



## SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR PEARS

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	LINKS TO CONTROLS
<b>Dormant stage:</b> late winter as buds begin to swell in February	Pear psylla	<a href="#">Pear psylla control</a> (Do <u>not</u> use lime sulfur on d' Anjou pears)
<b>Delayed dormant stage:</b> when just a little green color is showing in buds.	Pear psylla, aphid eggs, blister mites, scale eggs, leafroller eggs.	<a href="#">Aphid control</a> <a href="#">Pear blister mite management</a> <a href="#">Pear leafroller</a> <a href="#">Pear psylla control</a> <a href="#">San Jose scale control</a> (Do <u>not</u> use lime sulfur on d' Anjou pears)
<b>Petal Fall:</b> when all petals have fallen off	Codling Moth	<a href="#">Codling moth control</a>
<b>Summer sprays:</b> Also called cover sprays because they cover leaves and fruit	Codling moth:	<a href="#">Codling moth control</a>
	Pear psylla	<a href="#">Pear psylla control</a>
	Leafrollers	<a href="#">Pear leafroller</a>
	Aphids, mites	<a href="#">Aphid control</a> <a href="#">Pear blister mite management</a>

**ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS  
ON ALL PESTICIDE PRODUCTS**

**REMEMBER: THE LABEL IS THE LAW**