Cherry
Presented by Ross Penhallegon

Cherries (*Prunus*)
- Sweet and Sour cherries
- Requires irrigation, but not wet feet
- Frost and rain problems

Rootstock
- Mostly standard
- New dwarf rootstock being developed
- Gesela and Polish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genetic dwarf (sweet)</th>
<th>Sour</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>Meteor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lambert</td>
<td>North Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stella</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garden Bing</td>
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</tbody>
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Varieties
- Sweet (needs cross pollination)
  - Most common are Bing, Lambert, Corum, Royal Ann
  - Lapin is newer
- Pie/sour
  - Self-fruitful
  - Five years to bear
  - Montmorency

Note: Need Van or Sam for pollination

Spacing
- Sweet - 18 to 25 feet
- Dwarf - 4 to 18 feet
- Sour 14 to 20 feet
- Dwarf - 6 to 12 feet

Fertilization
- Light
Diseases
- Same as plum but more
  - Psuedomonas
  - bacterial canker
  - brown rot of fruit
- Treatment
  - dormant copper
  - bloom fungicide spray
  - pre-harvest spray

Gummosis
Cherry Pest Control
- Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas)-
  - Pruning
  - Bordeaux, Fixed copper (late fall and dormant)
- Blossom blight and brown rot
  - Pruning
  - Fixed copper during bloom
  - Sulfur, post-bloom
  - Remove rotten fruit

Insects & Other Pests
- Cherry fruit fly
  - yellow sticky board to monitor
- root borer

Aphids

Cherry fruit fly

Pear slug

Pruning
- can grow on central leader of upright multiple leader
- head back all branches to face outward
- also can prune open center
- avoid tight crotches
- Sour cherry
  - open centered trees
  - fruit on 2-4 year old wood
  - doesn’t sucker much

Harvest - see chart
VARIETIES

The End