



AN UNDERWOOD BROTHERS CO.
Est. 1975

We Beautify the World

OLIVE SPRAYING TIMELINE FOR SUCCESSFUL FRUIT PREVENTION

TO ENSURE THAT

the fruit production is stopped the flowers must be eliminated before the fruit sets.

A growth regulating chemical is used to cause the flowers to drop off the tree. There is no exact date to begin the application. Flowering is weather driven and requires visual inspections to determine when at least half of the flowers are in bloom. If the

entire tree blooms the same time, the fruit elimination product can be sprayed just one time to kill all the flowers. It is more likely that the entire tree will not bloom at the same time. In that situation, the first application of fruit eliminator needs to be sprayed when at least half the blooms are open, and a follow up application will need to be made when the remaining blooms open in one to two weeks. The window to apply the growth regulator for maximum success is only a couple of days. This process could start as early as February depending on how warm it is.

Some products can be applied to the flower buds before the bloom opens.

All products should only be used on healthy Olive trees.

Since 'normal' weather seems to be a thing of the past, checking the trees weekly is advised.



A good way to get a head start on **OLIVE PREVENTION** is to do any necessary Olive pruning in January or February. Removing branches means removing potential flowers. If the trees are thinned it is also easier to apply the fruit eliminator to all parts of the tree to make the application more effective.



THE FRUIT PREVENTION may not be 100% effective every year, but if 90% or better can be eliminated, that is a tremendous number of Olives that will not be there to cause problems.

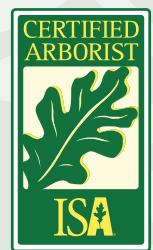
If you have old fruiting olives, it is best to budget for fruit elimination every year so that proposals can be approved for the work without delay when the season approaches.

Note that the spray will drip onto anything below the trees, so it is important to have vehicles cleared from the work area. Tarps may have to be used over shrubs that are sensitive to the product or the plants can be washed off with water after the application is made.



THE BRANCHES OF THE TREES that extend into a homeowner's yard should not be sprayed. The drips may fall on plants that are sensitive to the growth regulator. Application by bark banding would be an option for this situation.

SHANNON SCOTT
Director of Education



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