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1967

For Commercial Fruit Growers

**FRUIT
SPRAYING
CALENDAR**

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Extension Bulletin 154 Farm Science Series

J. S. BARKER

FEB 21 1967



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL WARNING

PESTICIDE DRIFT AND CONTAMINATION OF FOOD AND FEED CROPS

There is always a possibility of drift and injury to neighboring crops and premises from both aircraft and conventional ground spray and dust applications. Hay and pasture crops, for example, grown near orchards treated with pesticides may contain illegal chemical residues, particularly chlorinated hydrocarbons. Since few chemicals have a tolerance established for hay crops and there is a **zero tolerance** for any pesticide in milk, extreme caution must be exercised to avoid pesticide contamination of forage and pasture crops. DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons are particularly hazardous since they are stored in animal fat and are secreted in the milk. Chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides include: BHC, DDT, DDD, chlorobenzilate, dieldrin, kelthane, methoxychlor and thiodan.

Where the possibility of pesticide drift is present, growers should use phosphate or carbamate insecticides in their spray program but only those registered for use on forage and pasture crops.

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1967 FRUIT SPRAYING CALENDAR

PREPARED BY E. J. KLOS¹, A. E. MITCHELL², P. H. WOOLEY³ AND A. J. HOWITT³

MUCH GOES INTO THE PLANNING of an economical and effective spraying program. In fruit growing, a successful pest control schedule must be based on a knowledge of:

- (1) the life history of the important insects and diseases likely to be encountered;
- (2) the various kinds of spray chemicals available, and their proper use; and
- (3) susceptibility of the different kinds and varieties of fruit to insect, disease and spray injury.

In order to provide more complete reference information, four extension publications dealing with fruit pests have been written by members of the Departments of Entomology, Botany and Plant Pathology and Horticulture at Michigan State University. They have the following titles and bulletin numbers:

1. *Tree Fruit Diseases in Michigan* by E. J. Klos, Extension Bulletin E-361.
2. *Small Fruit Diseases in Michigan* by R. H. Fulton, Extension Bulletin E-370.
3. Bulletins on *Fruit Insects in Michigan* will be available in 1967.
4. *Chemical Weed Control for Horticultural Crops* by A. R. Putnam, S. K. Ries, J. Hull and R. P. Larsen, Extension Bulletin E-433.

The pest control schedules in this publication are merely guides to aid each grower in preparing his own pest control program. The same insects and diseases are not always present or economically important in all orchards and small fruit plantings. Thus, during any single season, each grower has to adjust his pest control program to fit his specific conditions.

The chemicals included in each fruit pesticide schedule in this publication have been suggested only at the times they may be used without danger of excessive residues (not to exceed established tolerances) on harvested fruit. The allowable chemical residue and required waiting period between last application and harvest are given for each chemical in Table 1 on page 45 as well as at the end of each spray schedule section.

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The authors express their appreciation for the valuable help and suggestions received from district horticultural agents, county agricultural agents, and Extension and Research personnel in the Departments of Horticulture, Entomology, and Botany and Plant Pathology.

USE CHEMICALS SAFELY

Phosphate Insecticides

Growers using phosphate-type insecticides should obtain a doctor's prescription for 1/100 of a grain of atropine tablets and keep a supply of these for emergency use in treating poison symptoms. Early symptoms include weakness, headache, nausea, vomiting, and tightness in the chest.

Never take atropine before symptoms occur. It is not safe to give tablets by mouth to an unconscious person.

A new antidote, specific for phosphate chemicals, has recently been released for use by doctors for emergency treatment of phosphate poisoning. This antidote, protopam chloride or pralidoxime called PAM, can be injected intravenously by doctors or prescribed in tablet form. In several instances, persons poisoned by phosphate chemicals have responded to treatment with PAM when atropine failed to give the desired results.

All Agricultural Chemicals

The National Agricultural Chemical Association has published a 12-point safety code for insecticides and other agricultural chemicals. *Study these 12 rules repeatedly until each is adopted and becomes a habit with you:*

1. Always read the label before using sprays or dusts. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening the container.
2. Keep sprays and dusts out of the reach of children, pets and irresponsible people. Pesticides should be stored outside the home and away from food and feed.
3. Always store sprays and dusts in original containers and keep them tightly closed. Never keep them in anything but the original container.
4. Never smoke while spraying or dusting.
5. Avoid inhaling sprays or dusts. When directed on the label, wear protective clothing and masks.
6. Do not spill sprays or dusts on the skin or clothing. If they are spilled, remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash thoroughly.
7. Wash hands and face and change to clean

clothing after spraying or dusting. Also wash clothing each day before reuse.

8. Cover food and water containers when treating around livestock or pet areas. Do not contaminate fishponds.

9. Use separate equipment for applying hormone-type herbicides in order to avoid accidental injury to susceptible plants.

10. Always dispose of empty containers so that they cannot harm humans, animals or valuable plants.

11. Observe label directions and cautions to keep residues on edible portions of plants within the limits permitted by law.

12. If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after spraying or dusting, call a physician or get the patient to a hospital immediately.

In Case of Poisoning

1. **Call your physician:** Note to Physician: The table below lists Poison Control Centers in Michigan which can furnish specific information including antidotes, for various trade named poisons. Services of the Centers are intended mainly for Medical Doctors.

However, offices remain open 24 hours a day and can give emergency poison treatment advice over the phone. If information is not available at your local Poison Control Center, call the University Hospital, Ann Arbor.

POISON CONTROL CENTERS

Name of Center, street address, telephone, name of director

City

ADRIAN

Poison Control Center
Emma L. Bixby Hospital
818 Riverside Drive
Colfax 5-6161
Robert Greiner, M.D.

ANN ARBOR

Poison Control Center*
University Hospital
1313 E. Ann St.
Normandy 31531, Ext. 589
George H. Lowrey, M.D.

BATTLE CREEK

Poison Control Center
Community Hospital
200 Tomkins St.
Woodward 3-5521
Sterling L. Butterfield, R.Ph.

BAD AXE

Poison Control Center
Hubbard Memorial Hospital
423 E. Irwin St.
CO 9-6444
Alice J. Shoemaker, R.Ph.
E. E. Steinhardt, M.D.

BAY CITY

Poison Treatment Center
Bay City Osteopathic Hospital
300 Mulholland St.
TWINbrook 3-9554
(Emergency Room under charge of Floor Supervisor)

Poison Control Center
Mercy Hospital
100 15th St.
TWINbrook 3-9554
Theodore Meyer, Pharmacist

BENTON HARBOR

Poison Control Center*
Mercy Hospital
960 Agard
(Also see St. Joseph)

COLDWATER

Poison Control Center
Branch County Community Health Center
274 E. Chicago St.
279-9501
John C. Heffelfinger, M.D.
Office 278-2359

DETROIT

Poison Control Center
Children's Hospital
5224 St. Antoine St.
Temple 3-1000
Paul V. Wooley, Jr., M.D.; Rosalyn Weintraub, M.D.

Poison Information Center
Registrar's Office
Herman Kiefer Hospital
1151 Taylor Avenue
Trinity 2-3334
Paul T. Salchow, M.D.; William G. Frederick, Sc.D.

Poison Treatment Center
Saratoga General Hospital
15000 Gratiot Ave.
Lakeview 6-5100
Wm. B. Hennessey, Chief Pharmacist

FLINT

Poison Control Center
Hurley Hospital
6th Ave. & Begole
Cedar 2-1161
Douglas L. Vivian, R.Ph.

GRAND RAPIDS

Poison Control Center
Butterworth Hospital
300 Bostwick, N. E.
Glendale 1-3591
John R. Wilson, M.D.
Poison Control Center
Blodgett Memorial Hospital
1800 Wealthy, S. E.
Glendale 6-5301
John Montgomery, M.D.
Poison Control Center
St. Mary's Hospital
201 Lafayette, S.E.
Glendale 9-3131
Craig E. Booher, M.D.

JACKSON

Poison Treatment Center*
Foote Memorial Hospital
205 N. East St.
State 3-2711
Ethan Stone, M.D.

KALAMAZOO

Poison Control Center
Bronson Methodist Hospital
252 E. Lovell St.
Fireside 2-9821
H. Sidney Heersma, M.D.; Wm. E. Johnson, Asst. Dir.

LANSING

Poison Control Center
St. Lawrence Hospital
1210 W. Saginaw St.
372-3610
Robert F. Thimmig, M.D.
Poison Treatment Center
Edw. W. Sparrow Hospital
1215 E. Michigan Ave.
Ivanhoe 4-7721
Harry C. George, M.D.

*Facilities available for determining cholinesterase levels in blood samples.

Poison Treatment Center
Lansing General Hospital
2800 Devonshire Ave.
485-4311, Ext. 254
John Morgan, Chief Pharmacist

LINCOLN PARK

Poison Control Center
Outer Drive Hospital
26400 Outer Drive
386-0606
W. S. Wheeler

MARQUETTE

Poison Information Center
St. Luke's Hospital
West College Ave.
Canal 6-3511
R. Mick, Pharmacist
Thomas Bell

MIDLAND

Poison Control Center
Midland Hospital
4005 Orchard Drive
TE 5-6771
B. E. Lorimer; D. N. Fields, M.D.

MONROE

Poison Control Center
Memorial Hospital of Monroe
700 Stewart Road
241-6509

PETOSKEY

Poison Control Center
Little Traverse Hospital
416 Connable
Diamond 7-2551
Norbert R. Wegemer, Chief
Pharmacist

PONTIAC

Poison Control Center
St. Joseph Mercy Hospital
900 Woodward Ave.
Federal 4-3511
Robert J. Mason, M.D.

PORT HURON

Poison Control Center
Mercy Hospital
2601 Electric Ave.
Yukon 5-9531
Robert Lugg, M.D.

SAGINAW

Poison Control Center
Saginaw General Hospital
1447 N. Harrison Rd.
PL 3-3411
Wm. G. Mason, M.D.

Poison Treatment Center
Saginaw Osteopathic Hospital
515 N. Michigan
Pl 3-7751
Nicholas Latkovic, D.O.

ST. JOSEPH

Poison Control Center
Memorial Hospital
2611 Morton Ave.

Doctors for poison information in
the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor area

Marshall J. Feeley, M.D.
James W. Skinner, M.D.
2516 Niles St.
YUkon 3-1674

WAYNE

Poison Treatment Center
Annapolis Hospital
33155 Annapolis
PA 2-4400
House Physician on duty

YPSILANTI

Poison Treatment Center
Beyer Memorial Hospital
28 So. Prospect
HU 2-6500
Emergency Room Residents

2. For poisons spilled on the skin: Wash thoroughly with large amounts of soap and warm water. Particles in the eyes may be removed by thorough flushing with plain water. For phosphate materials absorbed through the skin, give atropine by injection or in tablet form.

3. For poisons that have been inhaled: Place the patient in the open air. Give atropine as directed above if a phosphate material was inhaled. Administer artificial respiration when necessary.

4. For poisons that have been swallowed, induce vomiting as soon as possible: Gently stroke the inside of the throat and/or give an emetic such as warm salt water (1 tablespoon in a glass of water). Repeat until the vomit fluid is clear. After the stomach has been emptied, give a demulcent, such as raw egg white mixed with water.

5. Physician may inject 1/30 to 1/60 of a grain of atropine sulfate at hourly intervals for phosphate materials, or phenobarbital for chlorinated hydrocarbon chemicals.

NEMATODE CONTROL FOR FRUIT CROPS

Nematodes, particularly the dagger, root knot and root lesion nematodes, can cause extensive injury to fruit crops. Research has shown that certain newly

set crops, principally tart cherries and strawberries, respond to soil fumigation practices. Where tart cherries are to be replanted in old fruit plantings, fumigation of the soil prior to planting is essential to produce a vigorous and healthy stand of young trees. Likewise, strawberries to be planted in soil infested with root knot or root lesion nematodes will show a response from soil fumigation practices. Where the need for soil fumigation to control parasitic nematodes has been established, the following soil fumigants are recommended:

Plant Parasite Nematodes and their Control, Extension Bulletin E-571, by P. H. Wooley and J. Knierim will be available by July 1967.

WHEN SETTING STRAWBERRIES

Ethylene dibromide (Dowfume W-85)	9 gallons/acre
DD Mixture (dichloropropane- dichloropropenes mixture)	40 gallons/acre
Telone (dichloropropenes mixture)	32 gallons/acre

WHEN SETTING CHERRY TREES

Ethylene dibromide (Dowfume W-85)	12 gallons/acre
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DD Mixture (dichloropropane-dichloropropenes mixture) 40 gallons/acre
 Telone (dichloropropenes mixture) 40 gallons/acre

Apply soil fumigants in the fall of the year when the soil temperature is between 50° and 80° F. (normally after Sept. 1). Fall applications are preferred to allow sufficient time for the fumigant to dissipate or escape from the soil prior to planting. For further information on soil fumigation, contact your county agricultural agent.

COMMON (GENERIC) NAMES OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Many pesticides are known by several trade or brand names. In order to reduce confusion and to avoid the use of long and cumbersome chemical names to identify a particular product, common (generic) names have been assigned to most pesticides. Common names of pesticides will be used with more frequency in future extension publications.

The following names have been selected as the common name for that particular chemical compound:

Insecticides: BHC, DDT, Diazinon, Dieldrin, Endrin, Ethion, Lead Arsenate, Lindane, Malathion, Methoxychlor Ovex, Parathion, Phosphamidon, TEPP.

Fungicides: Acti-dione, Botran, Captan, Ferbam, Glyodin, Sulfur, Zineb, Ziram.

