

## Rating fruit trees



### Prunes

Pest management: easy  
Main pests: aphids, caterpillars  
Other pests: brown rot, mites

### Plums

Pest management: easy  
Main pests: aphids, caterpillars  
Other pests: brown rot, mites



### Apricots

Pest management: moderate  
Main pests: brown rot, caterpillars  
Other pests: blight, tree borer



### Peaches and nectarines

Pest management: moderate  
Main pests: brown rot, tree borer  
Other pest: thrips, leaf curl, aphid



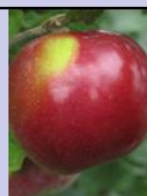
### Pears

Pest management: difficult  
Main pests: codling moth, psylla  
Other pests: mites, caterpillars



### Apples

Pest management: difficult  
Main: codling moth, caterpillars  
Other pests: apple scab, aphids



### Cherries

Pest management: difficult  
Main pests: cherry fruit fly, aphids  
Other pests: brown rot, caterpillar



## Kelowna's Pesticide Bylaw

### Pesticide Regulation Bylaw No. 9920

The City of Kelowna Pesticide Bylaw regulates the use of pesticides for non-essential (cosmetic) purposes.

Pesticides are products used to control unwanted weeds, fungi and insects. Under the Pesticide Bylaw, most pesticides *cannot* be applied on a residential property.

Least-toxic pesticides on the "excluded list" are exempt from the restrictions of the Bylaw. Certified pesticide applicators are also exempt from the restrictions of the bylaw.

To view the entire bylaw and pesticides on the "excluded list", refer to [www.kelowna.ca](http://www.kelowna.ca) under residents / environment / pesticides.

**Fruit trees are exempt from the bylaw** to ensure pest problems are controlled and do not spread into commercial orchards. However, many fruit tree pests can be managed with manual methods or spraying with "excluded pesticides".



### For more information contact

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## Managing pests of fruit trees

This information sheet provides tips to manage insects and diseases of fruit trees in residential areas, while minimizing the use of pesticides.



Many residents have fruit trees on their property.

These trees can be a challenge as insects and diseases are found every year and may damage the plant and the fruit. Adequate care, such as proper pruning and thinning, will help reduce pest numbers and improve fruit quality at harvest.



## Caterpillars

Common species include leafrollers, bud moth and fruitworms (picture below). These insects feed on foliage but can also damage the fruit.

*For small infestations, remove infested leaves.* Remove the visible caterpillars to prevent an increase in numbers. For large infestations, use least-toxic pesticides such as *Btk* or spinosad. Apply when blossoms are dropping.



## Mites

European red mites, two-spotted spider mites and rust mites feed on leaves of fruit trees, reducing tree growth and fruit quality. Natural enemies usually control the pest mites, except when pesticide sprays eliminate the beneficials.

*Use least-toxic products to preserve predators.* Apply insecticidal soap where mites are causing visible damage. Follow with dormant oil the next spring to control overwintering eggs (picture below are eggs of European red mite).



## Brown rot



This disease is common after a wet spring. Affected fruit becomes brown and mushy (picture).

*Remove and destroy all affected fruit.* Strict sanitation is critical to manage brown rot. Fruit left on the ground is a source of fungus spores the following year. During winter pruning remove branches with dark gumming, often a disease canker.

## Apple scab



This disease is common after a wet spring. Leaves show circular spots of olive green colour (picture above). In late summer, fruit shows similar spots.

*Rake and discard infected leaves in the fall.* Infected leaves on the ground are a source of fungus spores the following year. For large infestations, use the least-toxic fungicide sulphur. Spray three times before and after bloom at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## Codling moth



This is the main insect pest of commercial apple production. It is a regulated pest that must be controlled in residential areas. Pesticides must be applied by certified applicators.

Larvae feed inside the fruit (picture above). Fruit damage leads to crop destruction.

*Hand pull and destroy the affected fruit.* Partial control is obtained by wrapping the trunk and main limbs with strips of corrugated cardboard. Destroy and replace in summer and fall.

## Cherry fruit fly

This is the main insect pest of commercial cherry production. It is a regulated pest that must be controlled in residential areas. Pesticide must be applied by certified applicators.

Adult females lay eggs into the fruit (picture below) where larvae feed until mature.

*Remove and discard all fruit after harvest.* Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies.

