



Peach Manual

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THANK YOU!

This is to formally thank to all those who are contributing their services, dedication, and assistance to SAWIE, and we are extremely grateful to all of you for this kind gesture. What we're doing couldn't have been possible without your guidance, intelligence, and enlightenment. We're eagerly looking forward to making this relationship stronger and stronger with every passing day, and your presence in this organization means the world to us.

SAWIE wishes you all the possible luck in every aspect of your life.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Sowing time.....	1
Varieties of peach	1
Soil and climate.....	1
Propagation and root stock.....	2
Cultural practices	2
Fertilizer recommendations	2
Plant age 1-2 years	2
Plant age 3-4 years.....	2
Plant age 5 years and above	2
Pests of peach:.....	3
Flea beetle	3
Leaf curl aphid.....	3
Black aphid.....	4
Fruit borer.....	4
Scales of peach.....	5
Diseases of peach	5
Powdery mildew	5
Brown rot.....	6
Leaf curl	6
Leaf spot	7
Die back	7
Harvesting of peach	8
References.....	9



Production technology of Peach



Introduction:

- Scientific name of peach is ***Prunus persicae L.***
- Peach is temperate in nature
- It is mostly grown in northern areas of Pakistan. However, few low chill cultivars are also peculiar in Punjab.
- It covers about 11200 acres in Pakistan
- It is a rich source of vitamins A, B and C
- It also contains a portion of Carbohydrates as well as proteins

Sowing time:

- Plantation of peach is done in spring season.

Varieties:

- In Pakistan peaches are mostly grown in KPK and Baluchistan. However low chill peaches e.g. (Early Grand & Florida King) are also getting immense popularity in plain areas of Punjab.
- KPK grown varieties include Early grand, Florida king, A-6 and Meria Delizia, Plain-4, Benedict, Saturn Peach, Indian Blood.
- Baluchistan growing varieties includes; Golden early, Shah pasand and Shireen

Soil and climate:

- Well drained, loamy soils with deep subsoil are most suitable
- For best production pH of soil should be 5.8-6.8
- Tree of peach is not tolerant to wet conditions
- Its chilling requirements varies from 200 hours to 1000 hours below 7°C



- Orchard of peaches are located at from 600-1500-meter elevation
- For better quality of peaches and more production, 27-30 °C of temperature is required

Propagation and root stock:

- Local peach seedlings of Peshawar are ideal rootstock for peach propagation. However, in some areas Almond seed is also use as rootstock. Few other rootstocks include; Plum and apricot.
- Commercial varieties are planted during early spring before sprouting.
- Planting distance for square system is retained at 5-6 meters depending upon soil type, root stock and variety.

Cultural practices:

- Orchard are kept clean during dry period which is from April to June.
- Weeds and grasses are allowed to grow in the rainy season to conserve the soil.
- Regular irrigation should be done to obtain maximum yield.
- At pit hardening and fruit maturing stage, adequate water is necessary.
- Excessive irrigation should be avoided specifically in the initial 2 years.
- Light pruning during summer after harvest is also needed in some cultivars.
- Regular pruning is essential during the dormant period for effective fruiting.

Fertilizer:

- NPK should be used according to plant age, size and stature

Plant age 1-2 years:

- Urea should be used @ 150-200 gm/tree
- SSP should be used @ 200-300 gm/tree
- MOP should be used @ 150-300 gm/tree

Plant age 3-4 years:

- Urea should be used @ 500-700 gm/tree
- SSP should be used @ 500-700 gm/tree
- MOP should be used @ 400-600 gm/tree

Plant age 5 years and above:

- Urea should be used @ 1000 gm/tree
- SSP should be used @ 1000 gm/tree
- MOP should be used @ 800 gm/tree

Insects of peach:

1. Flea beetle:



- By feeding it causes damage to leaves and stem
- It creates holes and shallow pits in the leaves

Management:

- Neem oil extract should be used to prevent flea beetle.
- Cypermethrin and Acetamiprid should be used as insecticide to eradicate flea beetle.

