

# Plum 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 10-15. *Products Used on Plums*, on page 253.

Diseases and Insects	Materials	Amount/ha	Comments
<b>Green tip (just as buds are bursting)</b>			
European red mite Scale insects	• Superior 70 Oil	20 L / 1,000 L water	Spray on a calm day to improve coverage.
<b>Prebloom (when blossoms show white)</b>			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topas 250 E</li> <li>• Rovral</li> <li>• Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>• Microscopic Sulphur</li> <li>• Funginex 190 EC</li> <li>• Vanguard 75 WG</li> <li>• Lance WDG</li> <li>• Indar 75 WSP</li> <li>• Mission 418 EC</li> </ul>	500 mL 1.50 kg 4.50 kg 4.50 kg See label 2.50 L 370 g 370 g 140 g 300 mL	To help control brown rot, knock off fruit mummies when pruning. Cultivate entire orchard before bloom. Make two to three applications from early to full bloom. To avoid resistance, alternate between fungicides and do not use more than two applications of Rovral or Vanguard per year. See <i>Brown rot control</i> , on page 215. <b>Sulphur</b> helps control rust mites on European plums and prunes. <b>Captan or Maestro</b> may cause injury under some circumstances. Injury has occurred on Grand Prize, Early Golden, Shiro, Burbank and Ozark Premier. <b>Topas or Mission</b> will suppress black knot.
Black knot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>• Indar 75 WSP</li> <li>• Mission 400 EC</li> </ul>	4.50 kg 4.50 kg 140 g 300 mL	Destroy affected wild and neglected plums near orchard. Cut out all black knots before March. Make the cut 15 cm below the swelling. Collect and burn all prunings with knots. Knots left lying on the ground are a source of spores that start new infections. Inspect all plums in early summer for new knots and those missed. Cut these out and burn them. European plums, prunes and damsons are most susceptible. Apply fungicide sprays to protect the developing shoots between the popcorn stage (prebloom) and first cover every three to five days in wet weather. Spore release may be delayed in dry springs when rains are delayed until after bloom. Under these conditions extend fungicide coverage to first cover. See OMAFRA Factsheet, <i>Black Knot of Plums</i> , Order No. 05-017. Mission provides suppression of black knot, see label.
<b>Consider both European and Japanese plums as self-unfruitful. Mixed plantings and insect pollinators are essential. Honeybees readily work plum blossoms.</b>			
<b>Bloom</b>			
<b>DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES WHILE PLUM TREES ARE IN BLOOM. SEE BEE POISONING, ON PAGE 79.</b>			
Brown rot (Blossom blight)	Use one of the fungicides listed under <b>Prebloom</b> .		
<b>Shuck (when most of the shucks are off)</b>			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topas 250 E</li> <li>• Rovral</li> <li>• Microscopic Sulphur</li> <li>• Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>• Vanguard 75 WG</li> <li>• Lance WDG</li> <li>• Indar 75 WSP</li> </ul>	500 mL 1.50 kg See label 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 740 g 370 g 140 g	To avoid resistance, alternate between fungicides and do not use more than two applications of Vanguard or Rovral/season. See <i>Brown rot control</i> , on page 215. <b>Captan or Maestro</b> may cause leaf injury and spotting of the fruit on Stanley and Japanese plums under some circumstances. <b>Topas or Mission</b> will suppress black knot.

