

Hazelnut

2019 Pest Management Guide for the Willamette Valley

EM 8328 · Revised May 2019

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The chemicals, formulations, and rates listed for insect, mite, and disease control are among the best recommendations based on label directions, research, and orchard use experience. Only a thorough knowledge of the orchard, cultivar, tree size and density, canopy characteristics, pest complex, and past pest problems will enable you to correctly select chemicals, rates, water volume, and method of application for optimum pest control. Occasionally, different formulations of a product or like formulations containing a different amount of active ingredient also are registered and effective for use on the pests listed. These products also may be used; we do not intend to discriminate against them. You may wish to consult their labels and determine whether their use confers advantages over the products listed in this guide.

Always refer to the pesticide label as the legal document guiding product use. Two questions frequently asked about chemical control of insects and diseases are: “How much chemical do I use per acre?” and “What is the least amount of water I need to apply per acre?” The tables below suggest an amount of formulated product (not active ingredient [AI]) to use per acre. This amount is based on a “typical” middle-aged and density orchard with moderate pest pressure. It takes less spray to get good coverage on an orchard with immature trees with limited canopy, but this does not affect the rate of application by volume. For most ground-applied applications, apply products in a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre (GPA). For larger

canopies, 150 to 200 GPA of water can improve coverage and efficacy. Always calibrate sprayers to tree size to improve coverage, reduce waste, and avoid drift. Please be aware of recent regulations governing the application of pesticides outlined in the EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS), particularly the Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ), which is enforced by Oregon OSHA. Apply pesticides judiciously and promote good relationships with neighbors.

CHECK LABEL BEFORE SPRAYING!

Also:

1. Make sure any tank-mixes of pesticides are compatible. When in doubt make a sample mixture in a jar to evaluate compatibility. In some cases the mixture may not react visibly, but efficacy may be compromised.
2. Most pesticides perform best when water is slightly acidic (5–6), and a pH above 7.0 can cause rapid loss of efficacy. Consider testing pH and adjusting water pH prior to mixing, or avoid certain tank mixes. For example, elevated pH of boron spray solution can weaken insecticides when mixed.
3. Use adjuvants and spreader stickers with caution.
4. See table on fungicide effectiveness for Eastern filbert blight, page 19.
5. Rotate pesticides by mode of action (group); do not become reliant on a single group for control.
6. Pre-mix products may have reduced rates of active ingredients, and may contribute to development of resistance.

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

Stages

Dormant Season (Stages 1–2)

Stage 1a—Flowering. Female stigmas outside buds. From red dot to spider stage.

Stage 1b—Flowering. Male catkins just before elongation and pollen shed.

Stage 2—Dormant buds.

Mid-March (budbreak) (Stages 3–5)

Stage 3—Bud swelling.

Stage 4—Budbreak. Green leaf tips showing.

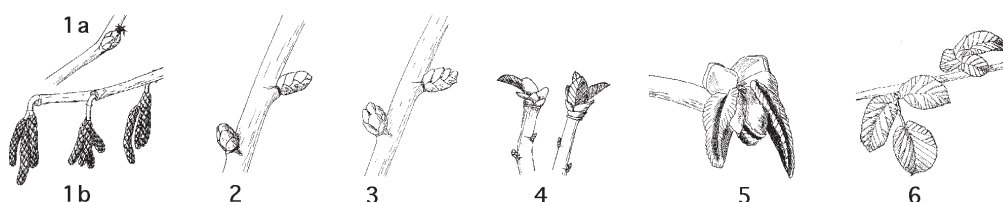
Stage 5—Advanced budbreak. Highly susceptible to Eastern filbert blight.

March–April

Stage 6—Early shoot elongation. First leaves fully open.

Not shown

April–May; May–June; July–August; late August–September



Hazelnut Pest Control Recommendations

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

Dormant Season (Stages 1–2)

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Eastern filbert blight			
<i>Note:</i> Scout orchards and remove and destroy all cankered wood prior to budbreak. Burning or chipping of pruned, infected branches is an acceptable practice. Fungicides should not be applied prior to budbreak.			

Mid-March (budbreak) (Stages 3–5) (see footnote 5, page 16)

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Eastern filbert blight (see footnotes 6, 7, and 8, page 16, and Table 3, page 20)			
Abound	azoxystrobin	12 fl oz	Group 11 fungicide. Use on a 10-day schedule. Do not use with silicone-based surfactants. 4-hour reentry. 45-day PHI.
Aframe Plus	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	14–21 fl oz	Group 3+11 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. Do not use more than 2 consecutive applications. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Bravo Weather Stik	chlorothalonil	4 pt	Group M5 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 120-day PHI.
Bumper 41.8EC	propiconazole	5–8 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. 12-hour reentry.

Mid-March (budbreak)(Stage 3–5) continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—Mid-March (budbreak) (Stages 3–5) (see footnote 5, page 16)

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Eastern filbert blight (see footnotes 6, 7, and 8, page 16, and Table 3, page 20) (continued)			
Cabrio EG	pyraclostrobin	9.5 oz	Group 11 fungicide. Use with a spreader sticker. Do not use more than 2 consecutive applications. 12-hour reentry.
Copper-Count-N	copper ammonium carbonate	8–12 qt	Group M1 fungicide. 48-hour reentry.
Echo 90DF	chlorothalonil	3.25 lb	Group M5 fungicide. Can be mixed with other fungicides. 12-hour reentry. 120-day PHI.
Gem 500SC	trifloxystrobin	1.9–3.8 oz	Group 11 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Inspire Super	difenoconazole + cyprodinil	16–20 fl oz	Group 3 + 9 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Kocide 3000	copper hydroxide	7–10.5 lb	Group M1 fungicide. Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal of water. 48-hour reentry.
Merivon	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	5–6.5 fl oz	Group 7 + 11 fungicide. Do not use with EC or oil-based products. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
NuCop 50DF	copper hydroxide	8–12 lb	Group M1 fungicide. Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal of water. 48-hour reentry.
Procure 480SC	triflumizole	4–6 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 18-day PHI.
Propi-Max EC	propiconazole	4–8 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. 12-hour reentry.
Quadris Top	azoxystrobin + difenoconazole	12–14 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. Do not use within 45 days of harvest. 12-hour reentry.
Quash	metconazole	3.5 oz	Group 3 fungicide. Use with a surfactant. 12-hour reentry. 25-day PHI.
Quilt Xcel	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	14–21 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Stratego	propiconazole + trifloxystrobin	12–15.4 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. Do not confuse this with a similar product called Stratego YLD, which may be phytotoxic to hazelnuts. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Tilt	propiconazole	5–8 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. 12-hour reentry.
Topguard	flutriafol	14 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. Use of an adjuvant may result in Plant Growth Regulation (PGR) effects. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Topguard EQ	flutriafol + azoxystrobin	5–8 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. Do not use with silicone surfactants. 45-day PHI. 12-hr reentry.
Trionic 4 SC	triflumizole	4–6 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 18-day PHI.
Unicorn DF	tebuconazole + sulfur	3–5 lb	Group 3 + M2 fungicide. 24-hour reentry. 35-day PHI.
Willowood Azoxy 2SC	azoxystrobin	6–12 fl oz	Group 11 fungicide. Use on a 10-day schedule. Do not use with silicone surfactants. 4-hour reentry. 45-day PHI.
Ziram 76 DF	ziram	4–8 lb	Group M3 fungicide. 48-hour reentry. Do not use after May. See supplemental label. Aerial application prohibited.

