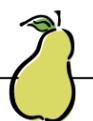
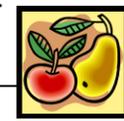




* Home Orchard Calendar

January		February		March	
Week 1 Visit your County Extension Service Office or the local library to obtain literature on fruit growing in the backyard.		Week 1 		Week 1 Late winter is the best time to prune peach, nectarine, and apricot trees because fall and early winter pruning may expose trees to winter injury and canker infections. The delay permits the grower to adjust the severity of pruning to the percentage of fruit buds that survived the winter. Strive to develop a bowl-shaped, or open-center tree.	
Week 2		Week 2		Week 2 Plant fruit trees as soon as the ground can be worked and as soon as possible after arrival from the nursery. (Protect roots from drying out or freezing.) In backyard plantings, the sod beneath trees should be turned under and cultivated to prevent competition for moisture and nutrients. Thoroughly water trees. (Wait to fertilize until the ground has settled around the roots.)	
Week 3		Week 3 Prune cherry and plum trees. The sour cherry tree tends to be spreading and can be pruned to a bowl shape. Sweet cherry trees are best pruned like apple trees. Plum trees vary in their growth habit, but are often pruned to the bowl shape. 		Week 3 <i>Dormant Spray on stone fruit (prior to fruit bud swell).</i> READ LABELS CAREFULLY before applying plant pest control materials. 	
Week 4 		Week 4		Week 4 <i>Dormant Spray on pears.</i> 	FERTILIZER RATES lbs of 5-10-10 (1 lb = 2 1/2 cups) <u>Apples</u> (1-4 yrs old): 1/2 lb per tree per year of tree age <u>Apples</u> (over 4 yrs): Omit fertilizer unless prescribed by leaf or soil analysis (or terminal shoot growth is less than 15 inches) <u>Peaches, Cherries, & Plums</u> : 3/4 lb per tree per year of tree age <i>For an organic program, apply equivalent amounts of an organic fertilizer.</i>
Week 5 Begin pruning apple and pear trees. Remember to maintain a pyramid shaped tree, wide and strong at the bottom and gradually tapered at the top. Tie dwarf trees to a support stake or trellis. (Caution: Avoid using tying materials that may girdle trees. Tie loosely to allow room for growth.) For disease and insect control, prune out dead wood. Also dispose of prunings.		Week 5		Week 5 Apply fertilizers just before bloom to maximize plant uptake (and minimize leaching).	
April		May		June	
Week 1 Begin season-long pest control program on peaches, plums, and cherries . Spray every 10 days (except during bloom and close to harvest).**   		Week 1 Install rodent guards around the trunks of newly-planted trees. These also will keep you from hitting trees with the lawn mower. Break off and discard fire blight infested pear terminals whenever they are found. 		Week 1 Set out Japanese beetle traps (at least 25 ft from fruit trees) when first beetles appear.	
Week 2 <i>Green Tip Spray on apples.</i> Begin season-long pest control program on apples and pears . Spray every 10 days (except during bloom) until June. Then spray every 2 weeks (except close to harvest).** 		Week 2  		Week 2  Hand-thin fruit trees. Excess fruits on peach and plum trees should be removed when about 3/4" in diameter. Leave 6" between peaches and 3" between plums. If apple trees are thinned no later than 50 days after full bloom, trees are more likely to have a return crop. Use thumb and forefinger to snap apples from the stem, leaving stem on tree. Thin to 6-8" apart. With experience, you will learn to balance crop load to tree growth.	
Week 3 Broadcast 1/2 lb of 5-10-10 (or equivalent amount of organic fertilizer or another complete fertilizer) in a ring around each newly-planted tree. Keep fertilizer away from base of tree.		Week 3 Attend a backyard orcharding course , and learn to eliminate some sprays by monitoring pests and weather. 		Week 3 Remove and discard leaves with insect egg masses whenever they are found. Spread scaffold limbs which have been selected to be the main framework of central leader trained trees. The first year, clothespins may be clasped above tender shoots to force branches to grow horizontally. In subsequent years, wide crotch angles are developed by using wooden spreaders or tying limbs down.	
Week 4		Week 4 Discourage deer from eating young shoots by using commercially available repellents, or by tying bars of soap in the trees. Purchase and/or make ready Japanese beetle attractant traps. 		Week 4 Monitor peach trees for signs of lesser peach tree borer, and apply controls if needed. 	
Week 5 Measures to control weeds should begin early in the season. Maintain a weed-free area 4 ft from the trunk of young trees. Plant grass outside this weed-free area but keep closely mowed.		Week 5		Week 5  Cultivate around trees , being careful not to disturb the roots. Irrigate young trees during dry periods. (Trees should receive equivalent of 1" of rainfall per week.) (If you decide to mulch, select a material that will not provide habitat for mice.)	

