



Apricot Calendar

Read the product 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 per 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.

Products are listed by fungicide and insecticide group. Use products from different groups to prevent pest resistance.

For resistance management refer to *Pest Resistance to Insecticides, Fungicides, Miticides*, page 253.

For preharvest interval, re-entry period, maximum number of applications and chemical group, see Table 7-5. *Products Used on Apricots*, page 170.

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
Dormant (in late March or early April before buds swell)			
European red mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superior 70 Oil • Purespray Green • Spray Oil 13 E 	20 L/1,000 L water 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.
Bloom			
DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES WHILE APRICOT TREES ARE IN BLOOM. SEE BEE POISONING, ON PAGE 267.			
Blossom blight stage of brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rovral • Topas • Jade • or Mission 418 EC • Indar 75 WSP • Vanguard 75 WG • Lance WDG • or Cantus WDG • Pristine WG • Supra Captan 80 WDG • or Maestro 80 DF 	1.5 kg/ha 500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha 4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot. Spray when first blossoms open. If wet weather occurs repeat spray at 50% bloom and at full bloom. To avoid resistance, alternate among fungicide groups and do not use products from the same group in consecutive sprays. Rovral, Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar, Vanguard, Lance, Cantus, Pristine: To manage resistance for each of these fungicides, rotate to a different fungicide group for each spray. Do not apply to sporulating lesions. See <i>Managing resistance to fungicides</i> , page 254 and Table 12-2. <i>Fungicide/Bactericide Groups Based on Sites of Action</i> , page 257. These products are locally systemic. Consult labels for information on drying time required before rain. Topas, Mission, Jade, Indar: Do not rotate Topas, Mission, Jade and Indar. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not rotate Pristine with Lance or Cantus.
Petal fall			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rovral 	1.5 kg/ha	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot. Spray when first blossoms open. If wet weather occurs repeat spray at

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC • Indar 75 WSP • Vanguard 75 WG • Lance WDG or Cantus WDG • Pristine WG • Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF 	500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha 4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha	50% bloom and at full bloom. To avoid resistance, alternate among fungicide groups and do not use products from the same group in consecutive sprays. Rovral, Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar, Vanguard, Lance, Cantus, Pristine: To manage resistance for each of these fungicides, rotate to a different fungicide group for each spray. Do not apply to sporulating lesions. See <i>Managing resistance to fungicides</i> , page 254 and Table 12-2. <i>Fungicide/Bactericide Groups Based on Sites of Action</i> , page 257. These products are locally systemic. Consult labels for information on drying time required before rain. Topas, Mission, Jade, Indar: Do not rotate Topas, Mission, Jade and Indar. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not rotate Pristine with Lance or Cantus.
Oriental fruit moth (OFM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isomate-M Rosso • Isomate-M 100 	500 dispensers/ha 250 dispensers/ha	Pheromone mating disruption products are not insecticides and will not control other pests that may be present. Use mating disruption only if initial OFM population is low. Apply to square or rectangular orchard blocks at least 4 ha in size. This technology may be used in apricot orchards that are less than 4 ha but are adjacent to orchards of sufficient size, if both are using this technology. Apply dispensers before OFM flight begins. For more information see <i>Using mating disruption to control oriental fruit moth (Isomate-M Rosso and Isomate-M 100)</i> , page 249 and OMAFRA Factsheet <i>Mating Disruption for Management of Oriental Fruit Moth in Stone and Pome Fruit</i> , Order No. 04-029. Isomate-M 100: Make a second application 75–80 days after initial application if necessary. Isomate-M Rosso: Provides mating disruption for up to 120 days. If desired, use both an insecticide and mating disruption for managing first generation OFM (see Shuck split).
Shuck split (when about 50% of shucks have split)			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC • Indar 75 WSP • Rovral • Vanguard 75 WG • Lance WDG or Cantus WDG • Pristine WG • Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF 	500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha 1.5 kg/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha 4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot from bloom through pit-hardening. Rovral, Topas, Mission, Jade, Indar, Vanguard, Lance, Cantus, Pristine: To manage resistance for each of these fungicides, rotate to a different fungicide group for each spray. Do not apply to sporulating lesions. See <i>Managing resistance to fungicides</i> , page 254 and Table 12-2. <i>Fungicide/Bactericide Groups Based on Sites of Action</i> , page 257. These products are locally systemic. Consult labels for information on drying time required before rain. Topas, Mission, Jade, Indar: Do not rotate among these products. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not rotate Pristine with Lance or Cantus.
Oriental fruit moth (OFM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assail 70 WP • Rimon 10 EC • Altacor • Delegate WG 	120–240 g/ha 1.35–3.35 L/ha 285 g/ha 420 g/ha	Products are recommended at different timings because they work best on specific life stages of the pest. Apply within the appropriate degree-days specified for best results. Altacor, Delegate, Assail, Rimon: Apply at first egg hatch 80–120 degree-days (base 7.2°C) after first sustained moth catch in pheromone traps. Assail: For optimum activity, use the 240 g/ha rate. Apply in

