

# Low chill stonefruit information kit

Reprint – information current in 1998



## REPRINT INFORMATION – PLEASE READ!

For updated information please call 13 25 23 or visit the website [www.deedi.qld.gov.au](http://www.deedi.qld.gov.au)

This publication has been reprinted as a digital book without any changes to the content published in 1998. We advise readers to take particular note of the areas most likely to be out-of-date and so requiring further research:

- Chemical recommendations—check with an agronomist or Infopest [www.infopest.qld.gov.au](http://www.infopest.qld.gov.au)
- Financial information—costs and returns listed in this publication are out of date. Please contact an adviser or industry body to assist with identifying more current figures.
- Varieties—new varieties are likely to be available and some older varieties may no longer be recommended. Check with an agronomist, call the Business Information Centre on 13 25 23, visit our website [www.deedi.qld.gov.au](http://www.deedi.qld.gov.au) or contact the industry body.
- Contacts—many of the contact details may have changed and there could be several new contacts available. The industry organisation may be able to assist you to find the information or services you require.
- Organisation names—most government agencies referred to in this publication have had name changes. Contact the Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or the industry organisation to find out the current name and contact details for these agencies.
- Additional information—many other sources of information are now available for each crop. Contact an agronomist, Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or the industry organisation for other suggested reading.

Even with these limitations we believe this information kit provides important and valuable information for intending and existing growers.

**This publication was last revised in 1998. The information is not current and the accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed by the State of Queensland.**

This information has been made available to assist users to identify issues involved in low chill stonefruit production. This information is not to be used or relied upon by users for any purpose which may expose the user or any other person to loss or damage. Users should conduct their own inquiries and rely on their own independent professional advice.

While every care has been taken in preparing this publication, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained in this publication.



Queensland Government



# Chemical application rates

Note: Rates listed are a guide only. Individual products may vary within the range given. The product label is the official authority. Use it to confirm all data.

Active ingredient: trade names	Registered for use on			Product rate per 100 L water	per ha
	Stonefruit	Peach	Nectarine Plum		
azinphos-methyl Azinphos 500 Benlion 350, Colton 350 Colton Gusathion 200 Gusathion 350	*	*	*	75 – 100 g 400 mL 75 – 100 g 100 g 245 mL 140 g	
<b>B.T. (Bacillus thuringiensis)</b> Biohit DF, Dipei Forte DF Dipel, Nuvossol		fruit trees fruit trees		12.5 g 12.5 g 25 g	375 g
<b>benomyl</b> Benlate	*			40 – 60 g	
<b>bromopropylate</b> Neoron	*	*	*	100 – 150 mL	
<b>captan</b> Captan, Merpan	*			125 g	
<b>carbaryl</b> Carbaryl 800 Carbaryl 500, Bugmaster, Flowable	*	*	*	130 – 180 g 160 – 230 mL	
<b>carbendazim</b> Bavistin FL, Spin FLO Spin	*			25 – 50 mL (field) 40 – 200 mL (postharvest) 50 – 100 g (postharvest)	
<b>chlorothalipyl</b> Rever 500, Chlorothalonil, Fung-o-nil, Cronop Rever, Elect Bravo W750 Bravo 720	*	*	*	230 mL 230 mL 150 g 150 mL	4.6 L
<b>chlorpyrifos</b> Lorsban 500EC, Chlorfos, Pirfoz, Strike- out, Cyren, Chlorpyrifos Chlorpyrifos, Iban	*			100 mL 100 mL	2 L
<b>chlorpyrifos + yeast autolysate</b> Lorsban 500W + yeast autolysate	*			400 g + 2 L yeast autolysate	
<b>clofentezine</b> Apolo	*			30 mL + additive	
<b>copper hydroxide</b> Kocide, Blue Shield, Copper Hydroxide Blue Barrier, Coppit-Oh, Blue-Side Flo-Bordo Cuprolife	*	*	*	200 g (field spray) 200 g 200 g 2 L 500 g	
<b>copper oxychloride</b> Copper Oxychloride, Copper Vulcor, Coppante, Oxydul, Lancoop Coppox, Copperoxy Rycoop	*	*	*	400 – 750 g 400 – 750 g 300 – 400 g 750 g	
<b>demeton-S-methyl</b> Demastox	*			65 – 100 mL	
<b>diazinon</b> Diazinon, Gesapoon	*			65 mL	

