

Peas

Culture

Peas thrive in cool weather and tolerate freezes. Peas germinate in soil temperatures as low as 50°F and can be planted as soon as the soil is tillable in the spring. However, excessive cold, wet soil will result in rotting seed. Use treated seed to overcome seed decay problems.

Well-drained soils help to avoid common root disease problems. Several root-rot organisms attack the main roots and feeder roots. Rotation is a desirable practice in growing peas to help reduce diseases.

Higher plant populations (87,000-175,000 plants/A) should be considered by the fresh-market grower because of enhanced economic return per acre. The closer row spacing does not allow for easy walking in the field for harvest, but there is no reduction in harvesting efficiency.

Varieties

Fresh Market	Edible Podded	Processing	Freezing
Spring	Dwarf Sugar types	Early Freezer 680	Spring
Sparkle	Mammoth Melting Sugar	Perfection	Sparkle
Olympia	Sugar Snap (trellis essential)	Early Sweet strains	Dark Green Perfection
Early Freezer 680	Sugar Ann		
Progress strains			
Little Marvel			
Frosty			

Lime and Fertilizer

Maintain soil pH at 6.0-6.8.

For average-fertility soils, apply per acre: 75 lb N, 50-100 lb P₂O₅ and 50-150 lb K₂O. Band fertilizer 2 inches deep and 2 inches to the side of the seed, or drill in deep before planting.

Spacing and Seeding

Fresh market

Rows: 24-36 inches apart.

In-rows: Seeds should be planted 1.5-2.0 inches between plants. Higher plant populations are achieved at row spacings 1.0-1.5 ft and at first should be considered only on a trial basis.

Processing

Plant to get 6-8 plants/ft of row in rows 7 inches apart.

Disease Control

Damping Off

Buy seed commercially treated with **Apron Maxx** or **Thiram**. If Pythium has been a problem, apply **Ridomil Gold** EC at 0.5-1.0 pt/A at planting. (See label directions.)

Powdery Mildew

Apply elemental sulfur as needed according to label directions.

Other Diseases

Use western-grown, disease-free seed and proper crop rotation. No fungicides registered.

Insect Control

• At-planting or sidedress treatment

Bifenthrin (3 days-PHI)

For maggot, wireworm, grubs.

Brigade 10WSB: 8-16 oz/A. Apply in-furrow with seed.

Disulfoton (50 days-PHI)

For aphids.

Limit 1 application per season.

Di-Syston 8EC: 1-2.5 pt/A.

Di-Syston 15G: 6.7-16.7 lb/A.

Imidacloprid (21 days-PHI)

For aphids.

Admire 2F, Alias 2F: 16-24 fl oz/A.

Admire Pro (4.6F): 7.0-10.5 fl oz/A.

• Foliar treatment

Bifenthrin (3 days-PHI)

Brigade 2EC, Capture 2EC, Discipline 2EC, Fanfare 2EC, Sniper 2EC, Tundra 2EC: 2.1-6.4 fl oz/A for aphids, other pests.

Brigade 10WSB: 5.3-16 oz/A.

Bifenthrin + zeta-cypermethrin (3 days-PHI)

For aphids, beetles, caterpillars, mites.

Hero 1.24EC: 4-10.3 fl oz/A.

Dimethoate (0 days-PHI)

Limit 1 application per season.

Dimethoate 4EC, Dimate 4EC: 0.3 pt/A.

Dimethoate 2.67EC: 0.5-1.0 pt/A.

Esfenvalerate (3 days-PHI)

Asana XL 0.66EC, Adjourn 0.66EC: 0.85-1.7 fl oz/A. Limit 19 fl oz/A per season.

Fenpropathrin (7 days-PHI)

For thrips, whiteflies, stink bugs, climbing cutworms, loopers, spider mites.

Danitol 2.4EC: 10.7 fl oz/A. Limit 42.7 fl oz/A per season.

Gamma-cyhalothrin (7 days-PHI)

For caterpillars, beetles, suppression of aphids.

Proaxis (0.5EC): 1.92-3.84 fl oz/A.

Imidacloprid (7 days-PHI)

For aphids.

Provado 1.6F, Pasada 1.6F: 3.5 fl oz/A.

