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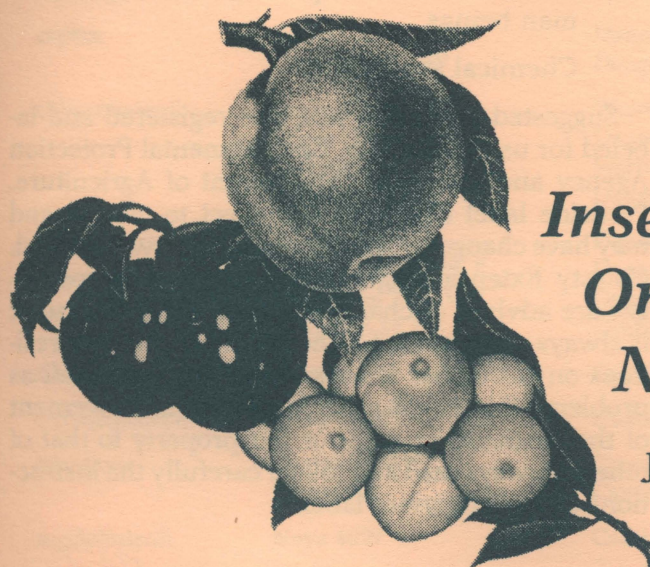
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Insect and Disease Control On Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums

James V. Robinson and George Philley *

The health and vigor of fruit trees and the quality of the fruit depend on a well-planned and well-executed insect and disease control program. Losses to insects and diseases can be minimized with a spray program and by diligently following orchard sanitation practices.

When and How to Spray

Preserving the yield and quality of peaches, nectarines, and plums requires following a fairly rigid spray application schedule. The spray schedule given in this publication specifies when to make applications in relation to fruit development. Thorough spray coverage of the tree with each application is essential for effective control.

Precautions on Chemical Use

Select materials for the most effective, safe, economical control. Follow all of the manufacturer's directions for handling and applying pesticides or fungicides.

Residues. The Environmental Protection Agency has established pesticide residue tolerances for fruit crops. To keep residues within acceptable limits, certain chemicals should not be applied within a certain number of days before

harvest. Always read the product label for specific restrictions.

Resistance management. Insect and disease pathogens are known to develop resistance to some pesticides. Alternating chemicals that have different modes of action, tank-mixing products, and limiting use are strategies that help prevent resistance. Strategies to help minimize pesticide resistance are usually described on product labels. Follow these recommendations to ensure good, consistent control. Once resistant pest strains become abundant, a particular chemical or class of chemicals may never be as effective.

Caution. All hazards associated with insecticides and fungicides are reduced with proper handling. Use pesticides with caution and store them out of reach of children, irresponsible persons, livestock, and household pets. Dispose of empty containers as prescribed on the label. Properly dispose of leftover spray material. Observe all precautions on the product label.

Pollination and bee poisoning. Many agricultural and horticultural crops depend upon pollinating insects. Native bees in certain areas of Texas usually provide pollination. However, if native bee species are not adequate, honey bee colonies can be rented for pollinating tree fruits, cucurbits, vegetables, legumes, and other crops. Growers must take special precautions to protect these beneficial pollinating insects.

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The following suggestions are effective in reducing bee poisoning:

1. Mow or shred orchard cover crop blooms before applying pesticides.
2. Apply hazardous pesticides only when bees are not foraging. Early morning, late afternoon, and night are periods of least bee activity. Use relatively non-hazardous pesticides whenever possible.
3. Do not apply or allow pesticides to drift over wild bee nesting sites or honey bee colonies.
4. Contact the beekeeper to remove bees from the area when bee losses are likely.

Recommendations. Pesticide use recommendations made by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are based on one or more of the following:

- * Effectiveness under Texas conditions.

- * Avoidance of toxicity to desirable vegetation, animals, and human beings.
- * Avoidance of adverse side effects upon beneficial predators, parasites, honey bees, fish and other wildlife, plants, animals, and human beings.
- * Chemical availability.

Suggested pesticides must be registered and labeled for use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Department of Agriculture. Pesticide label clearance is subject to change and may have changed since this publication was printed. County Extension agents and appropriate specialists are advised of changes as they occur. The user is always responsible for the effects of pesticide residues on his or her livestock and crops, as well as problems that could arise from drift or movement of the pesticide from his or her property to that of others. Always read and follow carefully the instructions on the container label.

Relative Bee Hazard of Pesticides Suggested for Commercial Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums.

