



## FRUIT TREE AND VINE CARE CALENDAR

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
										Prune apricots-1	
			←..... Prune fruit trees - 3 .....							Fertilize - 2	
			Dormant oil spray - 4								
			Peach Leaf Curl spray - 5								
	Shothole Fungus spray - 6										
				Fireblight spray - 7							
				Brown Rot spray - 8							
								Brown Rot follow-up sprav - 8			
					Fertilize - 9						
					←..... Codling Moth sprays - 10 .....						
					←..... Powdery Mildew (grapes) - 11 .....						
									Peach Tree Borer treatment - 12		

1. If there is incidence of Eutypa, prune larger limbs of apricots in July or August, well before winter rains. Small limbs can be pruned in January. Symptoms are limb dieback in summer. See *"Eutypa Dieback of Apricot and Grape in California"*
2. Often, it may not be necessary to fertilize mature fruit trees if they put out sufficient shoot growth and have good fruit set. Sandy, rocky, shallow soils tend to require more fertilization. To stimulate more vegetative growth, apply ½ nitrogen fertilizer in February or March and ½ after harvest.
3. Summer pruning can be done at the time fruit is thinned, usually in March/April, then two months later and again after harvest.
4. Apply dormant oil spray in late winter before buds open. Complete coverage is essential for effective control of over-wintering scale, mealy bugs, whiteflies, and mites.
5. Close to but BEFORE bud break, apply fixed copper sprays such as Bordeaux, Lilly Miller's Microcop or Ortho's Dormant Disease Control. Remove all dried fruit mummies and spray ground. See *"Leaf Curl: Pest Notes for Home and Landscape"*
6. Apply fixed copper sprays (see #5). It will also help control peach leaf curl. Treatment is for all stone fruits.
7. Apply fixed copper sprays during bloom. Any blackened twig should be cut off about 9" below the infection as soon as seen. Susceptible fruits include apples, pears, and loquat.
8. Apply Roverol, Daconil, wettable sulfur and/or Captan, during early, mid and late blossom. No sulfur products should be used on apricots.

9. Apply second half of fertilizer just before a rain.
10. To carry out a mass trapping program, start in mid-March by placing traps (two to four traps in each large tree and one to two in each small tree) away from the trunk about 6 feet above the ground. Place traps in trees that are about 20 to 50 feet away from apple, pear, or walnut trees to help draw the male moths away from host trees and reduce their chance of mating before being caught. Check the traps every week or two and remove dead moths. Replace pheromone lures according to the manufacturer's recommendations, and change the sticky bottoms every 4 weeks, or sooner if they become dirty. Mass trapping can also be done with a homemade moth trap consisting of a 1-gallon plastic milk jug containing the following: 1 cup cider vinegar, 1/3 cup dark molasses, 1/8 teaspoon ammonia, and enough water to make 1-1/2 quarts of liquid. Cut a 2-inch diameter hole just below the shoulder of the jug. Use up to three traps per tree for large trees.
11. Use wettable sulfur sprays 2 to 3 weeks before harvest. No sulfur products should be used on apricots. Apply in conjunction with a spreader/sticker, a fungicidal soap or a wettable sulfur solution spray starting when new shoots are 6" long, again at 12" and 18", and at 3-week intervals thereafter until fruit softening (grapes only). Also thin foliage to increase air circulation. See *"Powdery Mildew on Fruits and Berries: Pest Notes for Home and Landscape"*
12. Apply insect parasitic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae with squeeze bottle applicator at concentration of 1 ml. per ounce of distilled water. Clear out frass first then fill gallery.

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