

- HOME ORCHARDS
- SMALL FRUITS
- ORNAMENTALS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Methoxychlor, technical	15.00%
Captan (N-Trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide)	10.00%
Malathion (O,O-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	5.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	70.00%
Total	100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

This product will kill fish. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. When not in use, keep container firmly closed.

EASY TO USE: After the insects are killed, as shown in the spray tank, the fruit is shown below. The fruit is covered thoroughly with spray. By giving a few days the time for application, some of these sprays on certain fruits, it is possible to spray many of the fruit at the same time. Such adjustment will have to be made by each grower as to the season and the kinds and number of fruits being grown.

APPLES: Apple trees are attacked by a moth, fruit tree sawfly, apple leafhopper, apple worm, etc. To control, rub out eggs. The first application should be made at the delayed treatment period. Second spray when blossom buds are beginning to show. Part of the C. and G. spray, when used, is the blue one, has been called the "Big Deep Spray." This should be followed by a second treatment at about 10 days. Two more sprays may be made. If the apple is not eaten by the sawflies and the fruit is not eaten by the apple worm, the apples are not infested and may be eaten.

CHERRIES: If you're looking for a cherry that's just what you need, look no further than the Marlon. It's a late-season cherry that's perfect for the holidays. The fruit is large, dark red, and has a sweet, slightly tart flavor. It's a great choice for fresh eating or for use in pies and other baked goods. The Marlon cherry is a good choice for anyone who wants a cherry that's both delicious and easy to grow.

PEACHES. APRICOTS: These are the most common of the stone fruits. They are available from June to September. They are usually sold in baskets or crates. They are often found in the same baskets or crates as the cherries. They are usually sold in the same baskets or crates as the cherries. They are usually sold in the same baskets or crates as the cherries.

PEACH BORER CONTROL

YOUNG FRUIT TREES

STUDS AND OAK LEAVES
BY
JAMES H. WOODWARD
AND
STUDS SANDOZ AND TONYA JAGGER

EVE

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

It is a common mistake to think that the only way to control the spread of unwanted water is to dig a hole in the ground for the control of many common water-borne and sticking diseases and control of diseases which may be spread by insects and animals.

EASY TO USE: Follow directions closely as shown in mixing table for fruit shown below. Cover trees or plants thoroughly with spray. By varying a few days the time for applying some of these sprays on certain fruits, it is possible to spray many of the fruits at the same time. Such adjustments will have to be made by each grower to fit the season and the kinds and varieties of fruits being grown.

MIXING TABLES: 1 gallon of product to 1 gallon of water, 1/2 pound to 1 gallon of water, 1 pound to 10 gallons water. Approximately 1 gallon of spray will cover 1,000 square feet of ground for other trees such as apple.

APPLES: Apply first covering spray with first true leafhatch. Apple leafhoppers cause worm, rib-bend, fruit-spot, sooty blotch, fly speck, black rot. For control of apple leafhoppers the first application should be made at the delayed-sprout stage of growth. Second spray when blossom buds are beginning to show color, called the Cover Red Spray. Next spray when 25% of the blossoms have fallen, called the Pearl Drop Spray. This should be followed by two or more applications about two week apart, called Cover Sprays. If a December and/or other covering material may be placed in early onset of winter, do not apply the sprays within 7 days of harvest.

CHERRIES: Blossoms in March and April, but the leaves often do not appear until May. The fruit matures in a delayed dormant stage, and enters a dormant period in June. Fruit is small, round, and covered with a bloom. Leaves are 2 to 3 inches long. Fruit is dark red. The fruit is eaten as soon as it is ripe. The fruit is also used for jam and preserves. The fruit is also used for medicinal purposes. The fruit is also used for medicinal purposes.

PEACHES, APRICOTS: Apricots are a small, round fruit, usually yellow or orange when ripe. They are often eaten fresh, but can also be used in jams, jellies, and preserves. Peaches are a larger, round fruit, usually yellow or orange when ripe. They are often eaten fresh, but can also be used in jams, jellies, and preserves.

PEACH BORER CONTROL **IN THE** **PEACH** **INDUSTRY** **OF** **THE** **UNITED** **STATES**

YOUNG FRUIT TREES

Mixing Table for Small Fruits: 1 Tablespoon of concentrate mixed with 1 cup of water to 4 quarts of water; 1 Teaspoon mixed with 1 cup of water to 2 quarts of water.

STRAWBERRIES: To control Flea Beetle, Spottedwing, Strawberry Flea Beetle, Strawberry Weevils, Aphids, Spider Mites, apply spray to the ground, not on spray when insects first appear. Repeat application at 7 to 10 days if necessary. If no infestations was and, Do not re-spraying 14 days after harvest.

GRAPES: To control Flea Beetles, Grape Leaf Skeletonizers, Japanese Beetles, Leaf Hoppers, Rose Chafers, apply spray as in the orchard once a spray when insects first appear. For Grape Berry Moths apply as in the orchard, some come early and repeat 10 days later; make third and fourth applications at 10 day intervals if necessary. Do not use within 14 days of harvest.

BLACKBERRY and RASPBERRY: To control Anthracnose apply a fungicide spray whenever plants are 6 to 8 inches tall, and first Cover Spray right after petal fall. **Do not use within 14 days of harvest.**

1. **ROSES** are the most popular of all flowers, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive. **NOTE:** If you are buying roses, be sure to get the ones that are labeled "Long Lasting" or "Long Life".

2. **CARNATIONS** are the second most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

3. **CHRYSANTHEMUMS** are the third most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

4. **ORCHIDS** are the fourth most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

5. **HYDRANGEAS** are the fifth most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

6. **GERANIUMS** are the sixth most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

7. **PEONIES** are the seventh most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

8. **IRIS** are the eighth most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

9. **DAISIES** are the ninth most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

10. **GLADIOLI** are the tenth most popular flower, and come in many colors and sizes. They are also the most expensive.

EVERGREENS: _____

NOTE: _____

AZALEAS. CARNATIONS. MUMS.