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INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM
FOR HOME PLANTINGS OF APPLES AND PEARS

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Extension Circular 509

Prepared by
Entomology and
Plant Pathology Departments
Oregon State College

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Fruit grown for family use has a value that cannot be fully expressed in money. It has freshness and flavor not always present in fruit that has spent considerable time on the market or in transportation. There is satisfaction and healthful diversion in producing at least a part of the family's needed supply of fruits. Producing wormy or diseased fruit is a disappointment.

Naturally the backyard tree will not get the skilled attention that the professional orchardist gives his trees. Expensive power equipment used in commercial orcharding is not available to the average householder. Nevertheless, he can produce satisfactory fruit by using inexpensive hand equipment. This type of equipment involves more labor than power machinery, but since the number of trees involved is usually small, the added labor is not a limiting factor.

In order to insure fruit free from disease and insects, dusting at frequent intervals may be necessary. If dusting be done according to the following schedule, reasonably clean fruit can be produced.

A crank type hand duster has proved to be quite satisfactory. Regardless of the type of duster used, thoroughness of application is essential. Dust the top of a large tree from a ladder. The dust materials used are extremely fine and light and drift badly if there is any breeze. Dust early in the morning when there usually is no breeze. In the case of prolonged wet weather, dusting during the rain, particularly for the control of scab, is desirable.

DUSTING SCHEDULE FOR APPLES AND PEARS

<u>TIME OF APPLICATION</u>	<u>PEST OR DISEASE</u>	<u>DUST MATERIAL & STRENGTH</u>
Green bud Little leaves separating just enough to expose blossom bud cluster (See footnote 1.)	Scab and Powdery mildew	Dusting sulphur or 10 to 20 per cent fermate or carbam black dust
First cover (Apply dust 1st week in June.)	Codling moth, scab mildew	DDT 10 per cent dust plus dusting sulphur or 10 to 20 per cent fermate or carbam black dust
Second cover (Apply dust 4-5 weeks after 1st cover.)	Codling moth	DDT 10 per cent dust
Third cover (Apply dust 4-5 weeks after second cover.)	Codling moth Anthracnose, apple rots (See footnote 3.)	DDT 10 per cent dust Copper dust (6 to 10 per cent copper expressed as metallic.)

Footnotes:

1. During a rainy season dust every seven days for scab as long as wet weather continues.
2. If you are unable to obtain a DDT, fermate, or a 10 per cent DDT, sulphur dust already mixed, it is advisable to apply the dusts separately rather than to try to mix the two together by hand.
3. Apply a copper dust for control of anthracnose and rots on apples in western Oregon, except yellow and green varieties, at time of 3rd cover spray.