Black knot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>• Indar 75 WSP</li> </ul>	<p>4.50 kg 4.50 kg 140 g</p>	<b>Captan</b> or <b>Maestro</b> may cause leaf injury and spotting of the fruit on Stanley and Japanese plums under some circumstances.
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guthion Solupak or Sniper</li> <li>• Imidan 50 WP</li> </ul>	<p>see label see label 3.75 kg</p>	If temperatures are high, spray when the shucks split.
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kelthane 50 W</li> </ul>	3.25 kg	If oil was used at green tip, a spray for mites is likely not required at this time unless leaf bronzing is apparent on new shoot tissue.
<b>First cover (12 days after Shuck)</b>			
Brown rot Leaf spot Black knot	Use one of the fungicides listed under <b>Shuck</b> .		<b>Captan</b> or <b>Maestro</b> may cause leaf injury and spotting on the fruit of Stanley and Japanese plums under some circumstances.
Plum curculio	Use one of the insecticides listed under <b>Shuck</b> .		
<b>Summer spray</b>			
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kelthane 50 W</li> </ul>	3.25 kg	Repeated use of Kelthane has led to resistant mite populations in the past. Monitor carefully and use a miticide only if leaf bronzing is apparent on new leaf tissue.
<b>Second cover</b>			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topas 250E</li> <li>• Rovral</li> <li>• Microscopic Sulphur</li> <li>• Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF</li> <li>• Vanguard 75 WG</li> <li>• Lance WDG</li> <li>• Indar 75 WSP</li> </ul>	<p>500 mL 1.50 kg See label 4.50 kg 4.50 kg 740 g 370 g 140 g</p>	<p>During wet weather repeat applications between pickings. Check preharvest interval. See Table 10-15. <i>Products Used on Plums</i>, on page 253.</p> <p><b>Topas:</b> Apply no more than two applications of in the three weeks prior to harvest.</p>
<b>Prepick</b>			
Brown rot	Use one of the fungicides listed under <b>Second cover</b> .		
<b>Special sprays (when monitoring indicates the need)</b>			
Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thiodan 50 WP or Thionex 50 W</li> <li>• Diazinon 50 W</li> </ul>	<p>3.25 kg 3.25 kg 3.00 kg</p>	Apply only if aphids are a problem. Very thorough coverage and calm warm conditions are needed for good control.
Apple maggot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diazinon 50 W</li> <li>• Imidan 50 WP</li> </ul>	<p>3.00 kg 3.75 kg</p>	If apple maggot has been a problem on blue plums and prunes, apply two or three sprays during July and August.
Peachtree borer Lesser peachtree borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thiodan 50 WP or Thionex 50 W or Thiodan 4EC</li> <li>• Sevin XLR</li> </ul>	<p>1.5 kg/1,000 L 1.5 kg/1,000 L 1.75 L/1,000 L 6.25 L</p>	Apply three sprays, three weeks apart. Apply first spray ten days after first adult catch in pheromone traps. Direct these sprays with a handgun to cover trunk and scaffold limbs thoroughly. Check preharvest intervals and do not spray if fruit is to be harvested during this period.

TABLE 10-15. Products Used on Plums

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 the 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
Diazinon 50 W	diazinon	organophosphate	10		
Funginex 190 EC	triforine	piperazine	Do not apply after bloom		3
Guthion Solupak	azinthosmethyl	organophosphate	15	14 days	2
Imidan 50 WP	phosmet	organophosphate	1		
Indar 75 WSP	fenbuconazole	triazole (DMI)	1	12 hours	7
Kelthane 50 W	dicofol	diphenylethane	7		1
Lance WDG	boscalid	anilide carboxamide	0	4 hours	5
Maestro 80 DF	captan	phthalimide	2	48 hours	
Microscopic Sulphur	sulphur	inorganic	1		
Mission 418 EC	propiconazole	triazole (DMI)	3	72 hours	5*
Rovral	iprodione	dicarboximide	1	12 hours	
Sevin XLR	carbaryl	carbamate	2		
Sniper	azinthosmethyl	organophosphate	15	14 days	2
Superior 70 Oil	mineral oil		Use prebloom		
Supra Captan 80 WDG	captan	phthalimide	2	48 hours	
Thiodan 4 EC	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Thiodan 50 WP	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Thionex 50 W	endosulfan	chlorinated cyclodiene	15		3
Topas 250E	propiconazole	triazole (DMI)	3	72 hours	5*
Vanguard 75 WG	cyprodinil	anilinopyrimidine	2	72 hours	4

\* no more than 2 in the three weeks prior to harvest