

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS RESEARCH IN TEXAS, 1987

Page	Participating Scientists	Crops
3, 5	David H. Byrne	Peach
3, 5	Terry Bacon	Plums
7	J. Dan Hanna	Apricots
9	Calvin G. Lyons	Grapes
11, 12	T. Lynn Littleton	Pecans
10	G. R. McEachern	
19, 20, 48	Bert Johnson	
12	J. Benton Storey	
48	Berry Tompkins	
15	R. D. Marquard	Pecan
17	L. Austin Stockton	Grapes Apples
19, 20, 21, 23	John A. Lipe	Peach
19, 20	Duery Menzies	Pecan

COMPILED AND EDITED BY:

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32, 34, 38	Larry A. Stein	Peaches
34, 38	J. W. Worthington	Plums
34, 38	James (Jack) [unclear]	Hickories
34	M. J. McFarland	Apricots
34	Susan Steinberg	Grapes
34	Michael Glenn	Pecans
34, 38	J. S. Newman	Others - Deciduous

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**SUBJECT MATTER TOPIC:** Chemical thinning and nutrition of peaches

**INVESTIGATOR(S):** Calvin G. Lyons - TAEX, College Station

**CROPS:** Peaches

**ABSTRACT:**

**Objectives:**

1. Chemical Peach Thinning
2. Sulfur Nutrition
3. Iron Nutrition

**General Approach:**

1. Ammonium thiosulfate used to chemically thin peaches at bloom. The material is sprayed during full bloom at varying rates.
2. Sulfur deficiency exists in some East Texas soils. Investigations are under way to find an inexpensive effective means of correcting this problem.
3. Iron deficiency associated with calcareous soils is a major problem. Foliar and soil applied products are being tested to correct this problem.

**Findings:**

1. Ammonium thiosulfate has been erratic in its thinning of peaches, but rates of 27.9 - 46.6 l/ha (3 - 5 gal/acre) continue to give at least some thinning without defruiting the trees.
2. Ammonium thiosulfate at 27.9 l/ha (3 gal/acre) has proven to have a beneficial growth effect on sulfur deficient peach trees. Other materials are being tested to evaluate the most practical means of correcting sulfur deficiency.
3. Soil applications of FEEDHA and Fe methyl EDDHA were effective in long term correction of iron deficiency in peaches. Foliar sprays gave short term response, but were generally unacceptable.