Malathion (3 days-PHI)

Malathion 5EC; Malathion 57EC: 1.5-2 pt/A.

Malathion 8 Aquamul: 1-2.5 pt/A.

Malathion 8EC: 0.5-1 pt/A.

Methomyl (1 day-PHI)

Limit 6 applications/crop.

Lannate 90SP: 0.5-1 lb/A.

Lannate LV (2.4WSL): 1.5-3 pt/A.

Methoxyfenozide (7 days-PHI)

For caterpillars.

Intrepid 2F: 4-8 fl oz/A for young plants or light infestations; 8-16 fl oz/A for larger plants or heavy infestations. Limit 64 fl oz/A per season.

Methyl parathion (10-15 days-PHI, succulent peas only)

Pennacp-M 2F (encapsulated): 2 pt/A. Limit 4 pt/A per season. (10 days-PHI)

Naled (1 day-PHI)

Dibrom 8EC: 1 pt/A.

Pyriproxyfen (7 days-PHI)

For whiteflies.

Esteem 35WP: 2.5-3 oz/A. Limit 2 applications or 6 oz/A per season.

Spinetoram (3 days-PHI)

For caterpillars, leafminers, thrips.

Radiant 1SC: 3-8 fl oz/A. Limit 6 applications per crop.

Spinosad (3 days-PHI)

SpinTor 2SC: 3-6 fl oz/A for European corn borer; 4-6 fl oz/A for armyworms, corn earworm, loopers; 6 fl oz/A for leafminers, thrips. Limit 29 fl oz/A per year.

Entrust (80WP): 1-2 oz/A.

Weed Control

Preplant Incorporated

Trifluralin: Controls germinating annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds.

Albaugh Trifluralin 4EC, Gowan Trifluralin 4EC, Treflan HFP, Trilin 4EC: 1-1.5 pt/A.

Gowan Trifluralin 5EC, Trilin 5EC: 0.8-1.2 pt/A.

Trific 60DF: 0.875-1.33 lb/A.

Treflan TR-10, Trilin 10G, Wilbur-Ellis Trifluralin 10G: 5-7.5 lb/A.

Command 3ME: Controls or suppresses germinating annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Apply 1.33 pt/A after crop seeding but before emergence.

Prowl 3.3 EC: Apply at 1.2-3.6 pt/A, depending on soil type, for control of annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds. Do not apply preemergence to the crop.

Preemergence

Dual Magnum: Controls germinating annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds. Apply 1-2 pt/A. Use lower rate on sandy soils with less than 3% organic matter. Apply preemergence only. Do not incorporate on English peas.

Pursuit: Apply 2-3 fl oz/A for control of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses (do not apply to peas treated with Treflan). Pursuit soil residues will injure certain rotational crops.

Postemergence

Basagran: Controls emerged annual weeds and suppresses yellow nutsedge and Canada thistle. Apply 0.75-1 qt/A Basagran. Apply after peas have 3 pairs of true leaves to prevent injury. Two applications are needed for nutsedge and Canada thistle control. Do not apply more than 4 pt/A/year.

Poast: Controls annual and perennial grasses. Apply 1-1.5 pt/A when grasses are actively growing. Use high rate on perennials. Use a maximum of 4.5 pt/A/yr. Include 1 qt/A of crop oil concentrate. Succulent peas (15 days-PHI). Dry peas (30 days-PHI).

Assure/Targa: Controls annual and perennial grass weeds. Apply 5-10 oz/A depending on annual grass species and size. Apply 10-12 oz/A for quackgrass or johnsongrass. Always use a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic-surfactant (30 days-PHI).

SelectMax: For control of annual or perennial grasses use a single application of 9-16 fl oz/A plus non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% of final volume. Apply before bloom. Pre-harvest interval for shelled peas is 30 days and for succulent peas 21 days.

Pursuit: Apply 2-3 fl oz/A for control of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses (do not apply to peas treated with Treflan). Include non-ionic surfactant at 1 pt/50 gallons of water. Peas should be at least 3 inches tall but prior to the 5 node growth stage and before flowering. Pursuit postemergence may delay maturity of peas, and soil residues will injure certain rotational crops.