Highly toxic at any time

Azinphosmethyl (Guthion®)
Carbaryl (Sevin®)
Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban®)
Diazinon
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL®)

Methomyl (Lannate®)
Parathion (PennCap-M®)
Permethrin (Ambush®, Pounce®)
Phosmet (Imidan®)
Methidathion (Supracide®)

Hazardous if applied during the day. Not hazardous in early morning or late evening when bees are not foraging.

Endosulfan (Thiodan®)

Non-hazardous at any time

Oil sprays
Sulfur (Superfine Wettable Sulfur®),
Microthiol Special®, Thiolux®,
EM-53 Sulfur®
Thiophanate methyl (Topsin-M® 85WDG,
Topsin-M 4.5 F®)
Iprodione (Rovral®, Rovral 4F®)
Triforine (Funginex®)
Chlorothalonil (Bravo 720®,
Bravo Ultrex®)
Fenbutatin-oxide (Vendex®)
Propargite (Omite®)

Fenbuconazole (Indar 75®)
Benomyl (Benlate®)
Captan (Captan®, Captec 4L®)
Dichloran (Botran®)
Copper hydroxide (Kocide DF®,
Kocide 606®, Champion®,
Champ F®)
Propiconazole (Orbit®)
Myclobutanil (Nova® 40W)
Vinclozolin (Ronilan DF®)
Ziram (Ziram 76®)
Tebuconazole (Elite 45 DF®)



Toxicity Rating, Reentry Time, And Purchase Restrictions For Pesticides Used On Fruit.

Chemical Name	Trade Name	Signal Word ¹	Reentry Time ²	Restricted Use Pesticide ³
Fungicides				
benomyl	Benlate 50 DF	Caution	24 hours	-
captan	Captec 4L	Danger	4 days	-
	Captan 50% WP	Danger	4 days	-
chlorothalonil	Bravo 720	Warning	48 hours	-
	Bravo Ultrex	Danger	48 hours	-
	Terranil 6L	Warning	48 hours	-
	Terranil 90DF	Danger	48 hours	-
copper hydroxide	Kocide DF	Danger	48 hours	-
	Kocide 606 37.5% F	Danger	48 hours	-
	Champion 77% WP	Danger	48 hours	-
	Champ F 37.5% F	Caution	48 hours	-
dichloran	Botran 75W	Caution	12 hours	-
fenbuconazole	Indar 75WSP	Caution	12 hours	-
iprodione	Rovral 50 WP	Caution	12 hours	-
	Rovral 4F	Caution	12 hours	-
myclobutanil	Nova 40W	Caution	24 hours	-
propiconazole	Orbit	Warning	24 hours	-
sulfur	Superfine Wettable Sulfur	Caution	24 hours	-
	Microthiol Special	Caution	24 hours	-
	EM-53 Liquid Sulfur	Caution	24 hours	-
	Thiolux	Caution	24 hours	-
tebuconazole	Elite 45DF	Warning	12 hours	-
thiophanate methyl	Topsin-M 85 WDG	Caution	12 hours	-
	Topsin-M 4.5 F	Caution	12 hours	-
triforine	Funginex 18.2% EC	Danger	12 hours	-
vinclozolin	Ronilan DF	Caution	12 hours	-
ziram	Ziram 76	Danger	48 hours	-
Insecticides				
aziphosmethyl	Guthion (All)	Danger	48 hours	+
carbaryl	Sevin (All)	Caution	12 hours	-
chlorpyrifos	Lorsban 4E	Warning	24 hours	-
diazinon	Diazinon 50% WP	Warning	24 hours	-
endosulfan	Thiodan 50% WP	Danger	24 hours	-
esfenvalerate	Asana XL	Warning	12 hours	+
fenbutatin-oxide	Vendex 50% WP	Danger	48 hours	-
methidathion	Supracide (All)	Danger	2-14 days	+
methomyl	Lannate 1.8 EC	Danger	4 days	+
methyl parathion	Pennacp-M 20.9% F	Warning	48 hours	+
permethrin	Pounce 3.2 EC	Caution	24 hours	+
	Ambush 2 EC	Warning	24 hours	+
phosmet	Imidan (All)	Warning	24 hours	-
propargite	Omite 30% WP or WS	Danger	48 hours	-



Toxicity Rating, Reentry Time, And Purchase Restrictions For Pesticides Used On Fruit.