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

March–April

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Bud mites (see footnote 3, page 16)			
Agri-Mek SC	abamectin	2.25–4.25 oz	Group 6 insecticide. Restricted use. Translaminar activity. Do not apply more than twice per season. See also generics. Potentially more effective on spider mites. Do not make aerial applications. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Bexar	tolfenpyrad	27 oz	Group 21A insecticide. No more than 1 application per season. Do not make aerial applications. Maintain a 25 ft buffer strip. See 2(ee) label for hazelnut. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Envidor 2 SC	spirodiclofen	16–34 fl oz	Group 23 miticide. No more than 1 application per season. Do not make aerial applications. Minimum of 100 GPA. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Fujimite XLO	fenpyroximate	2–4 pt	Group 21A insecticide. No more than 2 applications per season. Do not make aerial applications. Minimum of 100 GPA. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Kanemite 15 SC	acquinocyl	21 oz	Group 20B miticide. Do not make aerial applications. No more than 2 applications per year. Use 150 GPA or higher. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Lime sulfur (BSP)	calcium polysulfide	12 gal	Do not apply when temperatures exceed 85°F. Do not use in combination with or within 3–4 weeks of an oil spray application. Minimum 100 GPA. 48-hour reentry.
Sulfur (DF)	micronated sulfur	10–20 lbs	Group M2 fungicide. Includes Kumulus, Microthiol Disperss, Sulfur W.G. 24 (c) labels for control of budmite. Do not apply when air temperatures may exceed 90°F for three days after application. Reapplications recommended every 7–10 days. 24-hour reentry.
Nexter	pyridaben	10.62 oz	Group 21 miticide. Do not make aerial applications. Do not apply more than twice per season, with a minimum of 30 days between applications. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Sulforix (BSP)	calcium polysulfide	3 gal	Minimum of 100 GPA. 48-hour reentry.
Winter moth, omnivorous leaf tier			
<i>Note:</i> Larvae can damage young trees by feeding on developing buds, leaving a distinct skeletonization pattern on leaves. Sprays are triggered only when >20% of terminals are infested. Because of the early timing for this spray, application of these chemicals now may not adequately control filbert and obliquebanded leafrollers, which become active slightly later.			
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i> (Btk)	bacterium	See label rates.	Multiple formulations available. OMRI approved for organic use. Spray when larvae first detected. Apply with a sticker. 0-day PHI.
Delegate WG	spinetoram	3-7 oz	Group 5 insecticide. Rates are approximate. Time application for first appearance of larvae. 4-hour reentry. 1-day PHI.

March–April continues on next page

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CONTINUED—March–April

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Winter moth, omnivorous leaf-tier (continued)			
Dimilin 2L	diflubenzuron	8–16 oz	Group 15 insecticide. Use a minimum of 50 gal water/A. Restricted use. Can use up to 4 applications per season (64 fl oz maximum per season). 12-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.
Intrepid 2F	methoxyfenozide	8–16 oz	Group 18 insecticide (IGR). Apply at or just prior to egg hatch. 4-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Intrepid Edge	methoxyfenozide + spinetoram	6–12 oz	Group 5 + group 18 insecticide. Apply when larvae first begin to feed. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Lorsban 75WG/4E	chlorpyrifos	2–2.67 lb/3–4 pt	Group 1B insecticide. No more than 3 applications per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish. Toxic to birds and wildlife. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Proclaim	emamectin benzoate	3.2–4.8 oz	Group 6 insecticide. Restricted use. Targets small larvae. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

Stage 6 (early shoot elongation)

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Eastern filbert blight (see footnotes 6, 7, and 8, page 16, and Table 3, page 20)			
Abound	azoxystrobin	12 fl oz	Group 11 fungicide. See footnote 9, page 16. Use on a 10-day schedule. Do not use with silicone-based surfactants. 4-hour reentry. 45-day PHI.
Aframe Plus	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	14–21 oz	Group 3+11 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. Do not use more than 2 consecutive applications. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Bravo Weather Stik	chlorothalonil	4 pt	Group M5 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 120-day PHI.
Bumper 41.8EC	propiconazole	5–8 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. 12-hour reentry.
Cabrio EG	pyraclostrobin	9.5 oz	Group 11 fungicide. Do not use more than 2 consecutive applications. 12-hour reentry.
Copper-Count-N	copper ammonium carbonate	8–12 qt	Group M1 fungicide. 48-hour reentry.
Echo 90 DF	chlorothalonil	3.25 lb	Group M5 fungicide. Can be mixed with other fungicides. 12-hour reentry. 120-day PHI.
Gem 500SC	trifloxystrobin	1.9–3.8 oz	Group 11 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Inspire Super	difenoconazole + cyprodinil	16–20 fl oz	Group 3 + 9 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Kocide 3000	copper hydroxide	7–10.5 lb	Group M1 fungicide. Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal water. 48-hour reentry.
Merivon	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	5–6.5 fl oz	Group 7 + 11 fungicide. Do not use with EC or oil-based products. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
NuCop 50DF	copper hydroxide	8–12 lb	Group M1 fungicide. Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal water. 48-hour reentry.

Stage 6 (early shoot elongation) continues on next page

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CONTINUED—Stage 6 (early shoot elongation)

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Eastern filbert blight (see footnotes 6, 7, and 8, page 16, and Table 3, page 20) (continued)			
Procure 480SC	triflumizole	4–6 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 18-day PHI.
Propi-Max EC	propiconazole	4–8 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. 12-hour reentry.
Quadris Top	azoxystrobin + difenoconazole	12–14 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. Do not use within 45 days of harvest. 12-hour reentry.
Quash	metconazole	3.5 oz	Group 3 fungicide. Use with a surfactant. 12-hour reentry. 25-day PHI.
Quilt Xcel	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	14–21 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Stratego	propiconazole + trifloxystrobin	12–15.4 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. Do not confuse this with a similar product called Stratego YLD, which may be phytotoxic to hazelnuts. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Tilt	propiconazole	5–8 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. See footnote 6, page 16. 12-hour reentry.
Topguard	flutriafol	14 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. Use of an adjuvant may result in Plant Growth Regulation (PGR) effects. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Topguard EQ	flutriafol + azoxystrobin	5–8 fl oz	Group 3 + 11 fungicide. Do not use with silicone surfactants. 12-hr reentry. 45-day PHI.
Trionic 4 SC	triflumizole	4–6 fl oz	Group 3 fungicide. 12-hour reentry. 18-day PHI.
Unicorn DF	tebuconazole + sulfur	3–5 lb	Group 3 + M2 fungicide. 24-hour reentry. 35-day PHI.
Willowood Azoxy 2SC	azoxystrobin	6–12 fl oz	Group 11 fungicide. Do not use with silicone surfactants. See footnote 9, page 16. Use on a 10-day schedule. 4-hour reentry. 45-day PHI.
Ziram 76 DF	ziram	4–8 lb	Group M3 fungicide. 48-hour reentry. Do not use after May. See supplemental label. Aerial application prohibited.

April–May

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Filbert leafroller			
<i>Note:</i> Filbert leafroller eggs hatch in late March and early April during warm weather. No treatments are necessary below 20 to 25 percent infestation rate on terminal leaf clusters. Natural enemies typically provide good control of leafrollers.			
Altacor	chlorantraniliprole	3–4.5 oz	Group 28 insecticide. No more than 4 applications per season. 4-hour reentry. 10-day PHI.
Ambush 25W	permethrin	12.8–25.6 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish and aquatic habitat. Do not apply more than 1.6 lb ai/A per season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Asana XL	esfenvalerate	9.6–19.2 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not apply a second spray within 3 weeks of the first. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai/A per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. 24-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.

