



## POP Peach Scouting Guide

### PEACH DISEASES

#### BACTERIAL CANKER



- Bacterial condition from *Pseudomonas syringae*
- Symptoms include limb dieback, loss of fruit spurs, amber-colored gum, “dead bud”, and leaf spotting
- Inner bark may be brown, fermented and sour-smelling
- Young trees most affected
- Spread by splashing rain, favored by high moisture and low spring temperatures
- Overwinters in cankers and systemically infected branches and buds

#### BACTERIAL SPOT



- Bacterial condition from *Xanthomonas arboricola*
- First appears as small, water-soaked grayish areas on underside of leaves
- Develops into angular and purple, black, or brown spots on leaves and fruit
- Later in the season, infections cause fruit skin to break and flesh to become sunken
- Causes tree defoliation
- Cracks fruit
- Overwinters in branch tips and diseased twigs

#### POWDERY MILDEW



- Fungal infection from *Sphaerotheca pannosa*
- First appears as round, whitish spots 2-4 weeks after fruit set, which enlarge
- As pit hardens, fruit beneath fungus turns pink. Skin becomes hard, brown & cracked
- Fungus distorts leaves
- Overwinters in twigs and fallen leaves

#### PEACH LEAF CURL



- Fungal infection from *Taphrina deformans*
- Distorted, reddened foliage often seen in spring. Spreads in cold, wet weather
- Affects blossoms, leaves, shoots and fruits
- Infected fruit drop early, and those that stay develop deformities similar to the leaves and can become cracked
- Overwinters on buds and twigs



### PEACH DISEASES

#### PEACH SCAB



- Fungal infection from *Cladosporium carpophilum*
- Often mistaken for bacterial spot
- Yellow-green spots appear on undersides of leaves, raised light brown lesions grow and darken on this year's twig growth
- Small, olive-colored spots develop on fruit close to the stem and enlarge in blotches
- Can crack, stunt, or deform fruit
- Spreads in low-lying, moist, and shady areas with poor air circulation
- Overwinters in infected twigs from previous season

#### BROWN ROT



- Fungal infection from *Monilinia fructicola*
- First sign of infection is brown, wilted blossoms
- Dark, sunken spots develop on new shoots and limbs
- Fruit develops fuzzy tan/grey spores on fruit surface
- Fruit mummies turned shriveled and dark can cause recontamination
- Overwinters in twig cankers and mummified fruit on the ground and in tree

### PEACH PEST INSECTS

#### TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE



- These mites can spin a fine, silken web over infested leaves
- Large populations can cause bronzing of the leaves and leaf drop, leading to improper fruit sizing and sunburn
- Adults overwinter under bark of tree or in fallen leaves or weeds on the orchard floor



**PEACH PEST INSECTS**

**GREEN PEACH APHID**



- Appear in the summer, 1.8-2.1 mm long
- Common between March-May; September-November
- Overwinter on peach trees and spread plant viruses
- Sucks plant sap from underside of leaves causing plants to turn yellow, leaves to turn downward and inward from edges
- Peach crops can tolerate moderate infestations with little impact on the crop
- Heavy infestations cause flowers and newly formed fruit to abort



**PLUM CURCULIO**



- ¼" long dark brown weevil with white patches and four humps on its back
- Appear in orchards during bloom
- Adults make crescent-moon shaped punctures on the fruit to lay eggs and feed
- Pearly white eggs laid in cavity hatch in 7 days and feed on buds, petals and blossoms
- Cause deformed fruit and premature drop
- Overwinters in nearby brush and soil



**LESSER PEACH TREE BORER**



- Day flying adults resemble wasps
- 2-3 generations per season with first flight May-June, second August-September
- Adults lays eggs in cracks of bark
- Attacks entire tree
- Larva immediately burrow into bark, feed on inner bark and cambium,
- Wounds ooze gum, frass and wood bits

**GREATER PEACH TREE BORER**



- Black moth that resembles a wasp
- Adults lay eggs in cracks of bark
- Larva immediately tunnel and feed on the sapwood of lower trunk and major roots
- 1 generation per season
- Overwinters beneath bark underground
- Injury emits jelly like sap mixed with frass and bits of wood at the base of the trunk



## PEACH PEST INSECTS

### JAPANESE BEETLE



- 7/16" metallic green beetles with copper-wing coverings
- Eat leaves, leaving only the skeleton
- Can cause damage on the fruit
- Adults emerge and feed on plants beginning in June (life cycle 30-45 days)
- Beetles overwinter in the grub stage in soil



### STINK BUGS



- Stink bugs feed on the fruit of the tree
- Their piercing mouthparts cause sunken dimpled areas on the fruit or catfacing
- Under these 'dimples,' the flesh is brown and pithy to the core of the fruit
- Eggs are light yellow-red and elliptical with spines forming fine lines on the underside of leaves
- Group of adults overwinter in buildings and protected natural environments



### ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH



- Eggs appear as white flat ovals on the undersides of the leaves
- 1st generation larvae bore into growing shoots, causing terminal wilt and die back of new growth in spring, flagging
- Some 2nd, and most 3rd and 4th generation larvae attack fruit leaving a hole found in the side of the fruit with brown goo and powdery substance nearby
- Overwinters as a fully grown larva protected within a silk cocoon located in tree crevices or in the orchard ground cover.