# Scouting Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apple Stage and Approximate Dates</th>
<th>Pest Action</th>
<th>How to Follow Up</th>
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<td><strong>dormant</strong>, December-March</td>
<td>• Prune out all cankers <em>(fire blight and others)</em>. Burn cuttings.</td>
<td>Refer to <em>Fire Blight</em> to identify cankers.</td>
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| **silver tip**, March              | • **Mites**: plan dormant oil application to smother mite eggs.  
• Prune out all cankers *(fire blight and others)*. Burn cuttings.  
• **Apple scab** and **fire blight**: spray copper. 🚫  
• Order fungicide for **apple scab** sprays. | Refer to *Mites*.  
Refer to *Choosing Sprays*.  
Refer to *Fire Blight*.  
Refer to *Apple Scab*. |
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| **green tip, April**              | - Record green tip date  
- **Apple scab**: spray fungicide. 🚫  
- Record rainfall, reapply fungicide to new leaf growth every 5-7 days or after a rainfall of 1.5” or more.  
- **Worms** in fruit? Order traps for **oriental fruit moth**, **codling moth**, **obliquebanded leafroller**, **apple maggot**.  
- Herbicide – apply glyphosate under trees, do not spray bark or tree. | See: NEWA, newa.cornell.edu for weather data and identify a nearby station.  
Refer to **Apple Scab**.  
Refer to **Choosing Sprays**.  
Review: **Worms in Fruit**.  
Trap supplies from:  
Great Lakes IPM, greatlakesipm.com  
Gemplers Pheromone Lures and Traps, gemplers.com/pheromone-lures | |
| **quarter-inch green, April**     | - **Apple scab**: spray fungicide. 🚫  
- Record rainfall, reapply fungicide to new leaf growth every 5-7 days or after a rainfall of 1.5” or more.  
- Herbicide – if no weed spray under trees, apply your selection of herbicide. | See: NEWA, newa.cornell.edu for weather data and identify a nearby station.  
Refer to **Apple Scab**.  
Refer to **Choosing Sprays**.  
Review: **Worms in Fruit**.  
Refer to **Cornell Tree Fruit Guidelines** for weed control options. |
| **half-inch green, April**        | - **Apple scab**: continue fungicide protection and monitor rainfall (Do not use copper after 1/4” green). 🚫  
| | Review **Apple Scab**.  
Review **Choosing Sprays**.  
Record sprays in **Orchard Journal**. |
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| **tight cluster, April** | • **Apple scab** and **powdery mildew**: continue fungicide protection. Add sulfur in fungicide sprays (for mildew) as long as it's not within 10 days of oil spray.  
• Continue monitoring rainfall.  
• Hang **oriental fruit moth** (OFM) trap. Check trap every 2-3 days, if you get > 30 moths per week, scout fruit for damage at petal fall. | Review **Powdery Mildew**.  
Review **Choosing sprays**.  
Review **Worms in Fruit** for insect identification.  
Record sprays and rainfall in **Orchard Journal**.  
Record first target insect trap date in **Orchard Journal**. |
| **pink bud, April-May** | • **Apple scab** and **powdery mildew**: continue fungicide sprays. This is the peak of apple scab pressure through bloom.  
• **Plum curculio** and **European apple sawfly**: consider insecticide application before first bloom or wait until petal fall. | Study **Fire Blight** to prepare for potential blossom infections starting at first bloom.  
Study **Plum Curculio and European Apple Sawfly**.  
Record sprays in **Orchard Journal**.  
Review **Choosing Sprays**. |
| **first bloom, April-May** | • Record date of 1st blossom open  
• **Apple scab** and **powdery mildew**: continue fungicide sprays on susceptible varieties.  
• **Fire blight**: use NEWA model to monitor infection risk and time antibiotic sprays. Have antibiotic on hand for fire blight bloom sprays.  
• Set out **codling moth (CM)** traps. Check traps every 2-3 days. Record date of first catch.  
• Start recording degree days (base 50) after 1st CM in trap. | Review **Fire Blight**.  
NEWA  [newa.cornell.edu](http://newa.cornell.edu)  
Review **Worms in Fruit** for target insect identification and timing for insecticide sprays.  