April–May continues on next page

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CONTINUED—April–May

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Filbert leafroller (continued)			
Aza-Direct	azadirachtin	16–32 oz	Botanical extract of the neem tree. OMRI approved for organic use. 4-hour reentry. 0-day PHI.
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i> (Btk)	bacterium	See label rates.	Multiple formulations available. OMRI approved for organic use. Spray when larvae first detected. Apply with a sticker. 0-day PHI.
Brigade WSB	bifenthrin	0.05–0.2 lb ai/A (8–32 fl oz)	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Cobalt	chlorpyrifos + lambda cyhalothrin	22–57 oz	Group 1B + 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Delegate WG	spinetoram	4.5–7 oz	Group 5 insecticide. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Diazinon AG 500	diazinon	1 pt	Group 1B insecticide. Restricted use. Apply in dilute spray (250–400 gal/A). No more than 1 application per season. 18-day reentry. 45-day PHI.
Dimilin 2L	diflubenzuron	8–16 oz	Group 15 insecticide. Restricted use. Use a minimum of 50 gal water/A. Can use up to 4 applications per season (64 fl oz maximum per season). 12-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.
Entrust	spinosad	1.25–3 oz	Group 5 insecticide. OMRI approved for organic use. No more than 9 oz per season. 24-hour reentry. 1-day PHI.
Exirel	cyantraniliprole	10–20.5 oz	Group 28 insecticide. No more than 0.4 lb AI per season. 12-hour reentry. 5-day PHI.
Intrepid 2F	methoxyfenozide	8–16 oz	Group 18 insecticide (IGR). Apply at or just prior to egg hatch. 4-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Intrepid Edge	methoxyfenozide + spinetoram	6–12 oz	Group 5 + 18 insecticide. Apply at the beginning of egg hatch when larvae begin feeding. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Lorsban 75WG/4E	chlorpyrifos	2–2.67 lb/3–4 pt	Group 1B insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 3 applications per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish. Toxic to birds and wildlife. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Pounce 25 WP	permethrin	12.8–16 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze treated orchards. Do not apply more than 1.6 lb ai/A per season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Proclaim	emamectin benzoate	3.2–4.8 oz	Group 6 insecticide. Restricted use. Targets small larvae. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Sevin XLR Plus	carbaryl	2–5 qt	Group 1A insecticide. Make first application during egg hatch. Sevin may cause rapid increase of aphid populations 3–4 weeks after application. 4F and 80S formulations also available. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Success Naturalyte Insect Control	spinosad	4–10 oz	Group 5 insecticide. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Warrior II	lambda-cyhalothrin	1.28–2.56 fl oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Apply no more than 7.68 oz after bloom. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

April–May continues on next page

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CONTINUED—April–May

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Filbert aphid, hazelnut aphid			
<i>Note:</i> Some products are very toxic to pollinators, avoid applications when bees are actively foraging on honeydew or weeds on orchard floors, minimize drift to adjacent beehives or flowering crops. When possible, rely on biological control from the aphid parasitoid <i>Trioxys pallidus</i> .			
Admire Pro	imidacloprid	1.2–2.4 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Can be applied as soil application through chemigation system, rates and restrictions differ for this application, see label. Generic labels available. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Assail 70WP	acetamiprid	1.1–4.1 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. The higher rate may be needed for control in mature orchards with full canopies. No more than 4 applications per season. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Belay	clothianadin	3–6 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Low rate for low infestation and/or smaller trees. No more than 0.2 lb AI per year. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Closer SC	sulfoxaflor	1.5–2.75 oz	Group 4C insecticide. Do not apply more than 17 oz per growing season. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Cobalt	chlorpyrifos + lambda cyhalothrin	22–57 oz	Group 1B + 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Leverage 2.7	beta-cyfluthrin + imidacloprid	3.8–5.1 oz	Group 3 + 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Restricted use. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. Leverage 360 is also available. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Lorsban 75WG/4E	chlorpyrifos	2–2.67 lb/3–4 pt	Group 1B insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 3 applications per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish. Toxic to birds and wildlife. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Movento	spirotetramat	6–9 oz	Group 23 insecticide. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days. Limited to 21.5 oz per year. 24-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Sivanto 200 SL	flupyradifurone	7–10.5 oz	Group 4D insecticide. Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days. Limited to 28 oz per year. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Surround WP	kaolin clay	50–75 lb	Suppression only. OMRI approved for organic use. 4-hour reentry. 0-day PHI.

April–May continues on next page

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CONTINUED—April–May

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Omnivorous leaftier, winter moth (if present)			
<i>Note:</i> Primarily pests during orchard establishment, see note for March–April.			
Intrepid Edge	methoxyfenozide + spinetoram	6–12 oz	Group 5 + group 18 insecticide. Apply when larvae first begin to feed. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Lorsban 75WG/4E	chlorpyrifos	2–2.67 lb/3–4 pt	Group 1B insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 3 applications per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish. Toxic to birds and wildlife. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

May–June

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
To increase nut set			
<i>Note:</i> These are rates for foliar-applied sprays. Consult labels for soil-applied rates. For maximum effect, apply boron from mid- to late May. Do not tank-mix with insecticides.			
Nutritional – not pest management	Boron	Varies	See label; many formulations and brands exist.
Filbertworm			
Note: See footnote 4, page 16, on use of pheromone traps.			
Isomate FBW ring	E,E-8,10-dodecadienyl acetate	0.01–5 g/ day/ha	Pheromone dispensers for filbertworm mating disruption. Apply before first flight of moths at a minimum of 20 dispensers per acre in the upper 1/3 of canopy. Monitor trap captures carefully to determine if additional management is needed.

Pacific flatheaded borer

Note: A serious pest that mostly affects hazelnut trees in their first leaf. Adults lay eggs on trunks, and larvae feed on the cambium layer and may girdle the tree. Adults generally emerge and begin egg laying in early June but may be out slightly earlier in late May. The flight period of adult borers lasts through August. Prevent sunburn by painting trunks with white latex paint, manage weeds, and prevent water stress. Growing vigorous trees is the key to preventing borer attack. Practice sanitation by removing infested stems and burning or shredding them.

This is an emerging issue, and no registered products for hazelnut list Pacific flatheaded borer on the label. Work in progress will ideally result in labeling of products for Pacific flatheaded borer. In the meantime, research suggests that registered Group 4 systemic insecticides used against aphids and scale insects (imidacloprid, acetamiprid, clothianidin) can also prevent attack by Pacific flatheaded borer if applied in a manner to ensure plant uptake or residue presence by the time of flight of adult borers. Management of other insects in the orchard may also allow use of cover sprays, including Group 3 or 1 materials that can help prevent borer attack with residue deposition on trunks. Given the long flight period of Pacific flatheaded borer, reapplication of cover sprays will likely be necessary.

Admire Pro	imidacloprid	1.2–2.4 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Can be applied as soil drench or through chemigation. Rates and restrictions differ by application method; see label. If applied as drench allow adequate time for uptake prior to borer emergence. Generic labels available. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Belay	clothianidin	3–6 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. No more than 0.2 lb AI per season. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.

