

Apricot Calendar

Read the label and follow all safety precautions.

Consult the product label for suggested water volumes. Otherwise, use enough water to ensure thorough spray coverage. Where the product rate is listed in amount/1,000 L and if a water volume is not provided on the label, use enough water to wet the foliage to the near drip point.

For resistance management refer to *Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides*, on page 54.

For preharvest interval, re-entry period, maximum number of applications and chemical group, see Table 10-9. *Products Used on Apricots*, on page 224.

Diseases and Insects	Materials	Amount/ha	Comments
Dormant (in late March or early April before buds swell)			
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superior 70 Oil 	20 L/1,000 L water	Apply in a high volume spray to ensure thorough coverage. Do not apply Captan or Maestro within 14 days of oil.
Prebloom (when blossom buds show pink)			
Brown rot Blossom blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topas 250 E Rovral Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF Vangard 75 WG Indar 75 WSP Lance WDG Mission 418 EC 	500 mL 1.50 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 370 g 140 g 370 g 300 mL	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot at blossom time and just before picking. To avoid resistance, do not apply Topas, Rovral, Indar, Lance or Vangard more than two times for each product per season. Alternate between fungicide families and do not use the same product in consecutive sprays. See <i>Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides</i> , on page 54 and Table 10-9. <i>Products Used on Apricots</i> , on page 222.
DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES WHILE APRICOT TREES ARE IN BLOOM. SEE BEE POISONING, ON PAGE 79.			
Shuck split (when about 50% of shucks have split)			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topas 250 E Rovral Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF Vangard 75 WG Indar 75 WSP Lance WDG Mission 418 EC 	500 mL 1.50 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 370 g 140 g 370 g 300 mL	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot. To avoid resistance, do not apply Topas, Rovral, Indar, Lance or Vangard more than two times for each product per season. Alternate between fungicide families and do not use the same product in consecutive sprays.
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guthion Solupak or Sniper Sevin XLR 	see label see label 6.25 L	Apricots are very susceptible to plum curculio. Scout edges of orchards near woodlots and wild hosts in spring. Check small fruit for crescent-shaped egg laying scars. Damage often occurs only on the border of the orchard. Check developing fruit for new damage seven to ten days after insecticide is applied.
Shuck fall (10–12 days after last spray)			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topas 250 E Rovral Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF Vangard 75 WG Indar 75 WSP Lance WDG Mission 418 EC 	500 mL 1.50 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 370 g 140 g 370 g 300 mL	Choose a different product than used previously this season. Rotate products from different families.
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guthion Solupak or Sniper Sevin XLR 	see label see label 6.25 L	
Lesser peachtree borer Peachtree borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thiodan 50 WP or Thionex 50 W Thiodan 4 EC Sevin XLR 	1.50 kg/1,000 L 1.50 kg/1,000 L 1.75 L/1,000 L 6.25 L	Peachtree borers are sporadic pests. In areas with high borer populations, follow this spray regime. Use pheromone traps to monitor adult activity and begin sprays at first flight. Make three applications at five to ten day intervals. Direct these sprays with a handgun to cover trunk and scaffold limbs thoroughly; do not spray fruit. Check the days to harvest interval, on page 222.

Diseases and Insects	Materials	Amount/ha	Comments
First cover (10–12 days after Shuck fall)			
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides listed under Shuck split.		
Plum curculio	Use one of the insecticides listed for plum curculio at Shuck split.		
Special sprays (when monitoring indicates the need)			
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kelthane 50 W • Envidor 240 SC 	3.25 kg 0.75 L	European red mite is a sporadic pest and is rarely a problem in apricot orchards. Apply when red mites build up to ten active stages per leaf in the absence of beneficial predatory mites. Do not apply Kelthane or Envidor more than once per season.
Leafrollers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dipel 2X DF • Success 480 SC 	1.12 kg 182 mL	
Prepick to harvest			
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides listed under Shuck split.		Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot just before picking. Additional sprays may be required during harvest if conditions are wet. The rate for Vangard at this time is 740 g/ha.

TABLE 10-9. Products Used on Apricots

Use this table as a guide but refer to product label for specific information.

The **preharvest interval** is the number of days between the last spray and first harvest.

The **re-entry period** is the minimum interval that must be observed between application of the pesticide and work in the treated crop without protective equipment. If no re-entry period is stated on the label, assume the spray solution must be dry before re-entry can occur.

The **maximum number of applications** is the labelled maximum number for the growing season and may be higher than what is recommended for resistance management or for the preservation of beneficial insects.

Product name	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval (days)	Minimum re-entry	Maximum # of applications/season
Dipel 2X DF	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	B.t. microbial	1		
Envidor 240 SC	spirodiclofen	tetronic acid derivative	7	12 hours	1
Guthion Solupak	azinphosmethyl	organophosphate	21	14 days	2
Indar 75 WSP	fenbuconazole	triazole (DMI)	1	12 hours	7
Kelthane 50 W	dicofol	diphenylethane	14		1
Lance WDG	boscalid	anilide carboxamide	0	4 hours	5
Maestro 80 DF	captan	phthalimide	2	48 hours	
Mission 418 EC	propiconazole	triazole (DMI)	3	72 hours	5*
Rovral	iprodione	dicarboximide	1	12 hours	
Sevin XLR	carbaryl	carbamate	5		
Sniper	azinphosmethyl	organophosphate	21	14 days	2
Success 480 SC	spinosad	naturalyte	14		3
Superior 70 Oil	mineral oil		Prebloom only		
Supra Captan 80 WDG	captan	phthalimide	2	48 hours	
Thiodan 50 WP	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Thiodan 4 EC	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Thionex 50 W	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Topas 250E	propiconazole	triazole (DMI)	3	72 hours	5*
Vangard 75 WG	cyprodinil	anilinopyrimidine	2	72 hours	4

* No more than two in three weeks prior to harvest

Notes on Apricot Diseases

Bacterial spot

Bacterial spot can be serious on some apricot cultivars, usually during wet seasons. Leaves, fruit and shoots may develop symptoms. Lesions on leaves appear initially as water-soaked areas confined by leaf veins. Eventually, the lesions darken and the centers fall out, which gives the leaves a tattered or “shot hole” appearance. Lesions on fruit develop pits and cracks that may coalesce to affect large areas of the fruit surface. Cankers may develop on shoots. The best defense against this disease is to plant resistant cultivars. See OMAFRA Factsheet, *Apricot Cultivars*, Order No. 02-035. There is no satisfactory chemical option for control of bacterial spot in the cropping season.

Verticillium wilt

Verticillium wilt is a disease caused by a soil borne fungus. It infects through the roots and plugs the vascular or water-conducting tissue. Apricots are particularly susceptible to this disease. Initially, leaves wilt on one or more branches along one side of the tree. These early symptoms develop with the first hot weather of the season. Affected sapwood is stained dark brown or black. Verticillium wilt is more likely to occur if apricots are planted where highly susceptible crops such as tomatoes, strawberries, potatoes, eggplants, melons, squash or peppers were grown and infected with the disease. The fungus can persist in soil for many years. Avoid planting apricots in areas where susceptible crops were grown for a number of years and do not interplant with these crops.

See *Notes on Stone Fruit Diseases*, on page 215.
See *Notes on Insects and Mites*, on page 218.