

1970

## EC70-1589 Home Fruit Spray Schedules

Bob Roselle

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln*, rroselle1@unl.edu

John Weihing

Wayne Whitney

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

---

Roselle, Bob; Weihing, John; and Whitney, Wayne, "EC70-1589 Home Fruit Spray Schedules" (1970). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 4031.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/4031>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Cyt  
Vert.  
File  
S  
85  
E7  
no. 1589

E. C. 70-1589



# HOME FRUIT SPRAY SCHEDULES

BOB ROSELLE, JOHN WEIHING  
WAYNE WHITNEY

You must control insects and diseases of the home fruit planting if you expect to produce quality fruit. To produce clean fruit, your home orchards must be sprayed several times during the growing season. Spraying once or twice will not give you satisfactory results.

Several "all-purpose" or "one-pack" fruit sprays are available. These contain both insecticides and fungicides, and are recommended for spring and summer application if you have only a few fruit trees. Most general purpose fruit spray mixtures have spray schedules on the labels. These schedules should be followed, or follow the ones suggested in this circular.

You can prepare effective, safe fruit spray mixtures at home at less cost than pre-mixed sprays. These are satisfactory to use on all fruits and for all sprays except dormant sprays. You can also use these on vegetables and ornamentals. Recommended materials for spring and summer sprays are:

**MOST PESTICIDES ARE POISONOUS. READ AND FOLLOW ALL DIRECTIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON LABELS.**



Cooperative Extension Service, University of Nebraska  
College of Agriculture and Home Economics,  
and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating  
E. F. Frolik, Dean J. L. Adams, Director

MATERIAL	AMOUNT TO USE TO MAKE		
	1 gallon	5 gallons	10 gallons
Captan, 50% wettable powder <sup>a/</sup> Or Maneb, wettable powder Or Zineb, wettable powder And Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder And Malathion, 25% wettable powder Or Diazinon, 50% wettable powder	2 Tbsp.	2/3 Cup	1 1/3 Cups
	2 Tbsp.	2/3 Cup	1 1/3 Cups
	1 Tbsp.	1/3 Cup	2/3 Cup

<sup>a/</sup> Substitute Maneb or Zineb if cedar-apple rust has been a problem on susceptible varieties of apples, and in ALL raspberry sprays.

Apply dormant sprays in March. *Use dormant oil sprays* on apples and pears to control scale insects and mites. *Use lime-sulfur dormant sprays* on peaches, apricots, plums, raspberries and cherries to control scale insects, peach leaf curl, plum pocket, and raspberry anthracnose. Follow the directions on the labels when you use dormant sprays.

Small power sprayers are best for making applications, however you can use trombone type or compressed air sprayers if complete coverage can be obtained.

## SPRAY SCHEDULES

### Apple and Pear

(Use the general spray mixture for all applications except the dormant spray)

1. Dormant (use dormant oil emulsion in March)
2. Pre-pink (flower buds tight in cluster)
3. Pink (flower buds separated in cluster)

4. Petal fall (when 90% of flower petals are off)
5. First cover spray (one week after petal fall)
6. Second cover spray (two weeks after petal fall)
7. Third cover spray (10 - 14 days after second cover spray)
8. Fourth cover spray (2 weeks after third cover spray)
9. Fifth cover spray (2 weeks after fourth cover spray)
10. Sixth cover spray (2 weeks after fifth cover spray)  
To control apple maggots, spray at 10 day intervals throughout the season.

### **Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry**

(Use the general spray mixture for all applications except the dormant spray)

1. Dormant spray (use lime-sulfur in March)
2. Petal fall (when 90% of petals have fallen)
3. Shuck split (one week after petal fall spray)
4. First cover spray (10 - 14 days after shuck split spray)
5. Second cover spray (about 10 - 14 days after first cover spray)
6. Third cover spray (2 weeks after second cover spray)
7. Fourth cover spray (2 weeks after third cover spray)
8. Fifth cover spray (2 weeks after fourth cover spray)

### **Grapes**

(Use the general spray mixture for all applications)

1. New shoots 4 - 8 inches long.
2. New shoots 12 - 18 inches long.
3. First cover spray (immediately after bloom)
4. Second cover spray (10 - 14 days after first cover spray)
5. Third cover spray (10 - 14 days after second cover spray)

### **Raspberry**

(Use the general spray mixture for all applications except the dormant spray)

1. Dormant spray (lime-sulfur)
2. Buds swelling
3. New shoots 4 - 6 inches long
4. New shoots 14 inches long
5. After harvest

### **Current and Gooseberry**

(Use the general spray mixture for all applications)

1. When first leaves are 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter
2. Just after bloom
3. Two weeks after bloom
4. After harvest

### **Strawberries**

1. Before bloom (when growth begins in spring). Use general spray mixture.
2. Before bloom (14 days after first spray). Use general spray mixture.
3. Bloom to harvest (use 2 tablespoons of 50% wettable captan powder plus 5 tablespoons 5% rotenone powder per gallon of water).
4. During harvest (spray only if leafrollers are severe or if weather is rainy. Use the same spray as for bloom to harvest).
5. After harvest (spray immediately after harvest and repeat at 14 day intervals if leaf rollers are severe). Use general spray mixture.