May–June continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—May–June

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Obliquebanded and filbert leafroller			
<i>Note:</i> Larvae primarily feed on leaves but also can cause damage by feeding between husk and nut. Severe infestations on young trees may affect growth. Inspect under husks for larvae between mid-June and late July. Use pheromone traps and degree-day (DD) models to time applications. No treatments are necessary below 20 to 25 percent infestation rate on terminal leaf clusters. Trap captures of >40 moths/week and larvae detected on nuts indicate damaging levels. Natural enemies typically provide good control of mature leafroller larvae, avoid treatment when larvae are mature.			
Altacor	chlorantraniliprole	3–4.5 oz	Group 28 insecticide. No more than 4 applications per season, 4-hour reentry. 10-day PHI.
Baythroid XL	beta-cyfluthrin	2.4–2.8 oz	Group 3 insecticide. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i> (Btk)	bacterium	See label rates.	Multiple formulations available. Spray when larvae first detected. OMRI approved for organic use. Apply with a sticker. 0-day PHI.
Cobalt	chlorpyrifos + lambda cyhalothrin	22–57 oz	Group 1B + 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Delegate WG	spinetoram	4.5–7 oz	Group 5 insecticide. Do not apply more than 3 consecutive treatments of group 5 materials. Target larvae. 4-hour reentry. 1-day PHI.
Dimilin 2L	diflubenzuron	8–16 oz	Group 15 insecticide. Use a minimum of 50 gal water/A. Restricted use. Can use up to 4 applications per season (64 fl oz maximum per season). 12-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.
Entrust	spinosad	1.25–3 oz	Group 5 insecticide. OMRI approved for organic use. No more than 9 oz per season. 24-hour reentry. 1-day PHI.
Exirel	cyantraniliprole	10–20.5 oz	Group 28 insecticide. No more than 0.4 lb AI per season. 12-hour reentry. 5-day PHI.
Intrepid 2F	methoxyfenozide	8–16 oz	Group 18 insecticide. Apply during peak egg laying or early egg hatch (200–400 DD). Reapply 10–18 days later (500–700 DD). Generics available. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Intrepid Edge	methoxyfenozide + spinetoram	6–12 oz	Group 5 + 18 insecticide. Apply at the beginning of egg hatch when larvae begin feeding. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Lorsban 75WG/4E	chlorpyrifos	2–2.67 lb/3–4 pt	Group 1B insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 3 applications per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish. Toxic to birds and wildlife. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Success Naturalyte Insect Control	spinosad	4–10 oz	Group 5 insecticide. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Spider mites, rust mites			
<i>Note:</i> Look for webbing and brown discoloration (“bronzing”) on the underside of leaves during the summer. Spider and rust mite problems may be a symptom of overreliance on broad-spectrum chemistries, including pyrethroids and organophosphates. Mite outbreaks are also associated with water stressed trees and dusty conditions. Rotate action groups and do not apply below the minimum rate to avoid development of resistance.			
Agri-Mek SC	abamectin	2.25–4.25 oz	Group 6 insecticide. Restricted use. Translaminar activity. Do not apply more than twice per season. See also generics. Do not make aerial applications. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Acramite 50WS	bifenazate	0.75–1.5 lb	Group un (unclassified) miticide. Use only once per season. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

May–June continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—May–June

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Spider mites, rust mites (continued)			
Envidor 2 SC	spirodiclofen	16–34 fl oz	Group 23 miticide. No more than 1 application per season. Do not make aerial applications. Minimum of 100 GPA. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Fujimite XLO	fenpyroximate	2–4 pt	Group 21A insecticide. No more than 2 applications per season. Do not make aerial applications. Minimum of 100 GPA. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Kanemite 15 SC	acquinocyl	21 oz	Group 20B miticide. Do not make aerial applications. No more than 2 applications per year. Use 150 GPA or higher. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Nealta	cyflumetofen	13.7 oz	Group 25 miticide. Do not reapply at less than 14-day interval. Minimum of 100 GPA. No more than 27.4 oz/season. 12-hour-reentry. 7-day PHI.
Nexter	pyridaben	10.62 oz	Group 21 miticide. Do not make aerial applications. No more than 2 applications per season, with a minimum of 30 days between applications. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Savey 50DF	hexythiazox	3–6 oz	Group 10A miticide. No more than 1 application per season. Apply before population build-up, does not control adult mites. 12-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.
Zeal	etoxazole	2–3 oz	Group 10B miticide. Apply while spider mite populations are low. No more than 1 application per season. 12-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.

July–August

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Scale			
<i>Note:</i> Several scale species can infest hazelnut orchards, but lecanium scale is most common. Severe infestations can produce abundant honeydew that is colonized by sooty mold, inhibiting photosynthesis and causing leaf drop. Time sprays for the emergence of crawlers, or the active immatures that emerge from the larger bodied females in early summer (late June–July). Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging on honeydew			
Admire Pro	imidacloprid	1.2–2.4 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Can be applied as soil application by drench or chemigation system, rates and restrictions differ for this application, see label. Generic labels available. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Aza-Direct	azadirachtin	16–32 oz	Botanical extract of the neem tree. OMRI approved for organic use. 4-hour reentry. 0-day PHI.
Belay	clothianadin	6 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. No more than 0.2 lb AI per year. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Brigade WSB	bifenthrin	8–32 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze livestock on treated cover crops. Highly toxic to bees and toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.

July–August continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—July–August

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Scale (continued)			
Centaur WDG	buprofezin	1.5–2.0 lb	Group 16 insecticide. No more than one application per season. 12-hour reentry. 60-day PHI.
Closer SC	sulfoxaflor	5.75 oz	Group 4C insecticide. Do not apply more than 17 oz per growing season. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Esteem 35 WP	pyriproxyfen	4–5 oz	Group 7C insecticide. Note: This treatment should be timed to precede scale egg laying as this insect growth regulator suppresses egg development, see label. No more than 2 applications per season. Generics available. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Movento	spirotetramat	6–9 oz	Group 23 insecticide. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days. Limited to 21.5 oz per year. 24-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.

Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB)

Note: BMSB is an increasing problem on hazelnuts in the Willamette Valley. BMSB may pose a risk to nut quality, causing corking/decay if feeding occurs on developed kernels. Monitor for BMSB using pheromone traps, timed visual counts, or beating trays. Populations tend to build up as harvest approaches, but BMSB also feed on vegetative growth early in the season and may build up in the orchard. Eggs and nymphs are found from May to September. Note that border sprays and Alternate Row Middle (ARM) treatments can provide BMSB control while reducing impacts on natural enemies and potentially preventing flaring of secondary pests (mites, aphids, scale).

See: *Brown Marmorated Stink Bug* (EM 9054), *Monitoring for Brown Marmorated Stink Bug* (EM 9138), “EMERGING PEST: Brown Marmorated Stink Bug—A Pending Threat to Pacific Northwest Agriculture” in *PNW Insect Management Handbook*, and *How to Recognize Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Damage in Commercial Hazelnuts* (EM 9102), available through the OSU Extension Publications Catalog (<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/>).

Admire Pro	imidacloprid	1.2–2.4 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Generic labels available. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Ambush 25W	permethrin	12.8–25.6 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish and aquatic habitat. Do not apply more than 1.6 lb ai/A per season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Baythroid XL	beta-cyfluthrin	2–2.4 oz	Group 3 insecticide. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Belay	clothianidin	6 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. No more than 0.2lb AI per year. 12-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Brigade WSB	bifenthrin	8–32 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze livestock on treated cover crops. Highly toxic to bees and toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Cobalt	chlorpyrifos + lambda cyhalothrin	22–57 oz	Group 1B + 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Danitol	fenpropathrin	10.6–21.3 oz	Group 3 insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 2 applications recommended, no more than 0.8 lb AI allowed per season. 24-hour reentry. 3-day PHI.

