

# Walnut

## 2013 Pest Management Guide for the Willamette Valley

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The chemicals, formulations, and rates listed for insect, mite, and disease control are among the best recommendations based on label directions, research, and orchard use experience. Only a thorough knowledge of the orchard, its variety, tree size and density, canopy characteristics, pest complex, and past pest problems will enable you to correctly select chemicals, rates, amount of water used per acre, and method of application for optimum pest control. Occasionally, different formulations of a product or like formulations containing a different amount of active ingredient also are registered and effective for use on the pests listed. These products also may be used; we do not intend to discriminate against them. You may wish to consult their labels and determine whether their use confers advantages over the products listed in this guide.

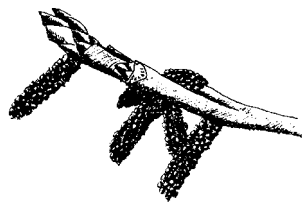
Always refer to the pesticide label for use instructions. It is the legal document regarding use patterns. Two questions frequently are asked about the chemical control of insects and diseases: “How much chemical do I use per acre?” and “What is the least amount of water I need per acre to apply in my concentrate sprayer?” Notice that the schedule below suggests an amount of formulated product (not active ingredient) to use per acre. This amount is based on a “typical” middle age and density orchard with moderate pest pressure. Common sense indicates that less material may be needed (than that given) for 1- to 4-year-old orchards. Conversely, more chemical (within label limits) may be required for large, mature trees experiencing heavy pest pressure from multiple pests.

### Stages

Early Prebloom  
Late Prebloom  
Postbloom

### Not shown

June–July; July–August



Early Prebloom



Late Prebloom



Postbloom

Many insecticide labels today indicate the minimum amount of water needed per acre to apply concentrate sprays of insecticides, as well as how to calculate the amount of chemical needed per acre in a concentrate sprayer. **CHECK LABEL BEFORE SPRAYING!** Some label directions indicate dilute applications only.

Also:

1. Make sure any tank-mixes of pesticides are compatible. For example, the elevated pH of some boron spray solutions weakens many insecticides.
2. Use adjuvants and spreader stickers with caution.
3. Heavy, brief rain or extended rainfall (0.75 inch for more than 24 hours) can remove pesticides from fruit and foliage. Reapplication may be necessary (within label limits).

### Important information

1. Diazinon is not labeled for use on walnuts. Existing supplies with the older label still may be used according to label instructions.
2. Blackline of walnuts is a serious disease that can't be controlled by use of pesticides. For more information, see EM 8907, *Growing Walnuts in Oregon*. Order from Publication Orders, Extension & Station Communications, Oregon State University, 422 Kerr Administration, Corvallis, OR 97331-2119 ([puborders@oregonstate.edu](mailto:puborders@oregonstate.edu); 800-561-6719 or 541-737-2513).

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.