Chemical Name	Trade Name	Signal Word ¹	Reentry Time ²	Restricted use Pesticide ³
Nematicides and Soil Fumigants				
1-3 dichloropropene	Telone II 94% L	Warning	72 hours	+
1-3 dichloropropene + chloropicrin	Telone C-17 94.4% L	Danger	72 hours	+
fenamiphos	Nemacur 3	Danger	48 hours	+
methyl bromide	Brom-O-Gas 98%	Danger	48 hours	+
metam-sodium	Vapam 32.7% EC	Danger	48 hours	-

¹ DANGER means HIGHLY TOXIC.

WARNING means MODERATELY TOXIC.

CAUTION means LOW ORDER OF TOXICITY.

² Reentry time is the length of time from application until workers can reenter the area without protective clothing.

³ Restricted use pesticides are available only to certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

Suggestions for Controlling Insects and Diseases on Commercial Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums.

Before using any insecticide, read label thoroughly and follow all directions and precautions for use.

Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Days from last application to harvest ²		Remarks
			Peaches, apricots, and nectarines	Plums	
Late Fall (Oct. 20 to Dec. 15)	Diseases: Leaf curl, Coryneum blight.	Copper hydroxide (Kocide DF [®]) 8 to 16 lb. 61.4% DF	NA	NA	Apply when leaves begin to defoliate in the fall. Do not mix Kocide or Champion fungicides with insecticides.
		or (Kocide 606 [®]) 5 to 10 qt. 37.5% F	NA	NA	
		or (Champion [®]) 8 to 16 lb. 77% WP	NA	NA	
		or (Champ F [®]) 2/3 to 1 1/3 gal. 37.5% F	NA	NA	
		or Chlorothalonil (Bravo 720 [®]) 3 pt. 2 fl. oz. to 4 pt. 2 fl. oz. 54% F	NA	NA	
		or (Bravo Ultrex [®]) 2.8 to 3.8 lb. 82.5% WDG	NA	NA	
		or (Terranil 6L [®]) 3 pt. 2 oz. to 4 pt. 2 oz. 54% F	NA	NA	
		or (Terranil 90 DF [®]) 2.6 to 3.4 lb. 90% WDG	NA	NA	



Before using any insecticide, read label thoroughly and follow all directions and precautions for use.

Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Peaches, apricots, and nectarines		Plums	Remarks	
Dormant Season	Insects: Scale insects, mite and aphid eggs.	Petroleum oil: 98% 1.5 to 2 gal. per 100 gal. water. To enhance control of dormant pests, tank-mix one of the following insecticides to the oil. Refer to the product label for rates: Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E®) or Diazinon (Diazinon 50WP®) or Methidathion (Supracide 2E or 25 WP®) or Phosmet (Imidan 50 WP or 70 WP®)	NA	NA	NA	Adding insecticides to oils improves control. Do not use oils when temperatures are below 32°F or above 90°F. Do not combine sulphur sprays with oils on foliage. Do not follow a previous application of sulfur or apply sulfur following an oil spray for at least 30 days.	
Late Dormant Season	Insects: Scale insects, mite and aphid eggs and peach twig borer.	Use same combination sprays as in dormant season.	NA	NA	NA	This spray can be effective where heavy scale or peach twig borers are a problem.	
	Diseases: Leaf curl, Coryneum blight.	Same choices as for late fall including (Ziram 76®) 8 to 10 lb. 76% WP	NA	NC	NC	Apply if late fall application was not made or disease is severe. Ziram is not cleared on plums.	
Pink Bud	Insects: Peach twig borer.	Azinphosmethyl (Guthion®) 1.75 to 2.25 lb. 50% WP (solupak) or 3.5 to 4.5 pt. 2L or Endosulfan (Thiodan®) 2.0 lb. 50% WP or 1.6 qt. 3 EC or Esfenvalerate (Asana XL®) 4.0 to 11.6 fl. oz. 0.66 EC or Methyl Parathion (PennCap-M®) 8 pt. or Permethrin (Ambush®) 6.4 to 25.6 fl. oz. 25% WP or 2 EC or (Pounce®) 4 to 16 oz. 3.2 EC or Phosmet (Imidan®) 2 to 3 lb. 50% WP or 1.5 to 2 lb. 70% WP	21	21	21	21	Pink bud spray for peach twig borer may be necessary only in West Cross Timbers, Hill Country, and Seminole areas of Texas. The insect is not normally a problem in East Texas. This spray may be eliminated if a delayed dormant application is made for this pest. Note: To avoid or delay development of insect resistance, alternate types of insecticides throughout the season.