Listed below are the common names for some of the more common registered or trade-named insecticides and fungicides:

Common Name	Trade Name
Insecticides	
Dimethoate	Cygon
TDE	DDD
Demeton	Systox
Azinphosmethyl	Guthion
Dicofol	Kelthane
Mevinphos	Phosdrin
Carbaryl	Sevin
Tetradifon	Tedion
Endosulfan	Thiodan
Fungicides	
Dodine	Cyprex
Folpet	Phaltan
Dinocap	Karathane
Thiram	Thylate

A common name could not be found for the following materials: Chlorobenzilate, Genite and Morestan.

SUPERIOR OILS

For the past several years "superior oil" has been recommended as one of the preventive European red mite control programs. This year only the 70-second viscosity "superior oil" will be recommended for use in Michigan. Based on research information from

Michigan we feel the 70-second oil will give better mite control, than some of the lighter viscosity oils recommended in the past.

The 70-second viscosity oil is not a dormant-type oil. It is lighter and more volatile than the original "superior oil" which was used as a dormant spray. The principal advantage of the lighter viscosity oils is the reduced possibility of plant injury. They are safer because they are more volatile, resulting in less persistence on the tree. They remain on the tree long enough to kill the mites but not so long as to interfere with vital plant processes or oil-incompatible pesticides which may be applied later.

Because of this safety factor, the 70 second oils can be applied between *Green-Tip*, *Delayed Dormant*, and *Pre-Pink* stages of tree development. European red mite eggs are most susceptible to control by oils when they are about to hatch. Under Michigan conditions, the period of egg hatch starts about the time the trees are in the *Pre-Pink to Pink* stage. Thus, the closer the application to *Pre-Pink*, the greater the kill of mite eggs. Oils applied earlier than *Green-Tip* are not as effective as those applied later. The addition of a phosphate insecticide does not increase the miticidal value of oil.

Preventive European red mite control programs are designed to control the mites at an early stage in their development to prevent any build-up through the season. Supplemental measures are usually required in mid- to late-season. Eradicative mite control programs, on the other hand, attempt to control mites after they have increased sufficiently in numbers to damage the crop. During the past few seasons the eradication programs have been expensive but not very successful in controlling established mite populations. Oil applications have no value in controlling the two-spotted mite.

The **minimum** specifications for the 70 second viscosity "superior oil" are as follows:

Property ^a	70-second Superior Oil
Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 100° F., Seconds ¹	66-74
Gravity ² API (minimum)	33
Unulfonated residue ³ (minimum)	92
Pour Point ⁴ , °F. (maximum)	
Distillation at 10mm. Hg, 5° F.	
50% point	425 ± 12
10%–90% range (maximum)	95

^a The following ASTM methods are to be used:
¹ D445-61 and D446-53; ² D287-55; ³ D483-61T;
⁴ D97-57 and ⁵ D1160-61.

Recent research indicates that spraying all four sides of the tree with the oil mixture provides better control of red mites than spraying only two sides. Two oil sprays, the first applied during green tip—delayed dormant followed by a second spray in the pre-pink, have given better red mite control than a single pre-bloom spray.

EFFECTIVE DILUTE AND CONCENTRATE PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

Effective pest control is dependent upon (1) proper timing and (2) the correct amount of pesticide per tree or per acre equally distributed throughout all parts of the tree. This applies regardless of the method of application and the concentration of mixture used. In order to achieve coverage of leaves and fruits in the top-center of large trees 18 to 20 feet high, two-thirds of the discharge *must* be directed into the upper one-third of the tree.

One way to set up a sprayer is to assume that the tree to be sprayed is 20 feet high with a 30-foot spread. A tree of this size will require 12 gallons of dilute mixture, six gallons applied to each of two sides to give effective pest control. This amount of pesticide mixture should be applied with the first application and continued throughout the season.

When spraying smaller trees, one merely cuts off the top nozzles until the desired spray height is achieved. After doing this, if the machine still puts out more material per tree or per acre than desired, increase the rate of travel accordingly.

Concentrate spraying is accomplished by adding to the water in the spray tank 2, 3, 6, 10 or 30 times the amount of pesticide used in dilute application and

applying a correspondently less amount per tree or per acre, 1/2, 1/3, 1/6, 1/10 or 1/30. Thus a tree requiring 12 gallons of spray mixture of dilute concentration for complete coverage will require only 2 gallons of 6x concentration or 0.4 of a gallon of 30x concentration.

For concentrate as for dilute spraying, two-thirds of the mixture should be discharged into the upper one-third of a tree 20 feet high with a 30-foot spread. And, when spraying smaller trees, it is necessary only to shut off top nozzles of the sprayer until the desired height of spray is reached. If the quantity of spray should be reduced beyond the amount accomplished by shutting off the top nozzles, the rate of travel while spraying can be increased.

Most of the airblast sprayers currently being used in Michigan can be adapted to apply mixtures up to 10x concentration discharging 1/10 gallonage. It usually requires specially adapted machines for concentrations above 10x. All airblast sprayers will perform equally well using 2x-1/2 gallonage as using dilute mixtures. And, refill down time is cut in half.

It should be remembered that when using concentrated mixtures, the wind must be under 10 miles per hour. And, the larger the airblast capacity of the sprayer the faster one may travel spraying. Concentrate spraying may be used successfully in Michigan and very advantageously, but the sprayer must be set up properly to give the *right* gallons per tree and uniform coverage *throughout* the tree. Using this method of application, it is necessary to do night spraying when there is little to no wind. There is no greater danger from chemical injury when spraying at night than during the day.

ACCESSORY MATERIALS

“Accessory materials” are those materials added to fungicides to make them less injurious to the foliage and fruit or to improve their wetting and adhesive properties, making them more effective in disease and insect control.

WETTING OR SPREADING AGENTS AND STICKERS

With present pesticides, it is seldom necessary for the orchardist to use wetting agents, spreading agents or adhesive agents. Occasionally—if the water is unusually hard, if hard-to-wet plants, such as plum fruits are involved, or in the case of hard-to-wet insects, such as waxy aphids or mites,—it may be helpful to add a small amount of wetting agent to the tank. Too much may cause excessive runoff or chemical injury to the fruit.

Some materials act as spreading or wetting agents when wet, and as stickers after they dry. Such “materials” usually increase retention or adhesiveness more than they increase deposit. Like wetting agents, stickers are often included by the manufacturer in the formulation of the spray material. Excessive use of stickers may cause *excessive* residues at harvest and should be used with caution.

LIQUID PESTICIDES AND SURFACTANTS OR WETTING AGENTS

Both liquid (flowable) and wettable formulations of insecticides and acaricides are suggested in the Spraying schedules for the various fruits. However, in certain cases the liquid formulations may be more favorable to use because of ease of handling and cost.

The general use of wetting agents and adhesive agents is a questionable practice because of the wide variation in chemical and physical properties of available pesticides. As previously stated, all commercial insecticides and fungicides to be applied as sprays have wetting agents incorporated in their formulations. Also, when pesticides are used in concentrate spraying as in a 2x, 3x or 4x mixture, the amount of wetting agents is 2, 3 or 4 times the amount present in a dilute mixture. The wetting agent affects the surface tension of the water and in turn increases the capacity of the water to wet the fruit and leaves. A commercial wetting agent improperly added to either dilute or concentrated mixtures could result in chemical injury to leaves or fruit. The liquid pesticides, such as liquid parathion and liquid Guthion have higher wetting properties than the wet-

table powder forms. Also, the pesticides Glyodin, and Dodine (Cyprex) are excellent wetting agents and require no commercial wetting agent in a spray mixture.

When using liquid fungicides on apples easily injured by certain pesticides, it is desirable to select an insecticide of wettable powder form rather than liquid form to avoid possible chemical injury. By contrast, when using a liquid insecticide on apples, select a fungicide of wettable powder formulation that does not have the high wetting properties of Glyodin, and Dodine (Cyprex). Remember, too, for apples, that chemicals with a narrow range of safety, such as Dichlone (Phygon XL), will be more likely to cause injury when used with the liquid pesticide formulations, or when a commercial wetting agent is added to the spray mixture.

Select pesticides carefully for each kind and each variety of fruit and for different times during the growing season. Calibrate your sprayer to deliver the correct amount of pesticide per acre. *Do not over spray or under spray.*

CORRECTIVES FOR SPRAY INJURY

Copper Injury

When using copper sulfate (blue vitriol) or “fixed” copper as a fungicide or bactericide, add fresh hydrated lime to the spray mixture to prevent injury to leaves and fruit from any soluble copper in solution.

Hydrated lime added to spray mixtures of copper sulfate, produces bordeaux designated by such formulas as 2-6-100 or 4-6-100. The first figure refers to pounds of copper sulfate, the second figure to the pounds of fresh hydrate lime and the third figure to 100 gallons of spray, with the liquid always water.

When using “fixed” copper, add one pound of lime to the mixture for every 0.24 to 0.26 pound of *actual* copper. For example, when using 3 pounds of Tennessee 26 per 100 gallons (Tennessee 26 contains 0.26 pound of *actual* copper per pound), you would add 3 pounds of hydrate lime per 100 gallons of spray.

Arsenical Injury

Bordeaux and fixed copper and lime will safen lead arsenate against arsenical injury to leaves and fruit. Hydrated lime alone, previously used to safen against

arsenical injury, has been replaced by organic fungicides.

The organic fungicides and the minimum amounts necessary for safening against arsenical injury are as follows:

One-fourth pound of ferbam will safen one pound of lead arsenate.

One-half pound of captan will safen one pound of lead arsenate.

One-half pound of Niacide M. will safen one pound of lead arsenate.

One-half pound of ziram will safen one pound of lead arsenate.

Glyodin, thiram (Thylate) and Dodine (Cyprex $\frac{1}{4}$ pound) will *not* safen lead arsenate. When using these fungicides with lead arsenate, reduce the amount suggested per 100 gallons by one-third to one-half and add either ferbam, captan, ziram or Niacide M in quantities required to safen the lead arsenate being used. For example, if using glyodin at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per 100 gallons with 2 pounds of lead arsenate, you would reduce the amount of glyodin to one pint and use with it one-half pound of ferbam as the arsenical safening agent.

RUSSETING OF APPLES BY COLD AND CHEMICALS

Golden Delicious, Jonathan and Delicious are the three commercially important apple varieties most easily russeted by certain pesticide chemicals in years when freezing air temperatures (32° F. or lower) occur close to bloom.

The most critical time for pesticide injury is the period, *Full Bloom* through *Second Cover*. The opportunity for russeting is even more acute when cool, humid, rainy weather accompanies or follows freezing temperatures.

Golden Delicious:—Ferbam, mercury, Dodine (Cyprex) or Glyodin should *not* be used on this variety during the time *Pink* through *Second Cover*. Wettable sulfur or lime-sulfur may cause unfavorable russeting during this same period when weather conditions are cool, humid and rainy. The most favorable precaution for good finish on Golden Delicious is to use captan, beginning with *Pink* and continue its use through *Second Cover*. Findings in Michigan have shown also that Niacide M and Thiram may be used safely on this variety in a protective schedule against scab.

If "back action" is necessary against possible apple scab infection, Dichlone at $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, plus captan

at 1 pound per 100 gallons may be used. Remember, captan alone at 2 pounds per 100 gallons has "back action" of 18 to 24 hours against this organism, frequently eliminating the need for Dichlone.

When using spray masts or hand guns, fog the spray into the trees. *Do not* use a coarse stream, because the force of the droplets hitting the fruit will cause russeting. Dust applications on this variety during the critical period of *Pink* through *Second Cover* in place of sprays is a very favorable practice.

Avoid insecticides until *First Cover*, and then use wettable guthion. If fruit-feeding worms are a historic problem, add 15% wettable parathion at 1 pound per 100 gallons at the time of *Pink*. *Do not* use Parathion again on Golden Delicious until after *Second Cover*, and then at no higher rate than one pound of 15% wettable or its equivalent per 100 gallons. Any of the pesticide chemicals suggested for apples in Michigan may be used before *Pink* and after *Second Cover* without danger of injury to the fruit.

Jonathan:—Although not as easily injured as Golden Delicious, this variety is russeted by certain pesticides when freezing temperatures (32° F. and lower) occur just before, during or shortly after *Bloom*. In years when the air temperature drops to 32° F. or lower at *Bloom* or shortly thereafter, use Captan through *Second Cover*, or Cyprex no higher than $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 gallons.

Jonathan may be unfavorably russeted from the use of bordeaux or fixed copper plus hydrated lime during *Bloom* for the control of fireblight when freezing temperatures have occurred any time after *Pink* and before the application is made. See apple schedule for timing and materials for fireblight control during and after *Bloom*.

If back action beyond 25 hours is required to control scab, use mercury with half-strength captan providing tree development is no later than *Bloom*. After *Bloom* for "back action", use Dichlone at $\frac{1}{4}$ pound plus captan at 1 pound per 100 gallons. If no freezing air temperatures occur at *Pink* or thereafter, any of the fungicides as suggested for apples in Michigan may be used with safety.

The use of parathion at *Petal Fall* following freezing injury close to *Bloom* frequently causes undue stem cavity russeting. Delay the use of an insecticide until *First Cover* and use wettable guthion.

Any of the pesticide chemicals suggested for apples in Michigan may be used before *Bloom* and after *Second Cover* without danger of injury to the fruit.

Delicious:—Many Michigan growers have experienced unfavorable russeting of Delicious. In every case, these growers had used either wettable sulfur,

sulfur paste, lime-sulfur or Dichlone as a spray after *Bloom*. If freezing conditions (32° F. or lower) occur close to *Bloom* and/or if humid, rainy, cool conditions prevail after *Bloom*, the use of sulfur pesticides or over-spraying with Dichlone *will russet Delicious*, including the red sports. Avoid the use of these above-mentioned chemicals as a spray *in* or *after Bloom*, and there should be no problem of russetting of *Delicious* in Michigan.

