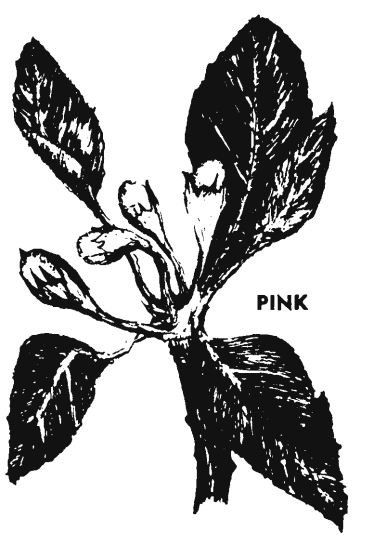
DELAYED-DORMANT

PREPINK

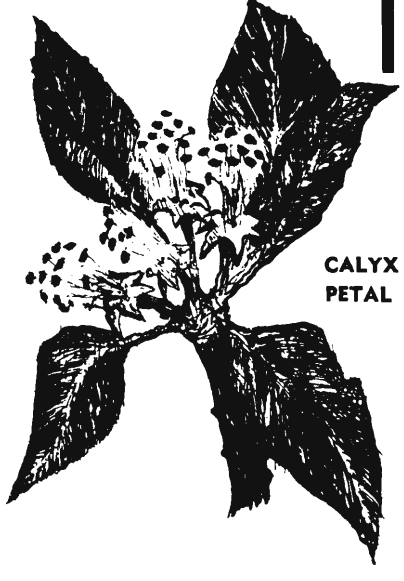
EM 3436 (Rev.), March 1977

# PEACHES
# APRICOTS
# PLUMS
# CHERRIES
# FLOWERING PRUNUS

## disease and insect spray schedule for home orchards



PINK



CALYX OR
PETAL FALL

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE • WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY • PULLMAN
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## 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 by 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, 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

### 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.

| Time of application | Insect and disease | Materials* |
|---|---|---|
| Dormant, 2 applications—Dec. 1 to 15 and late January | Peach leaf curl | Cyprex<br>*OR* Ziram<br>*OR* fixed coppers<br>*OR* lime-sulfur |
| Delayed-dormant | Scale, aphid, and mite eggs (generally a problem in eastern Washington) | Superior spray oil + diazinon (10) *except* (21) on peach. |
| Prepink or pink (just before blossoms open or when blossoms are open) | Coryneum blight, brown rot on all stone fruits | Captan (0) |
| | Brown rot | Benomyl |
| Petal fall (when blossom petals have fallen) | Brown rot and tent caterpillars | Captan (0) + malathion on peach (7), apricot (7), plum (3), prune (3)<br>*OR* benomyl (0) + malathion on peach (7), apricot (7), plum (3), prune (3). |
| Late spring and summer | Aphids, Coryneum twig blight, twig borer on peach and apricot | Diazinon on apricot (10), peach (20) or Thiodan on peach and apricot (30). Add captan (0) 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. |

| Time of application | Insect and disease | Materials* |
|---|---|---|
| Late spring and summer (contd.) | 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. |
| Summer | Spider mites only | Kelthane (14) |
| 10 to 14 days before harvest | Brown rot on plum, peach, and cherry | Captan (0)<br>*OR* Benomyl |
| Postharvest | Coryneum twig blight on *peach* | Captan<br>*OR* Ziram. Make two applications 14 days apart or starting immediately after harvest. |
| Before October | Bacterial canker on *cherry* | Fixed copper according to label directions. Two applications—be certain limbs and twigs are sprayed thoroughly. Do not use on sweet cherries. |
| 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. Whitewash or interior white latex paint may be used on the trunks of young trees to prevent sunburn and borer damage. | |

*Add spreader-sticker to spray mixes according to label directions. Numbers in parentheses, e.g., (4) indicate minimum days required between last application and harvest.

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