Active ingredient: trade names	Registered for use on			Product rate per 100 L water	per ha
	Stonefruit	Peach	Nectarine Plum		
<b>difolan</b> Difolan	*			65 g + brown rot chemical	
<b>dicolol</b> Miligan Keltiane MF Keltiane EC, Milt-Eol	*	*	*	75 – 100 mL 100 mL 200 mL	
<b>dithianon</b> Delian 750	*	*	*	50 – 150 g + water 50 – 150 mL + water	750 mL
<b>dimethoate</b> Saboteur, Romethoate Saboteur Romethoate Dimethoate, Rogor Boxton	*	*	*	75 mL 100 mL (postharvest) 75 mL 75 mL	750 mL
<b>endosulfan</b> Endosulfan, Thiodan, Thionex, EC Bar Tocube	*	*	*	190 – 200 mL 20 – 40 mL	
<b>fenitrothion</b> Lebayard Alette WG	*			75 – 95 mL 250 g (foliar spray) 90 g (soil drench)	
<b>hexythiazox</b> Calista	*			25 mL + adjuvants	
<b>imidacloprid</b> Confidor	*			15 – 25 mL	
<b>iprodione</b> Rovral, Rovral G Rovral Aquaflo, Civer Aquaflo Rovral Liquid	*	*	*	50 – 75 g (field) 100 g (postharvest) 50 – 75 mL (field) 100 mL (postharvest)	500 – 750 g 3 – 6 kg 3 – 6 kg
<b>maldison</b> Maldison 500 Maldison ULV, Eylanon, ULV	*	*	*	55 mL 125 mL	450 – 900 mL
<b>mancoszeb</b> Mancoszeb, Manzate, Dithiane metaxyl Ridomil 50G, Zes-Mil 50G	*	*	*	150 – 200 g 150 – 200 g 100 g per tree	
<b>methidathion</b> Nidafol, Mitor	*			50 mL	
<b>methidation</b> Supracide, Suprathion	*			125 mL	
<b>methomyl</b> Lanatox, Lanatox L, Methomex, Marlin Lanatox Toss-N-Go Nudfon	*	*	*	100 – 200 mL 60 – 120 g 100 mL	
<b>parathion</b> Parathion E	*	*	*	25 mL	

Active ingredient: trade names	Registered for use on			Product rate per 100 L water	per ha
	Stonefruit	Peach	Nectarine Plum		
<b>parathion-methyl</b> Ecolol, Parathion Methyl, Parathion petroleum oil D-C-T Iron, Uvaproton, Vicol, Lovis Pestoil Winter Spray Oil potassium phosphite Fosject, Aquilox, Foliar-Eco, Phosacol, Foskic pirimicarb Primor, Abidex	*	*	*	40 – 100 mL 2 – 3 L 2 – 3 L 2 – 3 L 500 mL 50 g	
<b>predatory mites</b> (Phytoseiulus, Mesoseiulus) procyimidine Sumiscela, Focel Sumiscela 500		No requirement for registration		10 per tree 100 – 150 mL (field) 200 mL (postharvest) 50 – 75 mL (field) 100 mL (postharvest)	
<b>propargite</b> Omite	*			100 – 200 g	5.5 kg
<b>propiconazole</b> Tilt, Bumber	*			25 mL	
<b>pyridaben</b> Samlate	*			25 – 50 mL	
<b>sulphur (dispersible)</b> Welltable Sulphur Kumulus, Microsul, Microthiol, Cosavet Virusol Thiovit	*	*	*	350 – 375 g 200 – 350 g 200 g 200 – 300 g	
<b>sulphur (polysulphide)</b> Lima, Sulchur tau-fluvalinate Klaran, Maxvik tebutenpyrad Pyranica tetradifon Teddin thiram Thiram, Thiagraaz trichlorfon Diplex 500, Lepidex Diplex SP800	*	*	*	5 L 20 mL 25 – 50 g 250 mL 150 g 120 – 250 mL 75 g	
<b>trichlorfon + yeast autolysate</b> Diplex 500 + yeast autolysate	*		fruit trees	730 mL + 625 mL yeast	
<b>triflorine</b> Saporol vamiidithion Kival	*	*	*	100 mL	2.8 – 4.2 L
<b>zinc</b> Zincb Zincanz, Ziram Fulisan, Cyram Bryzam	*	*	*	150 g + white oil 120 – 240 g 120 – 170 g	



# Crop Management Calendar

## HANDY GUIDE

for low chill stonefruit

Handy Guide 2

Applies to mature trees (two years or older) grown in coastal south Queensland, northern New South Wales and the Alberton Tableland (timing adjustment required for other districts)

Full details of all operations are contained in Section 3, 'Growing the crop' and Section 4, 'Key Issues'.