CHEMICAL THINNING

APPLES

High labor costs, the demand for large sized fruits, and the need for thinning during the period *Petal Fall* to 14 days after *Petal Fall* to induce annual bearing have stimulated the practice of thinning with the naphthaleneacetic acid compounds, referred to as NAA, and naphthaleneacetamide, sold as Amid-Thin. NAA is available in acid form and as a sodium salt and is sold under such trade names as Fruitone and Stafast, or as naphthaleneacetic acid.

Thinning With NAA

Varieties differ greatly in their response to NAA thinning sprays. On this basis, they are divided into three groups: (1) easy to thin; (2) intermediate; and (3) hard to thin.

Listed below are the varieties and the suggested concentrations of NAA to use 5 to 7 days after *Petal Fall* as a guide when first starting a thinning program:

1. **Varieties Easy to Thin:** McIntosh, *Delicious*, Jonathan, Northern Spy, and Rhode Island Greening: 4 grams of *actual* NAA per 100 gallons (10 parts per million).

2. **Intermediate Group:** Grimes Golden, Oldenburg (Duchess), Fameuse (Snow), Hubbardston, and Wagener: 6 grams of *actual* NAA per 100 gallons (15 parts per million).

3. **Varieties Hard to Thin:** Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Golden *Delicious*, Rome Beauty, and Baldwin: 8 grams of *actual* NAA per 100 gallons (20 parts per million).

If the first application of NAA (made 5 to 7 days after *Petal Fall*) does not give enough thinning, increase the concentration 2 to 5 parts per million and follow with a second application 7 to 10 days later.

Thinning With Amid-thin

Amid-Thin is suggested for use on apples in Michigan at 60 parts per million at *Petal Fall* applying 350

gallons per acre. Concentrations lower than this, as recommended by the manufacturer, have not given adequate thinning. Applying Amid-Thin *after Petal Fall* has resulted in *no* thinning; and it has caused the fruit to stick fast to the tree so that no "June drop" occurred giving a large crop of valueless, small apples.

Amid-Thin is suggested especially for early varieties which ripen before McIntosh, and for varieties likely to be injured by NAA applications. These include Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg (Duchess), Early McIntosh, Wealthy and Northern Spy. Amid-Thin can also be used on most other varieties. However, there are cases where the material did not thin *Delicious*, but instead, led to a large crop of under-sized, distorted apples. Be sure to use Amid-Thin *no later than Petal Fall* on this variety.

Evaluating Results

The results of the thinning spray (NAA or Amid-Thin) may be determined 7 to 10 days after application, as the affected fruits do not grow but remain the same size as when the spray was applied. Fruits *not affected* will continue to grow and become larger. This makes it possible for you to follow with an added application of NAA, if you desire.

Cautions

- As a general rule, apply NAA under fast-drying conditions, when the temperature is between 70 and 75° F. On the other hand, Amid-Thin gives best results when applied under slow-drying conditions. Amid-Thin is often applied in the evening.

- Weak trees are thinned more easily than vigorous ones.

- Thinning with NAA and Amid-Thin is much more excessive when weather conditions during *Bloom* do not favor good pollination and fruit set. However, when fruit set is questionable, but chemical thinning is a "must", use Amid-Thin at 60 parts per million at *Petal Fall*.

- If the weather during the week preceding *Bloom* or the week after *Bloom* is cloudy, wet, and humid, thinning is accomplished more easily than if the weather during these periods has been fair and sunny.

- When freezing temperatures (32° F. and lower) occur after *Pink* and before applying the thinning sprays, NAA may cause excessive thinning. Reduce the concentration by 2 or 3 parts per million.

- Each grower must work out the concentrations of NAA best suited for his orchard conditions. Sprays of NAA will remove all the fruit and severely damage the

leaves if too high concentrations are used. When conditions exist which might result in injury of loss of crop from overthinning with NAA, Amid-Thin applied at *Petal Fall* using 60 parts per million is safer for widespread use. However, these decisions must be made by the grower.

Sevin as a Thinning Agent

Sevin can cause unfavorable crop reduction when used throughout the season, beginning at *Petal Fall*. Studies have revealed that it was only the use of Sevin during the period of *Petal Fall* through *Second Cover* which caused the reduced yield. Applications at other times in the growing season had no adverse effect.

Sevin may be useful for fruit thinning. However, growers evaluating Sevin for this purpose should do so on a trial basis. The following rates may serve as a guide using Sevin (50-W): (a) McIntosh and Jonathan, 2 pounds per 100 gallons (b) Delicious to include red strains and Northern Spy, 1½ pounds per 100 gallons. The single application of Sevin should be made at *First Cover*, selecting some other insecticide for *Second Cover*. Sevin used at *Second Cover* following thinning applications of NAA can cause overthinning. After *Second Cover*, Sevin may be used as an insecticide without any danger of added thinning.

Thinning With Concentrated Mixtures

Fruit-thinning sprays can be applied in concentrate form with airblast equipment. A 2x concentration is suggested in the beginning whereby you use one-half the amount of spray per tree as you would use in conventional spraying (See Concentrate Spraying, page 5).

If higher concentrations are tried, a good starting point is a 3x concentration but applying only one-fourth the number of gallons of spray per tree or per acre that you would use in conventional spraying.

Here, also, to obtain the amount of thinning desired, you must work out the concentration and gallonage per tree or per acre best suited to your orchard conditions.

PEARS

For the past three years, Michigan growers have been using naphthaleneacetamide (NAD) for thinning Bartlett pears with the suggested time of application *Petal Fall*.

Growers should try NAD on a trial basis using the following rates as guides: (a) trees of low vigor 25 parts per million (ppm); (b) trees of medium vigor 35 ppm; and, (c) trees of high vigor 45 ppm. When the thinning spray is applied after *Petal Fall*, leaves are more subject to epinasty.

Bosc pears may be completely defruited with NAD at 25 ppm. No suggestions are available for using NAD for pear thinning purposes other than Bartlett.

PEACHES

At the present time, no reliable chemicals are available for thinning peaches. Some growers are using DN compounds in early bloom, but results differ so greatly from orchard to orchard and from year to year that they cannot be suggested generally.

N-1-naphthylphthalamic acid sold and Nip-A-Thin has been tried experimentally and by growers in Michigan and in other states. This chemical has performed very erratically under Michigan conditions and thus cannot be suggested for thinning peaches except on a trial basis. The material should be used according to the directions on the label.

Spray Chemicals and Basic Information for the Control of Apple Scab

The key to effective apple scab control is to prohibit the establishment of the fungus during the primary scab infection periods. If this disease is not

controlled at this time, a grower is forced to spray longer into the summer. The table below classifies most of the scab fungicides used in Michigan

Classification of Apple Scab Fungicides

Protective	Eradicative	Mixtures with both eradicative and protective properties	Protectant-eradicants
Lime-sulfur	Lime-sulfur	Sulfur, Ferbam, Glyodin, or Captan at half-strength combined with half-strength Dichlone (Phygon).	Lime-Sulfur
Wettable sulfur	Mercurial compounds		Dichlone (Phygon)
Sulfur paste	Dichlone (Phygon)		Dodine (Cyprex)
Ferbam	Dodine (Cyprex)	Sulfur, Glyodin, Ferbam or Captan at half-strength combined with mercurial compounds.	Captan
Glyodin	Captan		
Captan			
Dichlone (Phygon)			
Dodine (Cyprex)			

Protectant sprays are applied before infection takes place. They set up a chemical barrier between the susceptible tissue and the germinating spore.

Eradicant sprays "burn" out the fungus within a certain period of time after infection. These include lime-sulfur effective for 72 hours, organic mercuries effective up to 72 hours, Dichlone (Phygon) 40 to 48 hours, Dodine (Cyprex) 30 to 36 hours and Captan 18 to 24 hours after infection at suggested full strengths in the pre-cover sprays.

Half-strength organic mercuries eradicate 40 to 45 hours and half-strength protectant is added to these chemicals.

In recent years, with the introduction of chemicals having both protectant and eradicant properties, many apple growers spray on a 5 to 7 day schedule during the primary infection period. The length of spray interval will depend on the amount of rainfall and expanded new growth during this time. The compounds used this way are lime-sulfur, Dichlone, Captan, and Dodine. Half-strength combinations of eradicants (mercuries or Dichlone) plus 1/2-strength protectants are also used in this manner.

The main disadvantage of this method is that in dry years an excessive number of sprays will be applied as compared to schedules based on rainfall and infection periods.

Growers should keep track of the start of a rain and average temperature and calculate from the following table the length of time it takes for infection to occur.

For example, at an average temperature of 58° F. it takes 9 hours for primary infection to take place after the start of a rain. If a protective spray is not applied before or within this 9-hour period, you must rely on a chemical with eradicative properties. Whether a 1/2-strength or full-strength eradicant is used will depend on the number of hours after infection you apply the spray.

Most growers consider the start of the rain as the beginning of the "infection period". This allows a leeway of several hours before actual infection takes place.

The approximate number of hours (A) of continuous wet period required for primary apple scab infection during average air temperature (B), and the approximate number of days (C) for conidia (secondary scab) development following infection.

(A) Hours	(B) Degrees F.	(C) Days
48	32-40	17+
30	40-42	17+
20	42-45	17+
14	45-50	17
12	50-53	16
10	53-58	14
9	58-76	9
11	76-	8+

In addition to good timing, the following points must be considered:

1. Thorough coverage. Adequate spray or dust equipment, rate of equipment travel and open trees

all contribute to proper coverage.

2. Proper selection of chemicals. Select spray chemicals that are effective against the apple scab fungus but are still safe to the apple tree.

Some Properties of Apple Scab Fungicides

Fungicide	Rate Per 100 Gallons of Spray	Retention	Redistribution	*Eradication from Beginning of Infection Period
Captan 50% WP	2 lb.	Fair	Fair-Good	18-24 hrs.
Dichlone (Phygon) 50% WP	½ lb.	Fair	Fair	36-48 hrs.
Dodine (Cyprex) 65% WP	½ lb.	Good	Good	30-36 hrs.**
Ferbam 75%	2 lb.	Good	Good	0
Glydine 30%	1 qt.	Good	Poor-Fair	0
Mercury 10% sol.	½ pint	Good	Poor	60-72 hrs.
Sulfur 95%	5 lb.	Fair	Good	0
Lime Sulfur	2 gal.	Good	Good	60-72 hrs.
Mercury ½ strength + ½ strength protectant	¼ pt. + (See calendar for protectant rates)	Good	Fair-Good	40-45 hrs.

*Based on average temperatures of 50-60° F. Growers should use beginning of rain as start of infection. If average is 60-75° F, use the lower eradication time figures. For average temperatures lower than 50° F, use higher eradication time figures.

**Our research has shown that Dodine at ½ pound rate will eradicate up to 48 hours after infection. This is suggested on a trial basis until the Dodine (Cyprex) label is changed.

Retention—Ability of a chemical formulation to adhere to leaf and fruit surfaces during a rainy period, in order to continue protection against scab infection for the next infection period.

Redistribution—Ability of a chemical to move during a wet period to give added protection to some of the neighboring unsprayed tissues.

Note: Do not consider redistribution as a substitute for a complete spray application, especially in questionable infection periods.

Compatibility Chart

	Lead Arsenate	DDT, DDD, TDE	Methoxychlor	BHC, Lindane	Dieldrin	Kelthane	Genite	Chlorobenzilate	Parathion, Ethion	Systox (demeton)	Malathion, Trithion	Diazinon, Guthion	Captan	Glyodin	Dichlone (Phygon)	Mercuries	Bordeaux	Fixed Copper	Lime sulfur	Elemental sulfur	Ferbam, Thiram	Ziram, Zineb	Niacide M	Lime	Dinocap (Karathane)	Rotenone	Actidione	Sevin	Tedion	Dodine (Cyprex)	Superior	Morestan	Thiodan	Phosphamidon	Cygon			
Lead Arsenate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
DDT, DDD, TDE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Methoxychlor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
BHC, Lindane	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Dieldrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kelthane	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Genite	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chlorobenzilate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	Q	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Parathion, Ethion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Systox (demeton)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Malathion, Trithion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Diazinon, Guthion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Captan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Glyodin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dichlone (Phygon)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mercuries	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bordeaux	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	Q	+	Q	N	+	Q	Q	+	N	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Fixed Copper	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	Q	+	Q	N	+	Q	Q	+	N	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Lime sulfur	+	Q	Q	N	+	N	+	Q	+	Q	+	Q	N	+	Q	N	N	N	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Elemental sulfur	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ferbam, Thiram	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ziram, Zineb	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Niacide M	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lime	+	+	Q	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Dinocap (Karathane)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rotenone	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	+	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Actidione	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	Q	+	+	+	Q	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sevin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tedion	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	Q	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dodine (Cyprex)	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	Q	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Superior Oil	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	
Morestan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thiodan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Phosphamidon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cygon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Q = Questionable; compatibility not clear.

N = Not compatible.

+ = Decomposes on standing; residual action reduced.

+ = Materials compatible.

*Compatible materials are those which can be mixed together in a spray tank without: (1) loss of effectiveness of the materials, or (2) unfavorable chemical reactions between the materials which might harm the plants.

Except when using ferbam, streptomycin is most favorable applied as a separate application, although it is compatible with ferbam or captan when necessary for scab control. Urea formulated for foliar applications is compatible with the commonly used pesticides. However, it doesn't seem to be compatible with fixed copper or Bordeaux.

APPLE SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference in the spraying schedule.

