

Fruit Calendar for Yavapai County (Fruit Trees, Brambles, Grapes)

January

- Start planting berry vines in lower elevations; continue through March

February

- Clean and repair drip irrigation systems
- Prune deciduous fruit trees, grapes, and brambles
- Plant bare root trees (February and March are the best months, but anytime during the dormant season, fall to bud-break, is OK)
- Plant berry vines

March

- Check water basins - they should extend out to the drip line
- Finish pruning deciduous fruit trees and grape vines
- Apply dormant oil before leaf emergence to help manage scale insects, aphids, and mites
- If needed, apply lime sulfur spray (except to apricot trees) before dormant oil sprays
- Plant deciduous fruit trees and berry vines

April

- Begin deep watering fruit trees (2 to 3 feet for mature trees)
- Fertilize deciduous fruit trees when they leaf out. Apples and pears: 0.1 lb N per inch of trunk diameter; apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine and plum: 0.05 lb N per inch of trunk diameter.

Example: apple tree with 2 inch diameter trunk needs .2 lbs Nitrogen. Ammonium phosphate (16-20-0) contains 16% actual N, i.e. there are 16 lbs of actual N in 100 lbs of fertilizer. $0.2 \div .16 = 1.25$ lbs. Apply 1.25 lbs of ammonium phosphate to supply 0.2 lbs of actual N.

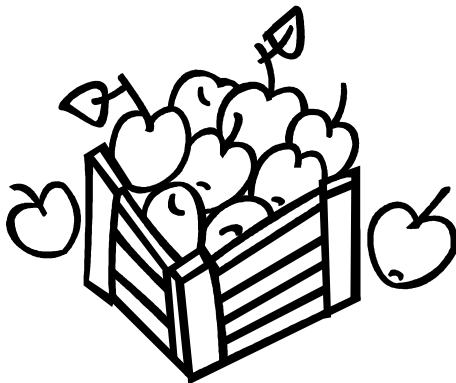
- Add mulch to conserve water (keep mulch away from tree trunk)
- Protect trees from late frost
- Watch for first generation of codling moths now through May

May

- Continue to watch for codling moths

June

- Thin deciduous fruit to approximately 6 inches apart when fruit becomes about the size of the tip of your finger



July

- Adjust automatic irrigation controllers to compensate for monsoonal moisture
- Monitor ripening fruit for bird damage; cover smaller trees with bird netting to minimize losses from pecking birds
- Monitor ripening fruit for June beetle damage

June beetles can be trapped using apple juice and small quantities of yeast placed in one gallon milk jug traps. Use two milk jugs to make each trap: one cut in half to create a funnel, one left whole to trap beetles. Tape them together with duct tape at the opening and hang one in each tree.

- Watch for second generation of codling moths in mid-month
- Watch for peach tree borers now through September
- Harvest fruit

August

- Continue deep watering if monsoonal moisture is inadequate
- Watch for third generation of codling moths in mid-month
- Keep basins weed-free
- Harvest fruit

September

- Continue regular watering as long as leaves are green
- Lightly fertilize deciduous fruit trees following harvest and before they enter dormancy
- Plant containerized trees now through October

October

- After fruit harvest, continue periodic irrigation until tree leaves drop

November

- Water periodically (every 6 to 8 weeks) during winter if no rain or snow (dry roots die)
- Apply dormant oil spray to deciduous fruit trees to control overwintering pests
- Remove fallen leaves that may contain insects or diseases

December

Related bulletins:

- Backyard Fruit Production at Elevations 3500 to 6000 Feet, AZ1162
- Backyard Cane Fruit Production at Elevations 4000 to 6000 Feet, Yavapai County Bulletin #7
- Common Fruit Tree Pests, Yavapai County Bulletin #13
- Codling Moth, Yavapai County Bulletin #10

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<http://extension.arizona.edu/yavapai>

Replaces Fertilizing Fruit Trees, Bulletin #19

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