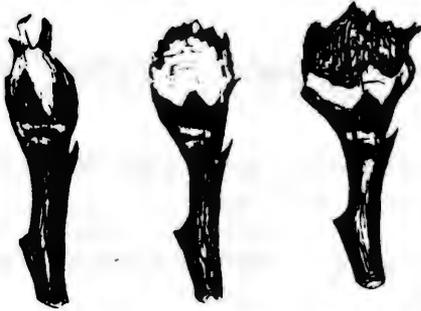


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DELAYED DORMANT



PREPINK

disease and insect
spray schedule
for home orchards

**PEACHES
APRICOTS
PLUMS
CHERRIES
FLOWERING
PRUNUS**



PINK



CALYX OR PETAL FALL

PRECAUTIONS IN USING PESTICIDES

This publication describes measures for control of the more common insects and diseases normally encountered. The pesticide recommendations are based on research by scientists of Washington State University, the USDA, and other agencies. They can be used safely and effectively when directions on the labels are followed carefully.

In many cases, additional information on description of the insects or disease organisms, their damage, their life cycles, and their control may be desired. If your problem goes beyond the scope of this discussion, you can get additional help from your county Extension agent or from the Departments of Entomology or Plant Pathology at Washington State University, Pullman.

Pesticides are poisonous to men and animals. Use them only when needed and handle them with care. Follow the directions and heed all precautions on the labels.

Keep pesticides in closed, well-labeled containers in a dry place. Store them where they will not contaminate food or feed, and preferably in locked storage where children and animals cannot reach them.

Avoid contact with pesticides. If any is spilled on skin or clothing, wash it off the skin thoroughly with soap and water and change clothing immediately.

Avoid inhalation of pesticide dusts or mists.

When handling pesticides, wear clean, dry clothing.

Wash your hands and face before eating or smoking and immediately after completing a pesticide application.

To protect fish and wildlife, do not contaminate lakes, streams, or ponds with pesticides. Do not clean spraying equipment or dump excess spray material near such water.

Dispose of *empty* pesticide containers at a sanitary landfill dump. If you have trash collection service, wrap small *empty* containers in heavy layers of newspapers and place them in the trash can.

DISEASE AND INSECT SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR HOME ORCHARDS PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, AND FLOWERING PRUNUS SPECIES

These spray schedules are recommended in order to achieve maximum disease and insect control with materials available to the homeowner. However, successful control is influenced by many factors, and using an integrated scheme (use of several control methods) is suggested. Certain cultural practices can often help reduce the number of spray applications, or enhance their effectiveness. An ability to diagnose problems early in their developing stages, or an awareness of important weather patterns are also helpful in controlling pests. Information concerning the life cycles and possible cultural methods of control for specific diseases and insect problems is available at your county Extension office.

As a precaution against improper use of a pesticide, read and follow label directions prior to making any application. Be sure the pest and crop are on the label.

Time of application	Insect and disease	Materials (use as label directs*†)
Dormant. First application at end of December or early January, make 2 additional applications at 3-4 week intervals.	Peach leaf curl (on peach or nectarine only)	Copper fungicide OR lime sulfur OR Ziram** OR Cyprex**. One application of copper fungicide should be adequate for central or eastern Washington.
Delayed-dormant (just prior to growth in early spring). This is an important spray as it reduces several major pests.	Scale (primarily crawlers), aphid, and mite eggs (mites generally a problem in eastern Washington).	Superior spray oil + diazinon
Prepink or pink (just before blossoms open)	Brown rot	Benomyl OR Captan OR Chlorothalonil (Ortho Multi-Purpose Fungicide) OR Ziram**
	Peach twig borer-Prepink (peach and apricot)	Lilly/Miller Thiodan Insect Spray (30)
Full bloom	Brown rot	Benomyl OR Captan OR Chlorothalonil (Ortho Multi-Purpose Fungicide) OR Ziram**
Petal fall (when blossom petals have fallen)	Brown rot	Benomyl OR Captan OR Chlorothalonil (Ortho Multi-Purpose Fungicide) OR Ziram**
	Tent caterpillars	Diazinon OR Malathion OR <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ††
Late spring and summer	Aphids, scale crawlers, Coryneum blight (shothole), twig borer on peach and apricot (Note: diazinon is no longer effective against twig borer in some parts of Washington, particularly eastern Washington.)	Diazinon on apricot (10), peach (20), plum (10), cherry (10) or Thiodan on peach and apricot (30). Add captan (0) OR Ziram** in the first two sprays after bloom if Coryneum blight is a problem. The twig borer spray should be applied in early June. A second application 10-14 days later will be needed if diazinon is used.
	Cherry fruit fly	Apply diazinon (10) or malathion (3). Starting at the end of May, apply additional sprays every 10 days up to 10 days before harvest.
	Plant bugs	No effective chemical labeled for use at this time.

Time of application	Insect and disease	Materials (use as label directs*†)
	Scale	Apply diazinon (10) or malathion (3) when egg hatch and crawlers are noticed.
	Apple-thorn skeletonizer, leafrollers	Diazinon (10) or <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (0). Not a problem on peach and apricot.
	Earwigs	Sevin (0). Apply as a spray or dust around the trunk at ground level.
Summer	Spider mites	Insecticidal soap (0). Repeated application may be essential.
10 to 14 days before harvest	Brown rot on plum, peach, and cherry	Benomyl
Postharvest: prior to heavy rain	Coryneum blight (shothole)	Captan (apricots, cherry, peach, plum) Chlorothalonil (Ortho Multi-Purpose Fungicide) (peach, nectarine, apricot) Microcop (apricot, peach) Ziram** (apricot, cherry, peach)
	Bacterial canker (dead bud)	Microcop (apricot, peach) Kocide 101** (cherry)
Fall and winter	Tree should be protected from mice and other rodents by wrapping the lower trunks with wire screen. Rodent baits and repellents may also be effective. White wash or interior white latex paint may be used on the trunks of young trees to prevent sunburn and borer damage.	

*Numbers in parentheses, e.g., (4) indicate minimum days required between last application and harvest.

†Add spreader-sticker to spray mixes according to label directions.

**Available at farm and feed stores

††Caterpillars must be actively feeding for *Bacillus thuringiensis* to be effective. It is a stomach poison, not a contact poison.

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Use pesticides with care. Apply them only to plants, animals, or sites listed on the label. When mixing and applying pesticides, follow all label precautions to protect yourself and others around you. It is a violation of the law to disregard label directions. If pesticides are spilled on skin or clothing, remove clothing and wash skin thoroughly.

The law requires that pesticides be used as the label directs. Uses against pests not named on the label and low application rates are permissible exceptions. If there is any apparent conflict between label directions and the pesticide uses suggested in this publication, consult your county Extension agent.

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