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
			a minimum spray volume of 1,000 L/ha. Do not apply more than once every 12 days. Also controls plum curculio. Altacor: Do not exceed 645 g/ha per year. For resistance management, if more than one spray is required for this generation, use a product from the same chemical group. For subsequent generations, rotate to another group.
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assail 70 WP Clutch 50 WDG Sevin XLR 	240 g/ha 210 g/ha 6.25 L/ha	Apricots are very susceptible to plum curculio injury. 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 7–10 days after insecticide is applied. Assail: Under high insect pressure, the level of damage reduction may be limited to suppression rather than control. Clutch: If applied at the appropriate timing and at 420 g/ha, Clutch may provide suppression of oriental fruit moth. See Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i> , page 13, for definitions of suppression and control.
Shuck fall (10–12 days after last spray)			
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC Indar 75 WSP Lance WDG or Cantus WDG Pristine WG Vanguard 75 WG Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF 	500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha 370 g/ha 4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot from bloom through pit-hardening. Topas, Mission, Jade, Indar, Vanguard, Lance, Cantus, Pristine: To manage resistance for each of these fungicides, rotate to a different fungicide group for each spray. Do not apply to sporulating lesions. See <i>Managing resistance to fungicides</i> , page 254 and Table 12-2. <i>Fungicide/Bactericide Groups Based on Sites of Action</i> , page 257. These products are locally systemic. Consult labels for information on drying time required before rain. Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar: Do not rotate among these fungicides. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not rotate Pristine with Lance or Cantus.
Plum curculio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assail 70 WP Clutch 50 WDG Sevin XLR 	240 g/ha 210 g/ha 6.25 L/ha	Monitor for plum curculio damage and spray if fresh damage is found. Assail: Under high insect pressure, may provide suppression rather than control of plum curculio. Clutch: If applied at the appropriate timing and at 420 g/ha, Clutch may provide suppression of oriental fruit moth. See Table 2-6. <i>Efficacy Ratings for Insecticides, Miticides and Fungicides</i> , page 13, for definitions of suppression and control.
Lesser peachtree borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thionex 50 W 	1.5 kg/1,000 L water	Peachtree borers are sporadic pests of apricots. In areas with high borer populations, use the following spray regime. Use pheromone traps to monitor adult activity and begin sprays one week after first flight. Make three applications at 5–10 day intervals. Direct these sprays with a handgun to cover trunk and scaffold limbs thoroughly; do not spray fruit. Sevin is registered only for lesser peachtree borer. See Table 7-5. <i>Products Used On Apricots</i> , page 170 for preharvest intervals.
Peachtree borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sevin XLR 	6.25 L/ha	
First cover (10–12 days after Shuck fall)			

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
Brown rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topas or Jade or Mission 418 EC • Indar 75 WSP • Lance WDG or Cantus WDG • Pristine WG • Vangard 75 WG • Supra Captan 80 WDG or Maestro 80 DF 	500 mL/ha 500 mL/ha 300 mL/ha 140 g/ha 370 g/ha 370 g/ha 750 g/ha 370 g/ha 4.5 kg/ha 4.5 kg/ha	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot from bloom through pit-hardening. Topas, Mission, Jade, Indar, Vangard, Lance, Cantus, Pristine: To manage resistance for each of these fungicides, rotate to a different fungicide group for each spray. Do not apply to sporulating lesions. See <i>Managing resistance to fungicides</i> , page 254 and Table 12-2, <i>Fungicide/Bactericide Groups Based on Sites of Action</i> , page 257. These products are locally systemic. Consult labels for information on drying time required before rain. Topas, Jade, Mission, Indar: Do not rotate among these fungicides. Pristine, Lance, Cantus: Do not rotate Pristine with Lance or Cantus.

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"> • Envirdor 240 SC 	750 mL/ha	European red mite is a sporadic pest and is rarely a problem in apricot orchards. Apply when red mites build up to 10 active stages per leaf in the absence of beneficial predatory mites. Envirdor: Works slowly, especially in cool weather. Control may not be apparent for 2–3 weeks. Apply before mite populations build up. Maximum one application per season.
Oriental fruit moth (OFM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altacor • Delegate WG • Assail 70 WP • Rimon 10 EC 	285 g/ha 420 g/ha 120–240 g/ha 1.35–3.35 L/ha	Rimon: Apply before peak egg-laying, 555-583 degree-days C (base 7.2°C) after biofix (first sustained moth catch, first generation). Assail: Apply before first egg hatch, 583-611 degree-days C (base 7.2°C) after biofix (first sustained moth catch, first generation). For optimum activity, use the 240 g/ha rate. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 1,000 L/ha. Do not apply more than once every 12 days. Will also control plum curculio. Altacor, Delegate: Apply at first egg hatch, 640-670 degree-days C (base 7.2°C) after biofix (first sustained moth catch, first generation). Monitor populations and re-apply 10–14 days later if required. Altacor: Do not exceed 645 g/ha per year. For resistance management, if more than one spray is required for this generation, use a product from the same chemical group. For subsequent generations, rotate to another chemical group.

