



**FIGURE 12.1.1**  
**GROWTH STAGES**  
**IN PEAR**

- 1. Dormant**
- 2. Swollen bud**
- 3. Bud burst**
- 4. Green cluster**
- 5. White bud**
- 6. Bloom**
- 7. Petal fall**
- 8. Fruit set**

## 12 General Pest Management Considerations – Pears

### 12.1 Diseases

#### Fabraea Leaf Spot

- **Biology & Cultural**

[1.1] Bosc and Seckel are much more susceptible than Bartlett.

- **Pesticide Application Notes**

[1.2] It is important to prevent the establishment of early primary infections. Sprays should start at green cluster if the year is wet and disease was prevalent last year; otherwise, wait until white bud. Continue sprays at 10- to 14-day intervals through 1st or 2nd cover. In orchards with high inoculum, apply a mancozeb spray at 7-day intervals after petal fall until reaching either the 77-day PHI or the limit on the number of sprays per season. A 3-wk summer spray schedule will normally maintain control if early infections have been prevented. Summer applications of Sovran, Flint or Pristine to control scab or sooty blotch should also control Fabraea leaf spot. For resistance management, do not apply more than four applications per year of Sovran (Group 11), Flint (Group 11), Pristine (Group 7+11) or those with similar modes of action. Do not make more than two sequential applications before alternating to a fungicide with another mode of action. Pear psylla may facilitate the spread of leaf spot during summer, so controlling psylla is important in high-pressure orchards. Using summer oils to suppress pear psylla may also suppress spread of Fabraea leaf spot during late summer.

#### Fire Blight

- **Biology & Cultural**

[2.1] Fire blight is an even more serious disease on pears than it is on apples. In general, the control strategies recommended for apples apply equally to pears. Bartlett, Bosc, Clapps Favorite, and Gorham are all extremely susceptible varieties. D’Anjou is slightly less susceptible, but comparable to the most highly susceptible apple variety; Seckel is considered moderately susceptible. Refer to the discussion of this disease in the “General Pest Management Considerations for Apples” section.

[2.2] The best program for reducing summer spread of fire blight is good psylla control.

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing more details on the biology and management of this pest. Also see Pear Psylla in this section.

- **Pesticide Application Notes**

[2.3] While specifically labeled for control of pseudomonas blight, a copper spray also will assist with control of fire blight. However, it will not eliminate the need for streptomycin at bloom. It is effective in reducing the population of overwintering fire blight bacteria, and is a useful component in an overall fire blight control program.

Thorough coverage of the entire tree is necessary for maximum effectiveness, so high-gallage sprays are preferred. Leaf burning may occur if applied beyond bud burst, especially under slow drying conditions. The oil should be added at a rate of 1 qt per 100 gal of actual spray solution in the tank (i.e., do not concentrate the oil). If using Bordeaux mix, prepare as described in the “Fungicides” section of “Characteristics of Crop Protectants.” Add the oil after adding lime, but before making up to volume. The 1 qt of oil is added to increase the efficiency of the copper compounds and is not sufficient for good psylla control. A separate oil application can be made for psylla, or 3 gal of oil can be used with the copper sprays. Several other commercial copper formulations in addition to those listed are labeled for this use on pears. Although they have not been tested, research on other crops suggests that most copper formulations should give comparable rates of control at comparable rates of metallic copper.

[2.4] Streptomycin is not recommended for routine summer use, but is strongly recommended for use within 24 hr after the start of a hail storm.

[2.5] Bloomtime Biological is labeled for blossom blight control in pears. This biopesticide is consistently less effective than streptomycin, but may be a viable option in orchards with low levels of fire blight inoculum and during environmental conditions indicative of a low risk of infection. In NY apple orchards, this product has been shown to provide up to 50% control when applied during bloom compared to streptomycin.

[2.6] Mycoshield is now registered for fire blight and can be included in the management program for blossom blight. This antibiotic is consistently less effective than streptomycin, but may be viable option as a resistant management tool when used in rotation with streptomycin. Use primarily in orchards with low levels of fire blight inoculum. Research conducted in New York suggests that this product may only provide up to 50% control when applied during bloom compared to streptomycin.

[2.7] Serenade can be integrated into a fire blight control program, but it has been consistently less effective than streptomycin. Therefore, Serenade should be used only in rotational programs with streptomycin and not as the sole bactericide for fire blight management. Research at Geneva suggests that streptomycin should be the first product applied during bloom, particularly when conditions are very favorable for the development of fire blight. Serenade should be applied 24 hr after the infection event.

#### Pear Scab

- **Biology & Cultural**

[3.1] Seckels are very susceptible to scab; Bosc and D’Anjou, somewhat less so; Bartlett is relatively resistant.

• **Pesticide Application Notes**

[3.2] If scab developed the previous year, sprays should begin at green cluster and continue at 7- to 10-day intervals through 2nd cover. In blocks with little history of scab, applications from white bud through 1st cover should provide sufficient protection. Additional cover sprays will be necessary if scab becomes established and the season remains wet. Use of Topsin M and Thiophanate-methyl should be limited during the early season if substantial use is anticipated later in the season for control of sooty blotch and *Fabraea* leaf spot. Note: Topsin M and Thiophanate-methyl have a 3-day (72 hr) REI.