Rates of materials listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

Silver Tip to Pre-Pink

Non-Oil Schedule

DISEASES	INSECTS
Sepal and Leaf Scab only (Powdery Mildew and other diseases—see pages 16 and 17.)	
LIME SULFUR 2 gallons	
<i>or</i>	
DODINE (CYPREX)* ¾ to ½ pound	
<i>or</i>	
MERCURY ½ strength, <i>plus</i>	
PROTECTANT ½ strength	
<i>or</i>	
DICHLONE (PHYGON) ¼ pound, <i>plus</i>	
PROTECTANT ½ strength	
<i>or</i>	See Oil Schedule – Green Tip to Pre-Pink
GLYODIN 1 quart	
<i>or</i>	
CAPTAN (50% WP) 2 pounds	
<i>or</i>	
FERBAM 2 pounds	
<i>or</i>	
WETTABLE SULFUR 6 pounds	

Green Tip to Pre-Pink

Oil Schedule†

Scab**

European Red Mite (preventive program)
San Jose Scale, Aphids, Tarnished Plant Bug,
Leafroller

	Superior Oil, 70 sec. vis. 2 gallons
	NOTE: Superior oil, 70 sec. vis. <i>plus</i> ETHION ¼ pound actual, <i>or</i> FLOWABLE PARATHION 0.15 pound actual, has given better control of San José scale than oil applied alone. Use 300-400 gallons of spray per acre (6-8 gallons of oil per acre) in a single thorough application. Better mite control has been achieved by spraying 4 sides of the tree. Excellent mite control has resulted from two pre-bloom sprays, one applied green tip-delayed dormant, the second applied in pre-pink (See Page 6).
	Rosy apple aphid, other aphids*
	BHC (12% gamma WP) 2 pounds
	<i>or</i>
	PHOSPHAMIDON (8 pounds/gallon) ¼ pint
	Tarnished Plant Bug, Green Fruit Worms, Leafrollers
	DDT (50% WP) 2 pounds
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

NOTE: Parathion at more than 1 pound (15% WP) may cause injury on McIntosh and related varieties.

*Cyprex ¾ pound will control scab in most years. Use ½ pound for longer back action.

**Scab spray may be necessary if infection period occurs from Silver Tip to Green Tip.

NOTE: Do not use SULFUR compounds, DICHLONE, CAPTAN or PHYBAM S with oil.

†Cyprex ¼ pound has given satisfactory scab control, recommended for use on a trial basis, as a protectant with proper timing and coverage.

†CAUTION – Fill tank ½ full of water, with agitators running, adding the fungicide and BHC. Add oil after the fungicide and BHC have been mixed in the spray tank.

APPLES

Pre-Pink and Pink

Non-Oil Schedule

Scab	European Red Mite, Rosy Aphid, Tarnished Plant Bug, Green Fruitworms, Fruit Tree Leafroller.
DODINE (CYPREX) 3/8 to 1/2 pound	European Red Mite
<i>or</i>	MORESTAN (25% WP) 1/2 pound
MERCURY 1/2 strength, <i>plus</i>	<i>or</i>
PROTECTANT 1/2 strength	GENITE (50% WP) 1 1/2-2 pounds
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
DICHLONE (PHYGON) 1/4 pound, <i>plus</i>	TEDION (EC 1) 1 quart
PROTECTANT 1/2 strength	<i>or</i>
<i>or</i>	CYGON (2.67 C) 1 pint
GLYODIN 1 quart	Rosy Aphid, Other Aphids
<i>or</i>	PHOSPHAMIDON (8 pounds per gallon) 1/4 pint
CAPTAN (50% W.P.) 2 pounds	<i>or</i>
<i>or</i>	BHC (12% gamma) 2 pounds
FERBAM 2 pounds	<i>or</i>
<i>or</i>	DEMETON (SYSTOX) (26% EC) 3/4 pint
WETTABLE SULFUR 6 pounds	<i>or</i>
	CYGON (2.67 EC) 1 pint
	Tarnished Plant Bug, Green Fruitworm, Fruit Tree Leafroller
	DDT (50% WP) 2 pounds
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

NOTE: SYSTOX IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH DODINE (CYPREX).

NOTE: See Russetting of Golden Delicious when selecting pesticides – page 7.

Period of Bloom

Fire Blight

On susceptible varieties

BORDEAUX 2-6-100

or

STREPTOMYCIN 50 to 100 ppm*

Use streptomycin when the temperature is above 65° F. and humidity 60% or higher or rain. Use 100 ppm in moderate to severe cases. **Dormant pruning out of larger overwintering cankers is a must. Prune out all cankers on young trees and lightly infected mature trees.**

*Generally, 75 ppm or more should be used; use 50 ppm only in mild cases.

(For timing, See bloom schedule under PEARS, page 19.) BORDEAUX also controls scab. Use fog spray and apply only under fast drying conditions. Use protective compatible fungicides in streptomycin schedule if scab infection periods occur (See Page 12).

Do not use mercury in bloom as it is toxic to bees.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Petal Fall

(When the last of the blossom petals are falling)

Fruit Scab and Leaf Scab

CAPTAN	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
DODINE (CYPREX)	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound

Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Plum Curculio

GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
DDD (50% WP)	2 pounds, <i>plus</i>
DIELDRIN (50% WP)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound

APPLES

Petal Fall (Continued)

DICHLONE (PHYGON)	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound, <i>plus</i>
PROTECTANT, $\frac{1}{2}$ strength	
<i>or</i>	
GLYODIN	1 quart
<i>or</i>	
FERBAM	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
WETTABLE SULFUR	6 pounds

NOTE: Mercury is not suggested after **Bloom** due to possible residue at harvest, even though it still has F.D.A. clearance at this time.

NOTE: See section on Russetting of Jonathan and Golden Delicious on page 7.

First Cover

(7 to 10 days after Petal Fall)

Scab

Same fungicides as in Petal Fall

Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Plum Curculio

Same insecticides as in Petal Fall

Second Cover

(10 to 14 days after First Cover)

Scab

CAPTAN	1½ to 2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
DODINE (CYPREX)	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound
<i>or</i>	
GLYODIN	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 quart
<i>or</i>	
FERBAM	1½ pounds

Plum Curculio, Codling Moth, Aphids

GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
DIELDRIN (50% WP)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound, <i>plus</i>
DDT (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN LIQUID	1 pound
	active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
DDT (50% WP)	1 pound, <i>plus</i>
PARATHION (15% WP)	1 pound, <i>or</i>
PARATHION LIQUID	0.15 pounds
	active ingredient

NOTE: Do not extend interval longer than 10 days for curculio with DDT-parathion program.

SUMMER MITE PROGRAMS

Summer mite control is best accomplished by spraying before the mites have a chance to build up. Where mites have increased to large numbers, eradication of these populations is extremely difficult. The following "eradication" programs are suggested to reduce populations of European red mite, two-spotted mite and four-spotted mite. Two sprays spaced 7 to 10 days apart required.

KELTHANE (18.5% EC)	1 quart
<i>or</i>	
KELTHANE (18.5% WP)	2 pounds

<i>or</i>	
TEPP (40% EC)	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint, <i>plus</i>
TEDION (EC 1)	1 quart
<i>or</i>	
TEPP (20%)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint, <i>plus</i>
TEDION (EC 1)	1 quart
<i>or</i>	
MORESTAN (25% WP)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
<i>or</i>	
CYGON (2.67 EC)	1 pint

NOTE: Refer to page 6 on liquid pesticides.

APPLES

Third Cover

(10 to 14 days after Second Cover)

Scab	Codling Moth, Aphids
CAPTAN 1-1½ pounds	GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
DODINE (CYPREX) ¼ pound	*SEVIN (50% WP) 1 pound
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
GLYODIN ¾ to 1 quart	*SEVIN LIQUID 0.5 pounds active ingredient
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
FERBAM 1 to 1½ pounds	DDT (50% WP) 1 pound, <i>plus</i>
	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound, <i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	DIAZINON (50% WP) 1 pound
	*NOTE: If plum curculio is still a problem increase Sevin to 2 pounds or 1 pound active ingredient (liquid formulations).

Fourth Cover

(Time is announced between June 25 to July 15)

Scab	Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, Aphids
DODINE (CYPREX) ¼ pound	GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
CAPTAN 1 pound	SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
GLYODIN 1 pint	SEVIN LIQUID 1 pound active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	GUTHION (25% WP) ½ pound, <i>plus</i>
	SEVIN (50% WP) ½ pound, <i>or</i>
	SEVIN LIQUID 0.25 pounds active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	DIAZINON (50% WP) 1 pound
	<i>or</i>
	LEAD ARSENATE 2 pounds, <i>plus</i>
	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound, <i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient, <i>or</i>
	SEVIN (50% WP) 1 pound, <i>or</i>
	SEVIN LIQUID 0.5 pounds active ingredient, <i>or</i>
	PHOSPHAMIDON (8 pounds/gallon) ¼ pint, <i>or</i>
	DIAZINON (50% WP) ½ pound

CAUTION: Use ½ pound FERBAM as an arsenical corrective if GLYODIN or DODINE is used with LEAD ARSENATE.

Do not use LEAD ARSENATE on varieties ripening before Wealthy.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Fifth Cover

(12 to 14 days after Fourth Cover)

Scab

Codling Moth, Apple Maggot, Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Aphids

Same fungicides as for Fourth Cover

Same insecticides as for Fourth Cover

Sixth Cover

(10 to 14 days after Fifth Cover)

Scab

Codling Moth, Apple Maggot, Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Aphids

Same fungicides as for Fourth Cover

Same insecticides as for Fourth Cover

NOTE: To avoid possible excess residues do not apply lead arsenate after July 25 on varieties to be harvested before September 15, and do not use lead arsenate after August 10 on varieties to be harvested after September 15.

Two-spotted mite may attack in extreme numbers at this time. Adults may over-winter in the calyx end of the fruit. Adults of the European red mite may deposit eggs in the calyx end of fruit. Excessive insects in or on

fruit constitutes an adulteration of food products. To prevent excess insects in or on the fruit at harvest, follow the directions given for the control of mites listed under the Second Cover Spray.

Seventh and Eighth Cover

(10-14 day intervals after Sixth Cover)

Scab

Codling Moth, Apple Maggot, Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Aphids

Same fungicides as for Fourth Cover

GUTHION (25% WP)1 pound

NOTE: For late season apple maggot control, use GUTHION, 1 pound (25% WP). Refer to "Days Between Final Spray and Harvest".

SPECIAL APPLE DISEASE CONTROLS

(Controls are suggested where these diseases are economic problems)

Silver Tip to Pedal Fall

Powdery Mildew (on susceptible varieties)

Scab fungicide plus
 WETTABLE SULPHUR 2 pounds

or

Scab fungicide plus
 DINOCA (KARATHANE) ½ pound

NOTE: If LIME SULFUR is used, do not use SULFUR or KARATHANE. Add wetting agent if necessary to wet fungal growth.

Cover Sprays Starting at Third Cover

Sooty Blotch, Fly Speck and Scab

CAPTAN 1 pound, plus
 ZINEB 1 pound

First Cover to Third Cover (or cessation of terminal growth)

Powdery Mildew

SCAB FUNGICIDE plus
 WETTABLE SULFUR (325 mesh) 2 pounds

or

SCAB FUNGICIDE plus
 DINOCA (KARATHANE) ½ pound

Pink to Third Cover

Cedar-Apple Rust

FERBAM 2 pounds

or

FERBAM ¾ pound, plus
 SCAB FUNGICIDE ½ strength

or

THIRAM (THYLATE) 2 pounds

Northwestern Anthracnose (Bull's Eye Rot) on Golden Delicious: Where this disease is a problem, use ZIRAM 1½ pounds or CAPTAN 2 pounds in the late cover sprays,

starting in early August until 1 or 2 weeks before harvest at 2-week intervals.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: BHC-60; CYGON-28; DDT-30; DEMETON (SYSTOX)-21; DIAZINON-14; DIELDRIN-45; GUTHION-15; KELTHANE-7; LEAD ARSENATE-30; MORESTAN-35; PARATHION-14; PHOSPHAMIDON-60; SEVIN-1; TEPP-3; TEDION-apply no more than 4 treatments after petal fall if the rate is either 1 pound of TEDION (25% WP) or 1 quart of TEDION (EC-1) per 100 gallons.

Fungicides: CAPTAN-0; DICHLONE (PHYGON)-1; DODINE (CYPREX)-7; GLYODIN-0; DINOCA (KARATHANE)-21; SULFUR-0; THIRAM (THYLATE)-0; ZINEB-7; MERCURY and STREPTOMYCIN-up to petal fall.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

PEAR SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference. Rates of materials listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

European red mites and two-spotted mites must be controlled to lessen pear leaf scorch. For European red mite control, the preventive schedules give the best control. These schedules include either (1) a superior oil applied

in the delayed-dormant period, or (2) a miticide applied at pre-bloom. For two-spotted mite control, use **two consecutive** applications of a summer miticide sprayed 7 to 10 days apart.

Delayed Dormant Oil Schedule

DISEASES

Pear Scab, Leaf Spot

FERBAM 1½ pounds

NOTE: Superior oil, 70 sec. vis. *plus* ETHION ¼ pound active ingredient, *or* FLOWABLE PARATHION 0.15

INSECTS

European Red Mite (preventive program), San José Scale

SUPERIOR OIL, 70 sec. vis. 2 gallons

pound active ingredient has given better control of San José scale than oil applied alone.

Pre-Bloom (green tip to bloom) Non-Oil Schedule

Pear Scab, Leaf Spot

FERBAM 1½ pounds

or

BORDEAUX 3-8-100

or

CAPTAN (50% WP) 2 pounds

European Red Mite (preventive program)

GENITE (50% WP) 1½ pounds

or

TEDION (EC 1) 1 quart

or

MORESTAN (25% WP) ½ pound

Tarnished Plant Bug, Green Fruit Worms, Leafrollers

DDT (50% WP) 2 pounds

or

PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound, *or*

PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient

or

GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

NOTE: MORESTAN, at 1½ pounds, is effective against pear psylla, including phosphate-resistant psylla.

