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CC98 Spray Schedule for Stone Fruits

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Spray Schedule for Stone Fruits

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The spray schedules recommended here are for stone fruits in Nebraska. These are based upon experiences of the past, and ordinarily will give satisfactory control of insects and diseases which regularly occur. It is not expected, however, that they will fit all conditions in a given season or all seasons. They are simply suggestive and must be adapted to fit particular conditions.

Spray Schedule for Cherries

Number and Time of Application	Materials Used		Pests and Diseases Controlled
	Dilution rates based on 50 gallons of spray		
1. Immediately after petals fall.	1. Lime-sulfur (1 1/2 gals. liquid or 4 lbs. dry)	Lead arsenate	Leaf spot Brown rot Curculio
	1 1/2 lbs.		
	or		
	2. Fermate or Karbam 1/2 lb.	Lead arsenate 1 1/2 lbs. (See note 1)	
	or		
	3. Phygon 1/2 lb.	Lead arsenate 1 1/2 lbs. (See note 2)	
2. 10-14 days later	Same as above		Same as above
3. 10-14 days later than No. 2.	Same as above but omit lead arsenate		Same as above
4. After fruit is harvested. Necessary only if leaf spot is troublesome.	Bordeaux 2-3-50		Leaf spot

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Spray Schedule for Plums

1. Immediately after the shucks or husks have dropped.	Lime-sulfur (1 1/2 gals. liquid or 4 lbs. dry)	Lead arsenate	Curculio Brown rot (See note 3)
	1 1/2 lbs.	Water 50 gallons.	
2. About 3 weeks later	Same as above		Same as above
3. About middle of July	Wettable sulfur, 3 lbs. to 50 gallons		Brown rot

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Spray Schedule for Peaches

Number and Time of Application	Materials Used Dilution rates based on 50 gallons of spray	Pests and Diseases Controlled
1. Immediately after the shucks or husks fall.	1. Lead arsenate 1 lb. (See note 6) Stone lime 3 lbs. If brown rot is present add 3 lbs. of wettable sulfur.	Curculio Brown rot (See note 5)
	OR	
	2. Zerlate 3/4-1 lb. (See note 4)	
	OR	
	3. Phygon 1/2 lb.	
2. About 2 weeks later	Same as above	Curculio Brown rot Scab

Notes: 1. Fermate and Karbam are new wettable powder fungicides based on ferris dimethyldithiocarbamate that are especially effective against apple scab, apple rust, and cherry leaf spot. In eastern U. S. it has largely replaced lime-sulfur because it gives no spray injury as sometimes occurs with lime-sulfur. Fermate can be used with either oil-lead arsenate or oil-nicotine combinations and is compatible with DDT, derris, wettable sulfurs and most spreaders.

2. Phygon is another new wettable powder which is proving very effective against apple scab, black rot, brown rot and cherry leaf spot. It is compatible with lead arsenate and DDT.

3. If plum pocket infection was bad the preceding season, lime-sulfur 1 1/2 to 50, or Bordeaux 4-4-50, should be applied just before the flower buds open.

4. Zerlate is a new wettable powder useful against brown rot and scab. It is compatible with all common insecticides.

5. If peach leaf curl was present the preceding year, a special spray of 5-5-50 Bordeaux or 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of lime-sulfur to 50 gallons of water should be applied just before the buds swell.

6. Commercial peach growers should investigate zinc lime sprays to lessen damage to buds and twigs from lead arsenate.