



SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR PEACHES AND APRICOTS

Do not apply pesticides until a specific insect or disease has been positively identified. Using wrong or unnecessary sprays is a waste of time and money 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. And always read and follow label directions of the product you use!

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.

TIME	PROBLEM	PRODUCT
Dormant stage: late winter when daytime temperatures are above 40 degrees.	Peach leaf curl (on peaches only)	Copper or lime sulfur fungicides
	Coryneum blight	Copper or lime sulfur (Do not use lime sulfur on apricots)
Delayed dormant stage: when just a little green color is showing in buds.	Scale insects, aphid eggs, mite eggs.	Horticultural oil spray
Prebloom stage: when just a little flower color shows in the bud but before flowers open.	Coryneum blight, Brown rot	Captan, copper or sulfur fungicides (Do not use sulfur on apricots)
	Peach twig borer, aphids	Bt
Bloom time	Brown rot	Captan
Shuck Fall: when flower petals have fallen away from young fruit.	Coryneum blight, Brown rot	Captan
Summer sprays: Also called cover sprays because they cover leaves and fruit	Peach twig borer	Bt
	Mites, aphids	Insecticidal soaps as needed
	Brown rot	Captan
Postharvest: prior to heavy fall rains	Coryneum blight	Captan or copper
	Peach leaf curl on peaches	Copper or lime sulfur in early February

Cooperating Agencies: Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Spokane County.
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