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Spraying Calendar

Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station

W.C. Dutton, Ray Hutson, Donald Cation Horticulture, Entomology, Botany

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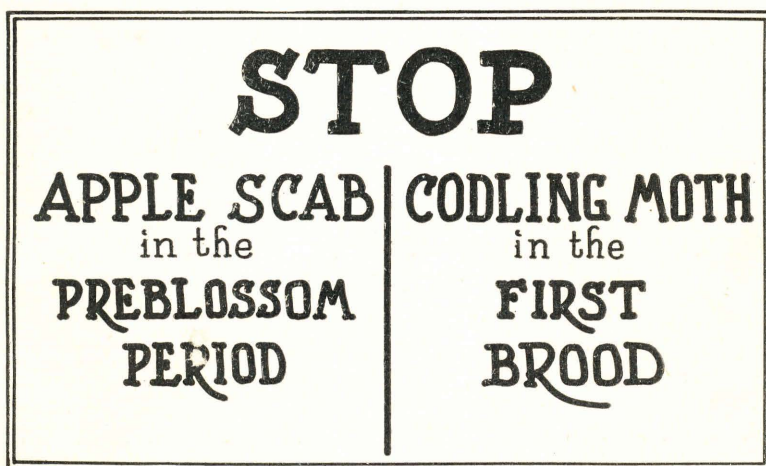
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SPRAYING CALENDAR

By W. C. Dutton, Ray Hutson, and Donald Cation



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
Of Agriculture and Applied Science

SECTIONS OF HORTICULTURE, ENTOMOLOGY, AND BOTANY

East Lansing, Michigan

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By W. C. DUTTON, RAY HUTSON, AND DONALD CATION

1. The directions given in this publication are intended for dealing with moderately severe cases of insect or disease infestation. In special cases, more drastic measures than those recommended may be necessary. This situation may be met by making more applications, by increasing the concentration of the materials used, or by the use of a special material. In other instances, it may be possible because of special spraying methods, relatively light infestations, or relatively resistant varieties to reduce the number of applications or to lower the concentration of the materials or to make some changes in the selection of materials. However, it is suggested that any departures from these schedules be made only after a careful study of local conditions has clearly indicated the advisability of the change. Such modification or adjustment of the spray schedules to meet particular conditions is necessarily something that must be determined by the individual grower.

2. *Spraying Is Insurance.* Spraying, in general, is insurance; insurance against loss from attack by insects and disease. It has been stated in Section 1 that modification in the spraying treatment may be possible and even desirable in some cases but growers should realize that there is usually a minimum treatment which must be used regularly if satisfactory results are to be expected. Diseases, such as scab, leaf-spot, and rots do not develop

SPECIAL INFORMATION

To obtain special information concerning spraying or the identification and control of pests, address the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Describe conditions fully, state previous treatment, and if diagnosis of trouble is desired, send material to show typical injury. More prompt attention is usually possible if the letter is attached to the package containing the material. Be sure to place name and address on the package.

in epidemic form every year, nor do aphids, psylla, leaf-rollers, berry moths, and other insects appear in really serious numbers each season. Some growers gain a feeling of false security because at such times it is usually possible to grow fruit without injury even though certain applications are omitted or delayed, the concentration of the materials lowered, or some materials left out. Disastrous results often follow the continuance of such practices, as it is impossible to predict accurately when most of the diseases will develop in epidemic form or when certain insects will appear in seriously injurious numbers. Each grower should determine what the minimum spray treatment should be for his special case. Factors to be considered are prevalence of insects and diseases, susceptibility of varieties, the productiveness of the orchard, and the final value of the crop.

Growers should realize also that the mere routine following of the spraying schedules given in this publication does not insure satisfactory results. The real responsibility lies with the grower himself, for success depends largely on correct timing of treatments and thoroughness of application, and the proper method of application for the particular insect or disease in question. The exercise of good judgment in modifying or increasing the treatments to meet local, varietal, or seasonal conditions is imperative, and the ability to do this successfully comes only from experience and careful study.

3. *Spray Injury.* Over-spraying, too frequent applications, a material used improperly, or even standard materials used in the regular way may cause injury. Severe injury may be just as serious as failure to control because of too little spraying. Spray injury may cause loss of foliage, excessive dropping of fruit, or dwarfing of fruit; or it may affect the color. Injury to bark and wood may also occur. The type of injury varies with the different kinds of fruit and with the material used. Some of these injuries may be evident only in the year during which they occur, others are likely, if severe, to affect the future vigor and productiveness of the tree. It is evident, therefore, that the trees must be properly sprayed to prevent injury by insects and diseases but that excessive and improper spraying should be avoided.

4. *Spray Residues.* The United States Department of Agriculture has established tolerances for residues of arsenic, lead and fluorine on fruit that goes into inter-state shipment and there is also a tolerance on arsenic that must be met when fruit is exported. Satisfactory methods for the removal of residues from apples, pears and cherries have been developed. Residue removal is made more difficult by the inclusion of oil with lead arsenate in the cover sprays. A modified program will be necessary in those orchards where the fruit will not be washed. With other fruits, precautions may be necessary and the recommendations for each fruit should be studied carefully in this connection. No guarantee can be made that any recommended treatment will not cause excessive residue, but the information is the best available.

Spraying Materials

5. *Lime-Sulphur.* Recommendations in this bulletin for the use of lime-sulphur always refer to the commercial concentrated solution. Most of the commercial products test 32 to 33 degrees Baumé and all dilutions recommended herein are based on that strength of concentrated solution.

6. *Dry Lime-Sulphur.* Dry lime-sulphur is, essentially, liquid lime-sulphur from which the water has been removed. A "stabilizer" is usually added to prevent extreme breaking down, during the dehydration process, of the sulphur compounds which go to make up lime-sulphur solution. Dry lime-sulphur varies in its exact composition from the liquid form, but in general, the two products are similar except that the one is a dry powder and the other a solution. Both depend on the sulphur and sulphur bearing compounds in them for their value.

Dry lime-sulphur, when substituted for the liquid concentrate, should be used in proportions that will give active ingredients approximately equal to those contained in the recommended amount of the liquid. Chemical analyses and field experiments have shown that 4 pounds of the dry are approximately equal to 1 gallon of the liquid. To determine the amount of dry required, simply multiply the recommended number of gallons of liquid by 4 and the result will be the number of pounds of the dry necessary to give equivalent results. For further discussion of the concentrations of lime-sulphur to use, refer to Section 39. This recommendation is based on experience with apple scab only and may not be found to hold for all diseases. Furthermore, there is undoubtedly enough variation between different brands of dry lime-sulphur so that the rule cannot be considered as absolute and unvarying. It is, however, the only safe general recommendation that can be made at the present time.

Dry lime-sulphur may be expected to produce all the types of injury to foliage and fruit that follow the use of liquid lime-sulphur, but the injury often is less serious than with the liquid lime-sulphur when the two are used at equivalent strengths.

7. *Lead Arsenate.* All recommendations in this bulletin for the use of lead arsenate refer to the powder or dry form of the ordinary or "acid" lead arsenate. If the paste is used, the amount should be doubled as it contains approximately 50 per cent water.

8. *Nicotine Sulphate.* The standard commercial form of nicotine used for orchard spraying is nicotine sulphate. This should contain 40 per cent of actual nicotine, and all recommendations made in this bulletin are based on this strength. Nicotine sulphate appears on the market under several trade names. Any of them should give satisfactory results in the orchard if diluted so as to give the required amount of actual nicotine.

In times past, home-made nicotine sprays have been recommended, but their use has never become general. Their nicotine content and consequently their insecticidal value vary greatly so that uniform results cannot be expected from their use. Because of difficulties in making, and uncertainty of results following the use of home-made nicotine extracts, the standard commercial products are recommended for general use.

9. *Mixing Combined Sprays of Lime-Sulphur, Lead Arsenate, and Nicotine Sulphate.* The method used in mixing these materials may have more or less effect on results, but it is not possible to lay down any rule that is best under all conditions. Where the water supply is in or adjacent to the orchard, mix the lead arsenate with water until in a milky condition, and pour into the tank which is partly filled with water; or, empty the dry lead arsenate on the tank strainer and wash through with water. The agitator should be in operation. When the tank is nearly full, add the lime-sulphur and lastly

the nicotine sulphate if it is used. Always have the agitator in operation when adding lead arsenate and keep in operation until the tank is emptied.

If the sprayer must be drawn a considerable distance before spraying is begun, it is advisable to add the lead arsenate in the orchard just before spraying is started. The use of lead arsenate and lime-sulphur which have been mixed for 1 or 2 hours or longer is inadvisable.

10. *Dry-Mix Sulphur-Lime Spray.* One of the commonly used sprays for summer applications on peaches and Japanese plums is dry-mix sulphur-lime spray, a mechanical mixture of sulphur, hydrated lime and casein spreader or some other wetting agent. This material is often called simply "dry-mix" and should not be confused with dry lime-sulphur which is an entirely different substance.

Dry-mix can be prepared by the grower and is also available from many manufacturers of spraying materials and is frequently sold under a trade name. The composition is generally indicated on the container. The formula for the home-made mixture follows:

For each 100 gallons of spray mixture use 8 pounds superfine sulphur, 4 pounds fresh spraying or chemical hydrated lime, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fresh casein spreader.

Sift the sulphur through a screen, 12 to 14 meshes to the inch, to break up all lumps. Mix the sulphur, lime, and casein spreader in the dry form until of uniform color throughout. For small quantities, this may be done in any convenient container but for large quantities a mechanical mixer of some sort is very desirable. This material may be made up in advance of the spraying season but it is probably inadvisable to do so more than a few weeks before it is to be used; or to hold it over to another season. Proper proportions for large quantities are: 100 pounds superfine sulphur, 50 pounds fresh spraying or chemical hydrated lime and $6\frac{1}{4}$ pounds fresh casein spreader. Mix thoroughly in a mechanical mixer of some sort and store in a dry place. For each 100 gallons of spray use $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of this mixture.

Dilution and mixing may be accomplished in any one of several ways:

a. Place the proper amount of stock mixture in a pail, can, or other tight container. Add water slowly, stirring thoroughly until the mixture is wet and in the form of a thin paste which will pass readily through the sprayer strainer. The mixing may be done with a paddle or hoe, or, a very easy way is to use a spray gun, turning the water from the gun into the mixture. This adds the necessary water and mixes at the same time. Strain into the sprayer tank, which should be partly filled with water and with the agitator running to insure thorough mixing and to prevent settling.

b. Pour the proper amount of dry-mix into the sprayer tank, which should be partly filled with water and with the agitator running. Turn the nozzle or spray gun directly into the mixture as it falls on the water in the tank.

Thorough agitation is very necessary and the agitator should be kept running from the time the mixture is added to the tank until it is all sprayed out.

11. *Cold-Mix Sulphur-Lime Spray.* Growers occasionally are unable to obtain casein spreader for preparing dry-mix or to get a prepared mixture. In such instances it is possible to substitute sweet skimmed milk for the casein spreader. The formula is 8 pounds of superfine sulphur, 4 pounds

of spraying or chemical hydrated lime, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of sweet skimmed milk.

Mix sulphur and lime in the dry state, dilute the milk with an equal quantity of water and add to the sulphur and lime mixture while stirring, and mix to a paste, adding more water if necessary. When smooth, dilute to permit straining, then strain into the sprayer tank and apply. Observe the same precautions regarding agitation as indicated in Section 10 for dry-mix sulphur-lime spray.

12. *Wettable Sulphur.* For certain applications on peaches and plums, hydrated lime is undesirable because of its tendency to stain the fruit. For this purpose, dry or paste sulphurs that have been treated to make them wettable are available. They contain little or no lime. Such materials may also be used in any application as a substitute for dry-mix.

Wettable sulphurs and sulphur pastes are prepared by many spray material manufacturers and usually are sold under various trade names. It is not practicable to determine experimentally the value and limits of safety of each of these materials but most of them are probably safe if properly used. When used on peaches in connection with lead arsenate, the instructions given in Section 61 should be followed.

13. *Limitations in use of Dry-Mix and Wettable Sulphur.* These materials have been tried quite extensively on apples and pears for the control of scab. While it is true that excellent results have been obtained in some seasons and with certain varieties, the fact remains that dry-mix and wettable sulphur are not effective under severe conditions nor with highly susceptible varieties. Their general use, therefore, should be confined to summer applications on peaches and Japanese plums.

14. *Flotation Sulphur.* A recent introduction to the list of spraying materials is flotation sulphur, a by-product from the manufacture of illuminating gas. This is available for spraying in two physical forms: dry wettable powder and paste. The dry wettable is easily handled and mixes well with water. It contains about 70 per cent actual sulphur and is available in well standardized condition. The paste form of flotation sulphur is available in some parts of the country in a well standardized form. It contains about 35 per cent sulphur, one-half the amount present in the dry wettable. The paste has the inherent disadvantages of any paste, but can be mixed with water without difficulty. Extreme variations and even undesirable properties may be present in pastes, or even dry flotation sulphurs, unless they have been properly prepared and standardized for spraying purposes.