July–August continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—July–August

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) (continued)			
Declare	gamma-cyhalothrin	1.02–2.05 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 0.08 lb AI per year. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
DoubleTake	diflubenzuron + lambda-cyhalothrin	4–5 oz	Group 15 + group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not exceed 4 applications per growing season. Premix product, see label as no more than 0.12 lb lambda-cyhalothrin is allowed per season. Use the higher rate for longer residual control, high pest population, low crop load, larger trees, or heavy/dense foliage. Reapply at 21-day intervals under sustained pest pressure. 24-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.
Endigo ZC	lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam	5–6 oz	Group 3A + group 4A insecticide. Restricted use. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Leverage 360	beta-cyfluthrin + imidacloprid	2.8 oz	Group 3A + 4A insecticide. Restricted use. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Mustang Maxx	zeta-cypermethrin	3.2–4 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Applications must be 7 days apart. No more than 0.125 lb AI per season. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Proaxis	gamma-cyhalothrin	2.56–5.12 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 0.08 lb AI per year. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Surround WP	Kaolin clay	50–75 lb	Suppression only. OMRI approved for organic use. 4-hour reentry. 0-day PHI.
Tombstone	cyfluthrin	2–2.4 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Maximum of 2.8 oz per season. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Warrior II	lambda-cyhalothrin	1.28–2.56 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Generics available. Do not apply more than 0.12 lb (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product)/acre post bloom. 24-hour reentry. 12-day PHI.
Filbertworm			
<i>Note: See footnote 4, page 16, on use of pheromone traps.</i>			
Altacor	chlorantraniliprole	3–4.5 oz	Group 28 insecticide. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. 4-hour reentry. 10-day PHI.
Ambush 25W	permethrin	12.8–25.6 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze treated orchards. Extremely toxic to fish and aquatic habitat. Do not apply more than 1.6 lb ai/A per season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

July–August continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—July–August

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Filbertworm (continued)			
Asana XL	esfenvalerate	9.6–19.2 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not apply a second spray within 3 weeks of the first. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai/A per season. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. 24-hour reentry. 21-day PHI.
Assail 70WP	acetamiprid	1.1–4.1 oz	Group 4A insecticide. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. The higher rate may be needed for control in mature orchards with full canopies. No more than 4 applications per season. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Baythroid XL	beta-cyfluthrin	2–2.4 oz	Group 3 insecticide. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Brigade WSB	bifenthrin	8–32 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze livestock on treated cover crops. Highly toxic to bees and toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Cobalt	chlorpyrifos + lambda cyhalothrin	22–57 oz	Group 1B + 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Delegate WG	spinetoram	4.5–7 oz	Group 5 insecticide. Apply at or just prior to egg hatch to target emergent larvae (955 DD). Do not apply more than 3 consecutive treatments of group 5 materials. 4-hour reentry. 1-day PHI.
Declare	gamma-cyhalothrin	1.02–2.05 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 0.08 lb AI per year. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Dimilin 2L	diflubenzuron	12–16 oz	Group 15 insecticide. Restricted use. Apply at or just prior to egg hatch (955 DD). 12-hour reentry. 28-day PHI.
Entrust	spinosad	1.25–3 oz	Group 5 insecticide. OMRI approved for organic use. No more than 9 oz per season. 24-hour reentry. 1-day PHI.
Exirel	cyantraniliprole	10–20.5 oz	Group 28 insecticide. Rates are approximate. No more than 0.4 lb AI per season. 12-hour reentry. 5-day PHI.
Fastac CS	alpha-cypermethrin	3.2–3.8 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not exceed 11.4 fl oz/A per season. 12-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Intrepid 2F	methoxyfenozide	8–16 oz	Group 18 insecticide. See also Troubadour 2F. Apply at or just prior to egg hatch (955 DD). 4-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Intrepid Edge	methoxyfenozide + spinetoram	6–12 oz	Group 5 + group 18 insecticide. Apply at initial egg hatch, reapply after 14 days if pressure continues. 4-hour reentry. 7-day PHI.
Leverage 360	beta-cyfluthrin + imidacloprid	2.8 oz	Group 3A + 4A insecticide. Restricted use. Systemic activity. Avoid drift to flowering crops. Premix product, see label as both AIs have cumulative limits/season. 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Pounce 25 WP	permethrin	12.8–16 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. Do not graze treated orchards. Do not apply more than 1.6 lb ai/A per season. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

July–August continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

CONTINUED—July–August

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Filbertworm (continued)			
Proaxis	gamma-cyhalothrin	2.56–5.12 oz	Group 3A insecticide. Restricted use. No more than 0.08 lb AI per year. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Proclaim	emamectin benzoate	3.2–4.8 oz	Group 6 insecticide. Restricted use. Apply at or just prior to egg hatch (955 DD). 12-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Success Naturalyte Insect Control	spinosad	4–8 oz	Group 5 insecticide. Apply at or just prior to egg hatch to target emergent larvae (955 DD). Do not apply more than 3 consecutive treatments of group 5 materials. Entrust is the OMRI-approved formulation for organic use. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.
Surround WP	Kaolin clay	50–75 lb	Suppression only. OMRI approved for organic use. 4-hour reentry. 0-day PHI.
Warrior II	lambda-cyhalothrin	1.28–2.56 fl oz	Group 3A insecticide. Generics available. Do not apply more than 0.12 lb (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product)/A post bloom. 24-hour reentry. 14-day PHI.

Eastern filbert blight

none	—		New cankers develop in late summer and can be removed anytime prior to bud break the next growing season.
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Late August–September

Pest or disease/ Material	Active ingredient (AI)	Application rate/acre	Comments/Reentry interval/Preharvest interval (PHI)
Kernel molds			
none	—		Harvesting before fall rains and keeping full totes dry or shielded from rain have been associated with reduced mold counts.
Bacterial blight			
Note: An important spray for young filberts (less than 10 years old). Apply coppers after harvest and before fall rains. If heavy rains occur, repeat application when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped			
Bordeaux 6-3-100	copper sulfate + hydrated lime	—	24-hour reentry. See footnote 2, page 16.
Champ Dry Prill	copper hydroxide	11–16 lb	Add 1 pt horticultural mineral oil (HMO) per 100 gal water. 48-hour reentry.
C-O-C-S WDG	copper oxychloride + copper sulfate	11.6 lb	Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal water. 48-hour reentry.
Copper-Count-N	copper ammonium complex	8–12 qt	48-hour reentry.
Cuprofix Ultra 40 Dispers	copper sulfate	10–15 lb	48-hour reentry.
Kocide 3000	copper hydroxide	7–10.5 lb	Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal water. 48-hour reentry.
Nordox 75WG	cuprous oxide	8–13 lb	12-hour reentry.
NuCop 50DF	copper hydroxide	8–12 lb	Add 1 pt HMO per 100 gal water. 48-hour reentry.

