

# Pest management schedule for peach, nectarine, and apricot trees in Eastern Oregon

The table below outlines a suggested management schedule for the most common insect pests and diseases of peach, nectarine, and apricot trees in Eastern Oregon. Product availability may vary by location. Always read and follow pesticide label instructions. For more detailed information on home fruit tree care, reference the OSU Extension publication [Managing diseases and insects in home orchards](#) (EC 631) or contact your local Oregon State University Extension office.

Growth Stage	Timing	Target	Standard	Organic	Notes
Dormant and delayed dormant	Late winter (February – March)	pruning	Prune trees in dry weather. Pruning to open the canopy helps maintain quality fruit production. Prune out diseased branches at least 12” below visible damage and burn or dispose of pruned branches. Summer pruning can reduce the chance of new infections.		
		fungal diseases (e.g., peach leaf curl, shothole)	chlorothalonil (e.g., Bonide Fung-onil)	copper (e.g., Monterey Liquid Copper Fungicide)	Copper and horticultural oil can be mixed when applied at delayed dormant stage.
		aphids, mites, scale	horticultural oil <sup>a</sup> (e.g., Monterey Horticultural Oil, Bonide All Seasons Horticultural Oil)		Treat for leaf curl on peach and nectarine.
Pre-bloom	As flower buds begin to show color prior to blooming	fungal diseases (e.g., brown rot, shothole)	captan, chlorothalonil, myclobutanil (e.g., Spectracide IMMUNOX Multi-Purpose Fungicide), propiconazole (e.g., Bonide Infuse Systemic)	copper, sulfur (Safer Brand Garden Fungicide)	Allow two weeks between sulfur and horticultural oil sprays.  <b>Do not use sulfur on apricots.</b>
		aphids, leafrollers, mites, peach twig borer, scale, stinkbugs	esfenvalerate, gamma-cyhalothrin (e.g., Spectracide Triazicide), lambda-cyhalothrin, permethrin (e.g., Bonide Eight Insect Control), pyrethrins <sup>b</sup> , zeta-cypermethrin (e.g., Garden Tech Sevin Insect Killer)	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i> (e.g., Monterey B.t.), insecticidal soap (Safer Brand Insect Killing Soap), pyrethrins <sup>b</sup> (e.g., PyGanic Gardening), neem oil (e.g., AzaMax), spinosad (e.g., Bonide Captain Jack’s DeadBug Brew)	
Bloom	<b>Avoid insecticide use during bloom.</b> Otherwise, apply early morning or late afternoon and use pesticides with low pollinator toxicity.				

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Trade-name products are mentioned as illustrations only. The Oregon State University Extension Service neither endorses these products nor intends to discriminate against products and services not mentioned.



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Growth Stage	Timing	Target	Standard	Organic	Notes
Post-bloom	Petal or shuck fall <sup>b</sup>	aphids, leafrollers, mites, peach twig borer, stinkbugs	esfenvalerate, gamma-cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, pyrethrins <sup>b</sup> , zeta-cypermethrin	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i> , insecticidal soap, neem oil, pyrethrins <sup>b</sup> , spinosad	This is an important stage for pest control.
		fungal diseases (e.g., shothole, powdery mildew)	captan, chlorothanolil, myclobutanil, propiconazole	copper, horticultural oil <sup>a</sup> (powdery mildew only), sulfur	<b>Do not use sulfur on apricots.</b>
Late spring through summer	When fruit is present and growing	peachtree borer	esfenvalerate, gamma, cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, permethrin, zeta-cypermethrin	neem oil, pyrethrins <sup>a</sup>	Apply products to the lower trunk and base of the tree starting in early summer.
		powdery mildew	myclobutanil, propiconazole	horticultural oil <sup>a</sup> , sulfur	Treat if pests are found or if there is a history of severe infestation. Some products require repeat applications. See label for intervals.
		aphids, leafrollers, mites, peach twig borer, stinkbugs, spotted wing drosophila <sup>d</sup>	esfenvalerate, gamma-cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, pyrethrins <sup>b</sup> , zeta-cypermethrin	insecticidal soap, neem oil, pyrethrins <sup>b</sup> , spinosad	<b>Do not use sulfur on apricots.</b>
Harvest and postharvest	Summer to fall	unharvested fruit	All fallen or unharvested fruit should be removed and destroyed or properly disposed of.		
	After leaf fall but before fall rains begin	bacterial (e.g., bacterial canker) and fungal diseases	chlorothalonil	copper	Remove and destroy infected branches. Apply fungicide when leaves fall.
<b>Additional tips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent irrigation water from hitting leaves or trunks to reduce the spread of bacterial and fungal diseases.</li> <li>Paint trunks with white tree paint (e.g., Arizona's Best Tree Trunk White) to prevent injury and a variety of pest problems.</li> </ul>				

<sup>a</sup> All-seasons horticultural oil can suppress powdery mildew and some pests (e.g., mites). Do not use within two weeks of sulfur or at temperatures above 85-90°F.

<sup>b</sup> Some formulations of this product may be approved for organic use.

<sup>c</sup> Shuck fall is when small fruit shed their papery sheath shortly after bloom.

<sup>d</sup> Spotted wing drosophila is an emerging pest of tree fruit in Oregon. Insecticide applications for other pests may control spotted wing drosophila.

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