

sprays are applied after these dates, even when infection periods occur based on temperature and leaf wetness duration.

Several nonchemical methods should be used to lower inoculum in the orchard. These include application of dolomite lime to fallen leaves, mowing fallen leaves, and application of urea to leaves just before leaf fall. These practices are thought to speed the decay of leaves, reducing the number of ascospores causing primary infections the following season. Note that these practices do not eliminate the need for fungicides.

Integrating the nonchemical methods described above and fungicide applications optimized with the OSU-MCAREC three-part model can result in:

- Production of high-quality pears with reduced production costs
- Multiple benefits from lower pesticide use, such as lower risk of resistance development, reduced environmental loading of pesticides, and reduced pesticide exposure

References

2010 Pest Management Guide for Tree Fruits in the Mid-Columbia Area. EM 8203. Castagnoli, S., H. Riedl, R.A. Spotts, L. Long, P. Shearer, J.W. Pscheidt, J. Olsen, and E. Peachey. 2010. Oregon State University Extension Service.

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