



DELAYED DORMANT

PRE-PINK

**disease and insect
spray schedule
for home orchards**

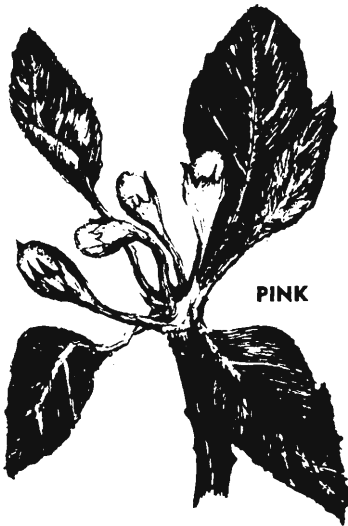
E.M. 3434 (Rev.) April 1972

APPLES

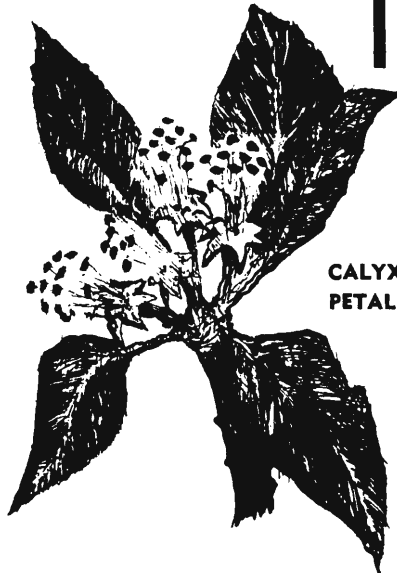
PEARS

CRAB APPLES

Eastern Washington



PINK



**CALYX OR
PETAL FALL**

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE • WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY • PULLMAN

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture- John P. Miller, Director of Extension Service, Washington State University, Pullman.

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PRECAUTIONS IN USING INSECTICIDES

This publication lists and describes the control measures suggested for control of the more common injurious insects normally encountered. The pesticide recommendations are based on research by scientists of Washington State University, the USDA, and by other agencies. Those suggested are considered safe to use (when directions on label are followed carefully) and known to be effective.

In many cases additional information may be desired on description of the insects and their damage, their life cycle, and a more detailed information on their control. If your insect problem goes beyond the scope of this discussion, you can get additional help from your county Extension agent or from the Department of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman.

Insecticides 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 insecticides in closed, well-labeled containers in a dry place. Store them where they will not contaminate food or feed, and preferably they should be 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 insecticide dusts or mists.

When handling insecticides, wear clean, dry clothing.

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

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

Dispose of *empty* insecticide containers at a sanitary land-fill dump, or bury them at least 18 inches deep in a level, isolated place where they will not contaminate water supplies. 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
EASTERN WASHINGTON
APPLE, PEAR, AND CRAB APPLES**

This control program is designed to control most serious insects and diseases. Occasionally, however, specific problems may arise for which special control recommendations will be needed. If so, contact your county Extension office.

Time of application	Insect and disease	Materials and amounts per 3 gallons of water ¹
Dormant or delayed-dormant (See cover)	Scab, blister mites, scale, pear psylla, moss, and lichens	Lime sulfur ³ 2 cups + Superior spray oil, 1 cup
	Apple anthracnose and moss and lichens only	Fixed copper, 8 T. + Superior spray oil, 1 cup
	Apple or pear scab only	Cyprex 65 WP, 1 1/2 T. (7), <i>OR</i> captan 50 WP, 4 T. (0), <i>OR</i> Phygon XL (Dichlone) 50 WP, 1 T. (1) (Use on apple only)
	Pear psylla	Perthane 4 EC, 3/4 T. plus Superior oil 4 T.
	San Jose scale, mite eggs, aphid eggs, blistermite	Diazinon 25% EC, 2 T. plus Superior oil 4 T.
Prepink or pink (See cover)	Tent caterpillar, scab and mildews ²	Diazinon 50 WP, 2 T. (14) + Karathane 25 WP, 1 T. (21) + captan 50 WP, 4 T. (0)
	Scab, mildew	Lime sulfur 1 1/2 ³ cups (0), <i>OR</i> Cyprex 65 WP, 1 1/2 T. (7) + Karathane 25 WP, 1 T. (21)
Bloom	Fire blight	Fixed copper, 1 T.

Time of application	Insect and disease	Materials and amounts per 3 gallons of water ¹
Petal fall (See cover)	Scab, mildew ²	Cyprex 65 WP, 1 1/2 T. (7) + wettable sulfur 6 T. (0), <i>OR</i> Karathane 25 WP, 1 T. (21) + Cyprex 65 WP, 1 1/2 T. (7)
	Aphids, mites	Diazinon 25 EC, 2 T.
Summer Apply 3 to 4 sprays of diazinon for codling moth control beginning at 17 to 21 days after full bloom and apply every 14 days. Scab sprays usually not needed in eastern Washington.	Codling moth, spider mites, pear psylla, aphids, apple skeletonizer, and other caterpillars, scab, mildew ²	Diazinon 50 WP, 2 T. (14), + wettable sulfur 6 T. (0), + Cyprex 65 WP, 1 1/2 T. (7)
	Late summer (mid-Aug.)	Bullseye rot
Preharvest (mid-Sept.)	Aphids and mites	Diazinon 25% EC, 2 T. (14) <i>OR</i> diazinon 50% WP, 2 T. (14)
	Bullseye rot	Captan 50 WP, 3 T. (0)
Post-harvest	Apple anthracnose	Captan 50 WP, 3 T., <i>OR</i> Phygon XL (Dichlone) 50 WP, 2 T.
	Pear blister mite (for heavy infestations)	Diazinon 50 WP, 2 T. <i>OR</i> diazinon 25% EC 2 T.

Time of application	Insect and disease	Materials and amounts per 3 gallons of water ¹
Post-harvest	Blister mite, rust mite, aphids, and cutworms	Thiodan 18.3% EC, 1 T. Apples (21) Pears (30)

¹T = level tablespoonful; t = level teaspoonful; WP = wettable powder; EC = emulsifiable concentrate. Add a spreader-sticker to sprays according to label directions. Do not use spreader-sticker with lime sulfur.

Numbers in parentheses, e.g. (7), indicate minimum days required between last application and harvest.

²Powdery mildew may or may not be a problem depending on the variety. If mildew is not present, the sulfur or Karathane need not be used.

³Do not use lime sulfur or lime sulfur type materials on Anjou pears or Golden Delicious apples in warm areas.

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