NOTE: GUTHION will control phosphate resistant pear psylla. PARATHION will control populations not resistant to phosphates.

Period of Bloom (When first blooms start to open)

Fireblight

STREPTOMYCIN* 50 to 100 p.p.m.*

or

BORDEAUX 2-6-100

NOTE: Dormant pruning out of overwintering cankers is a must.

*Generally 75 ppm or more should be used; use 50 ppm only in mild cases.

PEARS

***Streptomycin sprays:** Use STREPTOMYCIN when the maximum temperature is above 65° F. Use 100 parts per million, when moderate to severe conditions occur. Where fireblight is light, use 50 to 60 ppm. STREPTOMYCIN is compatible with FERBAM.

Fireblight development is favored any time during Bloom when the temperature is or expected to be 65° F. or higher with rainfall or with relative humidity of 60% or higher.

Apply the first spray when the initial blossoms open; if blossoms open rapidly and above conditions occur, apply second spray when approximately one-half of the bloom is open. This will vary in time; it could be only one day or several days. Then apply the next spray 3 or 4 days after the second or at full bloom.

In some years, only two sprays will be required during a short Bloom period, at first blossom opening and at full bloom, if the above weather conditions do not occur between the 2 sprays.

BORDEAUX-2-6-100 is suggested when the fireblight problem is light and timed as outlined for the STREPTOMYCIN sprays. **Do not use STREPTOMYCIN** after a BORDEAUX spray. Use Bordeaux for late bloom, summer twig, leaf and fruit infection control.

To avoid fruit russetting, apply BORDEAUX during quick drying conditions and fog the spray into the trees. BORDEAUX controls scab; STREPTOMYCIN does not.

NOTE: Do not encourage excessive growth by fertilization. Insect control is a must in fireblight control.

Petal Fall

(Three-fourths of the petals fallen)

<p>1. Pear Scab, Leaf Spot</p> <p>2. Fireblight, Scab, Leaf Spot</p>	<p>Pear Psylla, Tarnished Plant Bug, Plum Curculio, Green Fruit Worms</p>
<p>1. FERBAM1½ pounds</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>CAPTAN 2 pounds</p> <p>2. BORDEAUX 2-6-100</p>	<p>GUTHION (25% WP)1 pound</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>SEVIN LIQUID1 pound active ingredient</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>PARATHION (15% WP)1 pound</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>PARATHION LIQUID0.15 pounds active ingredient</p> <p>NOTE: Guthion or Sevin will control Parathion-resistant pear psylla. Sevin will not control 5th instar ("hard shell") nymphs.</p>

First Cover

(12 to 14 days after Petal Fall)

<p>1. Pear Scab, Leaf Spot</p> <p>2. Fireblight, Scab, Leaf Spot</p>	<p>Pear Psylla, Plum Curculio</p>
<p>Same fungicides as for Petal Fall</p>	<p>Same insecticides as for Petal Fall</p>
<p>NOTE: If European red mites start to build up, use KELTHANE (18.5% WP) 2 pounds, or TEDION (EC 1) 1 quart, or CHLOROBENZILATE (25% WP) 2 pounds.</p>	<p>More than 1 spray may be required if mites are numerous.</p> <p>NOTE: Sevin will not control 5th instar ("hard shell") nymphs.</p>

Second Cover

(12 to 14 days after First Cover)

<p>1. Pear Scab, Leaf Blight (Fabraea)</p> <p>2. Fireblight, Scab, Leaf Blight</p>	<p>Pear Psylla, Codling Moth, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Pear Rust Mite</p>
<p>1. FERBAM1½ pounds</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>CAPTAN 2 pounds</p> <p>2. BORDEAUX 2-6-100</p>	<p>SEVIN (50% WP)2 pounds</p> <p>SEVIN LIQUID1 pound active ingredient</p> <p>NOTE: If blister mite and pear rust mites are not a problem, GUTHION (25% WP), 1 pound or PARATHION (15% WP), 1 pound or PARATHION LIQUID, 0.15 pounds active ingredient may be substituted for SEVIN. KELTHANE, 1½ pounds or 1½ pints will control pear rust mites and other mites if they are the only problem.</p>

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Third Cover

(10 to 14 days after Second Cover)

1. Pear Scab, Leaf Blight

2. Fireblight, Scab, Leaf Blight

1. FERBAM	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
CAPTAN	1½ pounds
2. BORDEAUX	2-6-100

NOTE: Continue Bordeaux in subsequent sprays if fire-blight is not controlled.

Pear Psylla, Codling Moth

GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION LIQUID	0.15 pounds
active ingredients, <i>plus</i>	
DDT (50% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION (15% WP)	1 pound, <i>plus</i>
DDT (50% WP)	1 pound

NOTE: SEVIN is not effective against pear psylla when the young psylla are nearly full grown. This is the "hard shell stage", which can be readily identified, since the young psylla have developed small wing pads.

Fourth Cover

(10 to 14 days after Third Cover)

Pear Scab, Leaf Blight

BORDEAUX	2-6-100
<i>or</i>	
FERBAM	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
CAPTAN	1½ pounds

NOTE: Fungicides are not necessary in Late Cover sprays when good early control of scab and blight has been achieved.

Codling Moth

DDT (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN (50% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN	0.5 pounds active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound

Fifth Cover

(Time to be announced – based on second brood codling moth emergence)

Pear Scab, Leaf Blight

Same fungicides as for Fourth Cover

Codling Moth

Same insecticides as for Fourth Cover

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: CHLOROBENZILATE-7; DDT-30; GUTHION-15; KELTHANE-7; MORESTAN-35; PARATHION-14; SEVIN-1; TEDION-not more than 4 applications after Petal Fall if 1 pound or 1 quart of TEDION is used per 100 gallons.

Fungicides: FERBAM-7; CAPTAN-0; COPPER-0; STREPTOMYCIN up to Petal Fall.

PEACH SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference in the spraying schedules. Rates of materials listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

VALSA CANKER

Delay pruning as close as possible to the beginning of tree growth or later to allow rapid healing and to obtain fungal protection from either the leaf curl and/or

bloom sprays against Valsa infection in the newly exposed cuts. For best results time the spray or sprays before rain occurs after pruning.

Cultural Practices

Cultural practices to reduce cold injury by hardening off the trees by the fall are important. These include late spring pruning, early fertilization and early cover cropping (by July 4) in clean cultivated orchards. Leave no stubs when pruning and remove and burn prunings as soon as possible. Develop trees with wide angle crotches to reduce splitting.

Check trees for dead and diseased wood after growth starts and cut out and burn.

The following is recommended for young trees or where the canker problem is not severe: When cutting out cankers, trim to healthy tissue, tapering cut at top and bottom. Swab wound with BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY solution (1-1000 or ½ gram tablet in pint of water). POISONOUS. Coat wound with grafting compound or black gilsonite-asphalt paint.

NOTE: Control of borers is essential.

PRE-PLANT TREATMENT TO CONTROL PEACH TREE BORER

The use of THIODAN as a pre-plant treatment to control the regular peach tree borer is being withdrawn from the recommendations. During 1965 a high incidence of the aerial form of CROWN GALL was observed in plantings where the THIODAN treatment was used. The bacteria which cause CROWN GALL are easily dissem-

inated in the dipping solution to healthy plants. There is no chemical which can be added to the solution which will control CROWN GALL at the present time. The trunk of young trees should be sprayed with THIODAN (EC-2), 1½ quarts, or THIODAN (50% WP), 1½ pounds, July 15-20.

Dormant

DISEASES	INSECTS
Peach Leaf Curl	Climbing Cutworms
In fall after leaf drop or spring before bud swell	PARATHION (15% WP) 2 pounds
FERBAM 1½ to 2 pounds	or
or	PARATHION LIQUID 0.30 pounds
BORDEAUX 6-6-100	active ingredient
(Use on bacterial spot susceptible varieties.)	or
In the spring only	DDT (50% WP) 1 pound, plus
LIME SULFUR 5 gallons	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound, or
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds
	active ingredient

Pink

Plant Bugs

DDT (50% WP) 2 pounds
or
PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound
or
GUTHION (2 #/gallon SC) 1 pint

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Bloom*(Balloon pink through bloom)***Brown Rot (blossom blight)**

LIME SULFUR (balloon pink only)	2 gallons
<i>or</i>	
DICHLONE (PHYGON)	½ pound
<i>or</i>	
SULFUR PASTE	6 pounds
<i>or</i>	
WETTABLE SULFUR	5 pounds

Continue at 2-4 day intervals if wet, rainy weather prevails

Petal Fall**Brown Rot, Powdery Mildew**

WETTABLE SULFUR	5 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SULFUR PASTE	6 pounds

NOTE: Use only if brown rot control is necessary in petal fall or shuck split.

Powdery mildew has been found on fruit in a number of orchards not sprayed with sulfur in the early fruit development period.

Oriental Fruit Moth, Plant Bugs

PARATHION (15% WP)	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION LIQUID	0.23 pounds active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
DDT (50% WP)	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN LIQUID	1 pound active ingredient

Shuck Split*(Usually 10 to 12 days after Petal Fall)***Brown Rot* and Powdery Mildew****

* Only if necessary

WETTABLE SULFUR	5 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SULFUR PASTE	6 pounds

** Powdery mildew on infected fruit appears as smooth, leathery, light brown spots.

NOTE: Where bacterial spot is a problem, suggest the use of zinc sulfate (36%)—lime spray at the rate of 6-8-100 starting at **petal fall**. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals for 5 applications to reduce leaf and fruit infection.

Plum curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth

PARATHION (15% WP)	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION LIQUID	0.23 pounds active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (2#/gal. SC)	1 pint
<i>or</i>	
DIELDRIN (50% WP)	½ pound, <i>plus</i>
DDT (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN LIQUID	1 pound active ingredient

Control Programs for Peach Tree Borers

Only a low degree of control of the lesser peach tree borer is obtained where phosphate insecticides are used in the regular cover sprays and applied with an air-blast sprayer. Better control may be obtained with phosphates

if applied as a dilute spray.

In orchards where lesser peach tree borer and regular peach tree borer are a problem the following program is suggested:

PEACHES

Use THIODAN (EC-2), 1½ quarts, or THIODAN (50% WP), 1½ pounds. Apply first spray June 3-10. Apply second spray 3 weeks later.

Lesser peach tree borer is present throughout the season until October. In problem orchards a post-harvest spray of THIODAN can reduce late season infestations.

Make all insecticide applications with a high-pressure gun. Apply as a coarse dilute spray to the entire tree concentrating on the scaffold limbs, crotches, and trunk of the tree to the ground level. **Good coverage, particularly of the susceptible areas mentioned above, is a must for good borer control.**

First Cover

(10 to 12 days after Shuck Split)

Peach Scab and Powdery Mildew

Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth

WETTABLE SULFUR5 pounds
or
SULFUR PASTE6 pounds

Same insecticides as suggested for Shuck Split
NOTE: DDT (50% WP), 1 pound, *plus* PARTHION (15% WP), 1 pound, or PARTHION LIQUID, 0.15 pounds active ingredient can also be used.

Second Cover

(14 days after First Cover)

Powdery Mildew

Oriental Fruit Moth

Same as first cover. If mildew was severe in 1966 use sulfur in the next two cover sprays.

Same insecticides as suggested for Shuck Split and First Cover, except the DDT-DIELDRIN combination. It should not be used after First Cover.

Third Cover

(14 days after Second Cover)

Peach Scab

Oriental Fruit Moth, Mites

WETTABLE SULFUR5 pounds
or
SULFUR PASTE6 pounds
or
CAPTAN2 pounds

Same insecticides as suggested for Shuck Split and First Cover, except the DDT-DIELDRIN combination. It should not be used after First Cover.

Mites
KELTHANE (18.5 WP)2 pounds
or
KELTHANE (18.5 EC)1 quart
or
TEDION (EC 1)1 quart

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Fourth Cover

(10 to 14 days after Third Cover)

Brown Rot	Oriental Fruit Moth
CAPTAN 2 pounds	GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
WETTABLE SULFUR 5 pounds	GUTHION (2 #/gal. SC) 1 pint
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
SULFUR PASTE 6 pounds	SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds
	<i>or</i>
	SEVIN LIQUID 1 pound active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION (15% WP) 1½ pounds
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.23 pounds active ingredient

Pre-Harvest Covers

(10 to 14 days after Fourth Cover. Repeat as often as needed until harvest)

1. Brown Rot

2. Brown Rot and Rhizopus Rot

1. Same fungicides as for Fourth Cover.
2. CAPTAN 1 pound
plus *BOTRAN (50% WP) 1 pound

Oriental Fruit Moth

Same insecticides as for Fourth Cover and also later as needed for insect control.

CAUTION: Since dates of harvest of peaches will vary considerably depending on variety, special consideration should be given to the interval between final spray and harvest, depending on the chemical used and the peach variety.

*Compatible with wettable powder insecticides listed in Fourth Cover. Compatibility with liquid formations not known.

Fall Soil Fumigation

See Nematode Control, page 3

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DDT-30; DIELDRIN-45; GUTHION-21; KELTHANE-14; PARATHION-14; SEVIN-1; TEDION-Not more than 2 applications after shuck-split if 1 pound or 1 quart of TEDION is used per 100 gallons. THIODAN-21 for Peach Tree Borer and 30 for Lesser Peach Tree Borer. Do not make more than 2 applications during fruiting period.

