

Spray Schedule for the Control of Apple and Pear Black-spot.

No.	Time of Application.	Spray.
1	Green-tip	5-4-50 bordeaux, or 1-10 lime-sulphur.
2	Between open-cluster and pink stage	3-4-50 bordeaux, or 1-30 lime-sulphur.
3*	Calyx-spray (petal-fall; or when majority of petals have fallen)	1-100 to 1-120 lime-sulphur.†
4	Ten days later	1-100 to 1-120 lime-sulphur.
5	Every month until the fruit reaches maturity	1-100 to 1-120 lime-sulphur.
6‡	Immediately before picking	1-100 lime-sulphur.

* With this and subsequent sprays arsenate of lead, 3 lb. paste or 1½ lb. powder to 100 gallons, may be added for the control of codlin-moth and leaf-roller caterpillar.

† With some varieties 1-100 lime-sulphur is liable to scorch; in such cases the weaker mixture should be used.

‡ This application is required only when the fruit is to be placed in cool store for some considerable time, its object being the prevention of cool-store infection. It could be applied with advantage where the fruit was required for export.

This is but an empirical schedule, and will require to be modified somewhat according to the locality and variety. When in doubt the orchardist would do well to consult the Orchard Instructor for his district. It may be as well to stress the fact that it is the period and thoroughness of application, rather than the exact strength of the spray used, that is the governing factor in the control of black-spot.

The first four applications cover the period of ascospore infection; subsequent sprays are for the prevention of conidial (summer stage) infection. Lime-sulphur may be used throughout, particularly where a combined insecticide-fungicide is required; but better results will be obtained if the first two applications are of bordeaux mixture at the strengths given, this applying more particularly when the varieties are susceptible to black-spot or where trees have been badly infected the previous season.

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