





SUGGESTED SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR HOME GARDEN PEARS

Growth Stage	Description	Target Information	Chemical Sprays	Important
Dormant 	Before buds show any activity in late winter.	Overwintering pear psylla, scales, aphids and mites. ➤ When daytime temperatures reach 40 – 45 F. Finish spraying by noon to insure good dry time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Superior type horticultural dormant oil. ➤ May mix with lime-sulfur. Products available under a variety of labels.	These are the most important stages and chemical spray for pest control. Spray to completely wet the tree.
Delayed-Dormant 	In late winter, just as buds begin to show first green tissue.	Overwintering pear psylla, 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ See “Dormant” 	These are the most important stages and chemical spray for pest control. Spray to completely wet the tree.
Pre – Pink to Petal Fall 	Just before bud clusters show any color through petal fall.	Critical time to manage pests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Powdery mildew control. ➤ Aphids ➤ Scale ➤ Stink, lygus, boxelder bugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sulfur* (Ex. Safer Brand Garden Fungicide/Flowers, Fruit & Vegetables Conc.) ➤ Insecticidal soaps –(Ex. Safer’s Insect soap); Acetamiprid (Ex.Ortho flower, Fruit & Vegetable Insect Killer); Imidacloprid (Ex. Bayer Advanced Fruit, Citrus & Vegetable Insect Control); Spinosad (Ex. Monterey Garden Insect Spray) ➤ Acetamiprid (Ex. Ortho flower, Fruit & Vegetable Insect Killer); Esfenvalerate (Ex. Ortho BugBGone Max Garden & Landscape Insect Killer) ➤ Esfenvalerate (Ex. Ortho BugBGone Max Garden & Landscape Insect Killer); Permethrin (Ex. Bonide Eight Insect Control Vegetable, Fruit & Flower Conc.) 	<p>*Do not apply lime sulfur spray to Anjou pear varieties at this time as severe fruit drop can occur later.</p> <p><i>Make sure spray covers top and bottom of leaves.</i></p>
Bloom	When flowers are open.	Avoid pesticide application during bloom to protect honeybees.		

<p>Con't. Pre – Pink to Petal Fall</p> 		<p>➤ Pear psylla</p>	<p>Primary pest of pears.</p> <p>➤ Esfenvalerate (Ex. Ortho Bug-B-Gon Max Garden & landscape Insect Killer); Permethrin (Ex. Bonide Eight Insect Control Vegetable, Fruit & Flower Conc.)</p>	<p>Two to three generations, plus a winter form, per year. Become active at bud swell.</p>
	<p>Starting early July keep protected through August.</p> <p><i>Reapply after brief, heavy rainfall or showers of longer duration, then resume regular schedule</i></p>	<p>➤ Codling moth “Stings”- shallow entries made on surface of fruit. Treat “stung” pears as source of codling moth by removing infested apples from the tree, seal in black garbage bags. Leave in sun for two weeks to kill worms.</p>	<p>The 1st generation of codling moth damages apples, but the 2nd generation, from July – August is a problem for pears. SPRAY TIMING IS CRITICAL – Each generation lasts 6 weeks. Protect from July - August. A 3rd generation is possible. Follow spray schedule on label.</p> <p>➤ Esfenvalerate (Ex.Ortho BugBGone Max Garden & Landscape Insect Killer); Spinosad (Ex. Monterey Garden Insect Spray); Permethrin (Ex. Bonide Eight Insect Control Vegetable, Fruit & Flower Conc), Acetamiprid (Ex. Ortho Flower, Fruit & Vegetable Insect Killer).</p> <p>The codling moth overwinters in cocoon stage under loose bark or in the soil under the tree.</p>	<p>If the pear is not protected, the egg laid by the codling moth will hatch and the worm will enter the fruit and be protected from the sprays. See “Stings” at left for handling treatment.</p>
<p>Additional Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 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 – <i>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!!!</i> ◆ Further information – Contact WSU Chelan County Extension at (509) 667-6540 or our website at http://county.wsu.edu/chelan-douglas/GARDENING/MG/Pages/default.aspx. ◆ Trade name disclaimer – Use of trade names are for example purposes only. No endorsement is intended. Other appropriately labeled products containing similar active ingredients should provide similar levels of control. 			

Compiled by Paula Dinius, Urban Horticulturist, WSU Chelan County Extension. Revised 06/20013.

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