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

Footnotes

1. More than one type of formulation is available for most insecticides. For instance, Lorsban is marketed as a 50 percent wettable powder (Lorsban 50WP) as well as an emulsifiable concentrate (Lorsban 4E). Lower rates can be used on smaller trees.
2. Thoroughly spray the trunks and lower scaffolds as well as upper branches. Bordeaux 6-6-100 means 6 pounds of copper sulfate plus 6 pounds of hydrated lime in 100 gallons of water. In any bordeaux formula, the ingredients always are listed in the same order—copper sulfate, hydrated lime, then gallons of water.
3. The time to apply insecticide for big bud mite depends on the timing of the mite migration which depends on factors such as orchard location, variety, and weather. Use a 20x hand lens or microscope to determine whether mites are migrating from blasted buds to new buds. Research has shown that the most effective treatment timing is when 50–60 percent of mites have migrated out of blasted buds. Movement occurs with daily max temps above 59°F or average temps of 48°F, particularly during long-term warming trends. Tanglefoot, Stickem Special, petroleum jelly, duct tape, or double-sided scotch tape applied in bands above and below buds infested with big bud mite will trap and hold migrating mites. Beginning in March, inspect weekly for migrating mites. Complete spray coverage is necessary. Use no less than 100 gallons of water per acre. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards or make aerial applications of any of the products registered for bud mite in Oregon. Excessive use of pyrethroids or other broad-spectrum materials for other pests may lead to bud mite problems (in susceptible varieties) because of loss of biological control.
4. Pheromone traps are available to detect and monitor flight activity of filbertworm moths. They have been successfully used to time cover sprays. Place pheromone traps in the upper third of the tree canopy in late May or early June prior to first moth emergence, typically in mid-June. Apply insecticides 8–12 days after filbertworm moths emerge in your area to target larvae emerging from eggs prior to nut penetration (first egg hatch occurs when 955 degree days have accumulated after April 1). A second application usually is necessary in 2–3 weeks. A repeat spray may be necessary if heavy rainfall occurs a day or two after application and the label allows it. Second and third sprays may be necessary and should be made if pheromone traps continue to catch moths 2–3 weeks after a spray. Spray when two or three moths are collected per trap or if any one trap has caught five moths. See also Table 2, page 19.
5. All fungicides should be applied beginning or just before budbreak. Continue applications at 2-week intervals to cover an 8-week susceptibility period (four applications total).
6. Products that contain propiconazole, such as Bumper, Propi-Max, Quilt Xcel, Stratego, or Tilt, may result in smaller, thicker, greener leaves and shortened internodes, but trees will grow out of this condition within 2 weeks of the last application. These products have eradicant activity if applied at higher rates within 72 hours of infection.
7. Several materials are registered for Eastern filbert blight management but are **not** recommended. These include Cueva, Luna Experience, Luna Sensation, OxiDate, Pristine, Previsto and Regalia.
 - Luna Experience is legal to use but not recommended since only the group 3 chemistry in this prepackaged mix is effective. The other chemical, Luna Privilege, was ineffective in field tests. The effective group 3 chemistry is available alone as Tebucon, which is recommended. Luna Sensation is legal to use but not recommended since only the group 11 chemistry in this prepackaged mix is effective. The other chemical, Luna Privilege, was ineffective in field tests. The effective group 11 chemistry is available alone as Gem, which is recommended.
 - Pristine is not recommended since only the group 11 chemistry in this prepackaged mix is effective. The other chemical was ineffective in field tests. The effective group 11 chemistry is available alone as Cabrio EG, which is recommended.
 - Regalia and Cueva are registered but were not effective in tests in western Oregon.
 - Although OxiDate is registered, it will not control this disease due to its short residual activity.
8. Cultivars with the single dominant gene for resistance to EFB (Gasaway), such as Jefferson or McDonald, need protection the first spring after planting when located near heavily infected orchards.
9. Sprayers used for Abound, Aframe Plus, Quadris Top, Topguard EQ, or Willowood Azoxy **should not be used on apples** such as Gala, Cox's Orange Pippin, and McIntosh. Even a small amount of drift or residue can severely impact these apple trees.

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

**Table 1. Quick Reference Guide to
Herbicides Labeled for Use in Hazelnuts**

Active ingredient [WSSA number ¹] (trade name)	Rate pounds ai/a (product)	Max seasonal per acre per year (product)	Reapply (Month)	Minimal Age (Month)	Replant (Month)	PHI (day)
Soil-active herbicides (pre-emergence)						
diuron [7] (Direx 4L)	1.6–2.4 lb ai (1.6–2.4 qt)	3.2 lb ai (3.2 qt)	5	12	24	
indaziflam [29] (Alion)	0.04–0.06 lb ai (3.5–5 fl oz)	0.09–0.13 lb ai (7.0–10.3 fl oz)	3	12	12	14
isoxaben [21] (Trellis SC)	0.5–1 lb ai (16–31 fl oz)	1.0 lb ai (31 fl oz)		0	0	60
napropamide [15] (Devrinol 50DF)	4 lb ai (8 lb)	4 lb ai (8 lb)	12	0	12	N/A
norflurazon [12] (Solican DF)	1.95–3.93 lb ai (2.5–5 lb)	3.93 lb ai (5 lb)	0	0/6	12	60
oryzalin [3] (Surflan)	2–6 lb ai (2–6 qt)	12 lb ai (12 qt)	2.5	0	0	N/A
pendimethalin [3] (Prowl H2O)	1.9–6 lb ai (2–6.3 qt)	6 lb ai (6.3 qt)	1	0	12	60
simazine [5] (Princep 4L)	2–4 lb ai (2–4 qt)	4 lb ai (4 qt)	3	0	12	21
sulfentrazone [14] (Sulfentrazone 4SC)	0.25–0.375 lb ai (8–12 fl oz)	0.375 lb ai (12 fl oz)	2	36	1	3
trifluralin [3] (Treflan 4L)	0.5–1 lb ai (1–2 pt)	1 lb ai (2 pt)	N/A	0	0	60
trifluralin + isoxaben [3+21] (Snapshot 2.5 TG)	2.5–5 lb ai (100–200 lb)	15 lb ai (600 lb)	2	0	0	365
Pre- and post-emergence herbicides						
Flazasulfuron [2] (Mission)	0.03–0.04 lb ai (2.14–2.85 oz)	0.09 lb ai (5.7 oz)	3	36	12	130
flumioxazin [14] (Chateau SW)	0.18–0.38 lb ai (6–12 oz)	0.76 lb ai (24 oz)	1	12	18	60
halosulfuron [2] (Sanda)	0.03–0.06 lb ai (0.6–1.3 oz)	0.13 lb ai (2.6 oz)	1.5	12	9	1
oxyfluorfen [14] (Goal 2XL)	1.25–2 lb ai (1–4 pt)	2 lb ai (4 pt)		0	30	60
oxyfluorfen + penoxsulam [14 + 2] (Pindar GT)	1.47+0.03 lb ai (1.5–3 pt)	2.2 + 0.04 lb ai (4.5 pt)		48	30	60
rimsulfuron [2] (Matrix)	0.03–0.06 lb ai (2–4 oz)	0.06 lb ai (4 oz)	1	12	12	21
mesotrione [27] (Broadworks)	0.09–0.18 lb ai (3–6 fl oz)	0.36 lb ai (12 fl oz)	5	12	18	30

Table 1 continues on next page

Use only one material except where a combination is indicated. Follow label precautions when tank-mixing oils, fungicides, and insecticides. Materials are not listed in order of preference.