The full range of usefulness of flotation sulphur has not been established in Michigan, but rather extensive trials indicate that 4 to 5 pounds of dry wettable or 8 to 10 pounds of paste are approximately equivalent to one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur in the control of apple scab. Injury from flotation sulphur on apples has not been observed in Michigan, but has occurred in other states when used in very hot weather. It can undoubtedly be used satisfactorily on any of the stone fruits for brown-rot control.

15. *Bentonite Sulphur.* Another of the newer materials is bentonite sulphur which is sulphur blended with bentonite (a clay-like material). This product has been tested extensively in Michigan and usually has not

mixed with water and some emulsifying agent and then treated mechanically to break the oil into very fine globules or particles that remain in suspension in the water. The stock emulsions with which fruit growers are familiar contain oil, emulsifier, and water. These emulsions, before being applied to the tree, are diluted in the sprayer tank with water.

A miscible oil is generally a mineral oil combined with some material that makes it miscible or mixable with water. The preparation usually appears much like oil alone. It usually contains very little if any water. A properly made miscible oil, when added to water, mixes readily and forms a milky white emulsion. There are certain advantages and disadvantages inherent to both classes of oil sprays.

It is of course necessary to determine first if oil is necessary for the control of the pests in question. Growers should study the specific instructions for each fruit to determine if an oil spray is needed. Oils are recommended specifically or optionally for the control of pear psylla, scale insects, fruit tree leaf-roller, European red mite, clover mite, cherry case-bearer, raspberry mite, codling moth and certain grape insects. The type of oil used as the basis of miscible oils and oil emulsions should be determined by whether the spray is to be applied during dormant or growing season.

20. *Dormant Oils.* The oils used for making miscible oils and oil emulsions for use in the dormant period may vary considerably in their properties. For dormant spraying, the oil should have a viscosity of at least 100 seconds (Saybolt at 100 degrees F.) and 60 to 70 per cent unsulfonated residue. Oils used for pear psylla control should have a viscosity from 175 to 250 seconds. These specifications apply to oils used for homemade emulsions and to the oils which are the basis of factory-made products. The recommendations are not absolute as there are commercial products available that have given satisfaction, although they do not meet these specifications in all respects. Oils used for home-made emulsions for dormant spraying are usually of the type ordinarily called lubricating oils. Oils for use in gasoline engines and automobile motors are not recommended. If desired, more specific information will be furnished on request.

21. *Miscible Oils.* The miscible oils are mostly comparatively permanent, that is, they can be kept for reasonably long periods before diluting, without any separation of the ingredients. They are not likely to be broken down by freezing and are relatively simple to use. They are stable in all ordinary kinds of water. Most of them are not compatible with lime-sulphur, and, with these, serious difficulties will follow if any lime-sulphur is present in the sprayer. The manufacturer's instructions should always be carefully followed, especially in regard to protection from freezing and mixing with other materials. The miscible oils are generally effective for the common insects, but, for special purposes, there is considerable variation between the different brands. Their cost is higher than that of home-made emulsions, but the final cost is determined by the price per gallon and the rate of dilution.

22. *Oil Emulsions.* The emulsions commonly used are of two types, the soap emulsions and the cold-pumped or cold-mixed emulsions. Directions for preparing the home-made cold-pumped emulsions will be found in Sections 25 and 25a. The properties of these two classes of emulsions vary considerably.

Comparing the home-made emulsions with the proprietary oils, the home-made emulsions are effective and much cheaper. They are less convenient to use and store, and greater care is necessary when diluting them to avoid the release of free oil. It may also be necessary to clean the sprayer tank at intervals to remove any accumulation of oily sludge. The choice between proprietary oils and home-made emulsions is largely a question of balancing cost against convenience.

23. *Precautions in the Use of Dormant Oil Sprays.* Applications of oil sprays have been safely made under many conditions, but, at other times with conditions apparently very similar, serious injury has followed. In order to avoid possible spray injury or failure to control pests, certain precautions should be observed.

A. Peaches and pears should not be sprayed with oil in the fall and there seems to be no occasion, under Michigan conditions, to spray apples or any other fruit at that time.

B. Early spring dormant applications of some miscible oils have caused injury to peach trees.

C. Do not apply oil when rain or snow is likely to follow quickly, or when the temperature is below 40 degrees F. or is likely to drop to the freezing point before the spray has thoroughly dried.

D. Follow carefully the instructions of the manufacturers in respect to the use of oil sprays in combination with lime-sulphur, other sulphur sprays or bordeaux and where the use of lime-sulphur precedes or follows an application of a miscible oil. The cold-pumped emulsions are relatively safe in this respect but it is not definitely established that injury never follows.

E. Dormant oil sprays, properly diluted, are generally safe when used in the dormant period and it is recommended that the use of all oil sprays of this type should be confined to this period. Oils at the concentration necessary for the control of San Jose scale, red mites and pear psylla have not been observed to cause any injury from spring dormant applications. Precautions concerning the use of higher concentrations are stated in Section 36.

24. *Cold-Pumped Emulsions.* For growers who care to make their own emulsions, the cold-pumped or cold-mixed emulsions are generally more satisfactory. Copper sulphate and lime, casein spreader and other materials may be used as emulsifying agents.

25. *Bordeaux Emulsion.* The combination of copper sulphate and lime is very satisfactory as an emulsifier. The formula and method of preparation follow:

Prepare the copper sulphate and lime as stock solutions as indicated in Section 18. Convenient proportions for this purpose are "1 pound to 1 gallon" for the copper sulphate and "1½ pounds to 1 gallon" for the hydrated lime.

For each 100 gallons of a given concentration proceed as follows: Use stock solutions of the strength indicated in the preceding paragraph:

Materials	For each 100 gal. of spray with actual oil content of		
	3 per cent	6 per cent	8 per cent
Place in sprayer in this order			
1. Water.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ gal.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	2 gal.
2. Copper sulphate (stock solution).....	$\frac{3}{8}$ pts.	$\frac{3}{8}$ qts.	1 gal.
3. Hydrated lime (stock solution).....	3 pts.	3 qts.	1 gal.
4. Oil.....	3 gal.	6 gal.	8 gal.

For a 200-gallon tank use twice the amounts indicated, for a 300-gallon tank use three times, and for a 400-gallon tank use four times the indicated amounts. The procedure, step by step, follows:

1. Place the indicated amount of water in the empty sprayer tank. Have the agitator in operation.
2. Add the copper sulphate stock solution.
3. Add the hydrated lime stock solution (always stir before taking from the container).
4. Add the oil.
5. Emulsify by pumping at high pressure (at least 250 pounds) through spray gun or nozzle back into the tank. Continue until the emulsion is creamy in consistency and there is no evidence of free oil.
6. Add water to fill the tank and apply. Keep agitator in operation until tank is empty. **Make certain that the concentrated emulsion is all out of the hose before any spray is applied to trees.**

If a large quantity is to be made up at a central mixing plant to supply several sprayers, the formula for stock emulsion may be used. To dilute this stock emulsion, fill the sprayer about one-fourth full with water, and, with agitator in motion, add the stock emulsion. The amount to use can be determined by reference to Section 26. When thoroughly mixed, fill the tank with water and apply, keeping agitator in motion until the tank is empty. It is not advisable to make up more emulsion than will be used the day it is made.

Formula for Stock Emulsion of Bordeaux Emulsion

Materials (Add to sprayer in this order)	Amount
1. Water.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
2. Copper sulphate (stock solution).....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ gal.
3. Hydrated lime (stock solution).....	$3\frac{3}{4}$ gal.
4. Oil.....	30 gal.

25a. *Casein Emulsion.* Casein spreader is sometimes used as the emulsifier. For each 100 gallons of spray of a given concentration proceed as follows:

Materials	For each 100 gal. of spray with actual oil content of		
	3 per cent	6 per cent	8 per cent
Add to sprayer in this order:			
1. Water.....	1½ gal.	3 gal.	4 gal.
2. Casein spreader.....	6 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.
3. Oil.....	3 gal.	6 gal.	8 gal.

For a 200-gallon tank use twice the amounts indicated, for a 300-gallon tank use three times and for a 400-gallon tank use four times the indicated amounts. The procedure, step by step, follows:

1. Put the indicated amount of water in the sprayer tank.
2. With the agitator in operation, add the casein spreader and allow thorough mixing.
3. Add the oil.
4. Emulsify, dilute and apply as indicated for bordeaux emulsion (Section 25).

If a large quantity is to be made at a central mixing plant to supply several sprayers, the formula for stock emulsion may be used. To dilute this stock emulsion, fill the sprayer about one-fourth full with water, and, with agitator in motion, add the stock emulsion. The amount to use can be determined by reference to Section 26. When thoroughly mixed, fill the tank with water and apply, keeping agitator in motion until the tank is empty. It is not advisable to make up more emulsion than will be used the day it is made.

Formula for Stock Emulsion of Casein Emulsion

Materials (Add to sprayer in this order)	Amount
1. Water.....	15 gal.
2. Casein spreader.....	4 lbs.
3. Oil.....	30 gal.

26. *Diluting and Using Emulsions.* Emulsions prepared according to these formulae contain approximately 66⅔ per cent oil. Some commercial emulsions contain about the same amount. To dilute such emulsions, the general rule is that for each 100 gallons of spray the number of gallons of stock emulsion is one-half greater than the stated percentage of oil. A tabular statement of dilutions follows:

Table of Dilutions for Emulsions Containing Approximately 66 2/3 Per Cent of Oil

Amount of Dilute Spray	Amount of stock emulsion to use to make actual oil content of				
	2 per cent	3 per cent	4 per cent	6 per cent	8 per cent
100 gal.....	3 gal.	4½ gal.	6 gal.	9 gal.	12 gal.
200 gal.....	6 gal.	9 gal.	12 gal.	18 gal.	24 gal.
300 gal.....	9 gal.	13½ gal.	18 gal.	27 gal.	36 gal.
400 gal.....	12 gal.	18 gal.	24 gal.	36 gal.	48 gal.

If the emulsion does not mix properly or breaks down after dilution in the sprayer tank, the entire mixture should be discarded.

27. *Summer Oils.* Oils used for applications during the growing period should be much more highly refined than those for dormant spraying. Viscosity and unsulfonated residue should be within well defined limits. The limits for viscosity are 75 to 85 seconds (Saybolt at 100 degrees F.) and 92 to 100 per cent for unsulfonated residue. The manufacturers instructions should be carefully read before attempting to dilute any summer oil spray.

28. *Tar and Tar-oil Sprays.* Tar sprays consist of certain liquid fractions obtained in the distillation of coal-tar treated to render them miscible with water. These sprays were developed for dormant use against aphids. Certain disadvantages of the tar sprays led to the development of the tar-oil sprays, which in many cases consist of equal parts of the tar products referred to combined with petroleum oil and an emulsifier. The tar sprays kill aphid eggs and case-bearer on contact. Tar-oil sprays, chiefly because of the oil content, will control scale and mite, in addition to aphid and case-bearer. Tar and tar-oil sprays will kill some bud-moth larvae. Directions for the use of tar and tar-oil sprays are furnished by the manufacturer. **Tar and tar-oils are to be applied only during the dormant period.** Tar and tar-oil sprays burn the face and hands.

29. *Dusting.* The dusting method has many distinct advantages over spraying. The original investment for dusting equipment is much less, and the depreciation and maintenance costs are lower. It is sometimes possible to use the lighter dusting equipment on soft ground when it is not possible to get through with a sprayer. An orchard may be covered much more rapidly with dust than with spray, which is a marked advantage, especially with large acreages. Many growers, who do not dust exclusively, do so as an emergency treatment to finish quickly an application that cannot be completed, ahead of an expected infection period, with available spraying equipment. Lower labor costs are incident to the more rapid application. An easily available supply of water is not a factor in dusting.

Another marked advantage of dusting is that little injury to fruit and foliage usually occurs when appropriate materials are used. The use of copper dusts on some fruits may be followed by injury to both fruit and foliage. With peaches, the presence of lime is necessary in dusts containing lead arsenate.

One of the disadvantages of the dusting method is that there is no material known that can be recommended for some of the dormant applications. The cost of materials is almost always greater than for spraying. It is frequently more difficult to find weather conditions favorable for dusting than for spraying. Wind often interferes and temperature and humidity are sometimes important. However, the difficulty of finding favorable weather conditions is probably compensated for, in part at least, by the greater speed of application.

Many insects and diseases, in fact the majority affecting the peach in Michigan during the summer period, may be satisfactorily controlled by dusting. For certain kinds of aphids, leaf-hoppers, and other insects, nicotine dust may be used to advantage, but there are other pests for which dusting is not always satisfactory.

