

Sweet Cherry Calendar

Read the label and follow all safety precautions.

Consult the product label for suggested water volumes. Otherwise, use enough water to ensure thorough spray coverage. Where the product rate is listed in amount/1,000 L and if a water volume is not provided on the label, use enough water to wet the foliage to the near drip point. For resistance management, refer to *Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides*, on page 54.

For preharvest interval, re-entry period, maximum number of applications and chemical group, see Table 10-12. *Products used on Sweet Cherries*, on page 234.

Diseases and Insects	Materials	Amount/ha	Comments
Bloom			
DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES WHILE CHERRY TREES ARE IN BLOOM. SEE BEE POISONING, ON PAGE 79.			
Brown rot (stem rot and blossom blight stages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topas 250 E • Nova 40 W • Rovral • Bravo 500 • Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF • Funginex 190 EC • Elevate 50 WDG • Lance WDG • Indar 75 WSP • Mission 418 EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 mL 340 g 1.75 kg 7.00 L 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 2.50 L 1.70 kg 370 g 140 g 300 mL 	<p>Blossom blight is favoured by wet, warm (above 16°C) weather, especially when large numbers of mummies are present in the trees. Apply first spray just before blossoms open, followed by two additional sprays during the bloom period if weather remains favourable for blight.</p> <p>To avoid resistance, do not apply Topas, Nova, Rovral, Elevate, Indar or Lance more than two times for each product per season. Alternate between fungicide families and do not use the same product in consecutive sprays. See <i>Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides</i>, on page 54, and Table 10-12. <i>Products used on Sweet Cherries</i>.</p> <p>Nova and Topas are absorbed by flower parts, making these materials more rainfast than other protectant fungicides.</p> <p>See note on <i>Brown rot control</i>, on page 215.</p> <p>Captan, Maestro or Bravo: Do not use within 14 days of an application of Superior Oil.</p> <p>Bravo: Do not apply after shuck to avoid fruit injury.</p>
Petal fall			
Black cherry aphid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diazinon 50 W • Thiodan 50 WP or Thionex 50 W • Zolone Flo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.00 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 2.00 L 	<p>A temperature of at least 21°C, thorough coverage and a calm day are needed for effective aphid control. Usually one to two sprays is required.</p> <p>Zolone: Maximum three applications per season.</p>
Shuck fall			
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guthion Solupak or Sniper • Zolone Flo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see label see label 2.00 L 	<p>Spray when most of the shucks are off and plum curculio activity is observed, usually when temperatures are above 16°C.</p> <p>Zolone also helps control aphids. Maximum three applications of Zolone per season.</p>
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topas 250E • Rovral • Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF • Elevate 50 WDG • Lance WDG • Indar 75 WSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 mL 1.75 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 1.70 kg 370 g 140 g 	<p>Captan and Maestro may cause leaf injury to Schmidt and Emperor Francis varieties in postbloom sprays.</p> <p>To avoid resistance, do not apply Topas, Nova, Rovral, Elevate, Indar or Lance more than two times for each product per season. Alternate between fungicide families and do not use the same product in consecutive sprays.</p>
First cover (12 days after shuck fall)			
Plum curculio	Use one of the insecticides listed under Shuck fall.		Zolone: helps control aphids but is only fair against plum curculio. Monitor seven days after shuck fall insecticide for new plum curculio damage. Apply insecticide if new crescent-shaped cuts are found.
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides listed under "Shuck fall."		