[3.3] Mancozeb fungicides are more effective than ferbam or ziram. Mancozeb is labeled for use on pears in one of two different ways: (i) at a rate of 1.5–2 lb/100 gal (maximum 6 lb/A, no more than 24 lb/A per year), not to be applied after bloom; OR (ii) at a reduced rate of 3 lb/A (maximum 21 lb/A per year), which may be applied to within 77 days of harvest.

The latter program is particularly valuable where *Fabraea* leaf spot and sooty blotch must be controlled in the early summer. It is illegal to combine or integrate the two treatment regimes or to use any mancozeb sprays after bloom if any of the earlier sprays were applied at more than 3 lb/A of formulated product.

[3.4] Sovran and Flint are excellent protectants, and will be most reliable when used in this manner. They have 48–72 hr post infection activity against pear scab. They significantly reduce spore production from the lesions that develop when the fungicides are applied several days after the start of an infection period. Sovran, Flint and Pristine are not registered for control of *Fabraea* leaf spot but they should control leaf spot when applied during the summer. They provide good control of black rot on apples, but they are not registered for control of this disease on pears and experience with control of black rot on pears is lacking. The strobilurins are prone to resistance development, and it appears that resistance to one member of this class of materials confers resistance to other products in the class (cross-resistance). The primary strategies for reducing the resistance risk are to: (i) rotate these materials with unrelated fungicides; and (ii) limit the number of seasonal applications of a strobilurin (the labels say limit to four per year).

[3.5] Note that Rubigan/Vintage is not labeled until petal fall (potential fruit shape problems if used earlier). Rubigan/Vintage has 72–96 hr postinfection activity but limited protectant activity. It should be combined with mancozeb to improve fruit scab control and protect against other diseases such as sooty blotch and *Fabraea* leaf spot. Note the mancozeb restrictions listed in [3.3].

[3.6] The risk of primary scab is greatly reduced after 1st or 2nd cover. Where scab has been well controlled and there is no history of leaf spot problems, it is possible to extend fungicide spray intervals to 14–21 days after the 3rd cover has been applied. If these diseases have not been controlled, fungicides should be applied at 10- to 14-day

intervals throughout the summer, except during drought periods. Observe mancozeb restrictions detailed in [3.3].

## Sooty Blotch

• **Biology & Cultural**

[4.1] Sooty blotch develops gradually during periods of rain, dew, and very high humidity. The disease is favored by frequent showers, poor air circulation, and proximity to sources of inoculum such as woods and brushy hedgerows. Fungicide control programs should begin around 1st cover, depending upon weather and inoculum pressure. Pruning to improve air circulation through the canopy will reduce the total fungicide need in most years. See [3.3] above and remark [10.1] in the General Pest Management Considerations for Apples section for additional information about sooty blotch.

## 12.2 Insects and Mites

### Aphids, Including Spirea Aphid

• **Pesticide Application Notes**

[5.1] Calypso or Movento applied at petal fall will also control Comstock mealybug. Movento must be used with an organosilicone or nonionic spray adjuvant. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product.

[5.2] For enhanced residual control, combine M-Pede with another recommended product.

### Codling Moth

• **Biology & Cultural**

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

• **Pesticide Application Notes**

[6.1] Summer sprays should be timed to start approximately at the 10% hatch point, 175–200 DD (base 45°F) after the first adult catch of the second brood, with a second application in 10–14 days. Use of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended with Assail. Pyrethroid insecticides applied during summer against pear psylla will control codling moth. Use Sevin at 1 lb rate. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product

• **Biological & Non-chemical Control**

Carpovirusine and Cyd-X (granulosis virus) registered only in Vermont at this time. Isomate C (pheromone mating disruption) only registered in Vermont and Maine. Better

control is obtained when pheromone disruption begins with the first generation of the season; regardless, products for disruption should be applied before first flight of the generation being targeted. Insecticide sprays or double the rate of pheromones may be needed in border rows of orchards adjacent to sources of adult immigration or in other high pressure situations.

### Comstock Mealybug

#### • **Biology & Cultural**

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

#### • **Pesticide Application Notes**

[7.1] Sprays recommended at petal fall and 7d later, against newly emerged crawlers. Research suggests that treatments against 2nd generation crawlers are more effective, but petal fall sprays may be of use in keeping populations low. Movento must be used with an organosilicone or nonionic spray adjuvant. Actara and Calypso will also control plum curculio and pear psylla when applied at petal fall. Do not make more than one application of Actara per season. A maximum of two applications of diazinon are allowed per year: 1) a maximum of one as a dormant application and 2) a maximum of one as an in-season foliar application regardless of target pest.

[7.2] Two sprays recommended for the 2nd generation, 7 days apart, against newly hatched crawlers. Begin approximately Aug. 1. Do not make more than one application of Actara per season. Movento must be used with an organosilicone or nonionic spray adjuvant. Suggested action threshold: 5% calyx infestation of previous year's crop.

