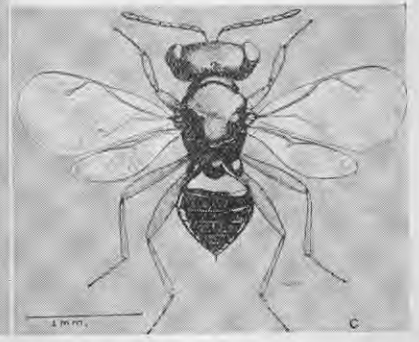
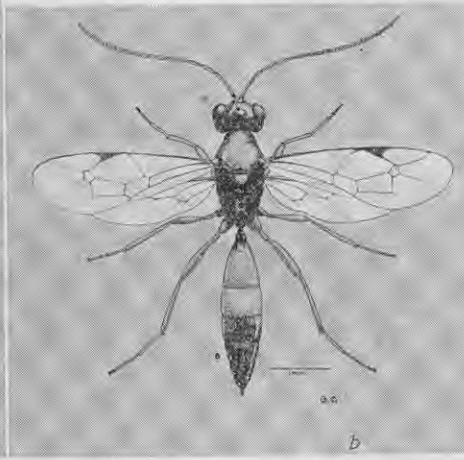


Fig. 9.—Butterfly and moth parasites—



(a) Moth larval parasite (after Robertson).

(b) Moth pupal parasite.

(c) Butterfly pupal parasite.

be resorted to. As the methods of treating the home garden and the market garden crop differ somewhat, the treatment of each is dealt with under two separate headings.

HOME GARDEN.

The average home garden contains relatively few plants for treatment, and white butterfly eggs or grubs when the infestation is light can be dealt with by hand picking the caterpillars or by crushing the eggs (while on the leaves) between the fingers. If this method is not found suitable, sprays or dusts can be used. These are best applied by means of small hand spray or dust guns obtainable at florist or hardware stores. Various proprietary sprays and dusts are on the market, but those most suitable for the home garden are the non-poisonous variety, such as derris or pyrethrum, both of which are sold under various proprietary names. For control of a mixed population of moth and butterfly caterpillars some writers consider

derris dusts as superior to pyrethrum. The derris dust should have a rotenone content from 0.5 to 1.0 per cent., and should be freshly packed. Dusts and sprays of this kind which have been packed for a long time tend to deteriorate.

It is important to keep the heart of the plant free from injury, and if dusts are not available one of the proprietary pyrethrum sprays (as used in the house against flies, etc.) applied with the household spray gun will prove quite suitable for the task.

MARKET GARDEN.

Crops grown on a commercial scale for human consumption require to be kept in good condition if they are to command a good market price and show a good return to the grower. Gui* found that the best control of moth and butterfly was obtained by spraying or dusting with Paris green or derris powder at intervals of ten days. Paris green dust is mixed with a carrier, such as talc or lime, in the proportions of one of the former to ten of the latter. Flour may be substituted as a carrier, as it improves the adhesive qualities of the dust. Paris green, if used as a spray, can be mixed in the proportions of 2lb. of Paris green to 40 gals. of water, plus a spreader. Calcium arsenate dust applied at the rate of 15 to 20lb. per acre of crop is also said to be effective.

It is pointed out that poisonous compounds such as Paris green or arsenicals should be used only when the crops are young or up to 40 days before harvesting; derris compounds should be used after this period. Derris compounds are marketed under

various proprietary names, and such products generally have all necessary instructions on the container or package, and these instructions should be adhered to. Whether home-mixed or commercial, the rotenone content should not be less than 0.5 to 1 per cent. Thorough application of the sprays or dusts is important if good results are to be expected.

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* Rev. App. Ent., vol. 26, p. 651.