The most important troubles for which dusting is likely to be used in Michigan are apple and pear scab, leaf-spot of the cherry and plum, curculio and brown-rot on stone fruits, codling moth on apples and pears, and for certain insects and diseases of the grape. In many instances, but not always, excellent results in the control of these troubles have followed the use of dust. The failures have usually occurred in seasons in which the disease to be controlled has been present in epidemic form, or, in districts where some insect, such as the codling moth, has been persistently severe. Under such conditions, it is apparently easier to obtain satisfactory control with spraying than with dusting. If dusting is employed under these conditions, it will probably be necessary to deviate from the regular schedule recommended for spraying in order to get the greatest benefit from the dusts.

The best information available concerning the control of scab and leaf-spot indicates that an application of dust should be made just before each predicted period of rain that may cause infection and spread of these diseases. If rains recur at frequent intervals, the dust application should be repeated accordingly. For the control of codling moth, dust has sometimes given excellent results, but in districts where this insect is a serious pest, it has not been demonstrated that dusting, as usually done will afford satisfactory protection.





Difficulty is sometimes encountered with the use of arsenical dusts in the poisoning of honey-bees because the dust drifts onto the blossoms of cover-crop plants in the orchard, of wild plants in or near the orchard or to the blossoms of clover or other farm crops in adjacent fields.

To repeat, dusting has some marked advantages over spraying, but it also has some obvious disadvantages. Whether or not any particular grower should dust or spray, should be determined largely by a balancing of the advantages against the disadvantages as they apply to his orchard. This will involve many considerations such as the acreage to be covered, the relative prevalence of insects and diseases, the susceptibility to disease of the varieties grown, the spraying equipment and labor supply available, and the water supply. In some instances, dusting may be the best procedure for the growing season applications, or the grower may prefer to take some chance of failure in order to avail himself of the advantages of the dusting method. In other cases, dusting may be substituted advantageously for spraying for part of the applications, or used as a supplement to spraying when it is not possible, with the available spraying equipment, to complete an application ahead of an expected infection period. There are, however, many growers who should adhere to the standard spraying practice. This is especially true

APPLES

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MICHIGAN SPECIAL BULLETIN NO. 174

STAGE OF GROWTH	APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
	1. DORMANT. Complete before green tips appear.	Lime-sulphur (dormant strength) or an oil spray. Refer to Sections 33 to 36 for specific instructions.	Scale insects, mites and leaf-rollers. Lime-sulphur will control scale insects, but oil will also control scale and is necessary for mites and leaf-roller.	The dormant application of oil is necessary for the control of mites and leaf-rollers and will also control scale. Lime-sulphur may be used if scale only is to be controlled. Refer to Sections 33 to 36 for specific instructions.
	2. DELAYED DORMANT. Apply in a well developed greentip stage, when leaf tips are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.	Lime-sulphur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals., lead arsenate, 3 lbs., nicotine sulphate, 1 pt., and water to make 100 gallons.	Scab, aphid, bud moth and curculio.	This is the best period for the control of aphid, and the lime-sulphur that is necessary with the nicotine will prevent early infection of apple scab. Lead arsenate is partially effective against bud moth and curculio. Refer to Sections 37 and 38 for special instructions for the control of aphid.
	2a. PRE-PINK. Begin soon after the delayed dormant condition and complete as soon as possible.	Lime-sulphur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals., lead arsenate, 3 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Scab, curculio, and bud moth. If nicotine was not used in the delayed dormant, it should be added at this time, as satisfactory aphid control cannot be expected later than the pre-pink application.	Apply the pre-pink on the more susceptible varieties and on all varieties when conditions seem very favorable for scab development, or in seasons when bud development is spread over a long period. Still another application for scab control between the pre-pink and pink applications may be desirable under extreme conditions.
	3. PINK. Begin to apply as soon as most of the buds have separated in the clusters and complete before the blossoms open.	Lime-sulphur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals., lead arsenate, 3 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Apple scab, curculio and other chewing insects.	This application is very important for scab control. The lead arsenate is of value for the control of chewing insects, as well as increasing the fungicidal value of the lime-sulphur. Do not use lead arsenate after the blossoms begin to open. Bees may be poisoned and pollination of early bloom reduced.

These applications are the most important for scab control.

THIS SCHEDULE WILL MAKE RESIDUE REMOVAL NECESSARY.



	<p>4. PETAL-FALL (CALYX) Should be made when most of the petals have dropped and after bees have quit working in the bloom.</p>	<p>Lime-sulphur, 2 gals. lead arsenate, 3 lbs., nicotine sulphate, 1 pt., and water to make 100 gallons.</p> <p>Nicotine sulphate may be omitted if red bugs are not prevalent.</p>	<p>These are the important applications for codling moth control.</p>	<p>Scab, codling moth, curculio, other chewing insects and red bug.</p>	<p>Spraying should not begin until most of the petals are off and there are no bees working in the trees, but should be completed as soon as possible. Refer to Section 41 for the control of red bug.</p>
	<p>5. FIRST COVER. Ten days after petal-fall.</p>	<p>Flotation sulphur, 4 to 6 lbs., lead arsenate, 3 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.</p>		<p>Codling moth, curculio, lesser apple worm and scab.</p>	
	<p>5a. SECOND COVER. Ten days after Application 5.</p>	<p>Lead arsenate, 3 lbs., hydrated lime, 4 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.</p>		<p>Codling moth, curculio, lesser apple worm and scab. If apple scab is prevalent, the use of flotation sulphur may be advisable at this time.</p>	<p>WARNING. IMPORTANT</p> <p>Govern use of lead arsenate during the summer by the prevalence of codling moths. Read carefully Section 31.</p> <p>If fruit is not to be washed, refer to Section 31.</p>
	<p>5b. THIRD COVER. Two weeks after 5a.</p>	<p>Lead arsenate, 3 lbs., hydrated lime, 4 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.</p>		<p>Codling moth, lesser apple worm and curculio.</p>	
	<p>5c. FOURTH COVER. Two weeks after 5b.</p>	<p>Lead arsenate, 3 lbs., hydrated lime, 4 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.</p>		<p>Codling moth, lesser apple worm and curculio.</p>	
	<p>6. SUMMER GENERATION. Exact time to be determined each year, usually about Aug. 1.</p>	<p>Bordeaux, 3-5-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gals. of spray. The Bordeaux may be omitted if scab has been completely controlled by the early sprays.</p>		<p>Codling moth, curculio and scab.</p>	<p>The exact time of this application is determined by the Entomology Department and announcement is made through county agents.</p>
	<p>7. Two weeks after Application 6 and if necessary make one or two more applications at two weeks intervals.</p>	<p>Lead arsenate, 3 lbs., hydrated lime, 4 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.</p>		<p>Codling moth and curculio.</p>	

IF FRUIT IS NOT TO BE WASHED, REFER TO SECTION 31.

of small growers whose operations are not extensive enough to justify the outlay necessary for both types of equipment and of all growers who do not care to follow up their control measures in the very careful way that is often necessary with dusting.

Supplementary Directions for Apples

30. *Codling Moth.* Fruit growers have, for a long time, put practically all their fighting strength against the codling moth into a spraying program. In many orchards, this gives such good control that there cannot be the slightest doubt that an adequate spraying program provides a dependable means of fighting this pest, especially since it can be combined with the sprays for fungus diseases. It becomes increasingly apparent, however, that with the residue situation and a large codling moth population growers in some localities are not getting enough apples free from codling moth injury. **Codling moth control depends entirely on success in fighting the first brood. Control of the first brood is brought about by the systematic practice of supplementary measures followed by thorough and timely applications of effective spraying materials.**

Supplementary Measures. The proper disposal of culls and drops, elimination of orchard trash, the destruction of larvae about packing-houses and equipment, and the scraping and banding of trees have been successfully employed against the codling moth under similar circumstances. Before the advent of spraying control for codling moth in 1878, these so-called supplementary measures were relied upon for the production of clean apples. The only comparatively new idea about those mentioned is the use of a material to impregnate the bands, and even this has several years of successful use. None of these supplementary measures require any large outlay of time or cash. Moreover, most of the operations can be completed in the off-season.

Control the First Brood. One per cent of wormy apples in July is too much.

Banding. Codling moth banding consists in placing about the trunk of the tree, which previously has been scraped, a band four inches wide. The larvae seek shelter beneath the band when preparing to pupate, or to winter. The bands should be upon the trees by the time larvae start leaving the apples—mid-June in southern Michigan and proportionately later in more northern counties. The bands are usually placed about two feet from the ground but may be placed at any convenient height. There are two kinds, treated and untreated. The band which was used in greatest quantity in former times was made of untreated burlap and necessitated visits every two weeks for the purpose of killing the larvae. These visits must be made or untreated bands are worse than no bands at all.

Treated bands may be purchased or made at home. Instructions for making bands will be sent on request to the Entomology Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Control the First Brood. Five wormy apples in one tree in July may be followed by an epidemic of "stung" and wormy apples before harvest.

Scraping. Careful scraping consists in the removal and destruction of all the bark flakes on the trunk and larger limbs. This can be done with a hoe, but a triangular tool, such as a mowing-machine section mounted on a stout handle, or some similar device, must be employed to get into the crevices. Do not leave scrapings about the base of the tree, because codling moth larvae on such scrapings will survive in large numbers. Many growers make an apron of burlap or other handy material, which is placed on the ground about the base of the tree before beginning to scrape. This automatically collects the scrapings, which can be kept in baskets for burning. Especial care must be exercised in scraping the trunk at the ground line, and just below, as these are favorite wintering-places for codling moth larvae. While mid-June is the proper time for banding in southern Michigan, the best results will be obtained if scraping is completed before blooming-time.

Spraying Methods. Success from spraying for codling moth depends very largely upon the thoroughness with which the material is applied. This is true with any effective material. The spraying should be done in such a manner that all surfaces of every leaf and apple in all parts of the tree shall be covered with spraying material. To accomplish this will usually require that the inside portion of all trees be sprayed from the ground. Spray should also be directed from the top of the sprayer or from a tower to insure complete coverage on the outer portions and top of the trees. This practice should start with the First Cover application and should be continued with all succeeding codling moth sprays. The use of lime-sulphur in this manner is likely to be followed by excessive injury and for that reason flotation sulphur, or other effective free sulphur material, is recommended for the First Cover application. If a fungicide is needed later than this flotation sulphur or bordeaux may be used.

Control the First Brood. Stop the first brood of codling moth by scraping, banding, care of crates, packing and storage rooms, cull piles and by frequent and thorough spraying.

31. *Spray Residue.* The amount of spray residue present on fruit at harvest is governed by many factors. The relation of some of these factors is not well known, but it is certain that there is a definite relation between the amount of residue at harvest and the frequency of the use of lead arsenate or other arsenical during mid- and late-summer. The frequency and timing of such applications should be determined largely by the prevalence of codling moth. Growers, therefore, should study carefully the status of codling moth in their orchards and spray accordingly.

There are many orchards in the State where it is possible, because of low population of codling moth, to control this insect with a small number of applications and with little or no danger of excessive residue. In some districts, however, codling moth control is a serious problem and frequent and heavy applications during mid- and late-summer may be necessary. Growers are advised to spray to the extent that is necessary to give satisfactory control. This practice may make necessary the removal of the excessive arsenical residue which is likely to be present, but any effort to avoid excessive residue by limiting the use of arsenicals in heavily infested orchards is likely to result in wormy apples.

Schedule to Avoid Excessive Residue

Generally speaking, lead arsenate may be used on winter varieties in the petal-fall and first cover applications and calcium arsenate in the second cover application without resulting in residues beyond the 1934 tolerances. There may be occasional exceptions to this, but available analyses indicate this to be the case. The only effective material that can be recommended for the remainder of the season without causing excessive residue is summer oil emulsion and nicotine sulphate. The first application of oil-nicotine should be 8 days after spraying with calcium arsenate in the second cover application, consequently no sulphur-containing sprays of any kind should be used with the calcium arsenate or at any later period when this schedule is followed. The oil-nicotine applications should be repeated at 8 day intervals as long as necessary.

Use calcium arsenate, 3 pounds, and hydrated lime, 6 pounds, in 100 gallons of water. Oil-nicotine sprays are recommended at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon summer oil emulsion and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint nicotine sulphate with water to make 100 gallons. The frequent and repeated use of oil during the summer is very likely to be followed by injury to foliage and other undesirable effects.

For Yellow Transparent, Duchess and other early ripening varieties, calcium arsenate should be used in the petal-fall and first cover applications. For the petal-fall application, use calcium arsenate, 3 pounds and hydrated lime, 6 pounds, in each 100 gallons of dilute lime-sulphur or other suitable sulphur spray. The first cover spray should consist of the calcium arsenate and hydrated lime, but without lime-sulphur or other sulphur compounds. The first application of oil-nicotine should be made 8 days after the first cover spray and should be repeated at 8 day intervals as long as necessary. The concentrations should be the same as recommended for winter varieties and similar danger of injury exists.

