

2010 ORGANIC PEACH & NECTARINE PROGRAM

(Based on February 2010 list of approved products)

DORMANT SPRAY (Coryneum blight, peach leaf curl)

Nu-Cop 50WP*	10-12 pounds/acre
Zinc Sulfate	20-40 pounds/acre
*Nu-CopWP is certified organic. Nu-CopDF is not certified organic.	

Apply before bud swell. (Moderately effective on Coryneum, usually applied too late.)

DELAYED-DORMANT SPRAY (Green peach aphid, San Jose scale, Lecanium scale)

Summer Oil	6 gallons/acre
+Lime Sulfur Solution	2.5 gallons/100 gallons
OR Kumulus	12 pounds/acre
All rates are shown per acre except those products where concentration of material is important.	

Apply at green calyx (stage 2). It is important to have this spray on before red calyx (stage 3) for the very best green peach aphid control, i.e., before aphids begin to hatch. Poor control of Green Peach Aphid at this timing will require a second Lime Sulfur spray at stage 4 (first pink)

PRE-BLOOM (Peach Twig Borer)

Dipel DF	2 pounds/acre
OR Entrust	2.5 ounces/acre
Cytokin	1 pint/acre
Biolink Calcium	1-2 quarts/acre

Apply at stage 4 or later for control of over-wintering generation. A second application should be made in the post bloom to early petal fall stage. Entrust may be needed on Nectarine for thrip control. Do not mix with Lime Sulfur sprays.

PRE-BLOOM (Green peach aphid)

Lime Sulfur Solution	2.5 gallons/100 gallons
All rates are shown per acre except those products where concentration of material is important.	

Apply between stages 4 & 5 if Green Peach Aphid is still found in the orchard.

PETAL FALL SPRAY (Peach twig borer, Fruit tree leafroller, Mildew, Coryneum blight)

Entrust	2.5 ounces/acre
OR Dipel DF	2 pounds/acre
TECH-GRO B-17 Boric Acid	5 pounds/acre
Summer Oil	1 gallon/100 gallons
OR Kumulus	12 pounds/acre
OR Serenade Max	3 pounds/acre
OR Sonata	2-4 quarts/acre
Kaligreen (Check for export tolerance)	2.5 pounds/acre
Cytokin	1 pint/acre
All rates are shown per acre except those products where concentration of material is important.	

Apply this spray at Stage 7, petal fall or post bloom depending on the variety. Later application will result in poor Peach twig borer control. Entrust may be needed on Nectarine for thrip control.

SHUCK SPRAY (Mildew)

Kumulus	6 pounds/acre
OR Serenade Max	3 pounds/acre
OR Sonata	2-4 quarts/acre
+ Kaligreen (Check for export tolerance)	2.5 pounds/acre
OR IAP Supreme Oil	1 gallon/100 gallons
All rates are shown per acre except those products where concentration of material is important.	

Do not apply sulfur in temperatures over 80 degrees F or on days temperature is expected to be over 90 degrees F within three days following application. Repeat mildew sprays immediately preceding or following any rainy period.

SUMMER SPRAY (Peach twig borer)

Entrust	2.5 ounces/acre
OR Dipel DF	2 pounds/acre

Trapping and monitoring for Peach Twig Borer will provide the most accurate timing of the summer sprays. WSU is developing a model similar to the one used for Codling Moth. Place the traps in the orchard at shuck fall and monitor weekly to establish first flight. Report the first catch to the nearest NORTHWEST WHOLESALE branch so biofix can be established and the model verified. Peaches harvested in August and September will need protection from a second generation of Twig borer, continue trapping in those blocks to determine peak flight times. If trapping is not possible apply the first spray in late May or early June, continue coverage through harvest at 7 to 10 day intervals for complete coverage.

FALL DISEASE SPRAY (Coryneum blight, Bacterial Gummosis)

Nu-Cop 50WP	10-12 pounds/ acre
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Apply in early to mid fall, (September through October) before cool, wet weather sets in and Coryneum blight begins to germinate on the twigs. . If Coryneum Blight was found in the orchard during the growing season, this is the only spray timing that will control the spread of the disease. Summer sprays only protect the fruit from infection.

FALL NUTRIENT SPRAY

Zinc Sulfate	20-40 lbs/acre
Tech-Gro B-17 (Boric Acid)	3-5 lbs/acre

Do not apply zinc sulfate before October 1st to avoid premature leaf drop. The leaves need to senesce normally for any amount of Zinc and Boron to cross the abscission layer. It is best to apply this program while leaves are still green and active so that the nutrients may be absorbed through the leaves into the plant.