April 1998



Operation	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
<b>Crop cycle</b> (for an early variety such as Flordaphnee)	Budbreak	Flowering	Phase 1 of fruit growth	Phase 2 of stone hardening	Phase 3 of fruit growth	Maturity	Flower initiation	Summer flush matures	Leaf fall begins	Leaf fall	Leaf fall	Dormancy	
	<p><b>Spring leaf flush</b></p> <p><b>Spring root flush</b></p>												
<b>Fertilising</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 35% of annual N and K fertiliser</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No nitrogen during this period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No nitrogen during this period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No nitrogen during this period</li> <li>Best time for leaf and soil analysis is two weeks after harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 15% of annual N and K fertiliser</li> <li>Best time for leaf and soil analysis is two weeks after harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best time for leaf and soil analysis is two weeks after harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 15% of annual N and K fertiliser</li> <li>Apply any superphosphate, lime, dolomite, gypsum or granomag required between now and autumn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply any superphosphate, lime, dolomite, gypsum or granomag required between now and autumn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 35% of annual N and K fertiliser</li> <li>Apply any superphosphate, lime, dolomite, gypsum or granomag required now</li> </ul>				
<b>Watering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical time for irrigation (two weeks before flowering to three weeks after)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical time for irrigation (two weeks before flowering to three weeks after)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep watering to maintain even soil moisture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical time for irrigation (four weeks before harvest to harvest)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical time for irrigation (four weeks before harvest to harvest)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical time for irrigation (four weeks before harvest to harvest)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep watering up to maintain good development of fruiting wood for next season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep watering up to maintain good development of fruiting wood for next season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep watering up to maintain good development of fruiting wood and to prevent early leaf fall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep watering up to prevent leaf fall too early</li> </ul>			
<b>Pest &amp; disease control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At budbreak, spray for leaf curl and shot hole</li> <li>If cankers present, spray for bacterial spot and canker</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check flowers for blossom blight and trips and spray where action levels reached</li> <li>Start fruit fly trapping in late August and start bait spraying when action level is reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees weekly for mites, insect pests and brown rot. Treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Check trees for scales and spray if live scales found for rust and shot hole</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> <li>Continue fruit fly trapping to monitor fruit fly population for starting fruit. Use bait sprays to 4 weeks before harvest and then cover sprays every 7 days to harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees weekly for mites, insect pests and brown rot. Treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> <li>Continue fruit fly trapping to monitor fruit fly population for starting fruit. Use bait sprays to 4 weeks before harvest and then cover sprays every 7 days to harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees weekly for mites and insect pests and treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> <li>Continue fruit fly trapping to monitor fruit fly population for starting fruit. Use bait sprays to 4 weeks before harvest and then cover sprays every 7 days to harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees weekly for mites, insect pests and brown rot. Treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> <li>Continue fruit fly trapping to monitor fruit fly population for starting fruit. Use bait sprays to 4 weeks before harvest and then cover sprays every 7 days to harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees every two weeks for mites, and monthly for other pests and treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees every two weeks for mites, and monthly for other pests and treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor trees every two weeks for mites, and monthly for other pests and treat where action levels are reached</li> <li>Spray every three weeks for rust and shot hole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prune off twigs and fruit mummies infected with brown rot</li> <li>Check trees thoroughly for mites and if infected, mark trees and re-check in September</li> <li>Spray trees at 30 to 50% leaf fall to protect against bacterial spot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prune off twigs and fruit mummies infected with brown rot</li> <li>Check trees thoroughly for mites and if infected, mark trees and re-check in September</li> <li>Spray trees at 30 to 50% leaf fall to protect against bacterial spot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check trees thoroughly for scales and other pests once during dormancy and apply appropriate treatments</li> </ul>	
<b>Pruning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter prune later varieties in early July</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spring prune one month before harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spring prune one month before harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summer prune 2 to 3 weeks after harvest (early varieties by mid November)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summer prune 2 to 3 weeks after harvest</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter prune early varieties in late May provided weather is cold enough not to break dormancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter prune early varieties in late June provided weather is cold enough not to break dormancy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter prune early varieties in late June or early July</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thin blossoms in late July (not in frosty areas)</li> <li>Where trial rates for Cullar have been established, apply Cullar somewhere between just before budbreak and full bloom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In early August, continue blossom thinning where required (not in frosty areas)</li> <li>Thin fruitlets in late August</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete thinning by stone hardening (generally early September)</li> <li>Mulch trees before the start of the dry season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest of early varieties such as Flordaphnee and SunWright starts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest of mid season varieties such as Flordagold and Sunblaze starts</li> <li>Harvest of late season varieties such as Newbelle and Sunripe starts in mid November</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest of late season varieties such as Newbelle and Sunripe concludes by about mid December</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest of late season varieties such as Flordagold and Sunblaze starts about mid December</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preferred planting time for new trees</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative time for application of Cullar where trial rates have been established (do not double up if already applied in July)</li> </ul>			