**Table 1. Quick Reference Guide to
Herbicides Labeled for Use in Hazelnuts (cont'd)**

Active ingredient [WSSA number ¹] (trade name)	Rate pounds ai/a (product)	Max seasonal per acre per year (product)	Reapply (Month)	Minimal Age (Month)	Replant (Month)	PHI (day)
Post-emergence herbicides ²						
2,4-D [4] (Saber)	0.95–1.4 lb ai (2–3 pt)	1.9 lb ai (4 pt)	2.5	12	1	60
carfentrazone [14] (Aim EC)	0.01–0.03 lb ai (1–2 fl oz)	0.079 lb ai (7.9 fl oz)	0.5	0	0	3
clethodim [1] (Select max)	0.07–0.12 lb ai (9–16 fl oz)	0.64 lb ai (64 fl oz)	0.5	0	0	14
diquat [22] (Reglone)	0.37–0.56 lb ai (1.5–2 pt)	0.56 lb ai (2 pt)	0.5	12	0	365
fluzafop [1] (Fusilade DX)	0.25–0.375 lb ai (16–24 fl oz)	1.125 (72 fl oz)	0.5	0	0	365
glufosinate [10] (Rely 280)	0.88–1.5 lb ai (48–82 fl oz)	4.5 lb ai (246 fl oz)	0.5	0	6	14
glyphosate [9] (Roundup Powermax)	0.38–3.69 lb ae (11–105 fl oz)	7.87 lb ae (224 fl oz)	0.5	0	0	3
paraquat [22] (Gramoxone SL)	0.625–1 lb ai (2.5–5 pt)	4 lb ai (20 pt)	0.5	0	0	1
pelargonic acid (Scythe)	3–10 % v/v	N/A	NA	NA	NA	1
pyraflufen [14] (Venue)	0.002–0.005 lb ai (2–4 fl oz)	0.0085 lb ai (6.8 fl oz)	1	12	0	0
Saflufenacil [14] (Treevix)	0.04 lb ai (1 oz)	0.13 lb ai (3 oz)	0.7	1	1	7
sethoxydim [1] (Poast)	0.19–0.47 lb ai (1.5–2.5 pt)	1.88 lb ai (10 pt)	0.5	0	0	30
Green sucker control						
2,4-D [4] (Saber)	0.71–0.95 lb ai (1.5–2 pt)	1.9 lb ai (4 pt)	1	12	1	45
carfentrazone [14] (Aim EC)	0.03 lb ai (2 fl oz)	0.079 lb ai (7.9 fl oz)	0.5	0	0	3
glufosinate [10] (Rely 280)	1.0 lb ai (56 fl oz)	4.5 lb ai (246 fl oz)	0.5	0	6	14
paraquat [22] (Gramoxone SL)	0.625–1 lb ai (2.5–5 pt)	4 lb ai (20 pt)	0.5	0	0	1
pelargonic acid (Scythe)	5–7 % v/v	N/A	NA	NA	NA	1
pyraflufen [14] (Venue)	0.002–0.005 lb ai (2–4 fl oz)	0.0085 lb ai (6.8 fl oz)	1	12	0	0

¹ WSSA number–Weed Science Society of America herbicide site of action group number. Trade names listed are not a recommendation but are listed to facilitate interpretation of the table. Always consult and follow the label recommendations.

² The use of Trunk guards is recommended until the bark is well developed (2 to 3 years).

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Table 2. Hazelnut IPM Sampling Methods and Action Thresholds

Insect	Sampling period	Sampling method	Action threshold
European winter moth	Larvae: March 15–May 31	3 terminals/tree and 3 leaf clusters/terminal. Each terminal is a sampling unit.	20% infestation
Big bud mite	April	In late March, place Tanglefoot or double-sided tape on twigs proximal to blasted buds. Check for extremely small, white, cigar-shaped mites with a 20x hand lens.	When consistent mite movement is observed, which usually occurs with budbreak; optimal timing is peak migration
Omnivorous leaftier	April 15–June	3 bud clusters/tree.	5% infestation
Filbert aphid	April 1–Sept. 30	3 terminals/tree—newest fully expanded leaf on each terminal. Check for mummies caused by the wasp <i>Trioxys pallidus</i> . If there is wasp activity, sprays may not be necessary.	April—20/leaf May—30/leaf June—40/leaf July—40/leaf with an increasing population
Obliquebanded leafroller (OBLR) and filbert leafroller	Larvae: April–August Adult: Mid-May–Sept.	Larvae: 3 terminals/tree and 3 leaf clusters/terminal. Each terminal is a sampling unit. If larvae are large, avoid treatment Adult: Pheromone trap for each 5 acres; 6-ft height.	Larvae: 20%–25% infestation Adult: 40 moths/week and find second-generation OBLR larvae feeding on nuts
Filbertworm	June–Sept.	Adult: Pheromone traps—4 for first 10 acres and 1 for each additional 4 acres. Place traps in the upper third of the canopy by mid-June.	2–3 moths per trap or 5 moths in any one trap

Table 3. Effectiveness of Fungicides for Eastern Filbert Blight Management*

Fungicide trade name	Common name	Fungicide		Use with surfactant
		group #	EFB control	
Abound	azoxystrobin	11	Fair–Good	Yes, but avoid silicone-based products
Aframe Plus	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	3 + 11	Fair–Good	Yes, but avoid silicone-based products
Bravo	chlorothalonil	M5	Excellent	No
Bumper	propiconazole	3	Good–Excellent	Yes
Cabrio	pyraclostrobin	11	Excellent	Yes
Copper-Count-N	copper ammonium carbonate	M1	Good	?

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Table 3. Effectiveness of Fungicides for Eastern Filbert Blight Management* (cont'd)

Echo	chlorothalonil	M5	Excellent	No
Gem	trifloxystrobin	11	Good-Excellent	Yes
Inspire Super	difenoconazole + cyprodinil	3 + 9	Fair-Good	OK
Kocide	copper hydroxide	M1	Good	Yes
Merivon	fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7 + 11	Good	OK
Nu-Cop	copper hydroxide	M1	Good	Yes
Ph-D	polyoxin D	19	Fair	Yes
Procure	triflumizole	3	Fair-Good	Yes
Propi-Max	propiconazole	3	Good-Excellent	Yes
Quadris Top	azoxystrobin + difenoconazole	3 + 11	Good-Excellent	Yes, but consult label
Quash	metconazole	3	Good	Yes
Quilt Xcel	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	3 + 11	Excellent	Yes
Stratego	propiconazole + trifloxystrobin	3 + 11	Excellent	Yes
Tilt	propiconazole	3	Good-Excellent	Yes
TopGuard	flutriafol	3	Good	No
TopGuard EQ	flutriafol + azoxystrobin	3 + 11	Good	Yes, but avoid silicone-based products
Trionic	triflumizole	3	Fair-Good	Yes
Unicorn	tebuconazole + sulfur	3 + M2	Good	Yes
Willowood Azoxy 2SC	azoxystrobin	11	Fair-Good	Yes, but avoid silicone-based products
Ziram	ziram	M3	Excellent	Yes

*These ratings are relative rankings based on full application rates, good spray coverage, and proper spray timing. Actual levels of disease control will be influenced by these factors in addition to cultivar susceptibility, disease pressure, and weather conditions. Possible ratings for disease control include none, slight, fair, good, or excellent.

Strategies for Using Fungicides for Management of Eastern Filbert Blight

Fungicides have been useful to suppress or delay development of eastern filbert blight (EFB) in an orchard of susceptible cultivars like Ennis or Barcelona. Cultivars, such as Jefferson or McDonald, with the single dominant gene for resistance only need protection the first spring after planting, when

located near heavily infected orchards. Fungicides will not remove or eliminate cankers from the tree.

Fungicides are best used to protect susceptible tissue in the spring at budbreak and for the next 8 weeks. Most fungicides will last 2 weeks before another application is needed. This means a total of

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four applications starting with the first at budbreak. Although hazelnuts are still susceptible after this period, additional applications have not resulted in consistent, significant disease control.

Because of fungicide resistance issues and resulting label requirements, you may not be able to use the same fungicide for all four applications. Since the EFB fungus has a long (2-year) life cycle, the resistance risk is already low relative to other diseases (such as powdery mildew). Strategies to further minimize this risk include alternating and/or tank-mixing fungicides with different modes of action. The modes of action for fungicides have been categorized, grouped, and assigned numbers by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) such as “group M5” (see Table 3, page 20).

