

**PEACH INSECT CONTROL—COMMERCIAL**

<b>Insect</b>	<b>Material and Formulation</b>	<b>Dosage of Insecticides/Acre</b>	<b>Remarks/Precautions</b>	<b>Days to Harvest</b>
<b>DORMANT</b>				
Mites	Superior oil (70 sec viscosity)	2 gal	Apply after leaves drop in the fall or before buds swell in the spring.	
San Jose Scale	Apollo Esteem Superior oil plus	2-8 fl oz 4-6 oz 1.5 gal	Limit one Apollo application per year, not within 21 days of harvest. Two applications at 10- to 14-day intervals work best. Esteem applied with oil at delayed dormant is reported to provide very good scale control.	
<b>BUD SWELL</b>				
Oriental Fruit Moth			<b>By bud swell</b> , place 3 pheromone traps in trees in interior of each 10-acre block to monitor Oriental fruit moth. Monitor traps twice weekly and note when first moths are caught. Then begin accumulating degree-days (base 45 degrees F). Spray when 500 DD are accumulated (late April or early May) and again at 1400 and 2300 DD. Set out Isomate-M Rosso or Isomate-OFM TT pheromone ties (100/acre) when Oriental fruit moth is first detected in pheromone traps in March. (See Oriental fruit moth mating disruption below).	
<b>BLOOM</b>				
<b>SAVE THE BEES! DO NOT APPLY INSECTICIDES DURING BLOOM!</b>				
Plum Curculio			<b>By bloom</b> , place 4 pyramid traps or 4 screen-trunk traps tied to each peach tree trunk in the perimeter row adjacent to woods by mid-March. Inspect traps twice weekly for plum curculio adults and <b>spray if &gt; 0.03 plum curculio per trap per day (1 pc/4 traps/week)</b> . Plum curculio feed and lay eggs in fruit from March to early May, then adults emerge in summer and lay eggs from June through harvest.	
Lesser Peachtree Borer			<b>REFER TO SECTION ON BORERS ON PAGE 115</b>	
<b>PETAL FALL</b>				
Oriental Fruit Moth	Avaunt	5.0-6.0 oz	Avaunt is only registered against plum curculio. Make no more than 4 applications per season.	14
Plum Curculio	Imidan 70W	2-4.25 lb	Catfacing is worse where weed control is poorest. Keep spring flowering broadleaf weeds mowed regularly to reduce orchard attractiveness to stink bugs and tarnished plant bugs. Endo-	14
Tarnished Plant Bug	Endosulfan 3EC	2 2/3 qt	sulfan performs well under cool temperature conditions and has slightly better plant bug efficacy than Imidan. Use Imidan or Guthion in blocks with scale infestations.	30
Stinkbugs	Asana XL Provado	4.8-14.5 fl oz 4-6 oz		14 0
Peachtree Borers			<b>SEE COMMENTS ON PAGE 115</b>	
<b>FIRST COVER OR 7-10 DAYS AFTER SHUCK SPLIT</b>				
Plum Curculio	Imidan 70W	2-4.25 lb	Apply insecticide to prevent plum curculio fruit feeding damage, usually between shuck split to shuck off. Egg hatch of Oriental fruit moth occurs between 500 to 700 degree-days accumulated after first moth catch in pheromone traps (late April-early May). Daily degree day (DD) = (maximum daily temperature + minimum daily temperature)/2 – 50.	14
Oriental Fruit Moth	Actara 25WP	4.5-5.5 oz		14

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<b>FIRST COVER OR 7-10 DAYS AFTER SHUCK SPLIT</b>				
San Jose scale	Esteem	4-6 oz	Crawlers can be detected by wrapping double-stick tape around infested limbs in early May. Weekly inspect the tape for yellow crawlers. Crawler period persists 2 to 3 weeks. Apply spray at 10-day intervals as long as crawlers are present.	14
<b>SUMMER COVER SPRAYS</b>				
European Red Mite	Acramite 50 WS	0.75-1.0 lb	Acramite can only be applied once per season.	3
Two-spotted Spider Mite	Apollo	2-8 oz	Apollo is most effective on eggs and newly hatched nymphs. Limit use to one Apollo application per year.	21
	Vendex 50W	1-2 lb	Miticide spray recommended if mites exceed 2.5 mites per leaf in May, 5 mites per leaf in June and 7.5 mites per leaf in July. Repeat spray once 10 days later if live mites still exceed threshold.	14
Oriental Fruit Moth	Ambush WP	6.4-19.2 oz		14
<b>PREHARVEST</b>				
Oriental Fruit Moth	Sevin 80S	2.5-3.75 lb	Sevin is suggested here since it can be used one day before harvest. Sevin and pyrethroid formulations may encourage mite outbreaks. Recommend spray against Oriental fruit moths if pheromone traps catch more than 5 moths since last spray.	1
Green June Beetle	Ambush	6.4-19.2 oz		14
Japanese Beetle	Pounce 3.2EC	6.4-19.2 oz		14
	Imidan 70W	2 1/8-4 1/2 lb		14
	Asana XL	4.8-14.5 fl oz		14
	Provado	4-8 oz		0

**SPECIAL PROBLEM/PESTS OF PEACH**

**BORERS OF PEACH, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES** – The peachtree borer and lesser peachtree borer often infest peach, apricot, cherry and plum trees. The lesser peachtree borer lays eggs on bark near scaffold wounds where larvae hatch and bore into wounds. This species appears to have two generations per year. This attack further weakens limbs. The peachtree borer lays eggs near trunk base and larvae bores in trunk below the soil line. Some of the regularly applied cover sprays aid in suppressing lesser peachtree borers. However, adequate control of both pests requires a drench spray of the trunk and scaffold limbs. Pheromone traps are available to monitor moth emergence of both pests. Where lesser borers have been a problem, spray 7-14 days after moth emergence begins and repeat in June.