### European Red Mite, Twospotted Spider Mite

#### • **Biology & Cultural**

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

#### • **Pesticide Application Notes**

[8.1] Applications advised as needed in summer. Acramite and Apollo are not effective against rust mite. Kanemite and Portal limited to a maximum of 2 applications per season; best results obtained with 2 pt rate. Use 10.7 oz/A of Nexter if treatment is only for twospotted spider mite; use lower rate for European red mite. Nexter, Savey, Onager, Envidor and Acramite limited to 1 application per season. Pear psylla may also be controlled if Portal is used at the 2 pt/A rate or if Nexter is used at the 6.6 oz/A rate. Suggested action threshold: 6 motile forms/leaf.

### Green Fruitworms

#### • **Biology & Cultural**

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

#### • **Pesticide Application Notes**

[9.1] Growers can usually wait until petal fall to assess the need for treatment. Only 1.8 lb AI/acre applications of \*Lannate permitted per season. Lannate cannot be used after a "pick-your-own" site is opened for public entry. It is recommended that pyrethroids not be used more than 1–2 times per season in any orchard. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product. Suggested action threshold: 3 larvae/tree on large trees (27–40 trees/A); 1 larva/tree at density of 140 trees/A.

### Obliquebanded Leafroller

#### • **Biology & Cultural**

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

#### • **Pesticide Application Notes**

[10.1] Spray recommended when last petals are falling. Only 2 applications of \*Lannate permitted per season. Lannate cannot be used after a "pick-your-own" site is opened for public entry. Will also help control Comstock mealybug. A pyrethroid applied now against pear psylla will also control obliquebanded leafroller. Suggested action threshold: 5–10% infested clusters.

[10.2] For 1st summer brood in July, begin applications approximately 360 DD [base 43° F] after 1st adult trap catch. Only 1.8 lb AI/acre applications of \*Lannate permitted/season. Lannate cannot be used after a "pick-your-own" site is opened for public entry. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product.

### Pear Midge

#### • **Pesticide Application Notes**

[11.1] Two spray applications between the swollen bud and white bud stages. If Guthion is applied, the user shall not authorize any person who is not covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), such as members of the general public involved in "pick-your-own," to enter a treated area after application of this product for the entire growing season.

## Pear Psylla

### • Biology & Cultural

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

### • Pesticide Application Notes

[12.1] To inhibit egg-laying by psylla, apply oil as soon as first eggs are laid in the spring; timing is especially critical (not effective if >20% of spring oviposition has occurred). Make 2nd application in 7 days if adults are still present. If 2 sprays are anticipated, drop rate to 2 gal for both. The 3 gal rate can also help reduce overwintering populations of European red mite, pearleaf blister mite, and Comstock mealybug. Suggested action threshold for pear psylla: 1 egg in a 3-minute inspection of buds.

[12.2] Apply insecticide from swollen bud through white bud. Pear rust mite may build up with repeated pyrethroid use. Seasonal maximum for \*Pounce is 0.8 lb a.i./A; for \*Asana, up to 0.2 lb a.i./A during the dormant to white bud stage and up to 0.225 lb a.i./A between bloom and harvest (but no more than 0.375 lb total a.i./A per season). Esteem 35WP may be applied once prebloom at 5 oz/A, or once prebloom and once at petal fall at 4-5 oz/A. \*Warrior provides suppression only. Improved activity of Delegate may be obtained by addition of an adjuvant such as horticultural mineral oil. Movento must be used with an organosilicone or nonionic spray adjuvant. Suggested action threshold before white bud: 6–10% of spurs with eggs.

[12.3] M-Pede can provide suppression when used in a seasonal program. Uniform drying conditions are required to prevent droplet residue on fruit; short residual period.

[12.4] One spray of oil at 2 gal rate, or 2 sprays at 1 gal rate, recommended through tight cluster.

[12.5] Nexter and Actara limited to a maximum of 1 application per season. Portal limited to a maximum of 2 applications per season. Esteem may be applied once prebloom at 5 oz/A, or once prebloom and once at petal fall at 4-5 oz/A. Suggested action threshold after fruit set: Avg of 1–2 nymphs per terminal leaf. \*Agri-Mek can be used anytime from petal fall to about 4 weeks afterward, but is most effective when applied before foliage begins to harden off, generally within the first 2 weeks after petal fall. Agri-Mek and Movento should be applied in combination with a horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) or other penetrating surfactant. Improved activity of Delegate may be obtained by addition of an adjuvant such as horticultural mineral oil. Actara and Calypso will also control plum curculio and Comstock mealybug when applied at petal fall. Centaur can be used anytime in season but at the beginning of egg hatch. Restricted to 2 applications of Centaur per season. MA only. Phytotoxicity may occur in Oriental pears – limit applications to pre-petal fall. Portal can be used at 2 pt/acre in rotation.

[12.6] Frequent applications (7–10-day intervals) of Surround and maximal coverage (minimum of 100 gal/A) are advised while there is active foliar growth.