Fungicides: BOTRAN-1; Captan-0; SULFUR-0.

APRICOT SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preferences in the spraying schedule. Rates of material listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

Period of Bloom

(Balloon Pink Through Bloom)

DISEASES

INSECTS

Brown Rot (blossom blight)

CAPTAN (50% WP) 2 pounds

Repeat applications at 2-to-4-day intervals if wet, rainy weather prevails.

Petal Fall Spray

DISEASES

INSECTS

Brown Rot, Scab

CAPTAN (50% WP) 2 pounds

Shuck Split Spray

DISEASES

INSECTS

Brown Rot, Scab

Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth

CAPTAN (50% WP) 2 pounds

GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

or

SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds

or

PARATHION (15% WP) 2 pounds

First Cover Spray

(8-10 Days After Shuck Split)

DISEASES

INSECTS

Apricot Scab

Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth

Same as Shuck Split Spray

Same as Shuck Split Spray

Second Cover Spray

(8-10 Days After First Cover)

DISEASES

Apricot Scab

Same as Shuck Split Spray

INSECTS

Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth

Same as Shuck Split Spray

Summer Sprays

(Starting End of June)

DISEASES

Apricot Scab, Brown Rot

CAPTAN (50% WP) 2 pounds

NOTE: Repeat applications if wet, humid conditions prevail (preharvest period).

INSECTS

Oriental Fruit Moth

SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds

NOTE: Three applications at 10-day intervals starting about June 25.

or

GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

NOTE: Two applications at 14-day intervals. Last application not closer than 21 days before harvest.

After-Harvest Spray

DISEASES

INSECTS

Peach Tree Borer

THIODAN (endosulfan) (50% WP) 1-1/3 pound

NOTE: Thoroughly soak trunk to ground level.

Special Problems

DISEASES

INSECTS

European Red Mite

KELTHANE (18.5% WP) 1½-2 pounds

NOTE: Two applications any time from shuck split to end of season. 14 days of harvest.

or

TEDION (EC 1) 1 quart

NOTE: One Application after shuck split is permissible.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: GUTHION-21; PARATHION-14; TEDION -14; SEVIN-3; THIODAN-21.

Fungicides: CAPTAN-0.

PLUM AND PRUNE SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference in the spraying schedules. Rates of materials listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

For European red mite control, the preventive schedules give the best control. These schedules include either

(1) a "superior oil" applied in the Delayed Dormant stage, or (2) a miticide applied at Pink.

Delayed Dormant

Oil Schedule

DISEASES

Black Knot

ZINEB 2 pounds

NOTE: Prune out and burn all knots in the dormant season and repeat in early June. Continue to remove knots whenever they are observed.

Caution: When using oil, fill tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water, with agitators running, adding Zineb. Add oil after Zineb has been mixed in the spray tank.

INSECTS

European Red Mite (preventive program) Lecanium Scale

Superior Oil, 70 second viscosity 2 gallons

NOTE: Oils applied for the control of European red mite will give some control of lecanium scale. The sprays normally applied in Petal Fall control scale insects.

See apple schedule, Page 13. See Page 5.

Delayed Dormant

Non-Oil Schedule

Black Knot

LIME SULFUR 10 gallons

or

ZINEB 2 pounds

Pink

Oil Schedule

Black Knot (problem orchards)

ZINEB 2 pounds

Pink

Non-Oil Schedule

Black Knot (problem orchards)

European Red Mite (preventive mite program)

ZINEB 2 pounds

GENITE (50% WP) 1½-2 pounds

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Pink Non-Oil Schedule (Continued)

TEDION (EC 1)	<i>or</i>	1 quart
MORESTAN (25% WP)	<i>or</i>	½ pound

Bloom

1. Black Knot, Brown Rot or
2. Black Knot

1. LIME SULFUR (early bloom)	2 gallons
<i>or</i>	
DICHLONE (PHYGON)	½ pound
<i>or</i>	
WETTABLE SULFUR	5 pounds
2. ZINEB	2 pounds

Petal Fall

Brown Rot, Leaf Spot

FERBAM	1 pound, <i>plus</i>
WETTABLE SULFUR	3 pounds

Plum Curculio, Leaf Rollers

GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (2#/gallon SC)	1 pint
<i>or</i>	
DIELDRIN (50% WP)	½ pound, <i>plus</i>
PARATHION (15% WP)	1 pound, <i>or</i>
PARATHION LIQUID	0.15 pounds
	active ingredient

NOTE: Use only DIELDRIN (50% WP), ½ pound, if leaf-rollers are not a problem.

Shuck Split

(Usually 10 to 14 days after Petal Fall)

1. Leaf Spot, Brown Rot, Black Knot
2. Black Knot, Leaf Spot

Plum Curculio

1. FERBAM	1½ to 2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
FERBAM	1 pound, <i>plus</i>
WETTABLE SULFUR	3 pounds
<i>or</i>	
LIME SULFUR	2 gallons
2. ZINEB	2 pounds

PARATHION (15% WP)	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION LIQUID	0.15 pounds
	active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (2#/gallon SC)	1 pint
<i>or</i>	
DIELDRIN (50% WP)	½ pound

NOTE: In orchards with a history of black knot, use Zineb at 2 pounds per 100 gallons in **First** and **Second Cover** sprays.

NOTE: Check compatibility of insecticides with lime sulfur.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

First Cover

(10 days after Shuck Split)

Leaf Spot

Same fungicides as Shuck Split, except LIME SULFUR

LECANIUM SCALE: The young crawlers can be controlled with PARATHION (15% WP) 1½ pounds, or PARATHION LIQUID, 0.23 pounds active ingredient, or GUTHION (25% WP), 1 pound, or GUTHION (2#/gal. SC), 1

PEACH TREE BORERS: For peach tree borer control, see section under Peach Spraying Schedule, page 22. Thiodan may be used up to 7 days of harvest.

Plum Curculio

Same insecticides as for Shuck Split

pint, applied when the crawlers are first observed (usually June 25 to July 15). Make a second application 10 to 12 days later.

MITES: If European red mites build up, spray with KELTHANE (18.5% EC), 1 quart, or TEDION (EC 1), 1 quart. Do not repeat KELTHANE application within 30 days of last application.

Second Cover

(10 to 14 days later)

Leaf Spot

FERBAM 1½ pounds

Leafhoppers

DDT (50% WP) 1½ pounds

or

PARATHION (15% WP) 1½ pounds

or

PARATHION LIQUID 0.23 pounds active ingredient

SPECIAL APPLE MAGGOT SPRAYS: LEAD ARSENATE—2 pounds, or GUTHION (25% WP)—1 pound, or GUTHION (2#/gal. SC)—1 pint. If maggot is a prob-

lem, the timing of sprays is the same as in the apple spraying schedule.

Third Cover

(About 1 month before harvest)

- 1. Brown Rot, Leaf Spot or
- 2. Brown Rot only

1. CAPTAN 2 pounds

or

2. WETTABLE SULFUR 5 pounds

Apple Maggot

See Special Apple Maggot Sprays under Second Cover.

NOTE: See interval to harvest for lead arsenate and DDT.

Fourth Cover

(15 days before harvest)

- 1. Brown Rot, Leaf Spot or
- 2. Brown Rot only

Same fungicides as Third Cover. (Repeat if necessary near or at harvest. Add spreader if necessary.)

Apple Maggot

See Special Apple Maggot Sprays under Second Cover.

NOTE: See interval to harvest for lead arsenate and DDT.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DDT—30; DIELDRIN—30; GUTHION—15; KELTHANE—7; LEAD ARSENATE—30; MORESTAN—Do not apply after first bloom. PARATHION—14; TEDION—apply no more than 3 applications during fruiting season. THIODAN—7.

Fungicides: CAPTAN—0; FERBAM—7; SULFUR—0; ZINEB—30.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Red Tart (Sour) Cherry Spraying Schedule

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference in the spraying schedule. Rates listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

Dormant

(1 to 2 weeks before bud break)

DISEASES

INSECTS

European Brown Rot

MONOCALCIUM ARSENITE3 pounds

NOTE: Use only in problem orchards North of Ottawa County along Lake Michigan.

If case-bearers, mineola moth, bud moth, or peach twig borer were a problem the previous season, use one of the following control programs: **Delayed Dormant:** Spray with PARATHION (15% WP), 1 pound; or GUTHION (2#/gal. SC), 1 pint. Timing will be announced by county agricultural agent.

Bloom

1. European Brown Rot (Problem Orchards)

2. Common Brown Rot (Blossom Blight)

1. BORDEAUX4-6-100

2. DICHLONE (PHYGON)½ pound

or

WETTABLE SULFUR5 pounds

Petal Fall

(or when first leaves unfold)

Leaf Spot

DODINE (CYPREX)¼ to ⅓ pound

or

GLYODIN1½ pints, plus

FERBAM½ pound

*CYPREX at ¼ pound in most years will control leaf spot when proper timing and thorough coverage is practiced. Increase to ⅓ to ½ pound if necessary.

Plum Curculio, Cherry Fruitworm, Leafrollers, Peach Twig Borer

PARATHION (15% WP)1½ pounds, *or*

PARATHION LIQUID0.23 pounds active ingredients

or

GUTHION (25% WP)1 pound

or

GUTHION (2#/gallon SC)1 pint

NOTE: Cyprex may not be compatible with Guthion (SC), particularly under hard water conditions.

First Cover

(10 to 14 days after Petal Fall)

Leaf Spot

Same fungicides as Petal Fall.

Plum Curculio, Cherry Fruitworm, Mineola Moth**

Same insecticides as Petal Fall.

NOTE: DIELDRIN (50% WP) ½ pound, can be used if plum curculio is the only problem. **Mineola moth: Timing will be announced by your county agricultural agent. Use PARATHION (15% WP) at 1½ pound rate or 0.23 pounds active ingredient (liquid formulation) or GUTHION (2#/gallon SC), 1 pint. Two sprays at 10-day intervals will be necessary to control first brood adult emergence.

Second Cover
(10 days after First Cover)

Leaf Spot

Plum Curculio, Mineola Moth**

DODINE (CYPREX)	¼ to ½ pound
<i>or</i>	
GLYODIN	1½ pints, plus
FERBAM	½ pound
<i>or</i>	
FIXED COPPER	0.75 pound actual copper, plus
HYDRATED LIME	3 pounds
<i>or</i>	
*ACTIDIONE	1 part per million

GUTHION (2#/gallon SC)	1 pint
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN LIQUID	1 pound
	active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION (15% WP)	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION LIQUID	0.23 pounds
	active ingredient

NOTE: *Actidione is an eradicant chiefly, do not use until fruit is ⅜-inch in diameter. Use ½ pound FERBAM when ACTIDIONE or CYPREX is used with LEAD ARSENATE.

If Diazinon, Guthion, or Sevin are mixed with fixed Copper and Lime, spray immediately, since their effectiveness will be reduced if left standing in the tank.

If lesser peach tree borer and peach tree borer are problems, see Peach Spraying Schedule.

**Third Cover usually coincides with cherry fruit fly emergence. The emergence of cherry fruit flies will be announced by your county agricultural agent. **Timing for mineola moth will be announced by your county agricultural agent.

Forbes Scale: Use GUTHION (50% WP)—1¼ pounds or GUTHION (2#/gallon SC), 1¼ pints, or SEVIN (50% WP)—2 pounds, or SEVIN LIQUID.

—1 pound active ingredient, in the Second and Third Cover sprays.

Third and Fourth Cover
(10-14 day intervals)

Leaf Spot

Cherry Fruit Flies, Mineola Moth

Same fungicides as suggested for Second Cover

LEAD ARSENATE	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
DIAZINON (50% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (25% WP)	1 pound
<i>or</i>	
GUTHION (2#/gallon SC)	1 pint
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN (50% WP)	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
SEVIN LIQUID	0.5 pounds
	active ingredient
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION (15% WP)	1½ pounds
<i>or</i>	
PARATHION LIQUID	0.23 pounds
	active ingredient

NOTE: Lead arsenate is not effective against mineola moth adults or larvae. Use parathion or guthion (wetable powder or liquid equivalents).

After Harvest Cover**Leaf Spot**

DODINE (CYPREX) ¼ to ½ pound

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DIAZINON-10; DIELDRIN-30; GUTHION-15; LEAD ARSENATE*-30 (fresh fruit)-14 (processing); PARATHION-14; SEVIN-1; THIODAN-21; Do not make more than two applications of Thiodan after shuck split.

*30-day interval if sold outside Michigan or for fresh fruit.

Fungicides: ACTIDIONE-4; COPPER-0; DODINE (CYPREX)-0; FERBAM-7; GLYODIN-7.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

SWEET CHERRY SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference. Rates of materials are for 100 gallons of spray.

DISEASES	<i>Bloom</i>	INSECTS
Common Brown Rot (Blossom Blight)		
BORDEAUX (early bloom)	4-6-100	
<i>or</i>		
WETTABLE SULFUR	5 pounds	
<i>or</i>		
DICHLONE (PHYGON)	½ pound	Insecticides should not be used during Bloom.
<i>or</i>		
SULFUR PASTE	6 pounds	
If wet weather prevails, additional sprays or dusts of PHYGON or SULFUR will be necessary.		

Petal Fall

Leaf Spot, Brown Rot	Plum Curculio, Black Cherry Aphid
CAPTAN	2 pounds
<i>or</i>	
FERBAM	1 pound, <i>plus</i>
WETTABLE SULFUR	3 pounds
	DIELDRIN (50% WP)
	PARATHION (15% WP)
	PARATHION LIQUID
	0.15 pounds active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	GUTHION (25% WP)
	GUTHION (2#/gallon SC)
	1 pound 1 pint

First Cover (10 to 14 days later)

Leaf Spot, Brown Rot	Plum Curculio, Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Black Cherry Aphid Mineola Moth
Same fungicides as for Petal Fall	Same insecticides as for Petal Fall
	NOTE: Refer to tart cherry schedule for Mineola Moth Control Programs.

