



PEACHES/NECTARINES/APRICOT PESTS/ DISEASES AND SPRAY SCHEDULE

For help in identifying home orchard problems or for more complete information on specific fruit pests or diseases, contact your county's WSU Extension office.

Pesticide Use

Washington State Law (RCW 15.09.060) states that property owners must control horticultural pests on their property. Help commercial orchards by maintaining good care and pest management practices for your desired fruit trees.

- Do not apply pesticides until a specific insect or disease has been positively identified. Using wrong or unnecessary sprays can be a loss of resources and can pose a hazard to people and the environment.
- Apply pesticide sprays only at the proper time of tree, bud, or pest development. Sprays applied at the wrong time are also ineffective. Vary products during the season and in following seasons to minimize pest resistance.
- Homeowners should not make foliar applications to trees over 10 ft tall. Consult a commercial pesticide applicator for treatment of trees and shrubs over 10 ft. tall.
- Always carefully read and follow label directions of the product you use. The Label is the Law.
- For more information about protecting pollinators: <https://agr.wa.gov/getmedia/6144c435-c1ad-4092-afe3-436bdd627e41/388-tenwaystoprotectbeesfrompesticides.pdf>

| Major Insects | Parts affected/management | Major Diseases | Parts affected |
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| Aphids The green peach aphid is a soft-bodied, green aphid up to 1/8" in length. where it feeds on sap sucked from the plant tissues. Heavy infestations can result in curled leaves and death of forming | Flowers Leaves, buds, fruit See spray schedule below | Bacterial canker Bacteria overwinters where dark canker areas may develop and expand in early spring. Infected tissues may produce gum. Cankers often girdle twigs and | Trunks, branches, buds See spray schedule below |



C041 – Spray Schedule for Peaches

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| flowers and fruit. Honeydew, a sweet, sticky material is produced by insect. Leaves may be covered with dark sooty mold. | | branches, causing dieback above the lesion. | |
| Brown marmorated stink bugs Young stink bugs, or nymphs, are black with a red-and-black striped abdomen. Older nymphs are dark with white bands on body, legs, and antennae. Adults are a little over 1/2" long, with a shield-shaped body. Adult's body is mottled gray and brown, while the legs and antennae have alternating dark and light bands. The abdomen has dark and light bands which are visible at the edge of the wings. Sunken areas and deformities on the surface of the fruit are typical symptoms. | Buds, flower, fruit, seeds, seed pods, stems, leaves, fruit <u>No Chemical Management recommended for adults</u> Brown marmorated stink bugs | Brown rot A fungus where flowers wilt and die. The brown blossoms remain attached to the twigs, becoming covered with a grayish-brown fungal growth. Infected twigs develop sunken, elongate cankers with gumming. Leaves on girdled shoots turn brown. Infected fruit show small brown spot which enlarges and becomes covered with gray-brown fungus. Fruit may dry and harden into mummies. | Flowers, twigs, leaves See spray schedule below |
| Earwigs Both males and females have pincers at the rear. Largely beneficial, feeding on many pests such as aphids and mites as well as decaying plant material. Damage to leaves is small to large holes. Fruit damage consists of shallow, irregular chewed areas on the surface. | Leaves, fruit See spray schedule below | Crown gall A soilborne bacteria that causes galls are fleshy, white, enlarged masses on the roots or stems. Older galls are hardened and turn dark brown and woody or corky. | Roots, Stems <u>No Chemical Management recommended</u> Crown gall |
| European red mite All species feed on the leaves (typically on the underside), causing a whitish, yellow, or brown stippling. Severe damage results in leaves taking on a bronzed appearance and may cause leaf drop. They typically produce smaller amounts of webbing on leaves and between leaves and twigs than other mites | Leaves and twigs See spray schedule below | Cytospora Canker Fungi initially create cankers that are small, but enlarge quickly and may streak up and down the stems. Cankers may girdle twigs, resulting in dieback above the infection site. Leaves on the dead twigs turn color and droop, but often remain attached. Canker itself appears as a dark, sunken area of dead bark and wood. Amber gumming is often present. | Twigs and branches <u>No Chemical Management recommended</u> Cytospora canker |
| Leafrollers Leaves that are rolled and tied in place with webbing, often with frass in the | Leaves, shoot tips, fruit See spray schedule below | Leaf Curl Fungus where leaves develop yellow to reddish discoloration and become | Leaves, shoots and fruit |


