

COMBINATION OIL SPRAY OPTIONS - PLUMS AND PRUNES

General Information

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Not for residential use or application to residential sites.
- Do not use Lime Sulfur ULTRA on apricots.
- Do not use Oil with Lime Sulfur ULTRA in summer applications except where specified on the label.
- Do not apply when temperature exceeds 85F.
- Do not apply Oil following Lime Sulfur ULTRA, nor Lime Sulfur ULTRA following Oil, in foliage period.

Where a rate is given, use the highest rates when disease is severe or where disease was severe in the previous season.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground, airblast, and chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator and grower must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

FOR GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS:

WIND SPEED: Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site.

DROPLET SIZE: Apply as a medium or coarser spray according to the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) 572 definition for standard nozzles (Medium and Coarse) and the minimum volume mean diameter (VMD) for spinning atomizer nozzles.

RELEASE HEIGHT: Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

FOR AIRBLAST APPLICATIONS:

Sprays must be directed into the crop canopy, rather than above the canopy. Outward pointing nozzles should be turned off at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a)

conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

TO MINIMIZE POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS:

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Lime Sulfur ULTRA to Apricots, Evergreens, Euonymus and Rhododendrons or allow spray to drift on these susceptible species.

Do not acidify spray solution with strong acidifiers. This product is a highly alkaline material until dry and is incompatible with metal containing sprays such as copper and zinc. Lime Sulfur ULTRA may be mixed with other pesticides that are compatible with or in tank solutions. A compatibility test must be made by each individual user or grower on the basis of possible injury or performance as a pesticide solution when mixed with other pesticides. Each year a test plot needs to be done due to environmental variances from year to year.

Do not use Oil with Lime Sulfur ULTRA in growing season applications except where specified on the label. When applied in dormancy, Lime Sulfur ULTRA can be used with oil to increase the penetration of the caustic sulfur into the surface of the infected tissues. Once green tissue appears, oil should not be mixed with Lime Sulfur ULTRA as oil will carry sulfur into green plant tissue causing injury. Do not apply Oil following Lime Sulfur ULTRA or Lime Sulfur ULTRA following Oil within 21 days except where specified on the label, to prevent injury to flowers, leaves and fruit. Do not use a combination of oil and Lime Sulfur ULTRA spray on certain plants including maple, beech, black walnut, Japanese walnut and flowering cherry. Check the product labels for these and other restrictions before use. See Combination Oil Spray section of the label for more information.

Do not apply during freezing temperatures. Do not apply when temperature exceeds, or remains at or above 85 F. When high daytime temperatures exist, wait for cool evening or early morning temperatures to apply.

GUIDELINES AND HELPFUL INFORMATION

For best disease control, developmental stages on the label are listed as Dormant

through Post Harvest, with some of the important symptoms, life cycles and pest management data given in each stage. This information is found in the stage where spray is first recommended for any given pest. Lime Sulfur ULTRA is a contact fungicide/insecticide. Anticipated occurrence of infection is helpful for disease control. Lime Sulfur ULTRA is not used in all growth stages, depending upon the crop. A general description of growth stages follows:

Fall —Just before and during leaf drop in the autumn.

Post-harvest—After crop is harvested. Note: Post-harvest applications do not include applications to harvested crop.

Dormant—After leaves have fallen and first rains begin, but not before the soil is thoroughly wet, until the buds begin to swell. As a general rule, this is not before November 15th below 39th parallel.

Delayed Dormant—From the first swelling of the buds until color begins to show.

Bud (Pink)—From the time of new color until the first blossoms begin to open.

Blossom (Bloom)—From opening of the first blossoms until the petals fall.

Calyx—From falling of the petals until the calyxes are closed by the sepal or by the pollen filaments converging.

Growing Season—From when fruit and/or new leaves begin to develop until just before leaf drop.

Symptoms, Life Cycle and Pest Management data is provided by State University Cooperative Extension Services of: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

SPRAY EFFICIENCY GUIDELINES

Lime Sulfur ULTRA is a fungicide, insecticide and miticide which contains Lime Sulfur plus an organic wetting agent.

The most active compounds in the lime sulfur spray are the Calcium Polysulfides (CaS₄ and CaS₅) and are strong reducing agents, taking up oxygen and CO₂ as they dry, changing pH, forming free sulfur and releasing hydrogen sulfide (H₂S)—the rotten egg smell. Particularly, through the release of H₂S, the sulfide solution is drawn into the pests and instantaneously reacts forming crystals of elemental sulfur and changing the surrounding pH. These combined reactions are responsible for destroying the pests. Minimizing these reactions until the spray is in place increases the efficacy. Once the spray is fully reacted and dry, hydrated calcium sulfate remains and can for a short time limit the amount of sunlight reaching leaf surfaces, mildly reducing metabolic functions until the leaf adapts or

the hydrated calcium sulfate is washed off.

Use mixed product within three hours to prevent degradation of spray mix. Even spray distribution is very important. Spray thoroughly, but drenching is not recommended on foliage. Lime Sulfur ULTRA does not translocate and is not systemic. Use a full cover spray from the orchard floor or trunk soil line to the top of canopy. See additional label instructions for broader use recommendations.

The risk of bronzing, tip burn and leaf margin chlorosis is greater when: drought stress exists, temperatures are high and humidity is low, foliage is drenched, and/or excessive rates with low dilutions are used. Faulty equipment can cause damage. If injury occurs, increasing dilution rates by 25% and/or lengthening time from oil applications can reduce symptoms.

Spotting at or near the central part of the leaf is usually caused by fungus or insects which have made possible the entrance of the spray into the inner and more tender tissue. The pre-existing damage to the leaves is made evident after the Lime Sulfur ULTRA spray; in these cases, if no apparent damage is sustained, the diseases probably would not be controlled.

Read the label to determine a lower use rate or different application timing or omitting the use of this product on a variety of crops altogether where spray injury cannot be mitigated. In any case, if it occurs, the spray injury will appear within 1 to 4 days. The user is advised not to use Lime Sulfur ULTRA on any crop unless local use has proved that Lime Sulfur ULTRA does not damage crops in that locality. Sprayer clean-up is best achieved by using a mildly acid rinse. If spray contacts concrete or white painted surfaces, discoloration of these surfaces may occur.

DILUTION RATES

Label recommendations are based on 100 gallons of water plus Lime Sulfur ULTRA product; this is the application dilution and application rate per acre unless otherwise noted. The grower or applicator will need to make spray volume adjustments to attain sufficient coverage for variations in tree density, row spacing or maturity of any given crop. Larger volumes of water may be used depending on canopy size. Maintain percentage dilution when mixing less than 100 gallons. Medium volume spraying with lower dilution rates should be based on active material per acre; however, spray tests are necessary to ensure that the crop is not damaged. Where a rate range is given, use the highest rates when disease is severe or where disease was severe in the previous season.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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DORMANT OR DELAYED DORMANT: For Scale Insects, Silver Mites, Peach Twig Borers, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Peach Leaf Curl, Brown Mites, Red Mites, Aphids; Apply 1½ to 2 gallons plus 1½ gallons superior type oil per 100 gallons of water.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Dormant or delayed dormant](#)