

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR CHERRIES

For help in identifying home orchard problems or for more complete information on specific pests or diseases, contact your county's WSU Extension office.

Cultural Practices

Healthy plants are more able to survive some insect and disease damage than plants already stressed by cultural problems. Optimum tree growth is maintained by following a well-balanced fertility program, selecting adapted disease-resistant varieties, and irrigating and pruning as needed.

Pesticide Schedule

Washington State Law (RCW 15.09.060) states that property owners must control horticultural pests on their property.

Do not apply pesticides until a specific insect or disease has been positively identified. Using wrong or unnecessary sprays is a waste of time and money and can pose a hazard to people and the environment. Apply pesticide sprays only at the proper time of tree, bud, or pest development. Sprays applied at the wrong time are also ineffective. Always read and follow label directions of the product you use!

Pesticide Safety

- Before using any pesticide, carefully read all instructions on container. Follow all instructions including if there is a need to wear protective clothing during mixing or spraying.
- Take necessary precautions when applying pesticides to avoid chemical exposure.
- Mix pesticides in well-ventilated area or outdoors.
- Avoid chemical contact with skin and do not breathe chemical vapors.
- Prepare only amount required for one application.
- Properly dispose of any unused, diluted sprays and empty pesticide containers.
- Apply pesticides at proper rate. Using less chemical than prescribed may result in poor control, while using more than recommended amount may result in excessive residue on fruit or in plant damage.
- Always store chemicals in their original containers, in a secure area away from pets and children.
- Homeowners should not make foliar applications on trees greater than ten feet.

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TIME	PROBLEM	PRODUCT
Dormant stage: late winter when daytime temperatures are above 40 degrees.	Bacterial canker	Focus on cultural management first. Chemical information available here
	Scale, aphid or mite eggs.	Aphid control ; Scale insect control ; Spider mite control
TIME	PROBLEM	PRODUCT
Delayed dormant stage: when just a little green color is showing in buds.	Coryneum blight, Brown rot	Brown rot disease on Hortsense
	Scale, aphid and mite eggs	Aphid control
Bloom time	Brown rot	Brown rot disease
Shuck or Petal Fall: when flower petals have fallen away from young fruit.	Powdery mildew	Powdery mildew on Hortsense
	Aphids, scale insects	Aphid control ; Scale insect control ;
	Brown rot	Brown rot disease
Summer sprays: Also called cover sprays because they cover leaves and fruit	Cherry Fruit Fly Spotted wing drosophila or Spotted wing fruit fly	Cherry fruit fly on Hortsense Spotted wing drosophila
	Mites, aphids	Aphid control ; Spider mite control
	Leafrollers	Cherry leaf roller control
	Brown rot	Brown rot disease
Postharvest: prior to heavy fall rains	Cherry fruit fly Spotted wing drosophila or Spotted wing fruit fly	Cherry fruit fly on Hortsense Spotted wing drosophila
	Bacterial canker	Bacterial canker on Hortsense
* Insecticides with residual or systemic action are often toxic to bees, so these products should be used only when necessary. To reduce or prevent bee kill, apply products in the early morning or just before sundown, when bees are not present.		