CONTROL PROGRAM FOR PEACH TREE BORERS

Thiodan has recently been cleared for use on sweet and tart cherries for the control of lesser peach tree borers. Thiodan may be used in two applications during the fruit-

ing season but not within 21 days of harvest. On some varieties of sweet cherries, only one application can be made and still stay within the 21-day interval to harvest.

REGULAR PEACH TREE BORER

THIODAN (50% WP), 1½ pounds per 100 gallons – Apply 3 weeks before harvest. Apply a post harvest spray if necessary.

Apply with a gun as a coarse dilute spray to the trunk of the tree to the ground line. To avoid excess residues, do not spray the scaffold limbs, fruit or foliage.

LESSER PEACH TREE BORERS

THIODAN (50% WP), 1½ pounds per 100 gallons. Apply June 3-10 depending on harvest date of that particular variety. Apply a post-harvest spray if needed. Guthion and parathion, when used in the regular spray program, should provide some control of this insect.

and trunk to the ground level. **Good coverage, particularly of the susceptible areas mentioned above, is a must for borer control.**

Lesser Peach Borer is present throughout the season until October. In problem orchards, a post-harvest spray of THIODAN will reduce late season infestations. There are no restrictions for post-harvest use of Thiodan on sweet cherries. There is restriction before harvest.

Second Cover

(10 to 14 days later)

SWEET CHERRIES

Leaf Spot, Brown Rot

Plum Curculio, Red-Banded Leaf Roller, Black Cherry Aphid

CAPTAN 2 pounds
or
 FERBAM 1 pound, *plus*
 WETTABLE SULFUR 3 pounds

GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
or
 GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) 1 pint
or
 PARATHION (15% WP) 1½ pounds
or
 PARATHION LIQUID 0.23 pounds
 active ingredient

Third Cover

(Based on cherry fruit fly emergence)

1. Leaf Spot, Brown Rot
2. Brown Rot, Rhizopus Rot (Trial Basis)

Cherry Fruit Flies**

1. CAPTAN 2 pounds
or
 FERBAM 1 pound, *plus*
 WETTABLE SULFUR 3 pounds
 2. CAPTAN 1 pound, *plus*
 *BOTRAN (50% WP) 1 pound

LEAD ARSENATE 2 pounds
or
 GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
or
 GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) 1 pint
or
 DIAZINON (50% WP) 1 pound
or
 SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds
or
 SEVIN LIQUID 1 pound
 active ingredient

*Botran is compatible with wettable powder insecticides listed under Third Cover.

**The timing of spray applications for cherry fruit fly will be announced by your county agricultural agent.

Fourth Cover

(12 to 14 days after Third Cover)

1. Leaf Spot, Brown Rot
2. Brown Rot and Rhizopus Rot

Cherry Fruit Flies

Same fungicides as for Third Cover.

Same insecticides as for Third Cover.

NOTE: Use CAPTAN (2 pounds) during harvest, if necessary. CAPTAN *plus* BOTRAN should be applied in pre-harvest and, if necessary, in harvest sprays. BOTRAN may leave a yellow residue on fruit.

See "Days Between Final Spray and Harvest" when using LEAD ARSENATE.

Post Harvest

1. Leaf Spot, Brown Rot
2. Brown Rot and Rhizopus Rot

Peach Tree Borer, Lesser Peach Tree Borer

DODINE (CYPREX) ¼ to ½ pound

See section on borer control.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DIAZINON—10; DIELDRIN—30; GUTHION—15; LEAD ARSENATE*—14 or 30; PARATHION—14; SEVIN—1; THIODAN—21; Do not make more than 2 applications after shuck-split.

*30-day interval if sold outside Michigan or for fresh fruit.

Fungicides: BOTRAN—0; CAPTAN—0; FERBAM—0; SULFURS—0.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

GRAPE SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference. Rates of materials are for 100 gallons of spray.

Bud Swell

DISEASES	INSECTS
Dead Arm (Problem Vineyards)	Grape flea beetle, Climbing cutworms
CAPTAN 2 pounds	DDT (50% WP) 2 pounds
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
FOLPET (PHALTAN) 2 pounds	DDT (50% WP) 1 pound, <i>plus</i>
When shoot growth is 1 to 2 inches, and repeat when shoot growth is 4 to 6 inches.	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound, <i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION (15% WP) 2 pounds
	<i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.3 pounds active ingredient
	NOTE: Use parathion if there is danger of spray drift on-to forage crops.

First Cover (Shoots 4 to 8 inches long)

Black Rot	
FERBAM 1½ pounds	No insecticides recommended in this spray.
<i>or</i>	
ZINEB 1½ pounds	
NOTE: Not needed if second Dead Arm spray is applied.	

Second Cover (Blossom Opening)

1. Black Rot	Grape Berry Moth
2. Black Rot, Powdery and Downy Mildew	
1. FERBAM 1½ pounds	GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
ZINEB 1½ pounds	GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) 1 pint
<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
2. FIXED COPPER (actual) 1½ pounds, <i>plus</i>	SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds
HYDRATED LIME 6 pounds	<i>or</i>
<i>or</i>	SEVIN LIQUID 1 pound active ingredient
BORDEAUX 4-4-100	<i>or</i>
<i>or</i>	DDT (50% WP) 1 pound, <i>plus</i>
*FOLPET (PHALTAN) 2 pounds	PARATHION (15% WP) 1 pound, <i>or</i>
	PARATHION LIQUID 0.15 pounds active ingredient

If using FIXED COPPER or BORDEAUX, increase DDT (50% WP) to 2 pounds and eliminate PARATHION, GUTHION, or SEVIN from the spray mixture. All these

materials lose some insecticidal effectiveness, up to 50%-100% in the case of SEVIN, when combined with LIME or in alkaline solutions.

Third Cover (Immediately after bloom)

1. Black Rot	Grape Berry Moth, Grape Leafhopper, Rose Chafer*
2. Black Rot, Powdery and Downy Mildew	
1. Same fungicides as for Second Cover	Same insecticides as for Second Cover
2. Same fungicides as for Second Cover	

*For Black Rot and Powdery and Downy Mildew control use FOLPET (PHALTAN) on trial basis. Read the label for compatibility and cautions.

*If rose chafers are a problem, use DDT (50% WP)—2 pounds, plus PARATHION (15% WP)—1 pound or PARATHION LIQUID—0.15 pounds active ingredient. SEVIN (50% WP)—2 pounds or SEVIN LIQUID, 1 pound active ingredient, will also give control.

Timing for second brood berry moth is announced by your county agricultural agent.

Fourth Cover

(10 to 14 days after Third Cover)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Black Rot 2. Black Rot, Powdery and Downy Mildew | <p>Grape Berry Moth, Grape Leafhopper, Rose Chafer</p> |
| <hr/> | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same fungicides as for Second Cover 2. Same fungicides as for Second Cover | <p>Same insecticides as for Second Cover</p> |

Fifth Cover

(Time to be announced)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Black Rot 2. Black Rot, Powdery and Downy Mildew | <p>Grape Berry Moth, Grape Leafhopper</p> |
| <hr/> | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same fungicides as for Second Cover 2. Same fungicides as for Second Cover | <p>Same insecticides as for Second Cover.</p> |

Sixth Cover

(10 to 14 days after Fifth Cover)

Grape Berry Moth

Same insecticides as for Second Cover with the exception of DDT. Do not use DDT within 40 days of harvest.

Seventh Cover*

(about Aug. 7)

Grape Berry Moth

Same insecticides as for Sixth Cover.

Eighth Cover*

(about Aug. 20)

Grape Berry Moth

Same insecticides as for Sixth Cover.

*Seventh and eighth cover sprays are necessary only when third berry moth is present. Check vineyard for this

brood. Need for these covers will be announced by your county agricultural agent.

Days Between Last Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DDT-40; GUTHION-0; PARATHION-14; SEVIN-0.

Fungicides: FERBAM-7; COPPERS-0; ZINEB-7; FOL-PET (PHALTAN)-0.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

STRAWBERRY SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference. Rates of materials are for 100 gallons of spray.

PRE-PLANT TREATMENT FOR WHITE GRUBS, ROOT WEEVILS, AND STRAWBERRY ROOT APHIDS

To reduce white grub and root weevil injury and to avoid root aphid injury in strawberry plantings:—Just before planting, treat the upper 3 inches of soil with CHLORDANE, at the rate of 10 pounds actual CHLORDANE per acre. These insecticides may be applied as

dusts, sprays, or granular formulations. The chemical should be broadcast (sprayed, dusted or drilled) and thoroughly mixed with the soil immediately after application. About 40 percent of the effectiveness may be lost in 5 hours if the chemical remains exposed on the surface of the soil. This treatment is effective against white grub and root weevil for about 3 years. Where sod has been turned under, this treatment is very necessary before planting.

Fall

DISEASES

Stem-end Fruit Rot, Leaf Blight

Mercury fungicide at manufacturer's full strength rate for apple scab control.

Susceptible varieties: Dunlap, Fairland, Jersey-Belle, Redcrop, Redglow, Robinson and Sparkle (Paymaster).

INSECTS

Nematode Control — See page 3.

NOTE: Apply when plants are completely dormant and before mulching. Thorough coverage is essential—use 200 gallons per acre.

Spring

Stem-end Fruit Rot, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot

Use Mercury Fungicide as suggested for fall application. (A spring application is not necessary if applied in the fall.)

NOTE: Use on unmulched plantings when dormancy is broken and new growth is just visible in crown.

First Cover

(New leaves expanded and blossom buds visible)

Stem-end Fruit Rot, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot

CAPTAN 2 pounds
or
 FIXED COPPER (actual copper) 1½ pounds, *plus*
 HYDRATED LIME 6 pounds

1. Spittlebug, Tarnished Plant Bug
 2. Strawberry Leafroller, Spittlebug, Tarnished Plant Bug

1. THIODAN (2 EC) 1 quart
 2. DDD (50% WP) 2 pounds, *plus*
 DIELDRIN (50% WP) ½ pound
or
 GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound
or
 GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) 1 pint
or
 SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds
or
 SEVIN LIQUID 1 pound
 active ingredient

Do not use Guthion or Sevin with fixed copper and lime. The insecticidal effectiveness of GUTHION or SEVIN is reduced 50% when mixed with lime or in an alkaline solution.

NOTE: For fruit rot control apply 5-6 pounds of CAPTAN or THIRAM (THYLATE) per acre.

If two-spotted mites are a problem, include KELTHANE (18.5% WP), 2 pounds or KELTHANE (18.5% EC), 2 pints per 100 gallons.

If insects were controlled in the First Cover, an insecticide may not be necessary in the Second Cover.

Second Cover

(pre-bloom—just as flowers start to open)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gray Mold, Stem-End Fruit Rot, Leaf Blight 2. Gray Mold | <p>Spittlebug, Tarnished Plant Bug, Strawberry Leafroller</p> |
|---|---|

-
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. CAPTAN 2 pounds | See schedule under First Cover. |
| <i>or</i> | |
| 2. THIRAM (THYLATE) 2 pounds | |
-

Third Cover

(Berries one-half grown)

1. Gray Mold, Stem-End Fruit Rot, Leaf Blight
2. Gray Mold

Same fungicides as for Second Cover.

If insects are present in troublesome numbers, include DIAZINON (50% WP) at 1 pound GUTHION (25% WP) at 1 pound or GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) at 1 pint per 100 gallons in this application.

Pre-Harvest Cover

(At least 10 days before harvest)

1. Gray Mold, Stem-End Fruit Rot, Leaf Blight
2. Gray Mold

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. CAPTAN 2 pounds | |
| <i>or</i> | |
| CAPTAN DUST (7.5% CAPTAN) 40 pounds/A | |
| 2. THIRAM (THYLATE) 2 pounds | |
| <i>or</i> | |
| THIRAM (THYLATE) DUST (7.5% THYLATE)
..... 40 pounds per acre | |
-

During Harvest Period

1. Gray Mold, Stem-End Fruit Rot, Leaf Diseases
2. Gray Mold Fruit Rot

For 1 and 2, same fungicides as in Pre-Harvest sprays.

NOTE: During harvest, rainy periods are conducive to gray mold fruit rot development. If THIRAM is applied within three days of harvest, residues must be removed by washing. CAPTAN may be used up to harvest.

The need for an After-Harvest insecticide application is determined by observation. If leafrollers are present in damaging numbers, use DDD (50% wettable) at 2 pounds per 100 gallons.

Control of Cyclamen Mites

Under certain circumstances, cyclamen mites may become established in a planting. Usually, the infestation is limited to small areas in the field. These areas may be spot treated with one of the following programs: THIODAN (2 EC), at the rate of 1 quart/100 gallons, applied

at Early Blossom or in multiple applications during the fruiting season, but no closer than 4 days to harvest. KELTHANE (18.5% WP), at the rate of 2 pounds/100 gallons, applied at any time during the season, but not closer than 2 days before harvest. KELTHANE should be applied at the rate of 400 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DDD-5; DIELDRIN-Use only before Bloom or after harvest in bearing plantings; DIAZINON-5; GUTHION-5; KELTHANE-2; SEVIN-1; THIODAN-4.

Fungicides: CAPTAN-0; THIRAM (THYLATE)-3; Remove residues of THIRAM from strawberries by washing if application is made within 3 days of harvest.

BRAMBLE SPRAYING SCHEDULE

(Red Raspberries, Black Raspberries, Dewberries and Blackberries)

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference. Rates of materials are for 100 gallons of spray.

