

## **FOR APPLES AND PEARS**

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY AND PECAN TREES

For plants established in residential areas as ornamental plantings or as fruit/nuts for consumption.

#### INSECT PESTS CONTROLLED

Apple and Crabapple Pear, Common and Oriental: Aphids (except woolly apple aphid), Pear, Common and Oriental Japanese beetles, leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter), leafminers, mealybugs, and San Jose scale

Peach, Plum and Cherry: Aphids, cherry fruit fly maggot, Japanese beetles, leafhoppers, plant bugs, San Jose scale and stink bugs

Pecan: Yellow pecan aphid, black margined aphid, pecan leaf phylloxera, pecan spittlebug, pecan stem phylloxera

#### Application Instructions

Timing of applications should coincide with vulnerable stages of the pests. The calendar schedules below are to be used as a guide to application timing but should not be considered a forecast or predictor for treating these insect pests. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service agent for specific schedules and guidance for your local area. In addition, observe these guidelines for treating the following pests:

- Aphids: Make application when aphids first appear and before the leaves are rolled as a result of these pests.
- Leafhoppers: Make applications when leafhoppers first appear, during the nymph stage.

- Leafminers: Make two applications with intervals of 10 or more days. Make the first application soon after the petal fall is complete. A second application at the same dosage 10 days later should be applied to the early instar larvae.
- Mealybugs: Thorough and uniform coverage is necessary.
- San Jose Scale: Make application when crawlers are present. Ensure complete spray coverage of the branches, stems and leaves.
- Spittlebug: Apply when spittle masses are present and as new generations develop.

For Apples and Pears: Apply full cover sprays after the petal fall is complete. Continue application until the target insects are controlled. Apply up to five (5) foliar applications per season and allow 10 or more days between insecticide applications. Allow seven (7) days between the final application and the apple or pear harvest.

### How to Apply

Foliar applications with water should be made as a thorough cover spray to provide uniform distribution. Spray to wet all foliage (leaves, stems and branches). Target the undersides of the leaves and try to penetrate dense foliage with the spray droplets.

### Hose-End Sprayer Instructions

1. Set the dial to 1½ teaspoons (tsp.). Keep the dial set to this setting while spraying.
2. Add an adequate amount of product to the spray bottle to treat the infested trees. Do not add water to jar.
3. Spray to wet all foliage and direct the spray droplets for an even distribution on the target plants. Any unused product can be poured back into its original container.

Spray volume will vary with the size of the trees and thorough coverage is important. Small trees (less than 15 feet in height) will require approximately 2 gallons of diluted spray per tree. Larger trees (25 feet in height) will require approximately 8 gallons of diluted spray per tree.

Dilutions and Time Chart – The estimated amount of diluted spray and the time

required to spray one tree with the dial setting of 1½ teaspoons (tsp.)

Method

Foliar spray

Timings

Aphids: When aphids first appear and before the leaves are rolled as a result of these pests.

Leafhoppers: When leafhoppers first appear, during the nymph stage.

Leafminers: Soon after the petal fall is complete.

San Jose Scale: When crawlers are present.

Spittlebug: When spittle masses are present and as new generations develop.