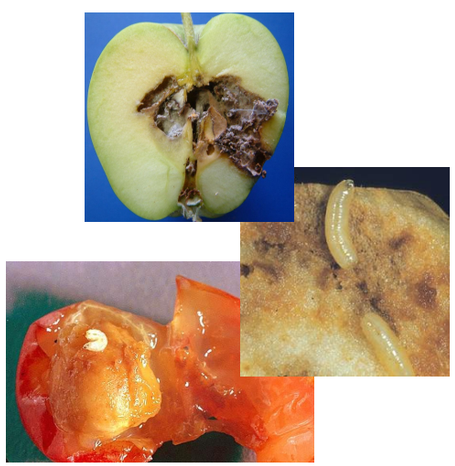
Walla Walla Co. Pest & Disease Board
328 W. Poplar
Walla Walla, WA 99362

ATTENTION AREA HOMEOWNERS

FRUIT TREES IN YOUR YARD MAY HARBOR INSECTS THAT CAN CAUSE DAMAGE OR INCREASE THE NEED FOR PESTICIDE SPRAYS IN NEARBY COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS.



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PEST MANAGEMENT CHART

Apples/ Crab Apples—Codling Moth / Apple Maggot Control

Timing	Insect/Disease	Active Ingredient	Notes
Mid Spring to harvest	Codling Moth & Apple Maggot	Spinosad Malathion Acetamiprid Kaolin	Apply every 7-10 days once insects start to emerge (use pheromone traps to monitor). Traps should indicate they are present (about 10 days after all the flower petals are off the tree). Your extension agent can advise optimal spray timing as well. Last Call is not effective without supplemental insecticide treatments.

Bagging fruit or complete fruit removal are acceptable methods of pest control.

*NOTE: Other pests and diseases that should be controlled include San Jose Scale, Obliquebanded and Pandemis leafrollers, fireblight, powdery mildew and apple scab. **

Cherry Fruit Fly Control in Cherries

Late spring to harvest	Cherry fruit fly	Spinosad Malathion Acetamiprid Esfenvalerate	Apply every 7-10 days starting when fruit fly pheromone traps in trees indicate that adult flies are present (about Memorial Day). Spray nearby plant foliage along with the cherry leaves, because flies rest on any nearby plants.

*NOTE: Dormant oil should be applied to control scale.**

Stonefruits (Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Prunes, Plums)

*Scale, Peach twig borer and Peach tree borer should be controlled. **

**Contact your Extension Agent for a more detailed pest control management chart.*

NOTE TO HOMEOWNER: Read and follow all label instructions. Confirm product can be used on home garden fruit trees before purchase. Pesticide labels change from year to year and certain products may be discontinued for use in home fruit trees since your last purchase.

TO HELP PREVENT INSECT PESTICIDE RESISTANCE, DO NOT USE THE SAME ACTIVE INGREDIENT IN CONSECUTIVE APPLICATIONS. IT IS RECOMMENDED TO ROTATE ACTIVE INGREDIENT AFTER EVERY THREE TO FIVE APPLICATIONS.

HARDER TO FIND PRODUCTS: **Kaolin** is available to homeowners under the trade name *Surround at Home Crop Protectant* and can be ordered online from GardensAlive.com. **Spinosad** is available for homeowners under several trade names: *Bull'seye Bioinsecticide* from GardensAlive.com; *Ferti-lome Borer, Bagworm, Leafminer & Tent Caterpillar Spray*; *Monterey Garden Insect Spray Easy-to-Use*.

Be a good neighbor ...

Walla Walla County, WA and Umatilla County, OR are registered Pest Control Districts and controlling problem orchard pests is required by law (Washington State:RCW15.09.060; Umatilla County, OR: Administrative Rules, 603-052-0201). If these pests are not controlled, the state/ county may require destruction of the crop or trees at the owner's expense.

APPLES & PEARS

Walla Walla and Umatilla counties are large apple producing areas. The local tree fruit industry employs many area residents

Codling moth damage on apple.

whose livelihoods are dependent on the continued success of these orchards.

Commercial apple orchardists currently use mating disruption, a non-chemical approach to managing codling moth, one of the key pests in apple production. This method is one example of the overall shift from pest management programs that rely on regular applications of broad-spectrum insecticides to "softer" programs employing more environmentally friendly methods.

One downside to such a soft pest management programs is that orchards are left vulnerable to attack from pests that multiply on unmanaged and unsprayed trees from their neighbors. Consequently, the mating disruption program fails to reduce pesticide usage.

In the long term, failure of these environmentally friendly pest management programs increases the risk to the local environment and contributes to the decline of the orchard industry.

Apple maggot, leafroller, San Jose scale, fireblight, powdery mildew and apple scab are other important pests and diseases that can spread from backyard trees to commercial orchards.

Individual strikes of apple maggot have been found in Walla Walla and Umatilla Counties and pose a major threat. If this pest becomes entrenched in the area, it is estimated that it could cost Washington State apple growers up to $75 million per year per year.

CHERRIES

Commercial cherries grown in the local area suffer due to untreated backyard cherry trees which host cherry fruit fly. Cherry fruit fly causes wormy cherries and requires frequent sprays to prevent infestation. The pest management chart in this brochure lists the timing and pesticides that can be used by homeowners to control this pest.

WHAT CAN THE HOMEOWNER DO TO HELP?

★ **To avoid introducing insect pests, do not transport home grown fruits from abandoned or neglected fruit trees.**

★ Call WSU or OSU Extension and offer to allow researchers to hang monitoring traps for apple maggot in your apple, crabapple, hawthorn or pear trees. If they find apple maggot in your trees, they can help you eradicate the pest before it spreads to adjacent trees or orchards.

★ Remove apple, crabapple, hawthorn, pear and cherry trees that you do not intend to spray, and replace them with any of the many good ornamental substitutes. Contact your extension agent if you are unable to remove these trees yourself, as there may be programs to help you, or the extension agent may know of local growers willing to remove the trees for you.

Hawthorn
(*Crataegus crus-galli*)

★ Do not plant any new apple, crabapple, pear, hawthorn, or cherry trees on your property unless you are willing and able to protect them every year from all fruit pests.

★ On fruit trees you keep, control all insects and diseases that easily spread to nearby orchards.

★ Contact your extension agent at the address below for more detailed and complete information about pest control for backyard trees.

WHO TO CONTACT:

Walla Walla County, Washington

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

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