

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

W. L. SLATE, JR., *Director.*

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PEACH SPRAYING

E. M. STODDARD and M. P. ZAPPE.

Fungous and insect troubles are not as numerous on peaches as on apples and a schedule of one dormant spray of liquid Lime-sulphur 1 to 9 for scale and leaf curl, and three summer treatments of spray or dust will usually give good control of the important fruit and foliage troubles.

It has been our experience that dusting will give as good results as spraying for the summer treatments, but so far we cannot recommend dust as a dormant treatment.

SCHEDULE OF SUMMER TREATMENTS.

- No. 1. When shucks have fallen.
- No. 2. Three weeks after No. 1.
- No. 3. Three to four weeks after No. 2.

Note. Brown rot is more difficult to control than scab. In very wet seasons a fourth treatment about three weeks before the fruit ripens is desirable.

Any one of the following materials may be used for the summer treatments:

ATOMIC SULPHUR.

5 lbs. to 50 gallons.

This is a ready mixed commercial material in paste form which mixes readily with water, and gives uniformly good results under Connecticut conditions.

DRY MIX SULPHUR-LIME.

8 lbs. sulphur.
4 lbs. hydrated lime.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. casein spreader.
50 gallons water.

The dry ingredients are mixed together and washed through the strainer while the tank is being filled with water. This mixture was originated at the New Jersey Station and has given good results on peaches in that state.

SELF-BOILED LIME-SULPHUR.

8 lbs. sulphur.
8 lbs. stone lime.
50 gallons water.

The sulphur is sifted into the slaking lime and allowed to cook by the heat of the lime for fifteen minutes, then diluted and strained into the spray tank.

DUSTING SULPHUR.

In our experiments we have used sulphur dust without lime or lead arsenate. This has given good results in the control of brown rot and scab, and no injury has resulted. Our experience with arsenical poisons on peaches does not warrant us in recommending their use, as injury often results, and our data show that curculio are not appreciably controlled.

PEACH BORER.

The peach tree borer is doubtless present in every peach orchard in the state. It is a white grub found in the trunks of the trees at or near the soil level, its presence being indicated by masses of gum and wood particles. These grubs reach the adult stage between July and September and the female moths begin laying eggs soon after emerging. These eggs hatch in about ten days and the young borers begin entering the trees at once.

The use of *paradichlorobenzene* is supplanting the old method of "worming" in the control of this pest. The paradichlorobenzene treatment is as follows:

Clear all rubbish from around the base of the tree and put three fourths to one ounce of the material on the soil in a circular band about two inches from the trunk of the tree. *It should never touch the tree.* Cover the material with soil, free from rubbish, to a depth of four or five inches. This mounding of the soil is important because the chemical is effective only to the height of the soil on the tree. Make the application about September 15th. Do not use paradichlorobenzene on trees under three years of age. On trees from three to six years old the material should be removed after three weeks, but on older trees it may be left indefinitely.