

but remain small and stunted, and are often disfigured by large cracks. (3.) Laterals may be killed outright, and loss of fruit (otherwise borne on these laterals) consequently follow. (4.) Where infection occurs year after year the tree eventually may be killed outright.



FIG. 1. LEAF-CURL ON PEACH. HALF NATURAL SIZE.

[Photo by W. D. Reid.]

On nursery stock defoliation may be followed by the death of the trees, or, at least, growth will be poor and weakly. Then, too, trees thus infected are certain to carry the disease from the nursery to the locality where they are to be planted.

APPEARANCE AND EFFECT ON THE HOSTS.

Leaf-curl infects leaves, shoots, blossoms, and fruits. Infection occurs shortly after the leaves have unfolded from the bud, when they appear somewhat curled and blistered. The midrib becomes swollen