* Adapted from *Home Orchard Management*, West Virginia University Extension Service Publication OM100. Schedules are based on Mid-Atlantic conditions. Adjust dates for other regions.

** Home orchardists often choose to use organic sprays or home orchard sprays (general purpose mixtures). If you select an organic program, plant disease-resistance fruit varieties. There are many pests that attack fruit trees, and some insect and disease damage will still occur. Contact your County Extension Educator for current information on plant pest control materials. Follow label directions.



Home Orchard Calendar

July		August		September	
Week 1	Flavor and overall color are the best guides for determining when to pick cherries . To prevent sharing your crop with birds, use exclusion or repulsion control techniques. 	Week 1		Week 1	Unlike other deciduous fruits, pears attain highest quality when they are picked in a slightly green stage. 
Week 2		Week 2	Just prior to maturity, the flattened sides of a peach swell. Begin harvesting peaches when the ground (background) color begins to change to yellow (yellow-fleshed peaches) or white (white-fleshed peaches). It is necessary to "spot pick" a peach tree 2 or 3 times to get the desired degree of ripeness. Peach trees being to bear fruit about 3 years after planting.	Week 2	Begin harvesting fall apple varieties. To pick an apple, grasp it in the palm of your hand with your thumb over the stem end. Then lift to one side and upward, giving the fruit a slight turn. Be careful not to break off spurs that will bear the following year's fruit. Dwarf trees begin to bear fruit 2-4 years after planting. Semi-dwarf trees bear fruit 4-6 years after planting. 
Week 3	If you have a large apricot crop to harvest, consider yourself fortunate. Since blossoms open up early, they are likely to be killed by spring frost. 	Week 3	 Continue to subdue weed growth, and keep grass closely mowed.	Week 3	Discourage deer from browsing and rubbing antlers against bark of trees, e.g., by using repellents.  For collecting overwintering codling moth larvae, corrugated cardboard bands may be wrapped around apple trunks.
Week 4	Color changes during ripening are especially noticeable on plums . For canning, pick plums when they are well-colored and firm-ripe. For jams pick fruit when fully ripe. A mature plum tree may yield 1-1 1/2 bushels. 	Week 4	Many summer apple varieties should be "spot picked," like peaches, to attain the proper level of maturity. 	Week 4	Remove fruits as they fall to ground. Remove and dispose of decaying hanging fruit.
Week 5	Leaf analysis is the most reliable indicator of fruit tree nutritional needs. Mid-July to mid-August is the recommended time for sampling leaves of fruit trees for tissue analysis. Contact your County Extension Educator for details.	Week 5		Week 5	Take soil samples . Soil sampling kits are available at your local County Extension Service office.
October		November		December	
Week 1	All fruits should be handled carefully to avoid bruising or puncturing. Mechanical injuries shorten the life of fruit and contribute to low quality. Storage in cool, moist areas helps extend the shelf life of fruit.	Week 1	Apply lime in accordance with soil test recommendations. For best results, incorporate lime with the soil.	Week 1	Remove and burn corrugated cardboard trunk bands.
Week 2		Week 2	 Remove apple root suckers .	Week 2	 Order nursery stock well in advance of the planting date. Buy only from reputable nurseries that guarantee their stock.
Week 3	Check the ground around fruit trees for mouse activity . Be alert for mouse runs, breather holes, and tooth marks on fallen fruit. Normally, mice are not a problem in backyard fruit plantings where the grass is closely mowed and the ground around the tree is cultivated. 	Week 3	Fall planting should be conducted about a month after the first killing frost. Do not expose roots of nursery trees to freezing or drying conditions. (Do not prune or fertilize until April.) 	Week 3	
	If the potential for mouse damage exists, consult your County Extension Service for current recommendations and precautions regarding mouse controls.	Week 4		Week 4	Update the record book you keep on your fruit trees. Make sure you have recorded varieties, rootstocks, planting dates, lime and fertilizer applications, pesticides, and what's most important— yields . 
		Week 5	Rake and burn fruit tree leaves (for insect and disease control). 	Week 5	Now you can see that fruit production is a year-round commitment!

For more information on Home Fruit Production, order... **Small-Scale Fruit Production A Comprehensive Guide** Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences

Available from:
Publications Distribution Center
The Pennsylvania State University
112 Agricultural Sciences Admin Bldg
University Park, PA 16802
814-865-6713
Or visit
<http://ssfuit.cas.psu.edu>

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