

# **OLIVES**

## General Information

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Completely cover the target pest with spray. Oil residue on the plant surface often acts as a feeding and ovipositioning deterrent. However, the primary target is the pest itself as oil is a contact pesticide. Spray only when the temperature is above 40°F and there is no danger of freezing.

### TIMING THE TREATMENT

See table on the label for general use. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Specialists to determine timing of application to fit local growing and climatic conditions. Do not exceed maximum rates or apply later than recommended. One application of Golden Pest Spray Oil can be applied to deciduous shrubs and trees in the dormant season to control scales and mites.

**GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPLICATION TO ALMONDS, APPLES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, FIGS, OLIVES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PEARS AND PRUNES** Completely cover all tree parts to achieve adequate control. Oil alone will control low to moderate infestations. Combine oil with other compatible insecticides for controlling higher scale infestations. If oil is combined with another insecticide, use the lowest rate of oil stated for a selected application. Consult the local pest management guidelines for more details as to the rates and times of application for your specific location.

**CITRUS** Oil applied after October 1 has the potential to increase cold damage to trees. Observe all cautions and limitations on labels of all products used in mixtures. Check mixture for chemical and physical compatibility. Do not use Golden Pest Spray Oil in combination with or immediately preceding the application of Captan or carbaryl.

**SHADE TREE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANT RESTRICTIONS** Oil has the potential to remove the glaucous (blue) bloom from such evergreens as Colorado blue spruce and Koster spruce. Do not spray on walnut foliage. Use lower dosage on oil sensitive plants such as Chamaecypris, Cryptomeria, Japanese Holly, Juniper, Spruce, and

Smoke Tree. Red Cedar and Douglas Fir have a tendency toward sensitivity.

**GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE** Although no problems with phytotoxicity have been seen at provided rates, the applicator is to conduct a phytotoxicity test on 1 or 2 of the specific plants to be treated. Determine application safety during the bloom period for each individual species of plant by conducting a small test.

**USE PRECAUTIONS** Keep oil container tightly closed in storage to prevent entry of water. Spray only when temperature is above 40°F and there is no danger of freezing. Avoid spraying when temperatures are excessively high and avoid spraying when plants are suffering from lack of moisture. Sensitive foliage is susceptible to injury.

**Gypsy Moth Egg Mass Recommendation:** Use Golden Pest Spray Oil for application to gypsy moth egg masses to prevent hatch of eggs. Mix equal amounts of Golden Pest Spray Oil and water and apply to egg masses as a 50% mix. Make a new mix each day treatments are made. Treat egg masses that have been deposited on trees, ground litter, outdoor household articles, recreational vehicles, firewood, nursery stock, rocks, ships, boats and other forms of transportation, or on other articles moved in interstate commerce. With use of a small hand sprayer, treat individual egg masses until they are completely saturated with the spray solution. Keep the mix agitated while treating. Do not apply with mist blower or aircraft. It is important that the egg mass is saturated with spray. Following treatment, leave the egg masses in place or remove and incinerate.

**Dilute Applications** is defined as the number of gallons needed to completely cover all the tree surfaces, but not to the point of runoff. For most tree fruits, this can be as much as 300-400 gallons per acre or as low as 100 gallons per acre for smaller trees. For mature citrus trees, this can be as much as 800-1500 gallons per acre.

**Low Volume Applications** will require the same amount of oil per acre as dilute sprays but applied with much less water (10 to 80 gallons per acre). Base spray oil calculations on no run-off of the oil phase of the mixture.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

OLIVES

Dilute Spray: 1 gal. / 100 gals. of water

Low Volume Application: 2 gals. / acre

For delay of fruit tree bloom, spray 5 gallons in 100 gallons of water per acre in late spring before bud break as a concentrate spray. Repeat after 7 days if frost danger to bloom persists.

Method

[Spray](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[Prebloom or postbloom to buckshot.](#)