Delayed Dormant

1. *(First leaves exposed ¼ to ¾ inch)*

or

2. *(When a few leaves have unfolded from the buds)*

DISEASES

INSECTS

Anthracnose

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. LIME SULFUR | 10 gallons |
| <i>or</i> | |
| 2. LIME SULFUR | 5 gallons |

No insecticides recommended in this spray.

CAUTION: If unable to apply the first-mentioned eradicative spray for Anthracnose, a LIME-SULFUR spray at 5 gallons per 100 when a few leaves have unfolded from

buds will give effective control. There is a greater risk of LIME-SULFUR burn, however, by spraying at this later date.

Pre-Blossom

(When blossom buds are breaking or new canes 6 to 8 inches long)

1. Anthracnose
- or*
2. Spur Blight (Red Raspberry)

Leafroller, Raspberry Sawfly, Raspberry Fruit Worm and Raspberry Cane Borers

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. CAPTAN | 2 pounds |
| <i>or</i> | |
| 2. BORDEAUX | 3-3-100 |
- (Repeat BORDEAUX 10 to 14 days later.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| GUTHION (25% WP) | 1 pound |
| <i>or</i> | |
| GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) | 1 pint |
| <i>or</i> | |
| DDT (50% WP) | 2 pounds |

NOTE: If GUTHION is used with BORDEAUX, spray immediately.

First Cover

(At Petal Fall)

Anthracnose

Aphids, Leafrollers, Cane Borers

CAPTAN 2 pounds

GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

or

GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) 1 pint

or

MALATHION (50% WP) 2 pounds

Pre-Harvest

(15 days before harvest)

Aphids, Mites (See Mite section below)

PARATHION (15% WP) 2 pounds

or

PARATHION LIQUID 0.3 pounds
active ingredient

MITES

Where mites are a problem use KELTHANE (18.5% WP), 2 pounds, or KELTHANE (18.5% EC), 2 quarts, *plus*

TEPP (40% EC), ¼ pint, or TEPP (20% EC), ½ pint.

RASPBERRY ROOT BORER

NOTE: Where raspberry root borers are a major problem apply a drenching crown spray using DIAZINON (EC) – 2 pints for each 100 gallons of spray. Use 400 - 500 gal-

lons of spray per acre. Apply the spray any time from November to April to kill the overwintering stage which is found on the plant crown just below the ground line.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: DDT—Do not use after fruit begins to form. Use pre-bloom only. DIAZINON—7; GUTHION—14; KELTHANE—2; MALATHION—1; PARATHION—15; TEPP—3.

Fungicides: CAPTAN—0.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Currant and Gooseberry Spraying Schedule

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest. Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference. Rates of materials listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

Dormant

(For both currants and gooseberries)

DISEASES

INSECTS

Currant Aphid

ELGETOL 318 1 quart

Green Tip

Powdery Mildew (Gooseberries only)

LIME SULFUR 5 gallons

Thorough coverage is essential.

First Cover

(As soon as the fruit has set)

Powdery Mildew (Gooseberries only)

Currantworm, Currant Aphid

LIME SULFUR 2½ gallons

PARATHION (15% WP) 1½ pounds

or

PARATHION LIQUID 0.23 pounds
active ingredient

or

MALATHION (25% WP) 2 pounds

Second Cover

(2 to 3 weeks after bloom)

Leaf Spot (Currants and Gooseberries)*

Currantworm, Aphids

FERBAM 2 pounds

MALATHION (25% WP) 2 pounds

*The timing of the spray for leaf spot varies with the individual planting. However, for best disease control, spray when leaf spot is first noticed. Generally, it is observed first on the lower leaves of the bushes.

If leaf spot is present at harvest time, spray immediately after harvest with the fungicide suggested for second cover.

Days Between Final Spray and Harvest

Insecticides: MALATHION—1; PARATHION—30 for currants; 15 for gooseberries.

Fungicides: FERBAM—14.

BLUEBERRY SPRAYING SCHEDULE

NOTE: See end of schedule for intervals between final spray and harvest.
 Chemicals are not necessarily listed in order of preference in the spraying schedule.
 Rates of materials listed below are for 100 gallons of spray.

Dormant

(When buds begin to swell)

DISEASES

INSECTS

Mummy Berry

PREMERGE 1½ quarts

or

Rake and cultivate planting floor to cover the mummified berries, or broadcast AERO CALCIUM CYANAMID (57% special grade) 150 to 200 pounds per acre. Apply

spray or dust over entire plantation area, including plant crowns.

Important: If plants have broken dormancy and green tips are showing, **do not** use AERO CALCIUM CYANAMID dust.

First Cover

(Immediately after bloom or as soon as Curculio is active)

Plum Curculio, Blueberry Tip Borer

GUTHION (25% WP) 1 pound

or

GUTHION (2#/gallon SC) 1 pint

or

PARATHION (15% WP) 1½ pounds

or

SEVIN (50% WP) 2 pounds

or

SEVIN 4 FLOWABLE 1 quart

or

MALATHION DUST (4%) 40 pounds/acre

or

SEVIN DUST (5%) 40 pounds/acre

or

METHOXYCHLOR DUST (5%) 40 pounds/acre

Second Cover

(10 days after First Cover)

Plum Curculio, Cranberry Fruitworm, Blueberry Tip Borer

Same insecticides as for First Cover.

NOTE: Guthion is more effective against Cranberry Fruitworm and Blueberry Tip Borer than the other listed insecticides.

Third Cover

(10 days after Second Cover)

Cranberry Fruitworm

Same insecticides as for First Cover.

NOTE: If lecanium scale is a problem, use SEVIN at

rates suggested in First Cover. Apply when crawlers are first observed and repeat 10 days later.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

Fourth and Subsequent Covers

(During Blueberry Maggot Fly emergence)

Blueberry Maggot

Same insecticides as for First Cover

NOTE: ROTENONE DUST (2½%) at 25 lb/A or 2% at 30 lbs. can also be used.

The time to make the fourth cover application will be announced by your county agricultural agent. Additional applications of the same materials suggested for Fourth Cover should continue at 10-day intervals until the fruit is harvested. Extending the intervals between applications or using less than the recommended rate per acre

may not give control of the blueberry maggot. The interval between applications should be reduced if rainfall occurs within a few days of the dust application. Guthion Dust (2%) at 30 pounds per acre may also be used. Only two applications of dust may be made in the 14-day period before harvest.

The insect known as the Blueberry Borer has recently been identified as the Dogwood Borer. Within the past few years, this insect has become a major problem in some southwest Michigan blueberry plantings. PARATHION (15% WP), 1½ pounds, or equivalent in flowable

or EC formulations, per 100 gallons applied at rate of 250 gallons per acre will control the Dogwood Borer. Apply spray July 1 in the Benton Harbor area; July 15 in the Grand Haven area. Thorough coverage of the **base of the plant** is necessary for control.

Days Between Final Spray or Dust and Harvest

Insecticides: GUTHION-14; MALATHION-0; METHOXY-CHLOR-14; PARATHION-14; ROTENONE-1; SEVIN-0.

Guthion Dust (2%) at 30 pounds per acre - 4 hours of harvest.

RESIDUE TOLERANCES OF PESTICIDES ON FRUITS

According to regulations established under "the Miller Bill", certain small amounts (tolerances) of pesticides may legally remain on harvested fruits. You, as a grower, are responsible for producing legally marketable fruit.

By following three rules, you can be reasonably sure your harvested fruit will be "within the limits of the law":

Rule No. 1

Do not use dosage rates **above** those suggested in the spraying schedule for the specific fruits.

Rule No. 2

Do not use pesticides and growth regulators on crops not cleared by the Food and Drug Administration.

Rule No. 3

Do not use pesticides closer to harvest than suggested in the spraying schedules for specific fruits or in the table on page 45.

Information on materials used in the dormant, pre-bloom, and post-harvest periods has been omitted. Ordinarily, materials used at these times do not present a residue problem on harvested fruits.

The information found in Table 1 on page 45 is up-to-date as of Jan. 1, 1967. Minor changes may occur during the growing season. County agricultural agents will be notified when these occur.

It is not safe to feed apple pomace treated with certain pesticides (especially chlorinated hydrocarbons) to livestock. DDT, TEDION, and CYPREX, for example, have definite label restrictions against this use. **Be sure to check the label restrictions for all the chemicals you use on fruit crops.**

Table 1. — DAYS BETWEEN FINAL SPRAY AND HARVEST

Listed below are some of the commonly used pesticides and the intervals from last application to harvest for each crop. The bold face type denotes those materials recommended in Michigan for disease or insect control on that particular crop. Although the interval to harvest for pesticides on other crops is given in regular type **No Recommendations are Intended or Implied.** See spray schedules for recommended materials.

Fungicides	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Plums and Prunes	Cherries	Grapes	Strawberries	Raspberries	Currants and Gooseberries	Blueberries	Apricot
ati-dione.....					4(Sour)						
otran.....			1		0(Sweet)						
aptan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
opper (copper-lime mixtures).....	h	h			h	h	h	h			
odine (Cyprex).....	7				0		14				
ichlone (Phygon).....	1		7	3	3						
rbam.....	7	7	7	7	0	7			14		
lpet (Phaltan).....					0	0					
lyodin.....	0e				7(Sour)						
iuocap (Karathane).....	21						21	7			
ercuries.....	f						af				
reptomycin.....	a	a									
lfurs.....	h		h	h	h						
niram (Thylate).....	0		7				3e				
neb.....	0			30		7					
ram.....	0										
Insecticides											
HC.....	60a	60a	60	60a	a	a	a		a	a	
lorobenzilate.....	14	7	30		d						
vgon.....	28	28									
DD.....	30	30	30	30	30	40f	5	14	a	14	30
DT.....	30	30	30	30	30	40f	c	a	a	c	42
meton (Systox).....	21f	21f	30f	30f	f	21	21	d	d		30
iazinon.....	14	14	20	10	10	10	5	7		7	10
ieldrin.....	45	35	30	45	30	14	a,c	f	f	a	45
idrin.....	f					30,46f	f				
hion.....	f	f	30f	21f	f	30f	2				f
enite.....	e	e	e	e	e						
ithion.....	15	15	21	15	15	0	5	14		14i	21
elthane.....	7	7	14	7b	7b	7	2	2			14
ad Arsenate.....	30g	30g	30g	30g	14g,30g	a	a	a	a	a	30
ndane.....	60	60	60	60	a,f	f	a		a	a	60
alathion.....	3	1	7	3	3	3	3	1	1,3f	0	7
ethoxychlor.....	7	7	21	7	7	14	3	3	14g	14	21
orestan.....	35f	35f	a,e	a,e	a,e						a
rex.....	30	30	30	30	c	a	c				
rathion.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	30,15f	14	14
osdrin.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3			
osphamidon.....	60				f						
vin.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7		0	3
perior oil.....	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
adion.....	f	f	f	f	f	f	3f	f		f	f
EPP.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
iodan.....	30f	30f	21f	21f	21f	7	4f				21f

Legend: a = Not after fruit begins to form. f = See label restrictions on use.
 b = Do not repeat application within 30 days. g = Remove excess residues at harvest.
 c = Pre-bloom or Post-harvest application only. h = Sulfurs and copper plus lime mixtures are exempt if used as recommended.
 d = Post-harvest application only. i = 4 hours of harvest using 2% dust at 30 pounds per acre.
 e = No residue if used according to recommendations.

Do not use chlorinated hydrocarbons where danger of drift onto forage crops exists.

MOUSE CONTROL IN ORCHARDS

Protective Wire Guards—The use of small mesh wire guards of ½-inch mesh or smaller around the base of newly planted trees will give protection against mice for 5 to 7 years. The wire should be cut 18 inches by 24 inches to give a wire height of 18 inches. Imbed the wire in the ground 1 inch. Be sure in November there is no pocket around the trunk of the wired tree, as water accumulating in such pockets when changed to ice could girdle the tree.

Broadcasting Bait—A 2% zinc phosphide-treated cracked corn and oats or cracked corn alone broadcast by airplane or with a whirligig fertilizer spreader has been a very effective and easy means of mouse control. Use the material at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Make the first application during the first or second week in October and follow with a second application two to three weeks later in areas of heavy mouse population or where the ground cover is dense. Do not forget to treat the border areas to prevent migration of mice into treated areas.

Endrin Ground Sprays—The use of Endrin as a ground spray to control mice is hazardous and very expensive, but it has been effective. This method of mouse control should never be used if even the slightest trace of Endrin could drain into or be washed by rains into streams or lakes inhabited by fish. As little as 5 parts per billion will kill fish.

Endrin for mouse control is used at the rate of 350 gallons of mixture per acre of ground area actu-

ally sprayed, using 0.5 to 0.6 pound of actual Endrin per 100 gallons. Either a boom no higher than 18 inches above the ground or a spray gun with a "driving" type of discharge should be used to make the application. An operating pressure of 500 to 600 pounds is necessary to drive the spray mixture through the grass cover into the runways. Usually a 6-foot swath sprayed on one side of each row of trees and extending under the branches 2 to 3 feet is considered sufficient ground coverage for good protection.

Warning

(a) Endrin is highly toxic. The person making the application should be extremely careful not to come in contact with the Endrin spray mixture.

(b) Treated areas must be posted for at least 30 days after application stating that the orchard has been treated with a poison Endrin spray.

(c) Endrin ground sprays must never be applied until after harvest and after all dropped fruit has been removed from the orchard.

(d) Unless properly applied, Endrin is very ineffective in controlling mice.

(e) Because of the hazard to fish, **do not** wash containers or pails which have contained Endrin or **do not** flush out a spray tank contaminated with Endrin in an area that may drain into a stream or lake.

