

APPLE

General Information

RAYNOX ORGANIC Apple Sunburn Protectant is designed to protect organically grown apples from sunburn browning. Under comparable environmental conditions, apple varieties vary in susceptibility to sunburn browning. For example, Cameo apples are highly susceptible to sunburn while Pink Lady apples are very tolerant. Other varieties, including Golden Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith, Gala, Jonagold, Red Delicious and Braeburn, are intermediate in susceptibility.

EVAPORATIVE COOLING / OVERHEAD IRRIGATION:

RAYNOX ORGANIC should NOT be used with evaporative cooling or overhead irrigation until further testing is completed to establish its rainfastness.

REMOVAL OF RAYNOX RESIDUES FROM FRUIT

Apple packing-line bed brushes may sufficiently remove RAYNOX residues from fruit. However, use of a mild detergent on the brush beds will aid in removing RAYNOX residues.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

APPLICATIONS: Ground Application - Apply 50 to 100 gal./acre (gpa) finished spray by airblast or boom sprayer to the trees. RAYNOX ORGANIC can be applied at either 100 gpa to both sides of the rows, or at 50 gpa to only the side exposed to afternoon sun. Spraying at 50 gpa on only the side exposed to afternoon sun will provide better sunburn protection. Regardless of the spray volume used (50 gpa or 100 gpa), be sure to apply 3 gallons of RAYNOX ORGANIC per acre of trees. If your sprayer is calibrated to deliver 100 gpa when you spray both sides of each row, dilute 3 gal. of RAYNOX ORGANIC in 97 gal. water. To spray only the side of row exposed to afternoon sun, use the same sprayer calibration, but dilute 3 gal of RAYNOX ORGANIC in 47 gal. water. Shut off half the nozzles on the sprayer, and apply 50 gal of spray volume (containing 3 gals of RAYNOX ORGANIC) on the side of row exposed to afternoon sun. For best coverage, ground speed of sprayer should not exceed 2 MPH. Air temperature during application should not exceed 85°F.

When to apply:

Apple fruit surface area expands very rapidly between 7 and 9 weeks after full bloom (WAFB). Most effective sunburn protection requires the first application at 7 WAFB with a second application 7 to 10 days later. The third application should be made 3 weeks later (i.e. 11 to 12 WAFB), and a fourth application should be applied 4 weeks later (i.e. 15 to 16 WAFB) on all but a few early maturing cultivars (e.g. Gala). Apples are most vulnerable to sunburn on clear, calm days with air temperatures that are generally above 85°F and with low humidity.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Timings

[Very rapidly between 7 and 9 weeks after full bloom \(WAFB\).](#)