32. *Spreaders and Stickers.* The value of spreaders and stickers other than oils, when used with lead arsenate for the control of codling moth has not been established. Furthermore, their use makes lead arsenate more persistent so that the danger of excessive residue is increased. Oil stickers increase the efficiency of lead arsenate but render residue removal difficult.

33. *Dormant Spraying.* The necessity for the dormant application should be determined by the prevalence of insects that may be controlled at that period. Dormant treatment is recommended for the control of the European red-mite and the fruit-tree leaf-roller. Treatment for scale insects should be made in the dormant period if oil is used, but lime-sulphur may be used for scale insects in either the dormant or delayed-dormant. If the European

red-mite is to be controlled, an application of an oil spray, which, at the same time, will control scale insects, is recommended. The serious prevalence of the fruit-tree leaf-roller calls for treatment with an oil spray, which will of course be satisfactory for the mites and scale. Each grower should study his conditions in order to know what insects are prevalent in serious numbers and then use the minimum concentration necessary to give satisfactory results. Refer to the succeeding sections for specific recommendations. Growers desiring to spray for aphids in the dormant period may use a tar or tar-oil spray. Tar-oil sprays also control scale and mites but are not recommended for leaf-roller.

34. *San Jose and Oyster Shell Scales.* The San Jose scale is more numerous at present than for years. A close search should be made for it during the winter or early spring. The Department of Entomology will determine specimens upon request.

Oyster shell scale is not so commonly a pest in orchards as is the San Jose scale but is of local importance at times.

Lime-sulphur, $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons in 100 gallons of spray applied late in the dormant or in the delayed dormant period will control San Jose scale. The same result is obtainable through the use of a dormant oil spray containing 3 per cent of actual oil. Oyster shell scale can be controlled by the use of oil sprays containing 4 per cent of actual oil. See Sections 19 to 26 for a full discussion of oil sprays. Use commercial oils at dilutions recommended by the makers. Tar-oil sprays will also control scale insects. See Section 28.

35. *Fruit Mites and Clover Mites.* Three species of mites, and perhaps more, affect apples and other fruits in Michigan; the common red spider, the clover mite which has always been with us, and the European red-mite. Fortunately, the spraying treatment for the red mite and clover mite is identical and therefore it is not imperative that the grower distinguish between them too critically except to remember that the European red-mite is the one most capable of damaging the trees. All of our fruit trees are subject to attack by one or all of these extremely tiny eight-legged pests. Warm, dry weather is favorable to the mites, while cold dashing rains help to keep them in check.

The most successful attempts at control have followed the application of oil sprays during the spring dormant period and consisting of one of the commercial spraying oils or of home-made lubricating oil emulsions. Use these home-made emulsions with 3 per cent of oil (see Section 26). If a commercial spraying oil is used, follow the recommendations of the makers. Tar-oil sprays will control red-mites. See Section 28. Spray with extreme care so that each tiny twig will be coated, especially on the under side, as well as the limbs and trunk. Observe precautions noted elsewhere under the caption of oil sprays, (refer to Section 23). The dormant spray is intended as a destroyer of the eggs. Summer applications of nicotine and dilute lime-sulphur are not so satisfactory and therefore the principal effort should be expended in making the dormant spray effective.

36. *Leaf-Roller.* The leaf-roller is an active, naked caterpillar, which rolls the leaves of the apple and other fruits, lives in their shelter, and feeds on the leaves and fruit. The winter is passed in the egg stage on the bark, and these eggs may be killed most easily by an application of an oil-emulsion late in the dormant period. Use home-made oil-emulsion, diluted to give

6 per cent actual oil in the spray. (See Section 26). This oil must be applied while the trees are dormant. If commercial oils are used, follow the makers' recommendations. Refer to Sections 19 to 26 inclusive for a full discussion of oil sprays. Some miscible oils do not give satisfactory results and definite information should be obtained about any particular brand before using it.

There are marked varietal differences in susceptibility to injury from the high concentration of oil necessary to control leaf-roller. Northern Spy is known to be more easily affected than others and the susceptibility increases as the season advances. It seems advisable, therefore, to make this application on Spy trees as an early spring dormant application. There are also marked differences in the effect of home-made and certain proprietary oil sprays. Information is not complete with regard to varietal susceptibility, but normal Baldwin trees are apparently little affected by any dormant application of oil.

Very thorough application is necessary. The operator should spray from the ground so as to enable him to direct the spray to the under sides of all branches. With large trees, it is desirable for a second operator to spray from the top of the sprayer or from a tower. It is imperative that all high branches in the center of the trees be covered because the greatest number of eggs are found there. The use of lead arsenate in the pre-blossom applications is a valuable supplement to the oil treatment. All wood which is pruned from the trees before spraying should be gathered and burned before the spray is applied, and tanglefoot bands may be placed around the trunks of the trees as an added precaution to prevent larvae from pruned twigs on the ground from crawling up into the trees. Tar and tar-oil sprays are not recommended for leaf-roller control.

37. *Aphis*. Three common aphids, aside from the woolly-aphis, work in the tops of apple trees; the bud-aphis, the rosy-aphis, and the green apple-aphis. All these pests winter as eggs on the trees. The bud-aphis hatches out first but most of the eggs of all three are hatched by the time that the trees reach the delayed dormant. The critical time for aphid control is at the delayed dormant period before the aphids have increased in numbers through new generations and when they have the minimum of protection from foliage and blossoms. Spray as indicated in the apple schedule for the delayed-dormant application. If scale insects are to be sprayed for at this time, increase the amount of lime-sulphur to 12½ gallons. If for any reason the aphid treatment is not made in the delayed dormant period, it should be applied not later than the pre-pink. Spraying later than the pre-pink is unsatisfactory for the control of the rosy-aphis and the early brood of the green-aphis.

The method of application, when spraying for aphids with nicotine, is very important. **Complete each tree, or at least each row, as a unit before going to the next.** Large trees with dense low-hanging limbs can be covered only when part of the spraying is done from the ground. Use high pressure and a good volume of delivery. Complete and thorough coverage is required. Favorable spraying weather often does not prevail at this period but best results are obtained on the more quiet and warm days.

Since it is impossible to predict the seriousness of aphid infestation, which is strongly influenced by weather conditions, spraying for the control of the rosy-aphis and the early brood of the green-aphis in the delayed dormant

should be considered as a part of the annual spraying program on varieties susceptible to aphid attack. The fact that aphid do not cause serious injury every year in all parts of the state, or in any particular orchard, tends to make growers lax in their control operations, with the result that orchards which are not sprayed regularly every year for aphid almost invariably suffer badly when conditions become favorable for aphid development and injury. Because of these conditions, it seems unwise for the operator of a productive orchard of susceptible varieties to omit aphid control measures.

Tar or tar-oil sprays may be used for aphid control but the application should be made while the trees are strictly dormant. See Section 28.

38. *Summer Infestation of Aphid.* The treatment just outlined, if properly made, should insure satisfactory control of rosy-aphid for the season and of green-aphid for the early part of the season. In case the green-aphid become troublesome during the summer, spray with nicotine sulphate added to one of the regular summer sprays or as a special application. Use nicotine sulphate, 1 pint to 100 gallons of spray with the addition of one of the following: 25 pounds hydrated lime; 4 pounds of laundry or potash fish-oil soap or one of the special nicotine activators now available. If it is desirable to use a fungicide at the same time, the nicotine sulphate, 1 pint in 100 gallons, may be added to bordeaux, 3-5-100, or to lime-sulphur. The lime in the bordeaux when used with nicotine sulphate, could be advantageously increased to 25 pounds and the same amount of lime could be used with the lime-sulphur. The bordeaux should not be used earlier than four weeks after petal-fall, because of danger of russetting. Very heavy application is essential to success in the control of summer infestations of aphid and for that reason lime-sulphur in such sprays is probably the least desirable combination because of the danger of injury to foliage during mid-summer, especially when the trees are heavily sprayed and the temperature high.

Freshly mixed nicotine dust containing 2 per cent of actual nicotine is preferred by some growers. If factory mixed dust is used, 3 per cent of nicotine is desirable.

Control Scab Early. Simplify scab control by preventing early infection.

39. *Apple Scab.* Apple scab may be a factor of importance in nearly every one of the growing-season applications. It is impossible to name any one application that is most important in all seasons or in all orchards. Initial infection begins during the first soaking rain after the spores are mature in the dead leaves on the ground. Spore discharge may occur at any time from the delayed dormant to the first cover spray depending on the season. Spore discharge and infection may occur during only a few rainy periods or may be strung out over a long series of rainy periods. The pre-blossom applications are the key to successful control in most seasons and they should be made regularly as recommended. This does not mean that later applications are of less importance as they are often as essential as the earlier ones, but it does mean that if the peak of infection occurs in the early period,

that successful control is almost impossible if the pre-blossom treatment has not been thorough. Successful scab spraying involves thorough coverage and timely applications. To be protected, the young leaves should be covered with a fungicide before spore discharge occurs. "Keep Covered" is the slogan for fighting apple scab.

Control Scab Early. Preblossom applications are the key to successful apple scab control.

The apple schedule as recommended is devised to give the greatest margin of safety for the majority of growers for the control of this disease in epidemic years on susceptible varieties. Even more frequent applications may be necessary under unusual conditions. It is recognized that it is possible and even desirable for many growers to make radical departures from the so-called standard recommendations.

These departures may consist of the use of lower concentrations of lime-sulphur in part or all of the applications; of the substitution of some other material in part or all of the sprays or of the omission of the fungicides in some of the mid- and late-summer treatments. These changes are usually made mainly for the purpose of reducing injury to foliage and fruit.

Control Scab Early. Foliage injury is unavoidable if lime-sulphur is used heavily in the cover sprays.

With McIntosh and other similarly susceptible varieties it is risky to lower the concentration of the lime-sulphur in the pre-blossom applications. However, if scab is thoroughly controlled up to petal-fall, the lime-sulphur usually may be safely reduced to 2 gallons or less in 100 in the petal-fall application and even to a lower concentration in the first cover spray. If the early sprays are successful the fungicide may be omitted safely after Application 5.

For Jonathan, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and other similarly scab resistant varieties, 2 gallons lime-sulphur in 100 gallons of spray are usually adequate for pre-blossom applications provided the spraying is thoroughly done. With these varieties, one and one-half gallons or less of lime-sulphur is usually adequate in the after-blossom sprays if scab has been thoroughly controlled by previous treatments.

Control Scab Early. Early scab control clears the way for the codling moth program.

Other materials may be substituted for lime-sulphur in the after-blossom applications and thus avoid considerable spray injury. Such substitutions, however, are dependent on the successful treatment of scab in the pre-

blossom sprays. Flotation sulphur, bentonite sulphur, sulphur dust, etc., are materials that have been successfully used in this way. Dry lime-sulphur, in low concentration, has been used. Attention is called also to the use of iron sulphate and hydrated lime with lime-sulphur and lead arsenate to reduce certain types of injury. See Section 40.

General recommendations for the adoption of the suggested modifications are not possible as changes must be made by each grower after determining the conditions in his orchard. In case of doubt, it is suggested that the so-called standard recommendations be followed.

40. *Iron-Lime with Lime-sulphur and Lead Arsenate.* The use of lime-sulphur and lead arsenate often causes considerable injury to apple foliage. There are two kinds of injury involved, the first is caused by the lime-sulphur itself and the other by the soluble arsenic which is formed when the two materials are combined. The latter injury causes the leaves to turn yellow. The use of iron sulphate and hydrated lime will not prevent true lime-sulphur injury but it will prevent most of the yellow leaf injury as well as the blossom-end injury that occurs on the fruit of some varieties. Descriptions of these injuries and their effects are available in Special Bulletins 218 and 219. These will be sent on request.

The iron-lime mixture is a development from the simple iron sulphate combination previously recommended. The amounts to use and the procedure follow:

For each 100 gallons of spray use 2 pounds of iron sulphate and 4 pounds of hydrated lime. The most convenient form of iron sulphate is the "sugar" grade. If the crystalline form is used it is necessary to make a stock solution, 1 pound in 1 gallon, previous to the time it is to be used. **Never use copper sulphate or blue vitriol in this spray.** The lime should be fresh spraying or chemical hydrated lime.

Procedure

1. Add some water to sprayer tank and start agitator.
2. Sift or shake in gradually the "sugar" iron sulphate or pour in the stock solution if the crystalline form is used. The "sugar" iron sulphate will dissolve in one or two minutes. There should not be any lime-sulphur in the tank before the iron sulphate and lime are added.
3. Continue to add water, with agitation, and add the hydrated lime in any convenient way.
4. Add lead arsenate.
5. Pour in the lime-sulphur when the tank is nearly full. Fill tank to capacity and apply.

