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# Pray Schedule for Home Orchards

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Oregon State University • Corvallis

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The spray schedule in this leaflet was prepared for the home gardener. It does not meet the exacting requirements of the commercial fruit grower. Number of recommended materials and time of application are a minimum. The materials recommended can be purchased in most localities. Many commercial combinations of fungicides and insecticides are available. These are effective in controlling insects and diseases listed on the label, if used as the manufacturer recommends.

To get good pest control, thorough spray coverage of trees is necessary. It is hard to get complete coverage with hand equipment, but it can be done. Good coverage means thoroughly wetting the leaves, twigs, and branches. When mixed with water, some chemicals such as DDT, methoxychlor, Sevin, wettable sulfur, and ziram tend to settle out. Shake or stir the spray mixture frequently during application.

To reduce costs the recommended materials may be purchased in 3- or 4-pound packages, or in ½-gallon or 1-gallon containers. The materials are relatively stable and can be stored for several years without losing their effectiveness.

If the spray recommendations are followed, the mature fruit will not carry an undue chemical residue. All fruits should be washed before eating.

**Lime-sulfur will discolor paint on houses and other buildings. Use a large piece of canvas or cardboard to prevent the lime-sulfur spray or spray drift from getting on adjacent painted buildings.**

## Spray Schedule

Time of Application	Insect or Disease	Materials and Amount Per 1 Gallon of Water*
<b>Apple and Pear</b>		
Early spring (dormant) ..... Just before buds open.	Blister mite, scale, scab.	Lime sulfur 1½ cups. (Do not use lime sulfur around painted buildings. See page 1.)
Pink ..... Just before blossoms open.	Scab, mildew.	Lime sulfur ½ cup.
Petal fall ..... When blossom petals have fallen.	Scab, mildew, codling moth, aphid, spider mite, pear psylla.	DDT 2 T plus malathion 2 t 50% emulsion concentrate, plus wettable sulfur 6 T. (Methoxychlor 2 T or Sevin 2 T may be substituted for DDT in all apple and pear sprays.)
Three weeks later .....	Codling moth, spider mites, aphids, pear psylla, scab, mildew.	Same as petal fall.
Three weeks later .....	Codling moth, spider mites, pear psylla.	DDT 2 T plus malathion 2 t 50% emulsion concentrate.
Four weeks later .....	Codling moth, spider mites, pear psylla.	DDT 2 T plus malathion 2 t 50% emulsion concentrate.†
Four weeks later ..... Apply this spray to late-maturing varieties only.	Codling moth, spider mites.	DDT 2 T plus malathion 2 t 50% emulsion concentrate.†
<b>Peach</b>		
Dormant ..... Two sprays December 15 and before January 15.	Leaf curl.	Lime sulfur 1½ cups, or Puratized Agricultural Spray 1 T, or TAG 1½ t.
Bloom stage ..... Spray once per week during bloom. Apply first spray when first bloom appears.	Brown rot blossom blight.	Puratized Agricultural Spray 1 t. or TAG ½ t.
One week after blossom petals have fallen .....	Coryneum blight.	Wettable sulfur 6 T.
Summer spray ..... July 10 to 15, and again 3 weeks later.	Peach and prune root borer. Young trees are especially susceptible to injury.	Apply DDT ½ cup to lower limbs and trunk and around base of tree.
Ten to 14 days before picking .....	Brown rot, western spotted cucumber beetle (western Oregon only).	Methoxychlor 2 to 3 T or Sevin 2 T plus wettable sulfur 6 T. If spider mite becomes a problem, add malathion 2 t 50% emulsion concentrate or Kelthane 2 T.
After picking (September or October)	Coryneum blight.	Copper spray plus spreader-sticker (follow manufacturer's directions).
<b>Cherry</b>		
Bloom stage ..... Spray once per week during bloom. Apply first spray when first bloom appears.	Brown rot blossom blight.	Puratized Agricultural Spray 1 t or TAG ½ t.
Early summer ..... When fruit flies first emerge—date announced by County agents. Usually when Royal Anns first turn red. If rains occur, add wettable sulfur for brown rot control. If heavy rain follows spraying, repeat spray.	Cherry fruit fly, brown rot.	Use methoxychlor 3 T or Sevin 2 T. Apply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Flies rest on foliage other than cherry, so spray as much of surrounding foliage as practical. (5% methoxychlor or 10% Sevin dust is also effective, but will require a good duster for thorough application.)
Summer sprays (if pests appear).....	Aphids, mites, slugs.	Malathion 2 t., 50% emulsion concentrate.

\* The amount of active ingredient of a pesticide may vary with the name-brand. Ask your pesticide dealer to help you calculate the correct dosages of his product to meet the above recommendations. †If DDT + malathion fails to control spider mites, add Kelthane. T—Tablespoon. t—teaspoon.

# Formulations and Concentrations of Materials to Use in Spray Schedules

Material	Formulation and Concentration
Captan .....	50% wettable powder
DDT .....	50% wettable powder
Kelthane .....	18½% wettable powder
Lime sulfur .....	Liquid
Malathion .....	50% emulsion concentrate
Methoxychlor .....	50% wettable powder
*Puratized Agricultural Spray .....	Liquid (5% phenyl mercuri triethanol ammonium lactate)
Sevin .....	50% wettable powder
*TAG .....	Liquid (10% phenyl mercuric acetate)
Wettable sulfur .....	Wettable powder
Ziram .....	76% wettable powder

\* These mercury-containing fungicides are poisonous—keep them from children and animals. Do not apply these materials after fruit is formed.

## Prune and Plum

Susceptible to peach and prune root borers. Follow recommended control listed under peaches.

If brown rot is severe on maturing fruit, dust with sulfur or spray with wettable sulfur.

## Apricot

Very susceptible to *Coryneum* blight on the fruit. For control, spray with captan or ziram one week after petals have fallen. Spray again in September or October with coppers, as recommended under peaches.

Apricot trees are often injured by sulfur sprays or dusts.

## Nuts

It is necessary for commercial growers to control diseases and insect pests of walnuts and filberts. In most instances, it is impractical for the home owner to attempt these control practices.

**Walnuts.** Bacterial blight causes black blotches on walnuts. It is impractical to attempt control of this disease with hand sprayers.

Aphids frequently become abundant on walnut trees and a nuisance when the honeydew which they secrete drips on sidewalks or spots the finish of parked cars. On the smaller trees, aphids can be controlled with malathion applied by hand sprayers.

**Filberts.** Bacterial blight may girdle and kill young trees. The disease may kill many buds and nut-bearing twigs in older trees. Plant disease-free trees. Spray young trees in late summer (August) before the fall rains, with a fixed copper at the rate of 6T per gallon or 3 pounds per 50 gallons of spray. Spray again in the fall when  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the leaves are off the trees, and again in early spring when leaf buds are breaking open.

Aphids also attack filbert trees and can be controlled with malathion or Sevin. Filbert moth larvae cause “wormy” filberts. This insect is controlled by applying Sevin spray or dust about July 10 and again the first week in August. Leafroller larvae may attack filberts in late April and May and can be controlled with Sevin.

This leaflet was prepared by Iain C. MacSwan, Extension plant pathology specialist, and R. W. Every, Extension entomology specialist, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

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