### • Pesticide Resistance

[12.7] Variable levels of pear psylla tolerance or resistance to pyrethroids have been seen in New York (and are likely in New England), so growers should alternate use of pyrethroids with other materials to delay the development of resistance in their orchards. The preferred strategy would be to withhold their use until (and unless) needed in the summer.

## Pear Rust Mite

### • Pesticide Application Notes

[13.1] In blocks with a history of rust mite infestations, a preventive petal fall spray might be advisable. Nexter limited to a maximum of 1 application per season. Also, see [8.1].

## Pearleaf Blister Mite

### • Pesticide Application Notes

[14.1] A spray of oil plus diazinon or oil plus \*Thionex, in the spring, just before the green tissue begins to show. A maximum of two applications of diazinon are allowed per year: a maximum of one as a dormant application and 2) a maximum of one as an in-season foliar application regardless of target pest. See [12.1].

[14.2] A fall application post-harvest, when there is no danger of frost for at least 24-48 hr after the spray.

## Plum Curculio

### • Biology & Cultural

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

### • Pesticide Application Notes

[15.1] Sprays recommended at petal fall and 10 days later. 1st brood codling moth is also controlled by these materials; (see [6.1] for 2nd brood control). Imidan also controls fruit tree leafroller. Actara will also control pear psylla and Comstock mealybug when applied at petal fall. Do not make more than one application of Actara per season. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product.

## Redbanded Leafroller

### • Biology & Cultural

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

**• Pesticide Application Notes**

[16.1] Two sprays, from mid-July to early August, for 2nd brood control in problem blocks; note PHI restrictions. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product.

**• Pesticide Application Notes**

[17.1] Recommended spray timing is from green cluster to white bud. For best effectiveness and insecticide resistance management, the use of pre-mixes such as \*Leverage should be reserved for those situations when the pest complex to be treated is appropriately matched to the combination of active ingredients and modes of action contained in the product. Suggested action threshold: plant bugs—3 bleeding sites/tree, or a cumulative catch of 7 adults by white bud stage (white sticky-board trap). See [12.7].

**Tarnished Plant Bug, Pear Plant Bug**

Refer to the reference materials list at the end of this publication for a Fact Sheet containing details on the biology and management of this pest.

**12.3 Pear Spray Table**

**Table 12.3.1. Pesticide Spray Table – Pears**

Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Rate/100 gal</b>	<b>Rate/A</b>	<b>REI (hrs)</b>	<b>PHI (days)</b>	<b>Comments (see text)</b>
<b>Dormant</b>						
<b>Fire blight and Pseudomonas spur blight</b>	§Bordeaux mixture, 8-8-100 (copper sulfate)	8 lb/100 gal		24	BL	[2.3]
	(spray lime)	8 lb/100 gal				
	plus §oil	1 qt/100 gal				
	OR §C-O-C-S	2-4 lb/100 gal		24	BL	
	OR §Cuprofix Ultra 40 Disperss		7.5 – 10 lb./A	12	GT	
	OR §Kocide 2000 or other coppers	2-4 lb/100 gal see comments		24	HIG	
<b>Pear psylla, European red mite</b>	§oil	3 gal/100 gal		12	0	[12.1]
<b>Pearleaf blister mite</b>	oil	1-1.5 gal/100 gal				[14.1]
	plus *Diazinon 50WP	1 lb/100 gal		96	21	
	OR oil	1-1.5 gal/100 gal				
	plus *Thionex 50WP or *Thionex 3EC	0.5-1 lb/100 gal 0.33/0.67 qt/100 gal		96 48	7 7	
<b>Swollen Bud</b>						
<b>Pear midge</b>	*Guthion 50WS	0.5-0.75 lb/100gal		14 days (E)	14	[11.1]
<b>Pear psylla</b>	Actara 25WDG		5.5 oz/A	12	35	[12.2]
	OR *Asana XL 0.66EC	7.3-12.8 fl oz/100 gal		12	28	
	OR Assail 30SG		4.0-8.0 oz/A	12	7	
	OR Calypso 4F	1-2 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	
	OR Centaur		34.5-46 oz/acre	12	14	[12.5]
	OR *Danitol 2.4EC		16-21.3 fl oz/A	24	14	
	OR Delegate 25WG		6.0-7.0 oz./A	4	7	[12.2]
	OR Esteem 35WP		4-5 oz/A	12	45	