Lesser Peachtree Borer	Endosulfan 50WP	1.5 lb/100 gal water	Do not exceed 6 lb per acre of Endosulfan 50WP	21
	Endosulfan 3EC	1 qt/100 gal water	Do not exceed two applications of Endosulfan 3EC per season.	30
Peachtree Borer	Endosulfan 50WP	1.5 lb/100 gal water	Do not exceed 6 lb per acre of Endosulfan 50WP.	21
	Lorsban 4E	3 qt/100 gal water	Do not exceed one application of Lorsban per year.	14

**ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH** – Mating disruption strategy requires good insecticidal control of the first generation in early May. In mid-May, set out Isomate-M Rosso\* or Isomate-OFM TT\* pheromone dispensers at the rate of 100 per acre to control this pest through mid-August. The pheromone is slowly emitted from plastic twist-ties for about 90 days in the warmer southern states. The atmosphere of the orchard becomes saturated with the pheromone odor. Male moths become confused so they are unable to locate and mate with females. Females are unaffected by the pheromone but lay unfertilized eggs that are unable to hatch. Read the label for proper application procedure.

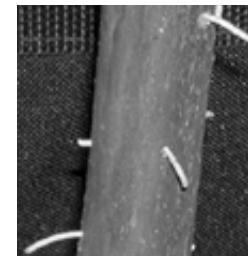
\*Isomate is manufactured by Shin-etsu Chemical Co. and distributed by Pacific Biocontrol, Vancouver, WA.

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**SPECIAL PROBLEM/PESTS OF PEACH**

**GRANULATE AMBROSIA BEETLE** – The granulate ambrosia beetle *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* (Mot.) is a relatively new pest in Arkansas and can cause significant damage in nursery, landscape, and orchard settings. Female beetles bore into the sapwood of stems and young trees. Though attracted to damaged, stressed, or transplanted trees, the granulate ambrosia beetle also attacks seemingly healthy, thin-barked hardwoods or branches from 1.0-2.5 inches in diameter (sometimes larger). Visible symptoms include wilted foliage and strands of boring dust protruding from small holes. These insects make galleries directly into the heartwood of the tree, which they inoculate with an ambrosia fungus (*Ambrosiella* spp.) which is used as their food source. In addition, they can introduce or create entry points for pathogenic fungi such as *Fusarium* spp. Death is more likely related to these pathogenic fungi that block xylem vessels. Young infested trees often die, while more established trees may survive. Infestations can be identified by toothpick-like strands of boring dust protruding up to 1.5 inches from the host plant. The strands are produced by the female beetle as she excavates her gallery. The strands are fragile and are easily broken off by wind or rain leaving only pencil-lead sized holes. Heavily infested plants or plant parts should be removed and destroyed. Once trees are infested, the beetle cannot be killed within the plant, and fungicides are ineffective against the fungus. Protective sprays on trunks may be attempted on susceptible nearby plants. Trunk/limb sprays of a labeled insecticide containing chlorpyrifos or a pyrethroid insecticide may be effective as a preventative, but multiple applications of the pyrethroids may have to be made during the time the beetles are active. Always read and follow label directions for the insecticide used. Keep trees healthy and avoid any unnecessary tree stress (drought, injury, nutrition, etc.). Check trees frequently beginning early March and treat accordingly. Use ethyl alcohol based traps to monitor for adult beetles in the spring. Use a protective insecticide as soon as beetle activity starts.



**RED IMPORTED FIRE ANTS**

**ALL FIRE ANT BAITS** – Apply when ants are active and soil temperature is above 60 degrees F. Do not treat if rain is anticipated within 6 hours.

Non-Bearing Trees	Fenoxycarb (Award)	1-3 T/mound 1-1.5 lb/A	Mound-to-mound treatment rate. Broadcast rate. This is an IGR.
	Hydramethylnon (Amdro Pro)	2-5 T/Mound 1-1.5 lb/A	Mound-to-mound treatment rate. Broadcast rate.
	Pyridine (Distance)	1-4 T/Mound 1-1.5 lb/A	Mound-to-mound treatment rate. Broadcast rate. This is an IGR.
	Pyriproxyfen (Esteem)	2-4 T/Mound 1.5-2 lb/A	Mound-to-mound treatment rate. Broadcast rate.
Bearing Trees	S - Methoprene (Extinguish)	3-5 T/mound 1-1.5 lb/A	Mound-to-mound treatment rate. Broadcast rate. This is an IGR.