



SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR CHERRIES

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. And always read and follow label directions of the product you use!

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

TIME	PROBLEM	PRODUCT
Dormant stage: late winter when daytime temperatures are above 40 degrees.	Coryneum blight (Shothole)	Copper or lime sulfur sprays
	Bacterial canker	Copper fungicide sprays
Delayed dormant stage: when just a little green color is showing in buds.	Scale insects, aphid eggs, mite eggs.	Horticultural mineral oil spray
	Coryneum blight, Brown rot	Captan, copper or sulfur fungicides
Bloom time	Brown rot	Captan (no copper fungicides)
Shuck Fall: when flower petals have fallen away from young fruit.	Powdery mildew and aphids	Wettable sulfur (not lime sulfur) or insecticidal soap.
	Brown rot	Captan
Summer sprays: Also called cover sprays because they cover leaves and fruit	Cherry Fruit Fly	Malathion every 10 days beginning when cherry fruits turn yellowish. (Usually late May). Allow 3 days minimum to harvest. Spinosad when cherry fruits turn yellowish.
	Mites, aphids	Insecticidal soaps as needed
	Leafrollers	Bt as worms begin to feed but before leaves are tightly rolled.
	Brown rot	Captan
Postharvest: prior to heavy fall rains	Cherry fruit fly	Remove all cherries or continue with malathion or spinosad as long as any cherries remain on the tree. Fruit flies continue to breed in unpicked fruit.
	Bacterial canker	Copper fungicide

Cooperating Agencies: Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Spokane County.
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