruit to handle – Cut down tree and purchase quality fruit for use. Help commercial orchards by maintaining good care and pest management practices for your desired fruit trees!!! ◆ Further information – Contact WSU Chelan County Extension at (509) 667-6540 or our website at www.ncw.wsu.edu ◆ Trade name disclaimer – Use of trade names are for example purposes only. No endorsement is intended. 					