Use chart to calculate degree days or use NEWA. |
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| full bloom, April-May             | • Apple scab and powdery mildew: continue fungicide protection on susceptible varieties. Add sulfur in sprays (for mildew) as long as it’s not within 10 days of oil. ![image]
• Fire blight: continue monitoring weather for blossom infections. ![image]
• Cedar apple rust and other rust disease: if rust is an issue (Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain of NY) include fungicide that controls rust diseases.
• Codling moth, oriental fruit moth monitor: clean and count moths in traps weekly.
• Record all sprays. | Review Choosing Sprays.
Review Fire Blight.
Check NEWA for fire blight risk through bloom.
Review Apple Rust Diseases.
Record all sprays in Orchard Journal. |
| petal fall, May                   | • Record date when 75% of flowers on north side of trees have no petals.
• Plum curculio: first insecticide needed. ![image]
• European apple sawfly: first insecticide needed.
• Apple scab and powdery mildew: continue fungicide protection on susceptible varieties for 2 more weeks. ![image]
• Fire blight: scout fruit clusters for wilting symptoms and lingering bloom.
• Codling moth and oriental fruit moth: continue monitoring traps, change traps and lures as directed by products.
• Record Sprays. | See records in Orchard Journal: count total applications of captan and mancozeb, number of sprays and total lb/acre.
Review Plum Curculio.
Review Choosing Sprays.
Review Fire Blight.
Calculate degree-day accumulation for codling moth. Spray insecticide at 200-250 DD (50F) after first trap catch. |
| fruit set, May                    | • Sample leaves for mites.
• Second spray for plum curculio, 10-14 days after the petal fall spray. ![image]
• Scout for scab – if none, then you’re done spraying for it.
• Powdery mildew: continue fungicide protection on susceptible varieties until terminal bud set.
• Fire blight: scout for infections and cut them out.
• Codling moth, oriental fruit moth: continue monitoring traps.
• Thin fruit crop. ![image] | Review Mites.
Review Apple Scab for refreshing your memory of what scab infections look like.
Review Powdery Mildew.
Review Worms in Fruit.
Calculate degree-day accumulation for codling moth. If more than 5 codling moths per week during bloom or petal fall, spray insecticide at 200-250 DD (50F) after first trap catch.
Refer to Cornell Tree Fruit Guidelines for thinning information. |
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| fruit sizing, June               | - Powdery mildew: continue fungicide protection.  
- Apple maggot: put out red ball traps in mid-June, monitor and clean traps weekly through August.  
- Leafhoppers, aphids, & mites: scout growing shoots and leaves weekly.  
- Codling moth, oriental fruit moth: continue monitoring.  
- Fire blight: cut out any strikes and spray only if you get hail.  
- Weeds: apply glyphosate to herbicide strips under trees. | See records in Orchard Journal: count total applications of captan and mancozeb, number of sprays and total lb/acre.  
Review Worms in Fruit.  
Review Leafhoppers and Aphids.  
Review Mites.  
Review Choosing Sprays.  
Record all sprays in Orchard Journal.  
Refer to Cornell Tree Fruit Guidelines for choosing weed control options. |
| terminal bud set, July           | - Mildew: fungicides can be terminated when terminal buds are set and no new leaves are growing.  
- Apple Maggot: monitor and clean traps through mid-August 🟠  
- Leafhopper, Aphids, and Mites: continue weekly scouting  
- Codling Moth, Oriental Fruit Moth: continue monitoring  
- Fire blight: cut out any strikes, spray only if you get hail  
- Summer Diseases – if you don’t like blotchy, dirty-looking apples, use fungicide for sooty blotch/ flyspeck diseases. | Review preharvest intervals on labels for all fungicide, insecticides and herbicides.  
Record all sprays in Orchard Journal.  
Review Worms in Fruit.  
Calculate degree-day accumulation from first codling moth trap catch = ~1250 DD (50F) requires insecticide application. Additional sprays will depend on trap catch.  
Review Choosing Sprays.  
Review Summer Diseases. |
| harvest, September               | - Pick Fruit when it is Ripe!  
- Reap rewards for your tireless efforts!  
- Or go to local farm market & buy your apples. | Look for signs of fruit damage. Identify the cause so it can be corrected next season. |
| after harvest                    | - Borers: paint trunks white with indoor latex paint to avoid bark splitting and cracking in winter temperature extremes.  
- Rodents: check guards on tree trunks  
- Mow grass between rows to remove shelter for voles and mice. | Review Borers.  