This mixture is greenish-gray in color and has good physical properties and covers and wets fruit and foliage satisfactorily. It may be used with any desired concentration of lime-sulphur. Its use is advised in Applications 4 and 5 but not in Application 6. Bordeaux or one of the non-burning sulphur sprays should be substituted for lime-sulphur at that time.

41. *Red-Bug.* Two species of red-bug infest apples in Michigan. Both pass through the winter buried in the bark in the egg stage. Nicotine sulphate applied just after the eggs hatch serves best to control both species. The petal-fall spray is the best time for this application.

42. *Apple Maggot*. This insect is becoming more common. The maggots leave the apples after they fall to the ground. **The removal and destruction of all infested apples must be carried on if permanent reduction in the numbers of apple maggots is desired.** Pick up all drops from summer varieties twice a week, from fall varieties weekly, and from winter varieties once in two weeks after July 15th, and destroy them at once. Feeding the apples to livestock, putting them in sacks and submerging them in water or burying them at least two feet deep, are some of the ways of disposing of them. Apply arsenical sprays with or without lime-sulphur on the dates determined annually by the Department of Entomology. These dates can be obtained through the County Agricultural Agent. The destruction of neglected apple and thornapple trees in the vicinity of orchards will help in controlling apple maggot.

43. *Curculio*. The well known plum curculio, which is responsible for tiny dot and crescent-shaped scars on our tree fruits, hibernates under fallen leaves and trash. The destruction of all trash after cold weather sets in disposes of very many of these insects, and the liberal use of lead arsenate in the early routine sprays, beginning with the delayed dormant application, will accomplish much toward their control. The curculio feeds, in early spring, on opening buds and on developing foliage.

The development of the curculio in the infested fruits continues after the fruits have dropped or have been removed by thinning. Hence, the disposal of "drops" and "thinnings" by feeding to livestock, crushing or burial beneath at least 18 inches of well-packed soil will reduce the infestation and consequent loss.

44. *Leaf-hoppers*. Leaf-hoppers are a pest in many orchards. The typically discolored fruit and curled edges of the leaves associated with leaf-hopper injury are readily apparent only with heavy infestations, which may also result in stunting of new growth. The damage is caused by the feeding habits of these small insects, which are commonly seen rising in clouds from the trees when disturbed. Since these insects have sucking mouth parts, the damage is caused by their feeding on the internal portions of the leaves. No arsenical spray affects them. They usually make their appearance during the month of May and the indications are usually such that the magnitude of the infestation can be judged by the first of June. If indications are such as to denote heavy infestation they can be controlled by thoroughly spraying with nicotine sulphate (1 pt. in 100 gals.) in Application 5.

45. *Climbing Cutworms*. Refer to special instructions in Section 79.

46. *Fire-Blight*. Special instruction for the control of fire-blight will be sent on request.



QUINCES

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO
DORMANT APPLICATION. If scale insects, mites, or leaf-rollers are prevalent, spray as indicated for these insects under		
1. PRE-BLOSSOM. After leaves are well started.	Bordeaux, 3-5-100 and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons.	Black-spot, curculio, codling moth, etc.
2. PETAL-FALL. Just after petals fall.	Bordeaux, 3-5-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons.	Black-spot, curculio, codling moth, etc.
3. Two weeks after Application 2.	Bordeaux, 3-5-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons.	Black-spot, curculio, codling moth, etc.
4. Two weeks after Application 3, and repeat in 8 days if codling moth infestation is heavy.	Summer oil emulsion, $\frac{3}{4}$ gal., nicotine sulphate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pt., and water to make 100 gallons. Refer to Section 27.	Curculio, codling moth, etc.
5. SECOND GENERATION. Spray at the time recommended for the second generation of codling moth on apples, and repeat at 8 day intervals as long as necessary.	Summer oil emulsion, $\frac{3}{4}$ gal., nicotine sulphate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pt., and water to make 100 gallons. Refer to Section 27.	Curculio, codling moth, etc. 2 lbs. only of lead arsenate.

PEARS

28

MICHIGAN SPECIAL BULLETIN NO. 174

STAGE OF GROWTH	APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
	1. DORMANT. Apply with the first good spraying weather in March or early April.	Oil emulsion, 3% heavy oil, or a commercial oil spray.	Psylla, scale insects and mites.	For the control of pear psylla use an oil spray as an early spring application before egg laying begins. Apply with the first good spraying weather. Refer to Section 48 for specific instructions.
	2. DELAYED DORMANT, or PRE-PINK. Latter stage is shown at left.	Bordeaux, 3-8-100 and lead arsenate 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons. Refer to Sections 17 and 18 for instructions for making bordeaux.	Scab, leaf-blight, curculio and bud moth.	This is good insurance against scab on any susceptible variety and should everywhere be made on Flemish Beauty or other similarly susceptible varieties.
	3. PINK. Apply when the buds have separated in the clusters but before the blossoms have opened.	Bordeaux, 3-8-100 and lead arsenate, 3 lbs., in each 100 gallons. Refer to Sections 17 and 18 for instructions for making bordeaux.	Scab, leaf-blight, curculio and bud moth.	This should always be made in districts where scab is prevalent and everywhere on varieties such as Flemish Beauty. In many parts of the state, however, scab is seldom serious on most varieties. In such cases measures for its control may not be necessary.
	4. PETAL-FALL or CALYX. Just as the petals are falling.	Bordeaux, 2-8-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons of spray.	Scab, leaf-blight, codling moth, curculio and other chewing insects.	

THIS SCHEDULE WILL MAKE RESIDUE REMOVAL NECESSARY. IF FRUIT IS NOT TO BE WASHED, REFER TO SECTION 31.

	5. FIRST COVER. Two weeks after petals fall.	Bordeaux 2-8-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons of spray.	Codling moth, curculio, other chewing insects, scab and leaf-blight.	Bordeaux may be omitted if scab and leaf-blight are not present. Refer to Section 48 for the summer treatment of psylla.
	5a. SECOND COVER. Two weeks after Application 5.	Lead arsenate, 3 lbs. and water to make 100 gallons.	Codling moth and curculio.	<p>WARNING. IMPORTANT</p> <p>Govern the use of lead arsenate during the summer by the prevalence of codling moth. Read carefully Section 47.</p>
	5b. THIRD COVER. Two weeks after Application 5a.	Lead arsenate, 3 lbs. and water to make 100 gallons.	Codling moth and curculio.	
	6. SUMMER GENERATION. Time determined the same as for apples.	Lead arsenate, 3 lbs. and water to make 100 gallons.	Codling moth and curculio.	Bordeaux may be used at this time on varieties very susceptible to scab. Read carefully Section 47.

See Section 50 for possible variations in materials for scab control.

Supplementary Directions for Pears

47. *Spray Residue on Pears.* Codling moth is generally not as serious a problem with pears as with apples and in most parts of the state it usually may be controlled without danger of excessive residue. Information regarding residue on pears is very meager, but it is believed that lead arsenate may be used in the petal-fall and first cover applications without causing excessive residue. If the codling moth infestation is such that further spraying is necessary and the fruit is to be washed, the schedule outlined on pages 28 and 29 should be followed. If, however, washing equipment is not available, or it seems desirable to avoid washing, summer oil emulsion and nicotine sulphate should be used. To obtain with oil and nicotine the degree of protection afforded by the indicated schedule of lead arsenate, will require from six to eight applications beginning with Application 5A. Oil and nicotine remains effective only for seven or eight days. The number of applications should be determined by the prevalence of codling moth, but should be held to the lowest number possible because of the cost and danger of injury to the trees. Summer oil emulsion, $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon, and nicotine sulphate, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint, with water to make 100 gallons, is the recommended strength. This treatment should also control pear psylla.

48. *Pear Psylla.* For the control of pear psylla, use a homemade oil emulsion containing 3 per cent of actual oil. This oil should have a viscosity of 175 to 250 seconds (Saybolt at 100° F.). It may be emulsified either with casein spreader, bordeaux, or other suitable emulsifier. Refer to Sections 19 to 26 inclusive, for specific information about the making and use of oil emulsions. Casein spreader and bordeaux are most frequently used as the emulsifying agents. Several miscible oils and prepared oil-emulsions are available and, in some instances, have given satisfactory results. Most of these preparations, however, are made from oils of lower viscosity than are desirable for best results. Dilute these materials according to the makers' instructions.

This application should be made in the early spring just before the adult psyllas have begun to lay eggs on the pear trees. In order to be sure of covering the branches before egg laying begins, apply the oil spray with the first suitable weather in March or early April, regardless of the number of psyllas on the trees. In the southern counties of the State, the oil will usually need to be on in March, and further north as early as weather permits.

It is imperative that all parts of the trees be covered and this is accomplished best when the spraying is done from the ground as well as from the tank. Spray all shoots or suckers from the crown or roots, or, better still, cut and remove them from the orchard. It is also advisable to spray all interplanted and adjacent fruit trees of other kinds.

The use of oil-nicotine sprays, as recommended for codling moth control (refer to Section 47) should also control infestations of pear psylla.

49. *Pear-leaf Blister-mite.* This pest is best controlled by an application of lime-sulphur after the buds have begun to swell. Fairly good control can be secured with the same material in the delayed dormant period. If scale insects are also to be controlled (which will not be necessary if the early application of oil has been used for psylla) dilute 12½ gallons of lime-sulphur with water to make 100 gallons. If scale is not present, the concentration may be reduced to 10 gallons of lime-sulphur with water to make

100 gallons. If applied in also be effective against pear at that time. A thorough or more years.

50. *Other Materials for* general use on pears because materials. It does not injure the functioning of the tree, but that orchards regularly sprayed with fire-blight as those in which of bordeaux, with some varieties of the fruit. This is very useful on skinned varieties but is probably varieties.

Lime-sulphur has been recommended for general use on pears because it is apparently with satisfactory results. For blossom applications does not injure the tree, but if scab is believed to be the less injurious sulphur spray.

If lime-sulphur or other material is applied within two weeks nor be effective if has elapsed. Because of this, bring scab under control by fungicide during mid-and late

51. *Climbing Cutworms.*

52. *Fire-blight.* Special treatment sent upon request.

Supplementary

53. *Special Application for* made on sweet cherries, one brown-rot on the tree, allow during shipment. Use sulphur other fluffer.

Sprays at this time may be "wettable" sulphur sprays are available.

54. *Bordeaux for Leaf-s* trees, bordeaux 6-12-100 may be spot, but is not advised for fruit in some seasons. Grow crops, such as grapes or potatoes, cases, the dwarfing which occurs the convenience of using available

100 gallons. If applied in the delayed dormant period, the treatment will also be effective against pear scab and may be substituted in lieu of bordeaux at that time. A thorough treatment is usually effective for two or three or more years.

50. *Other Materials for Scab Control.* Bordeaux is recommended for general use on pears because it has certain marked advantages over other materials. It does not injure the leaves and there is no apparent interference with the functioning of the leaf. There are also definite indications that orchards regularly sprayed with bordeaux do not suffer as severely from fire-blight as those in which bordeaux is not used. A definite disadvantage of bordeaux, with some varieties at least, is the fact that it causes russetting of the fruit. This is very undesirable on Bartlett and possibly other smooth skinned varieties but is probably an advantage with Bosc and possibly other varieties.

Lime-sulphur has been rather generally used in certain parts of the state apparently with satisfactory results but the use of this material in the after-blossom applications does not seem to be the best procedure. For those who prefer this material, it is suggested that they use it at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons or preferably 2 gallons with water to make 100 gallons in the pre-blossom applications and to reduce the concentration in the after-blossom applications somewhat, or if scab is believed to be well under control to substitute one of the less injurious sulphur sprays in the after-blossom applications.

If lime-sulphur or other sulphur material is used during the summer, an application of "summer oil" for psylla should not follow one of sulphur within two weeks nor be followed by one of sulphur until a similar period has elapsed. Because of this complication every effort should be made to bring scab under control by the early sprays so as to avoid the use of a fungicide during mid-and late summer when oil sprays are to be employed.

51. *Climbing Cutworms.* Refer to special instructions in Section 79.

52. *Fire-blight.* Special instructions for the control of fire-blight will be sent upon request.

Supplementary Directions for Cherries

53. *Special Application for Brown-rot.* An application of sulphur dust made on sweet cherries, one week or ten days before harvest will prevent brown-rot on the tree, allow a longer harvesting season and protect the fruit during shipment. Use sulphur with 5 to 10 per cent of hydrated lime or other fluffer.

Sprays at this time may stain the fruit but the least objectionable are "wetttable" sulphur sprays and these are usually advisable if a duster is not available.