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Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>Swollen Bud (continued)</b>						
Pear psylla (continued)	OR §M-Pede 49L	2 gal/100 gal		12	0	[12.3]
	OR Movento 240SC		6-9 oz	24	7	
	OR §oil	1-2 gal/100 gal		12	0	[12.4]
	OR *Pounce 3.2EC or *Pounce 25WP		8-16 fl oz/A 12.8-25.6 oz/A	12	PB	
	OR *Proaxis 0.5CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	
	OR §Surround 95WP		50 lb/A	4	0	[12.6]
	OR *Warrior 1CS or *Warrior II 2.08 CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A 1.28-2.56 fl. oz/A	24 24	21 21	[12.2]
<b>Green Cluster</b>						
Fabraea leaf spot	Same materials as recommended for pear scab					[1.2]
Pear scab	Topsin M WSB	4 oz./100 gal	1 lb	48	1	[3.2]
	or Thiophanate-methyl 85WDG	3.2 oz./100 gal		72	1	
	or T-Methyl 70W	0.25 lb	1 lb	48	1	
	or Rubigan 4EC	4 fl oz./100 gal				
	or Procure 50WP	4 oz./100gal				
	or Inspire Super MP					
	plus Dithane/*Manzate/ Penncozeb 75DF	1 lb/100 gal		24	BL, 77 (A)	[3.3]
	OR Dithane/*Manzate/ Penncozeb 75DF	1-2 lb/100 gal		24	BL, 77 (A)	[3.3]
OR Tebuzol 45DF	2 oz	4-8 oz	120	75		
OR Ziram 76DF	1.5-2 lb/100 gal		48	14		
OR Adament 50WG		4-5 oz	120	75		
Pear Midge	*Guthion 50WS	0.5-0.75 lb/100 gal		14 days(E)	14-21(A)	[11.1]
Tarnished plant bug,	*Asana XL 0.66EC	2-5.8 oz/100 gal		12	28	[17.1]
	OR *Baythroid XL 1E		2.0-2.4 fl oz/A	12	7	
Pear plant bug	OR Beleaf 50SG		2.0-2.8 oz/A	12	21	
	OR *Brigade 10WS		6.4-32 oz/A	12	14	
	OR *Danitol 2.4EC		16-21.3 fl oz/A	24	14	
	OR *Guthion 50WS	0.5-0.75 lb/100 gal		14 days (E)	14- 21(A)	
	OR *Leverage2.7SE		3.6-4.4 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Pounce 3.2E		8-16 fl oz/A	12	PB	
	OR *Proaxis 0.5CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	
	OR *Warrior II 2.08 CS		1.28-2.56 fl oz/A	24	21	

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Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>White Bud</b>						
Fabraea leaf spot	See Green Cluster sprays					
Pear scab	Choose from materials listed under Green Cluster					
	OR Flint 50WG	0.67-0.8 oz/100 gal		12	14	[3.4]
	OR Sovran 50WG	1.0-1.6 oz/100 gal		12	30	
Pear psylla	See Swollen Bud sprays					[12.2, 12.4]
<b>Bloom</b>						
Fire blight	§Agri-mycin 17WP or Streptrol 17WP or Firewall 17WP	0.5 lb/100 gal		12	30	[2.1]
	OR §Agri-mycin 17WP or Streptrol 17WP or Firewall 17WP <i>plus</i> Glycerine (CP or USP grade) or Regulaid	0.25 lb/100 gal  2 qt/100 gal 0.25 pt/100 gal		12	30	
	OR Mycoshield	1.0 lb		12	60	[2.6]
	OR Serenade ASO		2-6 qt	4	0	[2.7]
	OR Bloomtime Biological FD		150 g	4	PF	[2.5]
Pear scab, Fabraea leaf spot	Choose from materials listed previously					
<b>Petal Fall</b>						
Pear scab, Fabraea leaf spot	Choose from materials listed previously					
	OR Rubigan 1EC <i>plus</i> Dithane/*Manzate/ Penncozeb 75DF	3 fl oz/100 gal 1 lb/100 gal		12 24	30 BL/77(A)	[3.5] [3.3]
	Topsin M WSB or Thiophanate-methyl 85WDG	0.25 lb/100 gal 3.2 oz/100 gal	1 lb/A	48 72	1 1	
	OR Flint 50WG	0.67-0.8 oz/100 gal	2-2.5 fl oz/A	12	14	[3.4]
	OR Sovran 50WG	1.0-1.6 oz/100 gal	3.2-6.4 oz/A	12	30	
	OR Pristine 38WG		14.5-18.5 oz/A	12	0	
	OR Ziram 76DF	24-32 oz/100 gal		48	14	
Aphids, including spirea aphid	Assail 30SG		2.5-4.0 oz/A	12	7	
	OR §Aza-Direct 1.2L		16-32 fl oz/A	4	0	
	OR Beleaf 50SG		2.0-2.8 oz/A	12	21	
	OR Calypso 4F	1-2 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	[5.2]
	OR *Dimethoate 4EC	0.5 pt/100 gal		48	28	
	OR *Leverage 2.7SE	3.6-4.4 fl oz/A		12	7	
	OR §M-Pede 49L	1-2 gal/100gal		12	0	



