

Plant protection activities in the orchard in June

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In June, the forecasted frequent rainfall is a prerequisite for the development of fungal diseases - late brown rot, scab and powdery mildew on fruit trees. More suitable conditions for carrying out plant protection sprays will be created in the second half of the month.

In fruit nurseries

The fight against diseases and pests continues in nurseries, seedbeds, and stock blocks with clonal and quince rootstocks. Apple and pear nurseries and stock blocks are sprayed with a copper preparation -1% Bordeaux mixture, Funguran OH 50 WP - 150-250 g/dka, Champion WP - 0.3%, Kaper Key – 180-300 g/dka against scab and against leaf-eating insects and aphids. Spraying continues until growth is complete.



Powdery mildew – apple

Apple and peach varieties sensitive to powdery mildew and clonal apple rootstocks are sprayed every 8-10 days with a sulfur-based preparation - Sulfur WG 600 g/dka, Solfo 80 WG – 750 g/dka.

Cherry and sour cherry varieties, Mahaleb rootstocks are sprayed every 8-10 days with Silit 544 SC – 125 ml/dka against cylindrosporiosis.

Clonal quince rootstocks and pear seedlings in seedbeds are sprayed with a copper preparation - 1% Bordeaux mixture, Funguran OH 50 WP - 150-250 g/dka, Champion WP - 0.3%, Kaper Key – 180-300 against brown leaf spots at an interval of 10 days until growth is complete.

In the presence of California red scale and white American butterfly, spray with a pyrethroid insecticide respectively – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Sumicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka) and Dipel 2X (0.1%). The caterpillar nests of the white American butterfly are cut out and burned.

In fruit plantations

Poisonous trapping bands are placed to destroy the second generation caterpillars of the plum fruit moth.



Plum fruit moth

Fallen worm-eaten fruits – apples, pears, plums, walnuts – are collected to reduce the density of the second generation of fruit worms.

Pheromone traps are placed to catch fruit moth butterflies, in connection with determining the timing for spraying against their second generation.

Non-poisonous trapping bands are inspected to determine the start of flight of the second generation fruit moth butterflies. 2500-3000 apple fruits of different varieties, collected from several trees scattered in the plantation, are examined to determine the infestation and the need for spraying against the second generation of the apple fruit moth. If the infestation is less than 2%, spraying is not carried out. Fallen worm-eaten fruits are collected and destroyed to reduce the density of the second generation of fruit worms.

Worm-eaten hazelnut fruits are collected and destroyed to reduce the density of the hazelnut weevil.

Observations are made to determine the first rust spots on plums, on the development of leaf-mining moths, mites.

The survey of fruit plantations continues to detect trees infected with viral diseases and mark them.

Poisonous baits are placed (potatoes, carrots or other vegetables soaked with Actellic 50 EC, Biona Sincar - 4 l per 1 kg) or Mesural Schneckenkorn (250 g/dka) is buried. With a small shovel or pincers, the bait is placed in the tunnels of the mole-rat.

Against California red scale, treatment is done with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Somicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka).



Caterpillars of the white American butterfly

The found caterpillar nests of the white American butterfly are cut out and burned, and the infested plantations are treated with Dipel 2X (0.1%).

During the month, apple trees are sprayed twice with a sulfur-based preparation - Sulfur WG 600 g/dka, Solfo 80 WG – 750 g/dka or one of the preparations - Sistan 20 EW – 0.03%, Luna Experience – 50-75 ml/dka, Flint Max 75 WG – 0.02% against powdery mildew.

Peach plantations are sprayed with a sulfur-based preparation - Sulfur WG 600 g/dka, Solfo 80 WG – 750 g/dka or one of the preparations - Sistan 20 EW – 0.03%, Luna Experience – 50-75 ml/dka, Flint Max 75 WG – 0.02% against powdery mildew and with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Somicidin 5 EC

(0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka) against oriental fruit moth, anarsia, green beetle, aphids, etc.

A second spraying of peach plantations is carried out after 10-12 days with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Sumicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka) against anarsia and with a sulfur-based preparation - Sulfur WG 600 g/dka, Solfo 80 WG – 750 g/dka or one of the preparations - Sistan 20 EW – 0.03%, Luna Experience – 50-75 ml/dka, Flint Max 75 WG – 0.02% against powdery mildew.

Plum plantations are sprayed with Signum (45 g/dka) against rust and Horus 50 WG (45 g/dka) against brown rot and with one of the preparations - Carpovirusine (100 ml/dka), Madex Top (10 ml/dka), Dipel DF (50-150 g/dka), Synesis 480 SC (20-37.5 ml/dka), Delegate 250 WG (30 g/dka), Avant 150 EC (33.3 ml/dka), Dekka EC (30 ml/dka), Dekline 2.5EC (30 ml/dka), Lamdex Extra (60-100 g/dka) against plum fruit moth. In case of high density of mites and aphids, treat with one of the preparations - Valmek (60-96 ml/dka), Apollo 50 SC (40 ml/dka), Nissorun 5 EC (0.05%), Naturalis (100-150 ml/dka) and with Teppeki (14 g/dka), respectively.

Pear plantations, attacked by pear psyllids and stink bugs, are treated with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Sumicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka).

Quince plantations are sprayed with Horus 50 WG (45 g/dka) against brown rot, brown leaf spots and with one of the preparations - Carpovirusine (100 ml/dka), Madex Top (10 ml/dka), Dipel DF (50-150 g/dka), Synesis 480 SC (20-37.5 ml/dka), Delegate 250 WG (30 g/dka), Avant 150 EC (33.3 ml/dka), Dekka EC (30 ml/dka), Dekline 2.5EC (30 ml/dka), Lamdex Extra (60-100 g/dka)... against fruit moth.