54. *Bordeaux for Leaf-spot.* For spraying young, non-bearing cherry trees, bordeaux 6-12-100 may be used. It gives excellent control of leaf-spot, but is not advised for bearing trees as it may cause severe dwarfing of fruit in some seasons. Growers using bordeaux as a major spray for other crops, such as grapes or potatoes, also use it on their cherry trees. In such cases, the dwarfing which occurs on the fruit in some years is offset by the convenience of using available spraying materials.

SOUR CHERRIES

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MICHIGAN SPECIAL BULLETIN NO. 174

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
1. DORMANT.	Oil, or tar spray (refer to Section 58).	Oil will control leaf-roller and case-bearer. Tar sprays will control case-bearer.	Instructions for control will be found in Section 58 for case-bearer and Section 36 for leaf-roller.
2. PETAL-FALL. When most of the petals have dropped.	Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, lead arsenate, 2 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Leaf-spot, brown-rot, curculio and slugs.	This application should be completed by the time the shucks are falling.
3. TWO-WEEKS. Should be completed within two weeks after petal-fall.	Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, lead arsenate, 2 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Leaf-spot, brown-rot, curculio and slugs.	Lead arsenate should not be used later than this before harvest except on fruit that will go to the canning factory and will be thoroughly washed.
4. FOUR-WEEKS. Should be completed two weeks after Application 3.	Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, lead arsenate, 2 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons. Omit lead arsenate unless fruit is to go to canning factory or can be washed.	Leaf-spot, brown-rot curculio, slugs and maggots.	Omit lead arsenate unless fruit is to go to canning factory or can be washed.
SPECIAL. For the control of cherry maggots.	Refer to Section 56 for information concerning a special application for the control of cherry maggots in canning cherries.		
5. AFTER HARVEST. Just after the fruit is harvested.	Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, lead arsenate, 1 lb., and water to make 100 gallons.	Leaf-spot and slugs.	This is desirable to prevent the development of leaf-spot and slugs.

SPECIAL. If leaf-spot has become established in the orchard it is desirable to shorten the interval between applications and to increase the lime-sulphur to 3 gallons. If shoot growth is not complete at the time of Application 4, spray again with lime-sulphur alone in 10 days, or with lead arsenate if necessary for cherry maggots.

RESIDUE REMOVAL. Instructions will be furnished on request to the Department of Horticulture.

SWEET CHERRIES

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
1. DORMANT.	Lime-sulphur or oil. See next column.	Scale insects, (see Sec. 34). Leaf-roller, (see Sec. 36). Case bearer, (see Sec. 58).	
2. PETAL-FALL. Just after petals have fallen.	Lime-sulphur, 2 gallons, lead arsenate, 2 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Leaf-spot, brown-rot, curculio and slugs. (See Sec. 55 for aphid control)	Avoid spraying sweet cherries during periods of high humidity and high temperature.
3. TWO-WEEKS. Two weeks after Application 2.	Lime-sulphur, 2 gallons, lead arsenate, 2 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Leaf-spot, brown-rot, curculio and slugs. (See Sec. 55 for aphid control)	Lead arsenate should not be used later than this (before harvest) except on fruit that will go to the canning factory and will be thoroughly washed.
4. FOUR-WEEKS. Two weeks after Application 3.	Lime-sulphur, 2 gallons, lead arsenate, 2 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons. Omit lead arsenate unless fruit is to go to canning factory or can be washed.	Leaf-spot, brown-rot, curculio, slugs and maggots. (See Sec. 55 for aphid control)	Omit lead arsenate unless fruit is to go to canning factory or can be washed.
4a.SPECIAL. For the control of cherry maggot.	Refer to Section 56 for information concerning a special application for the control of cherry maggot on canning cherries.		
5. BROWN ROT. About one week before picking.	Sulphur dust or spray of wettable sulphur.	Brown-rot.	See Section 53.

RESIDUE REMOVAL. Instructions will be furnished on request to the Department of Horticulture.

Supplementary Directions for Cherries

(See page 31 also)

55. *Black Cherry Aphis*. This insect is often a serious pest on sweet cherries though of less importance to other groups. Activity starts with the new growth. The leaves are curled, growth is stunted and the fruit may drop or become fouled with the honey-dew excreted. The curling of the leaves makes thorough spraying necessary. The information on control of black cherry aphis indicates that the best means of control is to keep a careful lookout for the pests and spray as soon as they are seen on the cherry trees. Nicotine sulphate, 1 pint, combined with 4 or 5 pounds of cheap soap or soap flakes in 100 gallons of water applied as a thoroughly drenching spray as soon as they are observed will kill all aphis hit. The soap or soap flakes can only be dissolved in hot water and unless dissolved trouble will result from clogging the screens of the sprayer. There are upon the market various liquid soaps and other nicotine activators which are very efficient for use with nicotine sprays. Black cherry aphis has been controlled repeatedly by nicotine dusts applied at first appearance of the insects.

The success of sprays or dusts applied for control of black cherry aphis depends upon getting the application on the trees before the leaves are badly curled. If the leaves become badly curled, it is almost impossible to get rid of this aphis.

56. *Fruit Flies*. There are two species of cherry fruit-flies common in Michigan. These fruit-flies produce footless and headless maggots, about one-quarter inch long, which feed inside the fruit. They are usually almost straight in form while the larvae of the plum curculio, which is even more commonly found in ripening cherries, has a small head and a body usually bent in a curve. The egg of the cherry fruit-fly is laid in a slit cut in the young fruit in mid-June and early July. For canning cherries which are to be thoroughly washed, put on one or more applications of arsenate of lead, using 2 pounds to 100 gallons of spray. If necessary to control brown-rot or leaf-spot, include $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of lime-sulphur for sour cherries or 2 gallons for sweet cherries.

The exact dates are determined annually by observations made by the Department of Entomology and supplied to county agents in the western cherry canning belt. Approximate dates can be supplied in other places if desired. Apply to your county agent for the observed dates.

57. *Climbing Cutworms*. Refer to special instructions in Section 79.

58. *Cherry Case-bearer*. While the cherry case-bearer is a comparatively new pest, experimental work indicates that it can be controlled in the dormant season without injury to the trees. Proprietary oil and tar sprays used according to the manufacturers' recommendations and home-made oil emulsions at 8 per cent give excellent control of this pest. Most of the cherry case-bearers spend the winter upon the twigs of the outer three or four feet of the branches. This makes it essential that this part of the tree be sprayed very thoroughly, as only those insects hit will be killed. Great care should be exercised in spraying cherry trees with the heavy concentrations of oil necessary for control of the cherry case-bearer, particular care being exercised to see that cherry trees are in the dormant stage when the spray is applied. It will be well also to observe the usual precautions regarding oil sprays (see Section 23).

PEACHES

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
1. DORMANT. Apply in early spring before growth starts.	Lime-sulphur, 5 gallons, and water to make 100 gallons for leaf-curl alone. If scale is present, increase lime-sulphur to 12½ gallons. If mites are present, use an oil spray with a fungicide. See Sec. 59.	Leaf-curl, scale insects and mites. If mites are present refer to Section 59.	To insure control of leaf-curl this application should be made before growth starts. If mites are prevalent an oil spray is also necessary. See Section 59 for special instructions.
2. After the blossoms have dropped and the last of the "shucks" are falling.	DUST with arsenate of lead-lime dust containing 5% lead arsenate, or SPRAY with lead arsenate, 2 lbs., in 100 gallons iron-lime or zinc-lime spray. See Sec. 61.	Curculio. Refer also to Section 68.	If the arsenate of lead-lime dust is not available, an 80-5-15 sulphur-arsenate of lead-lime dust may be used, although the use of sulphur at this time is not essential. When spraying with lead arsenate on peaches, do not use more than 2 lbs. in 100 gallons of spray.
3. About two weeks after No. 2.	DUST with 80-5-15, sulphur-arsenate of lead-lime dust, or SPRAY with dry-mix, 12½ lbs. (or a wettable sulphur) and lead arsenate, 2 lbs., in 100 gallons of iron-lime or zinc-lime spray. See Sec. 61.	Curculio, scab and brown-rot.	This is important to check the early development of scab and brown-rot.
4. About one month before the fruit ripens.	DUST with sulphur (with fluffer), or SPRAY with dry-mix or a wettable sulphur. See Sections 10 to 15.	Brown-rot and scab.	Do not use lead arsenate at this time unless absolutely necessary.
5. One week to ten days before the fruit ripens.	DUST with sulphur (with fluffer), or SPRAY with a wettable sulphur. See Sections 12 to 15.	Brown-rot.	On many varieties this application is often important to retard rot development during or after harvest.

CAUTION. Study carefully Section 61.

Supplementary Directions for Peaches

59. *European Red Mite*. This pest overwinters in the egg stage (Section 32). If the minute red eggs of this mite are present, the application of an oil spray containing 3 per cent actual oil is indicated. A complete and thorough coverage is necessary if all eggs are to be killed. Since it is always desirable to spray peaches for the control of leaf-curl, it is desirable to combine a fungicide with the oil spray. The home-made casein and bordeaux emulsions can be used with bordeaux. To make a 3 per cent oil spray with fungicidal value, add $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of home-made oil emulsion to 100 gallons of bordeaux (8-12-100). This can best be accomplished by first making the emulsion in the sprayer (Sections 25-25a) and then pumping it into a separate container. Then make the bordeaux in the sprayer in the usual way (Sections 17 and 18) and finally when the tank is nearly full add the oil emulsion. Keep agitator in operation at all times. This 3 per cent oil and bordeaux combination may be used in the dormant period to control red mite, San Jose scale and leaf-curl in one spray application. Fungicides for the control of leaf-curl may be added to proprietary oils according to the manufacturers' recommendations. Oil sprays or oil-fungicide combinations should be applied in the spring only.

60. *Fall Spraying for Leaf-curl*. Leaf-curl can be controlled by proper fall spraying and it is believed that this practice can usually be followed with safety. It is suggested to those who care to experiment with fall spraying that bordeaux, 8-12-100, be used after the leaves have dropped.

61. *Arsenical Injury*. Peaches are very susceptible to arsenical injury; leaves, wood and fruit often being badly injured by arsenical sprays and dusts. In general, dusting causes less injury than spraying as formerly practiced, but many severe cases of injury have also resulted from dusting. Recent investigations in this and other states have developed two combinations of spraying materials that are much safer than those formerly recommended. One is a combination of iron sulphate (ferrous sulphate) and hydrated lime and the other a similar combination of zinc sulphate and hydrated lime, to be used with lead arsenate or lead arsenate and a sulphur spray. These will be referred to as "iron-lime" and "zinc-lime." One of these should be used whenever lead arsenate is present in a peach spray. Both combinations gave equally good results the past two seasons. Iron sulphate is somewhat cheaper and dissolves more readily than zinc sulphate.

Iron-Lime

With Lead Arsenate Alone. For each 100 gallons of spray use iron sulphate, 2 pounds, hydrated lime, 3 pounds (use high calcium spraying or chemical hydrated lime) and 2 pounds lead arsenate and mix as follows:

1. Begin filling the sprayer with water with agitator running.
2. Sift or shake in gradually the "sugar" iron sulphate which will dissolve in 1 or 2 minutes. If the crystalline form is used pour in the stock solution which has been made previously.
3. Continue to add water and with agitation add the hydrated lime in any convenient way.
4. Add the lead arsenate. Fill sprayer with water and apply.

With Lead Arsenate and Sulphur. When wettable sulphur or sulphur paste which does not contain lime is used with lead arsenate proceed as

with lead arsenate alone, adding the sulphur material after the lead arsenate. It is not known how bentonite sulphur will combine with this mixture.

With Lead Arsenate and Dry-mix Sulphur-lime. When dry-mix, cold-mix, or other sulphur spray containing lime is used with lead arsenate proceed as follows:

1. Begin filling sprayer with water with agitator running.
2. Sift or shake in gradually the "sugar" iron sulphate or pour in the stock solution if the crystals are used.
3. Continue to add water and with agitation put in the dry-mix or other sulphur material in any convenient way.
4. Add the lead arsenate. Fill the sprayer and apply.

Zinc-Lime

The formula for the zinc-lime spray to prevent arsenical injury is: commercial zinc sulphate, 4 pounds, hydrated lime, 4 pounds (use high calcium spraying or chemical hydrate) and lead arsenate, 2 pounds. Proceed with the different combinations exactly as outlined for the iron-lime spray.

62. *Peach Borers.* These insects are larvae of moths. They tunnel between bark and wood of crown, trunk, and upper roots of peach and some other trees. Treatment with paradichlorobenzene is the accepted method of control. Prepare the ground by removing weeds, grass, and debris from near the crown of the tree. Do not loosen soil. Remove most of the gum which may be present. Distribute the crushed crystals in a narrow ring about the crown, not nearer than one inch nor more than two inches away from the crown. Use one ounce to a well grown tree. Do not use paradichlorobenzene on trees until they have been in the field for three years. Use less on a tree under six years old and a half-ounce on smaller stock. Cover lightly with soil, being careful not to disturb the ring of crystals. Apply late in August or about the first of September. Paradichlorobenzene does not work well when the temperature of the soil at four inches depth falls below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Heavy clay soils have a tendency to retain the fumes of paradichlorobenzene. With such soils, the mounds should be withdrawn in three or four weeks and the trees mounded again with fresh soil.

