

FRUIT TREE AND VINE CARE CALENDAR

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Nancy Garrison

University of California Cooperative Extension

1005 Timothy Drive, San Jose, CA 95133

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
			prune fruit trees 3			prune fruit trees			walnut husk fly spray 11		
			dormant oil spray 4					codling moth sprays 10			
									prune apricots 1		
		peach leaf curl spray 5						powdery mildew grapes 12			
					fertilize 9				peach tree borer crystals 15		
	shothole fungus spray 6				fireblight spray 7			peach tree borer spray 14		fertilize 2	
					brown rot spray 8			brown rot follow-up spray 13			

1. If there is incidence of Eutypa, prune larger limbs apricots in July or August well before winter rains. Small limbs can be pruned in Jan. Symptoms are limb dieback in summer. Pub. 21182.
2. Often, mature trees do not require fertilization. If trees put out sufficient shoot growth and have good fruit set, it may not be necessary to fertilize mature fruit trees. Sandy, rocky, shallow soils tend to require more fertilization. To stimulate more vegetative growth, apply 1/2 fertilizer in February or March and 1/2 after harvest.
3. Prune trees during late dormancy, just before they begin to push and/or spring and summer at fruit thinning and after harvest. Pub. 21171. See #1 for apricots.
4. Apply dormant oil spray after completion of pruning, before buds open. Complete coverage essential for effective control of over-wintering scale, mealy bugs, whiteflies, and mites.
5. Close to, but BEFORE bud break, apply Bordeaux, Lilly Miller's Microcop, Ortho's Dormant Disease Control, Cocs or Kocide. Remove all mummies and spray ground. Pub. 2613.

6. Use fixed coppers (see #5). It'll also help control peach leaf curl. Pub. 21363 (all stone fruits).
7. Use fixed coppers (above) during bloom. Any blackened twig should be cut off about 9" below the infection as soon as seen. Pub. 21262. Susceptible fruits include apples, pears and loquats.
8. Apply a fixed copper such as Roverol (Microcop) Captan, Benomyl, sulfur dust, or Bordeaux during blossom. (stone fruits only). No sulfur products on apricots.
9. Apply second half of fertilizer just before a rain or water it in.
10. If you've had wormy fruit in past years, spray with dipel, diazinon or malathion 10-14 days after petal fall. Repeating 2-3 times at 4-week intervals, (apple-pear). For walnuts, spray carbaryl or dipel, when nuts are 1-2 diameter (mid May) & 2nd spray 7-8 weeks later. Brown bagging individual fruit clusters after bloom & sealing with a tie excludes moths from laying eggs.
11. Spray malathion between Aug. 1-15, repeating 14 days later. This pest doesn't affect nutmeat, so may want to ignore. Pub. 21021.

12. Apply wettable sulfur, dusting sulfur, or 2% soap solution starting at 6" of shoot growth, again at 12" and 18" and at 3-week intervals until fruit softening (grapes only). Also thinning foliage to increase air circulation.
13. Use benomyl, sulfur dust or wettable sulfur 2-3 wks before harvest. No sulfur products on apricots.
14. Use a coarse spray of Thiodan applied from crotch of tree, down trunk to soil line. Spray should puddle at base of tree.
15. Apply PDB moth crystals around base of tree, cover with 3-4" of soil, mounding against trunk, leave 3 weeks and remove before soil gets wet.

Many UC publications can be ordered from our Santa Clara county office. Call first to check availability. (408) 299-2635, 2638, or 2639.