Apricot plantations are sprayed with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Sumicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka) against oriental fruit moth, anarsia, etc.



Cylindrosporiosis

Cherry and sour cherry plantations are treated with Silit 544 SC – 125 ml/dka against cylindrosporiosis.

In strawberry plantations

Strawberry plantations attacked by root weevils are sprayed with one of the insecticides - Decis 100 EC (17.5 ml/dka) or another deltamethrin-based product, Mospilan 20 SP (30 g/dka), Naturalis (100 ml/dka) – with prior watering.



White leaf spots on strawberry

After harvesting the fruits, strawberry plantations are sprayed with a copper preparation - 1% Bordeaux mixture, Funguran OH 50 WP - 150-250 g/dka, Champion WP - 0.3%, Kaper Key – 180-300 g/dka against white and red leaf spots.

In raspberry plantations

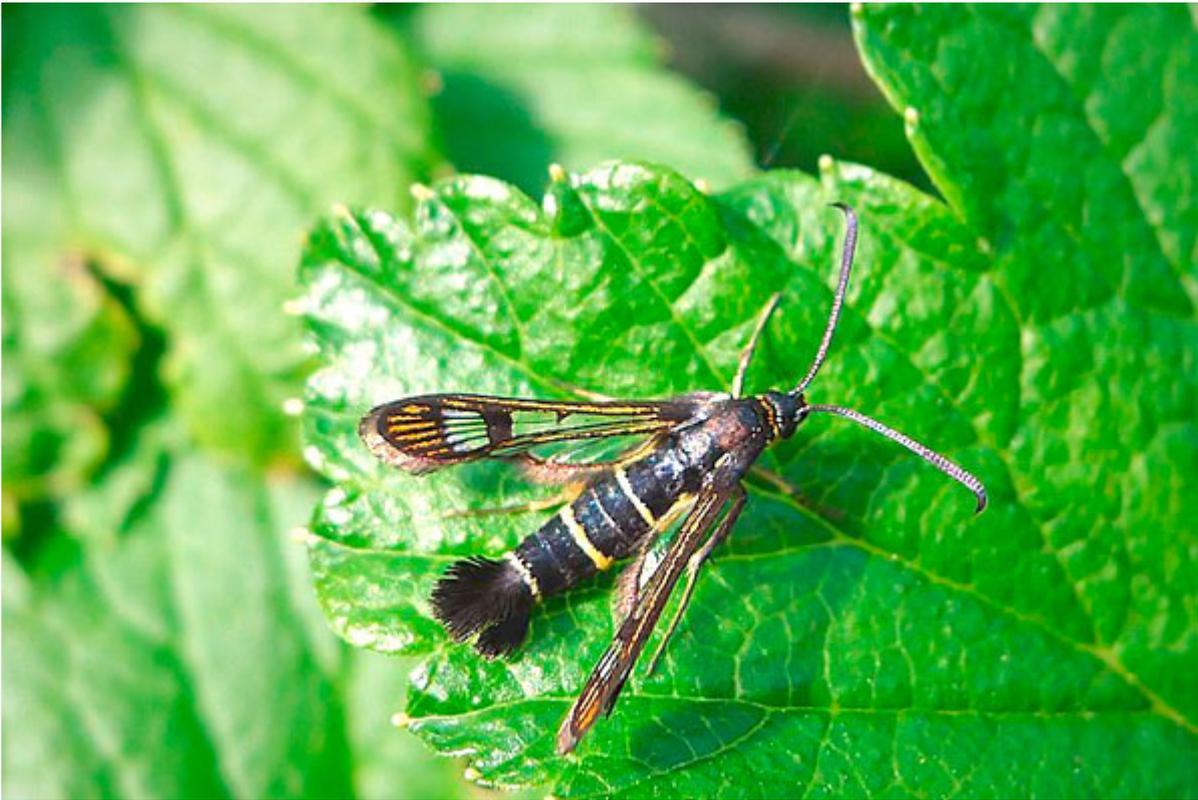


Raspberry beetle

After harvesting the fruits, plantations are sprayed with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Sumicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka) against raspberry beetle, raspberry midge, raspberry agrilus. In case of mite attack, Valmek (60-96 ml/dka), Apollo 50 SC (40 ml/dka), Nissorun 5 EC (0.05%), Naturalis (100-150 ml/dka) are added.

Raspberry plantations are sprayed with a copper preparation - 1% Bordeaux mixture, Funguran OH 50 WP - 150-250 g/dka, Champion WP - 0.3%, Kaper Key – 180-300 g/dka against leaf spots.

In blackcurrant plantations



Blackcurrant plantations are sprayed 10-12 days after the last spraying with a pyrethroid insecticide – Decis 100 EC - 7.5 -12.5 ml/dka, Sumicidin 5 EC (0.02%), Aphicar 100 EC (15 ml/dka), Efcietrin 10 EC (15 ml/dka) against currant clearwing moth.

After harvesting the fruits, plantations are sprayed with Valmek (60-96 ml/dka), Apollo 50 SC (40 ml/dka), Nissorun 5 EC (0.05%), Naturalis (100-150 ml/dka) against mite species.

The inter-rows in blackcurrant plantations are sprayed with Agroksan 500 SL (120 ml/dka) and Fusilade Max 125 EC (100-300 ml/dka). Weeds are mapped a second time.