APPLE, EARLY MITE CONTROL, 1980: Test materials were applied to 15-year-old apple trees at Monmouth, Maine, as dilute sprays with a hand gun from a hydraulic sprayer operating at 200 psi and at a rate of 400 gal/A. The standard pesticide program (rates are per 100 gal) during the course of this test consisted of Phygon 50W (.25 lb) on 4 dates, captan 80W (1 lb) and Sevin 80W (.25 lb) on 6 dates, Epsom salts (15 lb) on Jun 3, 12, and 23, Sulforol (1 lb) on Jun 12 and 23, Imidan 50W (1 lb) on Jun 3, 12, and 23, and Sevin 80W (.75 lb) on Jul 8, 13, and Aug 13. There were no tank-mixtures of acaricides with other pesticides. There were 4 single-tree replications per treatment. A randomized complete block design was utilized with 4 "Red Delicious" cultivars/plot. From each tree 25 leaves were collected mostly at chest-height around the periphery of the tree, brought into the laboratory, and brushed onto glass plates coated with a Tween 20-alcohol mixture; mites were counted the same day. Mite population pressure was not severe until late Aug when the weather was both hot and dry. All mite counts recorded on Jun 5 were adults; there were 0.3 to 2.5 summer mite eggs/leaf on all plots not treated at this time.

APPLE, SUMMER MITE CONTROL, 1980: Test materials were applied to 30-year-old apple trees at Monmouth, Maine, as dilute sprays with a hand gun from a hydraulic sprayer operating at 200 psi and at a rate of 300 gal/A. Spray dates were Aug 14 and 21; each material was applied on both dates. The pesticide program (rates are per 100 gal) during the course of this test consisted of captan 80W (1 lb) and Sevin 80W (.75 lb) on Aug 13. There were no tank-mixtures of acaricides with other pesticides. There were 4 single-tree replications per treatment. A randomized complete block design was utilized with 4 "Red Delicious" cultivars/plot. From each tree 25 leaves were collected mostly at chest-height around the periphery of the tree, brought into the laboratory, and brushed onto glass plates coated with a Tween 20-alcohol mixture; mites were counted the same day. Mite population pressure was not severe until late Aug when the weather was both hot and dry. All mite counts recorded on Jun 5 were adults; there were 0.3 to 2.5 summer mite eggs/leaf on all plots not treated at this time.

Late season differences between the check plot and the treated trees showed that all acaricides gave very good control of the European red mite. A few small burn spots on 1 to 2% of the leaves treated with Omite 6EC was the only phytotoxicity noted.

All materials generally gave satisfactory population reductions. No phytotoxicity was noted with any acaricide.