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| webbing. Damaged leaves are often near shoot tips and hollow surface damage may be seen on the fruit. Fruittree leafrollers are pale to dark green with a shiny black head. The adult fruittree leafroller moth is mottled tan and brown. The pandemis adult is light tan with darker bands on the wings. | | thickened, crisp, and crinkled. Affected leaves are curled and deformed. A white powdery coating of the fungus later develops on the leaves, turning dark brown as the season progresses. Infected green shoots become thickened and distorted. Fruits may show swollen, reddish areas on the surface that lack the normal peach fuzz. | See spray schedule below |
| Peach twig borer Caterpillars are reddish-brown with black heads and yellowish rings on the body. Adult moth is dark gray and about 1/3" long. Larva often burrows into the stem end of young fruit. Pits of infested fruit are often split. | Shoots and Fruit See spray schedule below | Powdery Mildew Develop a characteristic gray-white powdery growth Dark brown to black fruiting bodies of the fungus can be seen around midsummer, while the whitish mycelia turn brown at this time. Infected leaves are often curled and distorted. | Twigs, leavew, fruit See spray schedule below |
| Peachtree borer Dark, bluish, clear-winged moth which somewhat resembles a wasp or hornet. Female has dark forewings and a red-orange band on the abdomen. Larva burrow beneath the bark. Jelly-like gum mixed with dirt and pellets of excrement are signs of feeding. | Leaves, bark, trunk See spray schedule below | Shothole (Coryneum blight) Fungus causes leaves to be initially small, purplish, round to oval areas which expand into brown spots with light centers. Spots often drop out giving a "Shothole" appearance. Fruit may develop one or more large brown spots which can involve large portions of the fruit. | Leaves, fruit See spray schedule below |
| Spotted-wing Drosophila Red eyes with a yellow-brown body. Darker bands may be visible on abdomen. Male flies have a distinctive dark spot on the leading edge of the wing near the tip. Scars appear as indented, soft spots on the fruit surface. Small white or cream-colored larvae hatch and feed in the fruit which softens and collapses. | Leaves, bud before blooming, fruit See spray schedule below | X-disease Leaves exhibit irregular yellow spotting. Leaves roll and the spots die and drop out, giving leaves a tattered appearance. Infected trees are subject to early leaf drop, and produce less and inferior fruit. | Leaves, fruit <u>No Chemical Management recommended</u> X disease |
| Spray Schedule | | | |
| Growth Stage | Pest/Disease | Non-Chemical and Chemical Control/Management | Notes |

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| Dormant/ Delayed Dormant stage: Before buds show any activity in late winter | Aphid eggs | Aphids | This is the most important stage and chemical spray to control pests. Manage pests as they hatch in early spring Finish spraying by noon to insure good dry time. |
| | Bacterial canker | Bacterial canker | |
| | Leaf curl | Leaf curl | |
| | European red mite | European red mite | |
| | Powdery mildew | Powdery mildew | |
| | Shothole (Coryneum blight) | Shothole Coryneum blight | |
|  Pre bloom: Buds show color, but before flowers open | Aphids | Aphids | Make sure spray covers top and bottom of leaves |
| | Brown marmorated stink bug | Brown marmorated stink bug | |
| | Peach twig borer | Peach twig borer | |
| | Leafroller | Leafroller | |
|  | Brown rot | Brown rot | Apply in the evening after bees have stopped foraging for the day. |
| | Powdery mildew | Powdery mildew | |

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| Bloom: When flowers are open | | | |
|  | Aphids | Aphids | An important time for managing pest problems |
| | Brown marmorated stink bug | Brown marmorated stink bug | |
| | Leafroller | Leafrollers | |
| | Shothole (Coryneum blight) | Shothole Coryneum blight | |
| Petal Fall or Shuck: Just as dead flowers fall away from young fruit | | | |
| Summer: Warm weather | Other pests | See Pre-bloom and Bloom pests | |
| | Peach Tree Borer | Peachtree borer | |
| | Spotted winged Drosophila | Spotted winged Drosophila | |
| Fall: Prior to rainy weather, usually October | Bacterial canker | Bacterial Canker | |
| | Leaf Curl | Leaf curl | |
| | Shothole (Coryneum blight) | Shothole Coryneum blight | |

Adapted from Chelan-Douglas Counties County Extension and WSU Crop Protection for Tree Fruits in Washington

For Pesticide Safety see: <https://tfrec.cahnrs.wsu.edu/admin/pesticide-safety-handling/>

To report unsprayed trees at homes or on abandoned orchards contact: Spokane County Horticultural Pest and Disease Board: email: PestBoard@spokanecounty.org