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Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>Petal Fall (continued)</b>						
<b>Aphids</b> (continued)	OR Movento 240SC		6-9 oz/acre	24	7	[5.1]
	OR Provado 1.6F	5 fl oz/100 gal		12	7	
	OR *Thionex 50WP	1 lb/100 gal		96	7	[5.1]
<b>Comstock mealybug</b>	Actara 25WDG		4.5-5.5 oz/A	12	35	[7.1]
	OR Assail 30SG		4.0-4.8 oz/A	12	7	
	OR Calypso 4F	1-2 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	
	OR Centaur		34.5-46 oz/acre	12	14	[12.5]
	OR *Diazinon 50WP	1 lb/100 gal		96	21	
	OR Movento 240SC		6-9 oz/acre	24	7	
	OR Portal 0.4EC		1-2 pt/acre	12	14	
	OR Provado 1.6F	5 fl oz/100 gal		12	7	
<b>Green fruitworms</b>	Altacor 35WDG		2.5-4 oz/acre	4	14	[9.1]
	OR *Asana XL 0.66EC	2-5.8 fl oz/100 gal		12	28	[9.1]
	OR *Assail 30SG		4.0-8.0 oz/A	12	7	
	OR Baythroid XL 1E		1.4-2.0 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Lannate 2.4L	0.75 pt/100 gal		48-96(E)	7	
	OR *Leverage 2.7SE		3.0-3.6 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Proaxis 0.5CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	
	OR *Proclaim 5SG	0.8-1.2 oz/100 gal		12	14	
	OR *Thionex 50WP	1 lb/100		96	7	
	OR Thionex 3EC	21.3 oz/100 gal		48	7	
	OR *Warrior 1CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	
	OR *Warrior II 2.08 CS		1.28-2.56 fl oz/A	24	21	
	<b>Pear psylla</b>	Actara 25WDG		5.5 oz/A	12	35
OR *Agri-Mek 0.15EC		2.5-5.0 fl oz/100 gal		12	28	[12.5]
OR *Asana XL 0.66EC		2.0-5.8 fl oz/100 gal		12	28	
OR Assail 30SG			4.0-8.0 oz/A	12	7	
OR Calypso 4F		1-2 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	
OR Centaur			34.5-46 oz/acre	12	14	
OR *Danitol 2.4EC			16- 21.3 fl oz/A	24	14	
OR Delegate 25WG			6.0-7.0 oz./A	4	7	[12.5]
OR Esteem 35WP			4-5 oz/A	12	45	[12.5]
OR §M-Pede 49L		1-2 gal/100 gal		12	0	[12.5]
OR Movento 240SC			6-9 oz/acre	24	7	[12.5]
OR Portal 0.4EC			1-2 pt/acre	12	14	[12.5]
OR *Proaxis 0.5CS			2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	
OR Provado 1.6F			20 fl oz/A	12	7	
OR Nexter 75WS			6.6-10.7 oz/A	12	7	
OR §Surround 95WP		50 lb/A	4	0		

**Table 12.3.1. Pesticide Spray Table – Pears**

Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>Petal Fall (continued)</b>						
Pear psylla (continued)	OR *Warrior II 2.08 CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	[12.2]
Pear rust mite	*Agri-Mek 0.15EC	2.5-5.0 fl oz/100 gal		12	28	[13.1]
	OR Nexter 75WS	5.2-10.7 oz/A		12	7	
	OR Portal 0.4EC		1-2 pt/acre	12	14	[8.1]
	OR *Vendex 50WP	6-8 oz/100 gal		48	14	
Plum curculio	Actara 25WDG		4.5-5.5 oz/A	12	35	
	OR *Asana XL 0.66EC	2.0-5.8 fl oz/100 gal		12	28	
	OR *Baythroid XL 1E		2.4-2.8 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Brigade 10WSB		6.4-32 oz/A	12	14	
	or Brigade 2EC		2.6-12.8 fl oz/A	12	14	
	OR *Guthion 50WS	0.5-0.75 lb/100 gal		14 days (E)	14-21 (A)	
	OR Imidan 70WP	0.75-1 lb/100 gal		72	7	
	OR *Leverage 2.7SE		4.4-5.1 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Proaxis 0.5CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A	24	21	
	OR §Surround 95WP		50 lb/A	4	0	[12.6]
	OR *Warrior 1CS or *Warrior II 2.08 CS		2.6-5.1 fl oz/A 1.28-2.56 fl oz/A	24 24	21 21	
	Obliquebanded leafroller	Altacor 35WDG	see label	2.5-4.5 oz/A	4	14
OR §Biobit XL 2.1FC			1.5-5.5 pt/A	4	0	
OR Delegate 25WG			4.5-7.0 oz/A	4	7	
OR §Deliver 18WG			0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
OR §Dipel 10.3DF			0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
OR Entrust 80WP		0.67-1.0 oz/100 gal		4	7	
OR Intrepid 2F			8-16 fl oz/A	4	14	
OR §Javelin 7.5 WDG			0.5-4 lb/A	4	0	
OR *Lannate 2.4L		0.75 pt/100 gal		48-96(E)	7	
or *Lannate 90SP		0.25 lb/100 gal				
OR *Proclaim 5SG	0.8-1.2 oz/100 gal		12	14		
OR Spin Tor 2SC	1.25-2.5 fl oz/100 gal		4	7		
<b>Additional Summer Sprays</b>						
Fire blight (ONLY after a hailstorm)	§Agri-mycin 17WP or Streptrol 17WP or Firewall 17WP	0.5 lb/100 gal		12	30	[2.4]
Pear scab,	Topsin M 70WSB	4 oz/100 gal		72	1	
Fabraea leaf spot,	OR Thiophanate-methyl 85WDG	3.2oz/100 gal		72	1	
Sooty blotch, Black rot	plus Dithane/*Manzate/Penncozeb as listed for pear scab under Green Cluster			24	BL/77 (A)	[3.6]