In case one does not wish to use paradichlorobenzene, dig out the larvae in spring or fall.

63. *Lesser Peach Borer.* The lesser peach borer, which is often confused with its relative, the peach borer, works in the trunk, crotch and large limbs of the peach tree. The presence of these insects in such locations is shown by masses of gum and frass which are often very noticeable because of their size and number. The application of paradichlorobenzene in raw cottonseed oil any time between September 1 and April 15th will control these pests. It should not be applied, however, when the temperature is 50° F., or below, as the material will crystallize. Painting the mixture upon the infested areas after removal of the gum will kill practically all of the borers, while painting without removal of the gum will kill about 90 per cent. This mixture consists of one pound of paradichlorobenzene dissolved in two quarts of raw cottonseed oil.

64. *Bacterial Spot*. This bacterial disease is most readily seen on leaves and fruit as small, angular or jagged dark brown spots. It is distinguished from arsenical injury by the small size and rougher margin of the spots which do not fall out as readily as those of arsenical injury. Very little of the disease has been noticed in the state during the past few years. If bacterial spot is suspected, send leaf samples to the Botany Department, for determination. Directions for spray control will be forwarded if diagnosis is substantiated.

65. *Coryneum Blight*. Coryneum blight has been serious in only relatively few orchards in spotted localities in the state. On green shoots, leaves, and fruits, the characteristic circular lesions are readily identified by the red ring or margin surrounding the gray or cream colored center. Defoliation and shot-holing accompany severe cases. Death of individually affected buds and gumming usually accompanies the lesions on twigs. Bordeaux 16-16-100 applied in the fall about Oct. 15 or about the time of leaf fall has effectively controlled this disease. This application will also control leaf curl. A second bordeaux spray, 8-12-100, applied in the spring, late in the dormant period would also be of value. A leaflet describing this disease and its control may be obtained from the Botany Department.

66. *Black Peach Aphis*. This pest is a dark, shiny plant-louse that works both in the tops and on the roots of peach. It starts out in localized areas in peach orchards. In the tops, it may be killed by the usual nicotine sprays. On the roots, it is very resistant and no satisfactory control method is now known. When "dead spots," due to this insects appear in the orchard, remove the trees from these areas and seed the land to clover for several years before resetting to peaches.

67. *Climbing Cutworms*. Refer to special instructions in Section 79.

68. *Curculio*. In peach plantings where curculio is of importance as a pest, clean-up measures will aid materially in its control, since the use of heavy arsenical applications on peach trees causes burning. Clean-up measures which can be applied to the peach orchard are the same as those described in Section 43 for apple orchards, with the addition of proper disposal of the thinnings, which normally include curculio-infested peaches. All thinnings and drops should be thrown out into the space between the rows, so that the sun shines upon them. The heat of the sun will destroy most of the curculios which would otherwise develop in the peaches on the ground.

PLUMS

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
1. DORMANT. Apply just before growth starts.	Lime-sulphur, 12½ gallons, and water to make 100 gallons, for scale insects, or 3% oil for mites or scale.	Scale insects and mites.	Whether or not this application is necessary will depend on the prevalence of scale or mite eggs.
2. PRE-BLOSSOM. Just as leaf buds burst and before blossoms open.	Lead arsenate, 3 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Curculio.	Beetles coming out from hibernation feed on the opening buds. This application is important.
3. PETAL-FALL. Just after the petals have fallen.	Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, lead arsenate, 3 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Curculio, leaf-spot and brown-rot.	Japanese varieties should not be sprayed with lime-sulphur, substitute dry-mix or a wettable sulphur (See Sections 10 to 14) and use not more than 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead in 100 gallons of spray.
4. TWO-WEEKS. Ten days to two weeks after No. 3.	Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, lead arsenate, 3 lbs., and water to make 100 gallons.	Curculio, leaf-spot and brown-rot.	The number of early summer applications necessary will depend on the prevalence of leaf-spot and curculio. Leaf-spot is not serious in some districts.
5. LATE SUMMER. About one month before harvest.	Lime-sulphur, 1 gallon, and water to make 100 gallons.	Brown-rot and leaf-spot.	This is an important application in the control of brown-rot.
6. SPECIAL. One week to ten days before harvest.	Sulphur dust (with small percentage of a fluffer), or a non-staining spray. (See Sections 12 to 15).	Brown-rot.	This application is very important to prevent the development of rot as the fruit ripens and during transit.

Supplementary Directions for Plums

69. *Red Mite*. Plums are frequently infested with red mites. The treatment is the same as recommended for the apple. Refer to Section 35.

70. *Sanitary Measures for Rot Control*. Brown-rot is controlled primarily by spraying, but thinning of the fruit and certain sanitary measures will help greatly. The fruit should be thinned soon after the June drop so that the plums will not touch when ripe. Rot will spread from one plum to another if they touch. All "mummied" fruits from the previous season should be removed from the tree and raked up from the ground and destroyed by being buried under two feet of compacted soil. They are sources of reinfection. **Curculios must be controlled as brown-rot follows their injury.**

71. *Black-knot*. Plum or cherry orchards in which this disease is present should be inspected in the late fall or early spring before spore dissemination takes place, and all knots removed and burned. A single inspection and treatment each year will, in most cases, give control. If the disease is well established on a very susceptible variety, more frequent pruning of diseased parts may be necessary.

72. *Climbing Cutworms*. Refer to special instructions in Section 79.

73. *Bacterial Spot*. Refer to Section 64.

74. *Curculio*. In plum plantings where curculio is of importance as a pest, clean-up measures will aid materially in its control. Clean-up measures which can be applied in the plum orchard are the same as those described in Section 43 for apple orchards, with the addition of proper disposal of the thinnings, which normally include curculio-infested plums. All thinnings and drops should be thrown out into the space between the rows, so that the sun shines upon them. The heat of the sun will destroy most of the curculios which would otherwise develop in the plums on the ground.

75. *Aphis*. The foliage of plums, especially of the growing tips, is often seriously attacked by aphis. Their control can best be accomplished by spraying as indicated for cherry aphis in Section 55.

GRAPES

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
1. When shoots are 8 to 10 inches long.	Bordeaux, 8-12-100. See Sections 17 and 18 for instructions for making bordeaux.	Black-rot, downy mildew, and dead-arm.	Applications 1 and 2 are usually very important for rot control in seasons when it develops in epidemic form. They should be made every year as insurance against rot. Refer to Section 76 for further discussion of black-rot.
2. Just as the blossom buds are opening.	Bordeaux, 8-12-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons of spray. (Refer to Sections 17 and 18 for instructions for making bordeaux). Use 2 lbs. potash or resin fish oil soap to aid in berry moth control by increasing penetration. 3 qts. summer oil emulsion (Section 27) may be substituted for soap.	Black-rot, berry-moth, downy mildew and rose-chafer.	If rose chafer is present, use 5 lbs. lead arsenate and perhaps a gallon of cheap molasses. This is a critical application for the control of berry moth.
3. Immediately after fruit sets.	Bordeaux, 8-12-100, and lead arsenate, 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons of spray. Use 2 lbs. potash resin or fish oil soap to aid in berry moth control. 3 qts. summer oil emulsion (Section 27) may be substituted for soap.	Black-rot, downy mildew, berry-moth and rose-chafer.	If rose chafer is very bad or berry moth very plentiful, make this application four days earlier.
4. Two weeks after full bloom.	Bordeaux, 8-12-100, and calcium arsenate, 2 lbs., in each 100 gallons of spray.	Black-rot, downy mildew and berry-moth (See Section 77).	This application is imperative for berry moth control, as the use of an arsenical at a later date, as formerly advised, no longer seems justified because of danger of excessive residue.
5. About the time the berries begin to touch, or just before first leaf-hoppers acquire wings.	Bordeaux, 4-6-100, and nicotine sulphate, 1 pint, and 3 lbs. potash fish-oil soap in each 100 gallons of spray.	Black-rot, downy mildew, and leaf-hopper.	This application should be made if black-rot and mildew threaten. Usually the first application for leaf-hopper control may be made at this time. (See Section 78). Omit the nicotine sulphate if hoppers are not present in injurious numbers.

TO PREVENT FOAMING. One-half pint of kerosene may be added to each tank of spray to prevent foaming from fish-oil soap.

Supplementary Directions for Grapes

76. *Black Rot.* This disease develops best in rather warm, rainy weather and usually becomes established early in the season in a seemingly insignificant way in the form of spots on the leaves. If weather conditions continue favorable, it spreads from there to the fruit and may cause heavy loss. Black-rot does not develop in epidemic form every year and in the non-epidemic years grapes free from rot can be grown with the use of little or no bordeaux. This condition leads many to become slack in their spraying operations and they omit one or both of Applications 1 and 2 with the result that rot may develop seriously under favorable conditions if the primary or early infection has not been prevented. Some experienced growers feel they can predict whether or not rot will develop, and they govern their spraying operations accordingly. Experience has shown that such predictions are not always reliable. Therefore, there is only one safe general procedure to insure satisfactory control of black-rot, and that is to make Applications 1 and 2 regularly every year. These applications also prevent many new infections of the dead-arm disease.

76a. *Dead-arm.* This disease attacks the above ground parts of the vine, slowly killing the canes. Affected arms show dwarfed, yellow leaves in the early season, but later the vine appears to recover. Diseased vines are difficult to locate at pruning time. Mark the affected vines early in the season, remove them or cut them off well below the last visible sign of the dry heart-rot in the trunk at pruning time, and allow a renewal sprout to replace the old trunk. The first grape spray is important in preventing new infections of dead-arm where this disease is prevalent. It will not control established infections.

77. *Grape Berry-moth.* Thorough spraying in all applications using arsenicals, is necessary for control of berry-moth. The residue situation with grapes is such that the schedule is arranged to concentrate all arsenical sprays into the period when they will be most effective. With the curtailed spraying program, clean-up measures are a most important part of the fight. Destruction of weeds, accumulations of leaves, etc., in the vicinity of woodland, in gullies, low places and hollows will aid in controlling berry-moth. Cultivate the vineyard as early as possible to bury cocoons of the berry-moth and practice shallow cultivation until time to put in the cover crop.

78. *Grape Leaf-hopper.* Spray in exactly the same manner as outlined above for the control of berry-moth. It is necessary to hit the under sides of the leaves. Use nicotine sulphate with bordeaux, as indicated in Application 5; or, if bordeaux is not needed, use nicotine sulphate, one pint in 100 gallons of water, with three or four pounds of potash-fish oil soap. When bordeaux is not needed, a spray of $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of nicotine sulphate and three quarts summer oil emulsion in 100 gallons of water may be substituted for the nicotine and soap. If dust is preferred, use 2 per cent nicotine in hydrated lime. Apply dust at night while air is not stirring. Use freshly mixed, hot dust. If cold dust is used, a higher percentage of nicotine is required. This application should be made just before the first nymphs acquire wings.

79. *Climbing Cutworms.* In common with ordinary cutworms, the species having the climbing habit feed at night and are most numerous in or near

grass-sod. All cutworms are likely to be more numerous during a cold, wet spring. The attack comes early in the season. The worms ascend the plants and feed on buds, young leaves, blossoms, or young fruits. In the case of trees, a narrow band of tree-tanglefoot spread with a paddle around the trunk or large limbs is all that is required. With grapes, the trunk and the wires on both sides of the posts should be treated with tanglefoot.

In newly set plantings, the tanglefoot should be applied to a strip of paper, which is wrapped around the trunk. Poison bran-bait should be scattered on the ground beneath the branches to supplement the bands and to prevent the worms from gnawing the bark just below the bands. About a double handful scattered thinly about each plant in the evening will be sufficient. If scattered in such a way that no lumps are left the danger to other animals is negligible.

FORMULA FOR BRAN-BAIT

20 pounds wheat bran
1 pound white arsenic
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon molasses
2 ounces amyl acetate of good grade (banana oil)
Water to moisten

Add molasses and poison to 5 or 6 gallons of water and stir all ingredients together and add enough more water to moisten thoroughly. Success depends largely on the thoroughness of the stirring.

A greatly improved bait can be made by dissolving 32 pounds of caustic soda (lye) in $8\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water and then stirring in and dissolving 100 pounds of white arsenic. This makes a stock solution of arsenite of soda containing eight pounds of arsenic to the gallon. In preparing bait, add two quarts of the stock solution to 10 gallons of water and 2 gallons of cheap molasses, use this mixture to moisten 100 pounds of bran, and then stir in 3 ounces of banana oil.

