



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

Elements of IPM for Sweet Cherries in New York State

[Download the Worksheet for Sweet Cherry Elements in Excel format.](#)

Soil and Nutrient Management and Cultural Practices	Points
1. A water quantity and placement plan that minimizes disease development, optimizes water use and minimizes erosion and runoff is used	4
2. Fertilizer recommendations are based on soil and leaf analysis. Balance nitrogen with tree growth to eliminate fall growth. (Choose one)	
a. Soil and leaf analysis conducted every year	5
b. Soil and leaf analysis conducted every 2 years.	4
c. Soil and leaf analysis conducted every 3 years.	3
3. Pruning should be done annually for bacterial and cytospora canker control. Prune as close to bloom as possible or immediately after harvest (within two weeks).	3
Pesticides and Pesticide Records Only pesticides registered in the state and approved for the target pest and crop will be used. Records of pesticide applications including date, field identification, targeted pest, pesticide name and EPA number, formulation, rate and number of acres treated are maintained.	
1. Insecticide/fungicide sprayer is calibrated at least once a year.	5
2. Herbicide sprayer is calibrated at least once a year.	5
3. Spray records are maintained and organized.	7
4. Among pesticides of comparable efficacy, the one with the lowest EIQ value (farmworker safety, natural enemies, etc.) is selected.	3
Disease Management	
1. The application of fungicides for blossom blight and brown rot are based on disease models including weather and disease pressure (cherries are most susceptible to infection from bloom to pit hardening and 3 weeks preharvest to harvest).	5
2. Different fungicide chemistry are used for blossom blight spray and for fruit rot to reduce resistance.	5
3. For cherry leafspot, weather conditions are monitored and severity of leaf infection is determined by Table 11 in Cornell recommendations.	5
4. For other diseases (bacterial canker, powdery mildew, Phytophthora, etc.) cultural control tactics are employed to reduce severity (water management, pruning timing, brush removal, etc.) and sprays are applied only when appropriate.	5

Arthropod Management (Insect and mites) Arthropod monitoring methods and thresholds should conform to state IPM program guidelines. Records should be kept of all monitoring information collected and threshold used.	
1. Plum curculio sprays begin after shuck split and end 340 DD base 50 after petal fall on apples.	5
2. Yellow sticky cards baited with ammonium acetate are used to monitor for cherry fruit flies. Sprays are applied after the first fly is caught. After an appropriate interval, traps are cleaned and a second spray is applied only if additional flies are caught.	5
3. Terminals are sampled for black cherry aphid and sprays applied only if needed.	5
4. Identification and monitoring of other troublesome pests (American plum borer, Lesser peachtree borer, obliquebanded leafroller etc.) are conducted using extension recommendations and appropriate controls are applied.	4
5. Sampling dates and thresholds used are recorded.	5
Weed Management	
1. List problem weeds and locations to tailor herbicide and floor management practices. If herbicides are needed rate and selection are based on map results.	8
2. Trash cultivation of herbicide strip or other alternative methods are used as a supplement for herbicides, where appropriate.	8
Education	
1. Attendance at one or more regional/national tree fruit workshops or conferences	3
2. Membership in an appropriate grower association.	3
3. Have a current year copy of Cornell pest management recommendations.	4
Bonus	
1. Participation in an IPM extension/research project.	2
2. Wild stone fruit trees are removed from your property within 100 yards of the perimeter of the orchard.	3
3. Copper is applied in fall to remove leaves for bacterial conker control.	2
4. A rye cover crop is planted after harvest for weed control.	1

80% of points needed to qualify.

TO LEARN MORE...

[Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production](#)

[IPM Fact Sheets for Tree Fruit](#)

[A Method to Measure the Environmental Impact of Pesticides.](#) 1992. New York Food and Life Sciences Bulletin Number 139.

The above reference material can be obtained from county Cornell Cooperative Extension offices or by contacting The Resource Center, Cornell University, PO Box 3884, Ithaca, NY 14852-3884, 607-255-2080; email resctr@cornell.edu

[Cornell Fruit Resources - Fruit Trees](#)

[Tree Fruit and Berry Pathology - Stone Fruit](#)

Natural Resources Conservation Service pesticide screening tool [WIN-PST software](#)

New York State Current Product Registrations at [PIMS](#)

[Trac Software](#)