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Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Days from last application to harvest ²		Remarks
			Peaches, apricots, and nectarines	Plums	
Pink Bud (cont.)	Diseases: Brown rot.	Benomyl (Benlate 50 WP [®]) 1 to 2 lb. 50% WP	3	3	Limit: 4 lb./acre/season.
		or			
		Captan (Captan [®]) 4 to 8 lb. 50% WP	0	0	
		or			
		(Captec 4L [®]) 2 to 4 qt. 37.4% F (peaches, nectarines), 2 to 3 qt. (plums), 1.5-2.5 qt. (apricots)	0	0	
		or			
		Chlorothalonil (Bravo 720 [®]) 3 pt. 2 fl. oz. to 4 pt. 2 fl. oz. 54% F	NA	NA	
		or			
		(Bravo Ultrex [®]) 2.8 to 3.8 lb. 82.5% WDG	NA	NA	
		or			
		(Terranil 6L [®]) 3 pt. 2 oz. to 4 pt. 2 oz. 54% F	NA	NA	
		or			
		(Terranil 90 DF [®]) 2.6 to 3.4 lb. 90% WDG	NA	NA	
		or			
		Iprodione (Rovral [®]) 1 to 2 lb. 50% WP	0	NA	
or					
(Rovral 4F [®]) 1 to 2 pt. 41.6% F	0	0			
or					
Triforine (Funginex [®]) 36 to 48 fl. oz. 18.2% EC	0	0	Do not exceed 3 pre-harvest applications. Not cleared for fruit rot phase on plums and apricots.		
or					
Thiophanate methyl (Topsin M 85WDG [®]) 1.2 to 1.9 lb. 85% WDG (peaches), 1.2 lb. (plums, apricots, and nectarines)	1	1			
or					
(Topsin-M 4.5 F [®]) 30 to 45 fl. oz. 46.2% F (peaches), 30 fl. oz. (plums, apricots, and nectarines)	1	1			
or					
Propiconazole (Orbit [®]) 4 oz. 41.8% EC	0	0	Limit: 2 preharvest applications.		
or					
Fenbuconazole (Indar 75 [®]) 2 oz. 75% WSP	0	NC	Add wetting agent to spray solution. Not cleared on plums. Limit: 1 lb./acre/season.		
or					
Myclobutanil (Nova 40W [®]) 2.5 to 6 oz. 40% WP 7 (nectarines and peaches)		NC	Not cleared on plums and apricots. Only for blossom blight.		
or					
Vinclozolin (Ronalin DF [®]) 1 to 2 lb. 50% DF	14	NC	Not cleared on plums. Make only one pre-harvest application.		
or					



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Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Days from last application to harvest ²		Remarks	
			Peaches, apricots, and nectarines	Plums		
Pink Bud (cont.)		Tebuconazole (Elite 45DF [®]) 4 oz. 45% DF or	0	NC	Not cleared on plums and apricots.	
		Sulfur (Microthiol Special [®]) 10 to 20 lb. 80% WP	0	0	Sulfur gives best results when used in areas of moderate to low disease pressure. May discolor fruit of nectarine and peach. Microthiol Special [®] not cleared on apricots.	
		or Thiolux [®]) 10 to 30 lb. 80% DF	0	0	Not cleared on apricots.	
		or (EM 53 Liquid Sulfur [®]) 7 pt. 53% F	0	0	Not cleared on apricots.	
		or (Superfine Wettable Sulfur [®]) 10 to 16 lb. 94% WP	0	0		
Full Bloom	Diseases: Brown rot.	Same choices as for pink bud.			This spray may be required only during periods of high humidity and frequent rain. Do not apply insecticides during full bloom.	
Petal Fall (when 75% of petals have fallen)	Insects: Catfacing insects (thrips, stinkbugs, plant bugs), Peach twig borer, Plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth.	Azinphosmethyl (Guthion [®]) 1.75 to 2.25 lb. 50% WP (Solupak)	21	21	Plum curculio has not been a problem in the Lower Rio Grande area of Texas.	
		or 3.5 to 4.5 pt. 2L	21	15		
		or Carbaryl (Sevin [®]) 2 lb. 50% WP per 100 gal. water	1	1		
		or 1.25 lb. 80S	1	1		
		or 1 qt. XLR per 100 gal. water	1	1		
		or 1 qt. 4F per 100 gal. water	1	1		
		or Endosulfan (Thiodan [®]) 2.0 lb. 50% WP	30	7		
		or 1.6 qt. 3 EC	30	7		
		or Esfenvalerate (Asana XL [®]) 4.0 to 11.6 fl. oz. 0.66 EC	14	14		
		or Methomyl * (Lannate [®]) 3 to 6 pt. 2.4 EC	4	NC		*Not labeled on plum curculio.
		or 1 to 2 lb. 90 SP	4	NC		
		or Methyl parathion (Penncap-M) 1.6 to 4 pt.	14	14		
		or				



Before using any insecticide, read label thoroughly and follow all directions and precautions for use.

Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Days from last application to harvest ²		Remarks	
			Peaches, apricots, and nectarines	Plums		
Petal Fall (cont.)		Permethrin (Ambush [®]) 6.4 to 25.6 fl. oz. 2 EC or 2.5% WP	7	NC		
		or (Pounce [®]) 4 to 16 fl. oz. 3.2 EC	7	NC		
		or Phosmet (Imidan [®]) 2 to 3 lb. 50% WP	14	7		
		or 1.5-2 lb. or 70% WP	14	7		
	Diseases: Scab (peaches, apricots, and nectarines) and Brown rot.	Same choices as for pink bud.			If scab is a primary concern, do not use Funginex, Ronilan, Nova, Elite, or Orbit.	
Shuck Split	Insects: Same as for petal fall. Diseases: Same as for petal fall.	Same as for petal fall.			Plum curculio can be a serious pest at this stage. Don't eliminate this spray from the schedule.	
		Captan (Captan [®]) 4 to 8 lb. 50% WP	0	0		
		or (Captec 4L [®]) 2 to 4 qt., 37.4% F (peaches, nectarines), 2 to 3 qt. (plums), 1.55 to 2.5 qt. (apricots)	0	0		
		or Chlorothalonil (Bravo 720 [®]) 3 pt. 2 fl. oz. to 4 pt. 2 fl. oz. 54% F	NA	0		
		or (Bravo Ultrex [®]) 2.8 to 3.8 lb. 82.5% WDG	NA	NA		
		or (Terranil 6L [®]) 3 pt. 2 oz. to 4 pt. 2 oz. 54% F	NA	NA		
		or (Terranil 90 DF [®]) 2.6 to 3.4 lb. 90% WDG	NA	NA		
		or Thiophanate methyl (Topsin M 85 WDG [®]) 1.2 to 1.9 lb. 85% WDG (peaches), 1.2 lb. (plums, apricots, and nectarines)	1	1		
		or (Topsin M 4.5 F [®]) 30 to 45 fl. oz. 46.2% F (peaches), 30 fl. oz. (plums, apricots, and nectarines)	1	1		
		or Fenbuconazole (Indar 75 [®]) 2 oz. 75% WP	0	NC		
		or				
						Add wetting agent to spray solution. Not cleared on plums. Limit: 1 lb./acre/season.



Before using any insecticide, read label thoroughly and follow all directions and precautions for use.

Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Peaches, apricots, and nectarines		Plums	Remarks
Shuck Split (cont.)		Sulfur (Microthiol Special [®]) 10 to 20 lb. 80% WP	0	0		Sulfur gives best results when used in areas of moderate to low disease pressure. May discolor fruit of nectarine and peach. Microthiol Special [®] not cleared on apricots.
		or (Thiolux [®]) 10 to 30 lb. 80% DF	0	0		Not cleared on apricots.
		or (EM 53 Liquid Sulfur [®]) 7 pt. 53% F	0	0		Not cleared on apricots.
		or (Superfine Wettable Sulfur [®]) 10 to 16 lb. 94% WP	0	0		
1st cover spray at 10 to 14 days after shuck split	Insects: Same as for petal fall.	Same as for petal fall.				
	Diseases: Same as for petal fall.	Same choices as for shuck split.				Supplemental state label allows use of chlorothalonil through first cover spray. Label must be in possession of applicator. Do not use chlorothalonil after first cover spray.
Remaining cover spray	Insects: Same as for petal fall.	Same as for petal fall.				
	Diseases: Same as for petal fall.	Same choices as for shuck split except for chlorothalonil.				
Preharvest Spray (21 days before picking)	Insects: Same as for petal fall.	Same as for petal fall.				
	Diseases: Brown rot.	Same selection as pink bud excluding chlorothalonil and myclobutanil.				
	Brown rot, Rhizopus rot	Dichloran (Botran [®]) 1.33 lb. 75% WP/100 gal.	10	NC		Apply 18 and 10 days prior to harvest. Not cleared for plums or apricots.



