APPLE, DORMANT CONTROL OF OYSTERSHELL SCALE, 1976: Materials were applied dilute to run off with a hand sprayer (400 psi), to single tree plots of Rhode Island Greening apple trees which had been heavily infested with oystershell scale the previous year. Treatments were arranged in a randomized block design replicated 3 times. One spray was applied on April 9 when trees were in the late silver tip bud stage. On July 15, ten terminals were removed from each replication and the number of scales was counted on the first 5 inches of the current year’s growth.

Although a petal fall and 1st cover spray of organophosphate insecticides is usually sufficient to control the oystershell scale in commercial orchards in New York, a dormant application of any of the materials tested here should enhance the effectiveness of post bloom sprays in controlling severe infestations.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment and rate/100 gal</th>
<th>No. reps per plot</th>
<th>Mites per leaf at North Leeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boom 1.5E 1/2 pt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boom 1.5E 1 pt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malathion 50W 30 oz</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Untreated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boom 1.5E 1 pt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPX 3792 2E .5 pt</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Sample = 25 leaves per tree.
2 Pretreatment samples = Jul 14 and Aug 2. Post treatment samples = Jul 16 and 22; Aug 5 and 9.

APPLE, PRELIMINARY INSECTICIDES TEST, 1976: Sprays were applied dilute to run off with a hand sprayer (450 psi) 2nd through 6th cover sprays on June 18, June 28, July 14, August 2, and August 18. Each treatment was replicated 3 times on single tree plots (2 McIntosh and 1 Cortland cultivars) arranged in a randomized block design. At harvest 150 and 100 fruit were scored respectively from each Mcintosh and Cortland tree. Ten actively growing terminals/tree collected on June 30 were placed in a Berlese funnel to sample apple aphids. White apple leafhoppers were counted on 10 distal leaves of 10 terminals on each tree on August 30. The number of leaves infested with spotted tentiform leafminers was recorded during a 10 minute search around the canopy of each tree from the ground to eye level on August 30.

All materials except CM-UTH-1424 gave excellent control of internal Lepidoptera, apple maggot, and aphids despite a heavy infestation in the unsprayed check. Fruit infestation by oystershell scale and populations of white apple leafhoppers and spotted tentiform leafminers were very low even in the check.

Only small, non-significant differences occurred in the effectiveness of the 3 rates of Ambush and in the 2 rates of SD 41706 and SD 43775. All formulations and rates of the Croneton-Guthion combinations were similar in effectiveness.
APPLE, SEASONAL INSECTICIDES TEST, 1976: Sprays were applied dilute to run off with a hand sprayer (450 psi) petal fall through 6th cover sprays on May 21, June 2, June 16, June 29, July 15, August 3, and August 18. Each treatment was replicated 3 times on 6 tree plots (Mcintosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Golden Delicious, and Red Rome) arranged in a randomized block design. At harvest 150 leaves from a Rhode Island Greening tree in each replication. The number of leaves infested with spotted tentiform leaf miners was also recorded on these trees during a search from the ground to eye level once around the outer circumference of the canopy.

All materials effectively controlled fruit damage except Baam which was generally inadequate and MO 9087 which was primarily weak against plum curculio. Leafroller and tarnished plant bug damage was low even in the checks. MO 9087, Baam and the Lannate-Guthion combination gave excellent white apple leafhopper control. Zolone, Boom, Dipel-Fundal, and the low rate of MO 9087 were somewhat weak against the spotted tentiform leaffminer.

APPLE, LEAFROLLER CONTROL, 1976: Insecticide treatments applied as full-season dilute sprays in a block of 12-year-old trees (MM 106) were evaluated for leafroller control and monitored for any change in mite populations. Single-tree plots were replicated using 2 Staymans, 40 Cortland, and 100 Cortland apples were scored from each replication. White apple leafhoppers were counted on 25 randomly selected spur cover sprays on May 21, June 2, June 16, June 29, July 15, August 3, and August 18. Each treatment was replicated 3 times on 6 tree plots (Mcintosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Golden Delicious, and Red Rome) arranged in a randomized block design. At harvest 150 variegated leaves from a Rhode Island Greening tree in each replication. The number of leaves infested with spotted tentiform leaffminer was also recorded on these trees during a search from the ground to eye level once around the outer circumference of the canopy.

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APPLE: Malus sylvestris 'Stayman, Winesap, York'

APPLE: Malus domestica 'McIntosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Golden Delicious, and Red Rome'

APPLE: Malus pumila 'Variegated leafroller, Variegated leafroller with variegated leaves from a Rhode Island Greening tree in each replication. The number of leaves infested with spotted tentiform leaffminer was also recorded on these trees during a search from the ground to eye level once around the outer circumference of the canopy.

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APPLE, SEASONAL INSECTICIDES TEST, 1976: Sprays were applied dilute to run off with a hand sprayer (450 psi) petal fall through 6th cover sprays on May 21, June 2, June 16, June 29, July 15, August 3, and August 18. Each treatment was replicated 3 times on 6 tree plots (Mcintosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Golden Delicious, and Red Rome) arranged in a randomized block design. At harvest 150 leaves from a Rhode Island Greening tree in each replication. The number of leaves infested with spotted tentiform leaffminer was also recorded on these trees during a search from the ground to eye level once around the outer circumference of the canopy.

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