Second cover (12 days after first cover)			
Cherry fruit fly Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guthion Solupak or Sniper Diazinon 50 W Zolone Flo 	see label see label 3.00 kg 2.00 L	On early varieties, check the preharvest interval. Spray when early varieties are beginning to colour. Diazinon is not labelled for and does not control plum curculio. Diazinon provides ten days protection against cherry fruit fly. Zolone provides 12–14 days protection against cherry fruit fly. Maximum three applications of Zolone per season.
Powdery mildew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabrio EG 	670 g	Powdery mildew is not a common problem on sweet cherries. Only required on susceptible varieties.
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topas 250E Rovral Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF Elevate 50 WDG Lance WDG Indar 75 WSP 	500 mL 1.75 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 1.70 kg 370 g 140 g	To avoid resistance, do not apply Topas, Nova, Rovral, Elevate, Indar or Lance more than two times for each product per season. Alternate between fungicide families and do not use the same product in consecutive sprays. Topas Apply no more than two applications of Topas in the three weeks prior to harvest. Captan and Maestro may cause leaf injury to Schmidt and Emperor Francis varieties in post bloom sprays.
Third cover			
Cherry fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sevin XLR Zolone Flo Diazinon 50 W 	6.25 L 2.75 L 3.00 kg	Check Preharvest interval before spraying early maturing cherries. See Table 10-12 on page 234. Sevin XLR provides five to seven days protection. Zolone: Maximum three applications per season.
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides listed under "Second cover."		
Prepick			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rovral Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF Elevate 50 WDG Lance WDG Indar 75 WSP Mission 418 EC 	1.75 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 1.70 kg 370 g 140 g 300 mL	Consult product labels for preharvest intervals in Table 10-12 on page 234. To avoid resistance, do not apply Topas, Nova, Rovral, Elevate, Indar, or Lance more than two times for each product per season. Alternate between fungicide families and do not use the same product in consecutive sprays. Captan and Maestro may cause leaf injury to Schmidt and Emperor Francis varieties in postbloom sprays.
Postharvest			
Leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal 65 WP Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF Ferbam 76 WDG 	2.25 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg see label	Only necessary where leaf spot is a problem or where sweet cherries are beside sour cherries. Captan and Maestro may cause leaf injury to the Schmidt and Emperor Francis varieties in postbloom sprays.

TABLE 10-12. Products Used on Sweet Cherries

Use this table as a guide but refer to product label for specific information.

The **preharvest interval** is the number of days between the last spray and first harvest.

The **re-entry period** is the minimum interval that must be observed between the application of pesticide and work in the treated crop without protective equipment. If no re-entry period is stated on the label, assume the spray solution must be dry before re-entry can occur.

The **maximum number of applications** is the labelled maximum number for the growing season and may be higher than what is recommended for resistance management or for the preservation of beneficial insects.

Product name	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval (days)	Minimum re-entry	Maximum # of applications/season
Bravo 500	chlorothalonil	chloronitrile	40	48 hours	3 preharvest
Cabrio EG	pyraclostrobin	strobilurin	10	10 days for hand labour	5
Diazinon 50 W	diazinon	organophosphate	10		
Elevate 50 WDG	fenhexamid	hydroxylaniline	1	4 hours	4
Equal	dodine	guanidine	7		
Ferbam 76 WDG	ferbam	dithiocarbamate	4		
Funginex 190 EC	triforine	piperazine	Do not use after bloom		3
Guthion Solupak	azinphosmethyl	organophosphate	15	15 days	2
Indar 75 WSP	fenbuconazole	triazole (DMI)	1	12 hours	7
Lance WDG	boscalid	anilide carboxamide	0	4 hours	5
Maestro 80 DF	captan	phthalimide	2	48 hours	
Mission 418EC	propiconazole	triazole (DMI)	3	72 hours	5*
Nova 40 W	myclobutanil	triazole (DMI)	1		
Rovral	iprodione	dicarboximide	1	12 hours	
Sevin XLR	carbaryl	carbamate	2		
Sniper	azinphosmethyl	organophosphate	15	15 days	2
Supra Captan 80 WDG	captan	phthalimide	2	48 hours	
Thiodan 50 WP	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Thionex 50 W	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Topas 250E	propiconazole	triazole (DMI)	3	72 hours	5*
Zolone Flo	phosalone	organophosphate	14	24 hours	3

* No more than 2 in three weeks prior to harvest

See *Notes on Stone Fruit Diseases*, on page 215.
See *Notes on Insects and Mites*, on page 218.

Growth Regulators for Sweet Cherries

To delay ripening and improve fruit quality of sweet cherries

Research in British Columbia shows that gibberellic acid (GA₃) delays fruit ripening four to five days and thus extends the picking period and perhaps delays the susceptibility to rain cracks. The treatment also increases fruit size, firmness and resistance to post-harvest disorders.

- Dissolve 20 Activol® or Falgro® tablets in 1,000 L of water to produce a 20 ppm solution and apply as a foliar spray to run off.
- Apply 21 days before normal harvest when the fruit is at the straw coloured stage.
- Harvest when fruits are at the desired shade of red but not within 21 days after spraying.

See also *Using GA to encourage vegetative growth in cherry trees*, on page 231.