**Table 12.3.1. Pesticide Spray Table – Pears**

Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>Additional Summer Sprays (continued)</b>						
<b>Pear scab, Fabraea leaf spot, Sooty blotch, Black rot (continued)</b>	OR Rubigan 1EC	3 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	
	plus Dithane/*Manzate/ Penncozeb 75DF	1 lb/100 gal		24	BL/77 (A)	[2.4]
	OR Flint 50WG	0.67-0.8 oz/100 gal		12	14	[3.4]
	OR Sovran 50WG	1.0-1.6 oz/100 gal		12	30	
	OR Pristine 38WG		14.5-18.5 oz/A	12	0	
	OR Ziram 76DF	1.5-2 lb/100 gal		48	14	
<b>Codling moth</b>	Altacor 35WDG	see label	2.5-4.5 oz/A	4	14	[6.1]
	OR Assail 30SG		4.0-8.0 oz/A	12	7	[6.1]
	OR *Baythroid XL 1E		2.0-2.4 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR §Biobit XL 2.1FC		1.5-5.5 pt/A	4	0	
	OR Calypso 4F	1-2 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	
	OR §Carpovirusine 0.99SC	0.5-1 pt/100 gal		4	0	
	OR §Cyd-X 0.06SC	1-6 fl oz/A	1-6 fl oz/A	4	0	
	OR *Danitol 2.4EC	16-21.3 fl oz/A	16-21.3 fl oz/A	24	14	
	OR Delegate 25WG	4.5-7.0 oz/A	4.5-7.0 oz/A	4	7	
	OR §Deliver 18WG	0.5-2 lb/A	0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
	OR §Dipel 10.3DF	0.5-2 lb/A		4	0	
	OR §Entrust 80WP	0.67-1.0 oz/100 gal		4	7	
	OR *Guthion 50WS	0.5-0.75 lb/100 gal		14 days (E)	14-21 (A)	
	OR Imidan 70WP	0.75-1 lb/100 gal		72	7	
	OR §Javelin 7.5WDG		0.5-4 lb/A	4	0	
	OR *Leverage 2.7SE		3.6-4.4 fl oz/A	12	7	
OR Spin Tor 2SC	1.25-2.5 fl oz/100 gal		4	7		
<b>Comstock mealybug</b>	Actara 25WDG		4.5-5.5 oz/A	12	35	[7.1, 7.2]
	OR Assail 30SG		4.0-8.0 oz/A	12	7	
	OR Calypso 4F	1-2 fl oz/100 gal		12	30	
	OR Centaur		34.5-46 oz/acre	12	14	[12.5]
	OR *Diazinon 50WP	1 lb/100 gal		96	21	
	OR Movento 240SC	see label	6-9 fl oz/A	24	7	
	OR Portal 0.4EC	see label	1-2 pt/A	12	14	
	OR Provado 1.6F		20 fl oz/A	12	7	
<b>European red mite, Twospotted spider mite, Pear rust mite</b>	Acramite 50WS		0.75-1 lb/A	12	7	
	OR Apollo 4SC		4-8 oz/A	12	21	[8.1, 13.1]
	OR *Brigade 10WS		12.8-32 oz/A	12	14	
	OR Envidor 2SC		16-18 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR Portal 5EC		1-2 pt/A	12	14	
	OR Kanemite 15SC		21-31 fl oz/A	12	14	