2. Leaf curl aphid:



- Reddish areas develop on attacked leaves.
- Areas become thick and causing leaf to curl and distort.
- It can reduce fruit production severely.

Management:

- Sulfur and copper based insecticide should be used to control leaf curl aphid.
- Bifenthrin and Abamectin chemicals are highly effective against leaf curl aphid.

3. Black aphid:



- Black aphid feeds on the roots of young seedlings and trees
- Growth becomes stunted
- It can cause yellowing, leaf curling and premature drop

Management:

- Acetamiprid and Imidacloprid chemicals should be used to get rid of black aphid

4. Fruit borer:

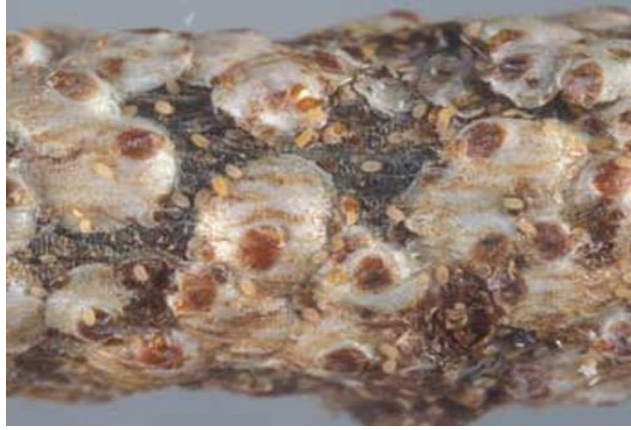


- This insect cause bore or tunnel inside the fruit.
- The larvae also attacked on the tree of peach.
- Death of young tree occurred by very few insects.

Management:

- Keep the trees in healthy growing condition.
- Permethrin sprays are used to control fruit borer.

5. Scales of peach:



- They can decrease the vigor of peach trees
- Later on they kill limbs and ultimately the whole tree

Management:

- Neem oil can be used to prevent this insect
- Cypermethrin should be used to control attack of scales

Diseases of peach:

1. Powdery mildew:



- It causes white fungal growth on the peach surface
- White rusted surface appears
- Plants becomes malformed and scabby

Management:

- Remove the affected parts of plant
- Use sulfur containing organic fungicides
- Chemical spray of thiophanate methyl and chlorothalonil should be used to control this disease

2. Brown rot:



- It affects blossoms, fruits flower and fruit bearing twigs
- This disease is more susceptible before ripening, harvest or after harvest

Management:

- Chemical spray of Flutriafol and Tebuconazole should be done to control brown rot
- Dump the affected fruit in soil to avoid future infection.

3. Leaf curl:



- It affects blossoms, fruit, leaves and shoots of peaches
- It can cause great reduction of yield as it is the disease from which no variety of peach is resistant.

Management:

- Chemical spray of Tebuconazole and Trifloxystrobin should be done to control leaf curl
- Application of healthy nutrition.

4. Leaf spot:



- Causal organism is *Xanthomonas Campestris* L.
- Symptoms of this disease include leaf spots, fruit spots and twig cankers
- Fruit symptoms include pitting, cracking, gumming and water soaked tissue

Management:

- Copper based chemicals should be used to prevent leaf spot
- Oxytetracycline should use to control this disease

Die back:



- It causes stunted growth, withering of new branches, necrosis at margin of leaves and dryness of inflorescence
- It also leads to death of some branches.



Management:

- Foliar spray of Pyraclostrobin and Metiram should be done to prevent this disease.

Harvesting and storage:

- Peaches should be picked when after attainment of proper colored, TSS and juicy contents.
- Harvesting should be done early in the morning or in evening.
- If harvesting implements are not available, then it should be done manually by plucking the fruit.
- Store them in refrigerator for 3-5 days
- Commercially grown peaches should be transport to markets as soon as possible because peach fruit flesh is fragile.





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