80. *Flea-beetle*. The grape flea-beetle formerly was a serious pest in this state but the regular routine sprays which are usually applied in Michigan vineyards have proved very effective in keeping it down.

The beetles, which hibernate under rubbish, attack the opening buds. Later, the adults and larvae feed together on foliage and on fruit. When the beetles are especially plentiful, burn rubbish late in the fall, and spray the vines with 4 pounds of lead arsenate in 100 gallons of water or bordeaux just as the leaf-buds are bursting.

81. *Grape Root-worm*. The adult of the grape root-worm is a reddish brown beetle, covered with short gray hairs, and about one-fourth of an inch in length. This beetle eats chain-like holes in the upper surface of the leaves of grapes during June and July and later lays clusters of eggs in the loose bark of the cane. The larvae drop to the soil and work their way to the roots. At this time the larvae are tiny white grubs about two-fifths of an inch long. They pass through the winter as partially grown larvae and complete their growth in late May and early June in earthen cells under ground. Grapes which are sprayed thoroughly for berry-moth usually are not attacked. If chain-like punctures appear on the leaves make a special arsenical application spraying from above downward, since root injury is severe if adults escape poisoning.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

APPLICATION	MATERIALS	TO CONTROL	EXPLANATIONS
1. DORMANT. Apply just before growth starts.	Lime-sulphur, 12½ gallons, and water to make 100 gallons, or oil as recommended for scale on apples. See Sec. 34.	Scale insects.	Scale is seldom found on gooseberries, but is often present on currants. Inspect carefully and spray when necessary.
2. When terminal leaves are one-half to one inch in length.	Bordeaux, 8-12-100, (See Sections 17 and 18), lead arsenate 3 lbs., and nicotine sulphate, 1 pint in each 100 gallons of spray.	Leaf-spot, leaf-eating insects, aphids and four-lined leaf-bug.	This is the critical application for aphids control and thorough work at this time is important. Spray the under sides of the leaves.
3. Soon after the blooming period.	Bordeaux, 6-9-100, (See Sections 17 and 18).	Leaf-spot and mildew. See Section 84 for control of leaf-eating insects after blossoming period.	The number of summer applications should be governed by the prevalence of leaf-spot and the susceptibility of the varieties grown. If aphids persist, add nicotine sulphate and spray very thoroughly.
4. Ten days or two weeks after No. 3.	Bordeaux, 4-6-100, (See Sections 17 and 18).	Leaf-spot and mildew. See Section 84 for control of leaf-eating insects.	If currant worms appear refer to Section 84.
5. Just after the fruit is harvested.	Bordeaux, 8-12-100. (See Sections 17 and 18).	Leaf-spot and mildew.	This is desirable when leaf-spot has not been well controlled in early summer.

Supplementary Directions for Currants and Gooseberries

82. *Aphis*. Currants and gooseberries are often attacked by aphis which cause the leaves to curl and sometimes to turn red in part. Spray as directed in schedule.

83. *Witches'-broom*. One species known as the Houghton gooseberry aphis produces witches'-brooms or brushy-galls on gooseberry. This louse, whose work is not entirely confined to the Houghton gooseberry, nevertheless prefers that variety to others. The species overwinters on the gooseberry in the egg stage. The eggs hatch in April and May and a spray of nicotine sulphate as recommended in Application 2 is more effective than at any other time, for, while the witches'-brooms develop later in the season, the lice themselves are more plentiful on the currants just after the eggs hatch.

84. *Leaf Eating Insects*. The commonest and most important leaf feeding insect on currants is the imported currant worm. This caterpillar-like larva and practically all others on currants and gooseberries can be killed by pyrethrum dusts or sprays used according to manufacturers' recommendations. If you desire to mix your own dust shake together equal parts of flour, talc, or powdered chalk and freshly ground pyrethrum and dust thoroughly. Hellebore, 2 ounces in each gallon of spray or 1 part hellebore with 4 parts flour as a dust will kill leaf feeding insects on currants. These materials are effective but kill slowly with insects the size of currant worms. Either may be used without danger of poisonous residue.

85. *Currant Borer*. The currant borer is a moth larva which burrows in the smaller canes of the currants, eats out the pith, and leaves a blackened burrow which causes the death of the cane. The parent moths fly in June and deposit eggs that produce larvae which almost reach maturity by fall. They complete their growth in early spring, pupate in the burrows, and each one produces an adult moth. The infested canes usually start growth in the spring but soon die. Cut out the infested canes, which are indicated by the sickly foliage. Be sure to cut below the bottom of the burrow, and immediately burn all pruned out pieces of canes.

Raspberries, Dewberries, and Blackberries

86. Use vigorous disease-free plants. Every new planting should be started with vigorous plants which have come from plantings that have a minimum amount of mosaic, curl, orange rust, and streak. The best plants are usually secured from young fields. Where possible, the plants should be taken directly from the mother plants to the new field.

Remove the old canes from black raspberry and dewberry tips before planting. Anthracnose is carried to the new field on the "tails." The removal of these and the covering of all parts of the tips with soil greatly reduces anthracnose in the new planting.

Plant black raspberries at a distance of at least 50 yards from red varieties. Red varieties, especially King and Latham, commonly act as carriers of mosaic viruses which do little damage to reds but which cause severe stunting of blacks. Wild red raspberries in the immediate vicinity of black plantings are also a source of infection. The spread of mosaics to blacks from wild reds is sometimes very rapid, especially if the wild plants are in shaded locations where aphis are abundant.

Rogue older raspberry plantings if the percentage of disease is not too high. Fields more than a year old and having more than 10 per cent mosaic, streak, and orange rust rarely pay for rogueing. If the percentage is lower, careful rogueing may be of value. No field which is well rogued the first year should show more than one per cent of the plants diseased the second year. Usually, old fields having less than two per cent of these diseases can be successfully rogued.

87. Spray black raspberries, King and Latham red raspberries and dewberries for anthracnose. Applications should be as follows:

1. When the buds show green. Use 10 gallons of lime-sulphur with water to make 100 gallons. The addition of 1 pound of casein spreader will improve the spray.

2. About one week before the blossoms open. Use bordeaux 4-6-100. (See Sections 17 and 18 for instructions for making bordeaux.) Casein spreader, 1 pound in each 100 gallons, may be used. Especial care should be taken to completely cover all new canes with this application.

Usually, red raspberries and blackberries are not sprayed, but they should be treated in the same way if anthracnose develops. Purple raspberries may be sprayed if anthracnose becomes severe.

88. *Borers, Girdlers, and Tree-Crickets*. The borers, girdlers, and tree-crickets affecting raspberries over-winter in the canes. The removal of all mutilated or distorted canes in spring and their immediate destruction by fire will eliminate a large proportion of trouble from these pests the first year it is practiced. The continuation of this practice, together with the elimination of wild plants in the vicinity of cultivated raspberry plantings will, in a very few seasons, reduce the population of these insects to the point where they are no longer of importance.

89. *The American Raspberry Beetle*. The small grubs, or worms, occurring in raspberries are the larvae of a brown beetle, about an eighth of an inch in length, which first makes its appearance early in the spring about the time the flower buds appear. If raspberries are inspected at this time, it is an easy matter to locate the pests. The best control of these insects to date has been brought about by the use of a dusting mixture of one part calcium arsenate with 19 parts of lime, although almost equally good results have been obtained with a mixture of one part lead arsenate and 9 parts of hydrated lime. Either material should be dusted upon the plants at the first appearance of the beetles, and the plants subsequently kept covered by dusting at intervals until blossoms appear. The inclusion of three pounds of lead arsenate in the early fungicidal sprays is also an effective treatment.

90. *Sawflies*. The sawflies affecting raspberries are ordinarily controlled by 3 pounds of lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water or of bordeaux going on at the time they appear. However, late infestations, coming after the fruit has set cannot be treated in this way, because of the danger of residue. Such infestations can be controlled by the use of derris or pyrethrum sprays used according to manufacturers' recommendations. Derris preparations are slow-acting poisons and a good thorough application is required. Repeat in a week if all the larvae are not killed the first time.

91. *Raspberry Mites*. Injury by raspberry mites causes partial to complete defoliation and seriously disturbs the functioning of the remaining

leaves. In addition to the adverse effect upon the crop from this damage attacks are made usually as berries are being picked. Berries covered with mites are not readily sold at a profitable figure. Raspberry mites can be controlled best by spraying as soon as the leaves show green with a summer oil emulsion (made from oils of 75-85 seconds viscosity Saybolt and at least 92 per cent unsulphonated residue). A series of three sprays containing one gallon of oil emulsion in 100 gallons of spray, 5 days apart are necessary because of resistant stages in the life history of the mites. If for any reason the early sprays have not been put on the mites can be stopped at any time by the treatment outlined, but it is wise to spray early if infestation has been present the previous year. Raspberries are very tolerant to the recommended strength of oils. The removal of spent canes and weeds from an infected patch immediately after harvest and then applying the recommended series of sprays will enable the young plants to make good growth for the next year's crop. Burn all spent canes and weeds as they are removed.

Strawberries

92. There are several diseases and insect pests that may be found on the strawberry, but, aside from the leaf-rollers and the leaf-spot diseases, spraying is unnecessary or not effective.

93. *Strawberry Leaf-roller*. This is a small greenish caterpillar with a brown head. It draws the leaflet together with a silken thread, feeds on it from within, and causes it to turn brown and die. The adult is a small moth that lays its eggs on the under surfaces of the leaves in early spring. Spraying in early spring, using two pounds of lead arsenate in 50 gallons of spray will prove effective, if applied just before the larvae begin to fold the leaves. Spraying after the leaves are folded will do little or no good. Mowing and burning the leaves after the crop is harvested will destroy the larvae and pupae in the folded leaves. This treatment will also aid in the control of the leaf-spots. Old beds that are to be abandoned should be plowed under immediately after the last picking.

94. *Leaf Spots*. These are diseases which are most common and conspicuous on the leaves. They also occur on leaf-stalks and on the fruit stems. These diseases reduce the vigor of the plants and, in severe attacks, practically ruin the plantation. In fruiting plantations, spray with 8-12-100 bordeaux (refer to Sections 17 and 18 for instructions for making bordeaux) before blossoming and repeat 10 days or two weeks later. Young plantations or those which are not producing fruit should be sprayed whenever necessary to keep the diseases under control. Mowing and burning the old leaves after harvest, the removal of diseased leaves before the plants are set, and the planting of resistant varieties are also methods of control.

Spraying Young Non-bearing Orchards

95. Young orchards, in general, do not require as much spraying as bearing trees, but a certain amount of attention is necessary to insure proper protection from insects and diseases. Treatment should depend largely upon the prevalence of insects and the susceptibility of the foliage to injury by fungi.

CLIMBING CUT-WORMS. Climbing cut-worms are one of the most important pests of young trees. Read and follow instructions in Section 79 to avoid injury by these pests.

APPLES. Young apple trees should be kept free from scale insects. Should scale be found, the dormant spray, as recommended for bearing trees, should be applied. If aphid have been prevalent, make the delayed dormant application (Application 2) instead, using lime-sulphur and nicotine sulphate as recommended in the apple schedule. Aphid may cause serious injury to young apple trees by attacking the new growth and by spreading fireblight. Summer applications are desirable to keep the foliage free from scab and to kill leaf-eating insects. Two applications of lime-sulphur and lead arsenate, one soon after the leaves are well started and another two or three weeks later, are usually sufficient. Bordeaux can be used in place of lime-sulphur on non-bearing trees.

CHERRIES. Young cherry trees should be sprayed regularly for the control of leaf-spot and slugs. Heavy defoliation of young trees by leaf-spot may stunt the trees seriously so that they will be short-lived and unproductive. Follow the same schedule as recommended for bearing cherry orchards, or see Section 54. If aphid are prevalent, spray as indicated in Section 55. This is more often necessary with sweet than with sour cherries.

PEACHES. Young peach trees should receive the dormant application as recommended in the peach schedule. Close attention should also be given to peach borers and mites. Failure to control borers, mites and curl will seriously impair the vigor of the trees.

PEARS. Young pear orchards should be examined every year for the presence of scale. If present, make the dormant application. *Psylla* seldom attack seriously, young, open plantings of pears, but, if they should appear, spray as directed for bearing orchards. If slugs appear in the summer, they may be easily controlled by an application of lead arsenate.

PLUMS. Young plum orchards should receive the dormant application if they become infested with scale. Summer applications are usually not necessary unless leaf-spot is prevalent. Spray as directed in the plum schedule if necessary to control this disease. Keep on the alert during the summer for leaf-eating insects and aphid. (Sections 75 and 55).

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES. Young plantings of these fruits will require about the same attention as bearing plants. Requirements will vary somewhat according to variety and conditions.

GRAPES. Non-bearing grapes will usually require little or no spraying further than to make sure that they do not serve as breeding places for the leaf-hopper or rootworm. See Section 79 for measures against climbing-cutworms.