**Table 12.3.1. Pesticide Spray Table – Pears**

Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>Additional Summer Sprays (continued)</b>						
European red mite,	OR Nexter 75WS		4.4-10.7 oz/A	12	7	
	OR Onager 1EC		12-24 fl oz/A	12	28	
Twospotted spider mite,	OR Portal 0.4EC	see label	1-2 pt/A	12	14	
	OR Savey 50DF		3-6 oz/A	12	28	
Pear rust mite (continued)	OR *Vendex 50WP	6-8 oz/100 gal		48	14	
	OR Zeal 72WS		2-3 oz/A	12	14	
Obliquebanded leafroller	§Agree WG 3.8WS		1-2 lb/A	4	0	[10.2]
	OR Altacor 35WDG	see label	2.5-4.5 oz/A	4	14	
	OR *Baythroid XI 1E		2.4-2.8 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR §Biobit XL 2.1FC		1.5-5.5 pt/A	4	0	
	OR Delegate 25WG		4.5-7.0 oz/A	4	7	
	OR §Deliver 18WG		0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
	OR §Dipel 10.3DF		0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
	OR §Entrust 80WP	0.67-1.0 oz/100 gal		4	7	
	OR Intrepid 2F		8-16 fl oz/A	4	0	
	OR §Javelin 7.5WDG		0.5-4 lb/A	4	0	
	OR *Lannate 2.4L	0.75 pt/100 gal		48-96(E)	7	
	or *Lannate 90SP	0.25 lb/100 gal				
	OR *Leverage 2.7SE		4.4-5.1 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Proclaim 5SG	0.8-1.2 oz/100 gal		12	14	
OR SpinTor 2SC	1.25-2.5 fl oz/100 gal		4	7		
Pear psylla	Choose from materials listed under Petal Fall, except for Esteem					[12.5]
Pearleaf blister mite	Sevin XLR Plus, 4F		1.5-3 qt/A	12	3	[14.2]
	or Sevin 80S, *80WS		1.88-3.75 lb/A			
	OR §oil	1-1.5 gal/100 gal				
	plus *Diazinon 50WP	1 lb/100 gal		96	21	
	OR §oil	1-1.5 gal/100 gal				
plus *Thionex 50WP	0.5-1 lb/100 gal		96	7		
or *Thionex 3EC	0.33-0.67 qt/100gal		48	7		
Redbanded leafroller	§Agree WG 3.8WS		1-2 lb/A	4	0	[16.1]
	OR *Baythroid XL 1E		2.4-2.8 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR §Biobit XL 2.1FC		1.5-5.5 pt/A	4	0	
	OR Delegate 25WG		4.5-7.0 oz/A	4	7	
	OR §Deliver 18WG		0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
	OR §Dipel 10.3DF		0.5-2 lb/A	4	0	
	OR *Guthion 50WS	0.5-0.75 lb/100 gal		14 days	14-21 (A) (E)	
	OR Imidan 70WP	0.75-1 lb/100 gal		72	7	

**Table 12.3.1. Pesticide Spray Table – Pears**

Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

Pest	Product	Rate/100 gal	Rate/A	REI (hrs)	PHI (days)	Comments (see text)
<b>Additional Summer Sprays (continued)</b>						
Redbanded leafroller (continued)	OR §Javelin 7.5WDG		0.5-4 lb/A	4	0	
	OR *Leverage 2.7SE		4.4-5.1 fl oz/A	12	7	
	OR *Proclaim 5SG	0.8-1.2 oz/100 gal		12	14	

**Table 12.3.2. Growth Regulator Uses in Pears.**

Refer to back of book for key to abbreviations and footnotes.

Timing	Product	Concentration	Rate of Formulated Product
<b>Chemical Thinning</b>			
<b>Petal Fall to 5-7 days after petal fall</b>	Amid-Thin W (NAD)	25-50 ppm	4-8 oz (lb) / 100 gal
Do not use on Bosc. Apply at petal fall or within 5–7 days after petal fall.			
<b>7-28 days after full bloom</b>	Fruitone-N or Fruitone-L	10-15 ppm	4-6 oz/100 gal
Labeled for use on Bartlett, Bosc and Comice. NAA is more effective at early timings and should be applied as soon as fruit set is apparent for greatest success. Late applications may result in reduced fruit size. Do not apply when temperature is below 60°F or above 85°F. NAA will not usually adequately thin Bartlett, but the addition of a surfactant will improve thinning.			
<b>Control of Watersprouts Around Pruning Cuts</b>			
<b>Dormant</b>	Tre Hold RTU (NAA)	1.5% (15,000 ppm)	Ready-to-use product
Mix NAA with 2 pt latex paint / gal and apply any time after dormant pruning but before growth begins in spring. Apply with paint brush or cloth pad to thoroughly coat exposed wood and edges of bark around pruning cuts.			
<b>Control of Rootsuckers</b>			
<b>Dormant or 6-12” sucker height</b>	Tre Hold RTU (NAA)	1.5% (15,000 ppm) (Do not dilute)	Ready-to-use product
Apply during dormant season after pruning existing suckers and before resprouting or apply when new sprouts are 6–12” high. Thorough wetting of stubs or new sprouts is essential.			
<b>Induction of Lateral Branching in Young Trees</b>			
<b>1-2” of terminal shoot growth</b>	Promalin, Perlan, Typy	125-1000 ppm	0.25-2 pt / 5 gal
Include a non-ionic surfactant and apply as a directed spray to areas where additional branching is desired. This practice is more effective in the second and third growing seasons after planting. Response on weak or low-vigor trees is usually disappointing. For nursery stock treat after trees have reached a terminal height at which lateral branching is desired.			
<b>Preharvest Fruit Drop Control</b>			
<b>3 weeks before anticipated harvest</b>	ReTain	132 ppm	0.74 lb / acre or 333 g / acre or (1 pouch)
Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough but not excessive coverage. An organosilicone surfactant (12 oz / 100 gal) should be used with ReTain.			
<b>5-7 days before harvest</b>	Fruitone-N	10-15ppm	4-6 oz (lb)/100 gal
Apply 7 days before harvest on D’Anjou, Bosc, and Bartlett. Make separate sprays to early and late maturing varieties.			
* To convert ounces to grams multiply ounces by 28.3. To convert fluid ounces to milliliters multiply fluid ounces by 29.57.			