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Days from last application to harvest²

Time of Application	Insects and Diseases	Spray material per acre unless otherwise stated ¹	Days from last application to harvest ²		Remarks
			Peaches, apricots, and nectarines	Plums	
Preharvest (1 week before picking)	Insects: Grasshoppers, June beetles, dried fruit beetles.	Carbaryl (Sevin®) 2 lb. 50% WP per 100 gal. water	1	1	3 days for nectarines and apricots.
		or 1.25 lb. 80S	1	1	
		or 1 qt. XLR per 100 gal. water	1	1	
		or 1 qt. 4F per 100 gal. water	1	1	
		Methomyl (Lannate®) 3 to 6 pt. 2.4EC or 1 to 2 lb. 90SP			
	Diseases:	Same as pink bud excluding chlorothalonil, myclobutanil, and vinclozolin.			
Preharvest (1 to 3 days before picking)	Insects: Same as for 1 week before picking.	Same as for 1 week before picking.	See Remarks.		1 day for peaches and plums. 3 days for nectarines and apricots.

¹ Rate based on 200 gallons of dilute spray per acre.

² NA = Not Applicable.

NC = Not cleared by Environmental Protection Agency.

Control of Specific Insect Pests on Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums.

Material	Formulation	Rate/100 gal.	Remarks
Peach Tree Borer: Obtain control with one of the following materials. Refer to remarks for timing. Spray all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.			
Endosulfan (Thiodan®)	50% WP	1.5 lb.	Best control is obtained with a single application during the first week in September.
	or 3 EC	1.0 qt.	
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL®)	0.66 EC	2.0 to 5.8 fl. oz.	Apply as a directed spray to trunk and scaffold limbs. Thorough coverage of trunk and scaffold limbs is required. Make one application from mid-August to early September.
Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban®)	4E	3 qt.	Make one application from mid-August to early September. Use a coarse, low-pressure spray to give uniform coverage of tree trunks. Do not allow spray to contact fruit. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Lesser Peach Tree Borer: Several products listed under petal fall spray are labeled for lesser peach tree borer control. If this insect is a problem in the orchard, select one of these materials for control. This insect has two generations per year. Moths become active in April-May and again in August-September. Good coverage of cover sprays in April or May is needed for effective control. In heavily infested orchards, two additional sprays in August or September may be needed.



Material	Formulation	Rate/100 gal.	Remarks
Mites: Apply materials listed below as needed to prevent premature defoliation by mites. Two applications 7 days apart may be necessary when mite populations are heavy.			
Fenbutan-oxide (Vendex®)	50% WP (water soluble bags)	4 to 8 oz./100 gal. or 1 to 2 bags/400 gal.	Do not apply more than two times per oxide season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Propargite (Omite®)	30% WP or 30 WS	5 to 15 lb./acre	Do not apply more than two times per year. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Control of Nematodes on Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums.

Nematode	Material	Rate	Remarks
General Nematodes	Fenamiphos Nemacur® 35% EC	1.66 to 3.33 gal./acre	Banded: Apply material in not less than 10 gallons of solution per acre to the soil with ground equipment and incorporate immediately. Center the band over the row and use a band width of 50% of the row spacing. Cover the feeder root system of the plant. Preharvest interval: 45 days. Not cleared on plums and apricots.
General Nematodes and Soil Fungi	1-3 Dichloropropene (Telone II®94% L)	15 to 48 gal.	Preplant only. Rate depends on soil type and desired depth of treatment.
	1-3 Dichloropropene (Telone C-17®) 77.9% + 16.5% chloropicrin	17.1 to 54.7 gal.	Preplant only. Rates depend on soil type and desired depth of treatment.
	Methyl bromide (Brom-O-Gas® 98% G)	1 to 2 lb./100 sq. ft.	Individual tree site: Refer to label. Preplant treatment only. Use of Brom-O-Gas will give limited soil fungi control. Auger probe treatment.
	Metam-sodium (Vapam® 32.7% EC)	1qt./100 sq. ft.	Replant sites: Prepare a shallow basin where tree is to be planted. Apply Vapam with water. Add sufficient water to penetrate to a depth of 6 ft. Refer to label for waiting period before planting.
Root Knot Nematodes (only)			Since materials listed above give short-term control, it is suggested that only trees budded on Nemaguard or other nematode resistant rootstock be planted.



The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

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