



SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR PEARS

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 as buds begin to swell in February	Pear psylla	Horticultural mineral oil spray
Delayed dormant stage: when just a little green color is showing in buds.	Pear psylla, aphid eggs, blister mites, scale insects, leafroller eggs.	Horticultural mineral oil spray plus lime sulfur (Do not use lime sulfur on d'Anjou pears.)
Petal Fall: when all petals have fallen off	Codling Moth	Malathion every 10-14 days. Begin about 10 days after all petals have fallen. Kaolin (Surround WP)-Thorough coverage is important.
Summer sprays: Also called cover sprays because they cover leaves and fruit	Codling moth:	Malathion every 10-14 days until 14 days before harvest. Kaolin (Surround WP)-Keep foliage and fruit coated.
	Pear psylla	Insecticidal soap, Kaolin, or Azadirachtin (neem extract) as needed.
	Leafrollers	Bt as worms begin to feed but before leaves are tightly rolled.
	Aphids, mites	Insecticidal soap as needed

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

WSU Extension programs and policies are consistent with federal and state laws and regulation on nondiscrimination regarding race, color, gender, national origin, religion, age, disability, and sexual orientation. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.