Alternating fungicides with different modes of action has been effective to manage EFB. Research has not identified any one alternating strategy as better than any other strategy. We have several fungicide groups to choose from including FRAC groups 3, 11, M5, M3, and M1. It is suggested that the first application be chlorothalonil or ziram (group M5 or M3) followed by your choice of a group 3 or group 11 fungicide. Each of the next two applications would be different from the previous one. An example of this program might be to start with Bravo (or any of its generics, group M5) at bud break, followed by Gem (group 11) 2 weeks later, then Tilt (group 3) 2 weeks after that, and ending with Cabrio (group 11). Use of multisite products such as chlorothalonil (group M5), ziram (group M3) or copper-based (group M1) products for all four applications would also be acceptable.

Do not just alternate fungicides with different trade names as they might have the same mode of action. Some fungicide premixes already are a combination of two fungicides with different modes of action, generally a group 3 and group 11 fungicide. These products cannot be used for every application because they do not allow more than two sequential applications before switching to a different product with a different mode of action. If you use these premixes, you must use an M5, M3, or M1 fungicide

in the rotation. An example of this program might be to start with Bravo (M5) at bud break, followed by Stratego (3 + 11) or QuiltXcel (3 + 11) 2 weeks later, then the same product 2 weeks after that, but ending with Bravo.

You can make your own tank-mixes. Since tank-mixing can be expensive, growers have asked about reducing the rate of each product in the tank. Research to date has shown that a half rate of Echo 90 DF (group M5) tank-mixed with either Tilt (group 3) or Cabrio (group 11) is effective to manage EFB. Combining fungicide resistance theory and research on EFB in Oregon suggests we should use a half rate of chlorothalonil tank-mixed with a full rate of a group 3 fungicide or a half rate of a group 11 fungicide. An example of this program might be:

- 1st application: A full rate of Bravo (M5) at budbreak
- 2nd application, 2 weeks later: A mix of Cabrio (11) plus Echo 90DF (M5), each at half rate
- 3rd application, 2 weeks later: A mix of Tilt (3) at full rate plus Echo 90DF (M5) at half rate
- 4th application, 2 weeks later: A mix of Cabrio (11) plus Echo 90DF (M5), each at half rate

Research has indicated that addition of a surfactant provides better disease control than using a fungicide alone. Numerous products can break the surface tension of water to get better coverage of plant tissue. They also can help keep the fungicide solution in contact with the plant, reducing wash-off during rain events. Unless otherwise stated on the label, it is recommended to add a surfactant with a fungicide. Copper-based products have traditionally been applied with a horticultural mineral oil. Newer fungicides may be mixed with silicone-based or nonionic surfactants. Be careful, as several fungicides may already come formulated with a surfactant and/or specifically say NOT to add these products. For example, do not add a surfactant to Bravo or Quadris Top.

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Table 4. Toxicology information for insecticides used in hazelnuts¹

Hazelnut insecticides/miticides:	Mammalian	Beneficials	Bees ²	Aquatics
Abamectin (Agri-mek)	H	LH	VH	H
Acetamiprid (Assail)	VL	MH	M	L
Azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)	VL	LM	M	M
Bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (Btk)	VL	L	L	L
Bifenthrin (Brigade)	M	H	VH	H
Chlorantraniliprole (Altacor)	VL	M	L	L
Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban)	H	VH	VH	VH
Clothianiden (Belay)	M	--	VH	VL
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	L	H	VH	H
Diflubenzuron (Dimilin)	L	M	L	VH
Emamectin benzoate (Proclaim)	H	--	M	L
Esfenvalerate (Asana)	M	H	VH	H
Fenpropathrin (Danitol)	M	H	VH	VH
Fenpyroximate (Fujimite)	L	M	L	VH
Hexythiazox (Savey)	L	L	L	L
Imidacloprid (Admire Pro, generics)	M	MH	VH	L
Lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior II, generics)	M	H	VH	H
Methoxyfenozide (Intrepid)	VL	L	L	M
Permethrin (Ambush, Pounce)	M	LH	VH	H
Pyridaben (Nexter)	M	M	M	M
Pyriproxyfen (Esteem)	VL	M	L	M
Spinetoram (Delegate)	VL	H	M	L
Spinosad (Entrust, Success)	VL	LM	M	L
Spirodiclofen (Envidor)	VL	L	VH	H

¹ Data sources: UCANR pesticide active ingredients database, National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), Orchard Pesticide Effects on Natural Enemies Database (OPENED). Ratings are VH=very high, H=high, M=moderate, L=low, VL=very low.

² Hazelnuts are wind pollinated and do not depend on pollinator insects. However, pollinator pesticide hazards still exist when pollinators are foraging on pollen, honeydew, or blooming groundcover in and around hazelnut orchards.

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OSU Internet Resources for Plant Protection for Hazelnuts

Information regarding plant protection is available from several sources at OSU. The following listings are excellent examples:

- OSU Integrated Plant Protection Center. Online weather data and degree day information for insect pests and diseases including the filbertworm phenology model (<http://uspest.org/wea/>)
- Eastern filbert blight help page—all the information you need for this disease (<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/botany/epp/EFB/>)
- Pacific Northwest Plant Disease Management Handbook (<https://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease>)
- Pacific Northwest Insect Management Handbook (<https://pnwhandbooks.org/insect>)
- Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook (<https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed>)

Using Pesticides Safely

Always Read the Label

The single most important approach to pesticide safety is to read the pesticide label before each use and then follow the directions. If still in doubt after reading the label, contact a person qualified to help evaluate the hazard of the chemical and its use. Qualified people include Extension specialists, county educators, pesticide product representatives, and retailers.

Pesticides are toxic and should be handled with care—but can be used safely if you follow recommended precautions. Follow all label requirements, and strongly consider any recommendations for additional personal protective clothing and equipment. In addition to reading and following the label, other major factors in the safe and effective use of pesticides are the pesticide applicator's qualifications, common sense, and positive attitude. Always take all safety precautions when using pesticides.

In case of accidents involving pesticides, see your doctor at once. It will help your doctor to know exactly which pesticide is involved. The label on the container gives this information. Take to the physician the pesticide label or information from the label, such as the product name, registration number of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), common name and percentage of active ingredient, and first aid instructions. If the label cannot be removed, take along the pesticide container (if not contaminated), but do not take it into the hospital or doctor's office.

Pesticide Safety Checklist

- Use pesticides only when necessary and as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Always read the label and follow the instructions.
- Do not allow children to play around sprayers or mixing, storage, and disposal areas.
- Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment.
- Never eat, drink, or smoke while handling pesticides.
- Avoid drift into non-target areas and pesticide runoff into streams, rivers, lakes, irrigation ponds and canals.
- Avoid spilling materials on skin or clothing.
- Have access to clean water, soap, and first aid supplies.
- Keep pesticides in a dry and locked storage area away from food and feed.
- Triple rinse or pressure rinse empty containers and dispose or recycle in accordance with state and local regulations.
- Stay out of recently sprayed areas until the spray has dried, and observe the restricted entry intervals (REI) specified on the pesticide label.
- Follow the pre-harvest interval (PHI) on the pesticide label before harvesting crops or gardens and before allowing livestock to graze fields.

Oregon Poison Center

The Oregon Health & Science University
3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, OR 97239
Phone: 1-800-222-1222

If a person has collapsed or is not breathing, dial 911.

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