Obliquebanded leafroller (OBLR) Leafrollers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altacor • Delegate WG • Success 480 SC or Entrust 80 W • Rimon 10 EC • Dipel 2X DF or Bioprotec CAF 	285 g/ha 420 g/ha 182 mL/ha 109 g/ha 1.35–3.35 L/ha 1.125 kg/ha 4 L/ha	Insecticides for OBLR summer generation should be applied at 240–280 degree-days C (base 6.1°C) after biofix (first sustained moth catch). Altacor: Do not exceed 645 g/ha per year. B.t. products (Dipel, Bioprotec): Make two applications at 5–7 day intervals if activity of the larvae is extended. B.t. products work best if applied in the evening or on a cloudy day. See <i>Biopesticides for Insect Control</i> , page 247. For resistance management, if more than one spray is required for this generation, use a product from the same chemical group. For subsequent generations, rotate to another chemical group.
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Prepick to harvest

Diseases and Insects	Products	Rate	Comments
Check preharvest interval before spraying early maturing varieties. See Table 7-5. <i>Products Used on Apricots</i> , page 170.			
Brown rot	• Topas	500 mL/ha	Apricots are extremely susceptible to brown rot just before picking. Topas, Jade, Mission: No more than two applications in the three weeks prior to harvest.
	or Jade	500 mL/ha	
	or Mission 418 EC	300 mL/ha	
	• Indar 75 WSP	140 g/ha	
	• Vanguard 75 WG	740 g/ha	
	• Lance WDG	370 g/ha	
	or Cantus WDG	370 g/ha	
	• Pristine WG	750 g/ha	
	• Supra Captan 80	4.5 kg/ha	
	WDG	4.5 kg/ha	
	or Maestro 80 DF		
Postharvest fruit treatment			
Blue mould Grey mould Brown rot Rhizopus rot	• Scholar 230 SC	496 mL/378 L of water	Postharvest treatment may be necessary during wet harvest seasons. These treatments will prolong storage time while providing control of postharvest diseases. See label for dip and drench instructions.

Table 7-5. 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 it is 12 hours.

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	Registration number	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval	Minimum re-entry	Maximum number of applications per year (on label)
Products used for control or suppression of insects and mites						
Altacor	28981	chlorantraniliprole	28	10 days	12 hours	3
Assail 70 WP	27128	acetamiprid	4	7 days	12 hours/6 days ¹	4
Bioprotec CAF	26854	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	11	1 day		
Clutch 50 WDG	29382	clothianidin	4A	7 days	12 hours	2
Delegate WG	28778	spinetoram	5	14 days	12 hours	3
Dipel 2X DF	26508	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	11	1 day		
Entrust 80 W	27825	spinosad	5	14 days		3
Envidor 240 SC	28051	spirodiclofen	23	7 days	12 hours	1
Purespray Green	27666	mineral oil			12 hours	

Product name	Registration number	Common name	Group	Preharvest interval	Minimum re-entry	Maximum number of applications per year (on label)
Spray Oil 13E						
Rimon 10 EC	28881	novaluron	15	14 days	12 hours	3
Sevin XLR	27876	carbaryl	1A	5 days		
Success 480 SC	26835	spinosad	5	14 days		3
Superior 70 Oil	9542 14981	mineral oil		prebloom only	12 hours	
Thionex 50 W	14617	endosulfan	2A	18 days	7 days/20 days ¹	3
Products used for control or suppression of diseases						
Cantus WDG	30141	boscalid	7	0 days	12 hours	5
Indar 75 WSP	27294	fenbuconazole	3	1 day	12 hours	7
Jade	24030	propiconazole	3	3 days	72 hours	5 ²
Lance WDG	27495	boscalid	7	0 days	12 hours	5
Maestro 80 DF	26408	captan	M	2 days	48 hours	
Mission 418 EC	28016	propiconazole	3	3 days	72 hours	5 ²
Pristine WG	27985	pyraclostrobin + boscalid	11+7	0 days	24 hours/10 days ³	5
Rovral	15213	iprodione	2	1 day	12 hours	
Scholar 230 SC	29528	fludioxonil	12	postharvest		
Supra Captan 80 WDG	24613	captan	M	2 days	48 hours	
Topas	30163	propiconazole	3	3 days	72 hours	5 ²
Vanguard 75 WG	25509	cyprodinil	9	2 days	72 hours	4
<p>A blank cell indicates the information is not specified on the product label.</p> <p>¹ Re-entry period/exceptions are as follows: re-entry/hand thinning.</p> <p>² No more than two applications in the 3 weeks prior to harvest.</p> <p>³ Re-entry period/exceptions are as follows: 24 hours for hand harvest/10 days for hand thinning, otherwise when dry.</p>						

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