

Fruit Growers Warned of Dikar Made in 1970

By Arnold Lueck
Associate County Agent

This fungicide was suggested for use in 1970 for the control of apple scab, powdery mildew and other apple diseases. It was suggested as one of the possible fungicides in the biological control programs for mites.

The material used by growers in 1969 was not injurious to apple.

The 1970 formulation has caused injury to leaves and flower petals. The injury is in the form of spotting on the petals and spotting, marginal burning, and size reduction of leaves.

Therefore, any Dikar purchased in 1970, at least up to May 8, should not be used in the prebloom and bloom sprays.

The manufacturer has stopped production of the 1970 formulation and started production of the 1969 formulation. In a short while this will be available and can be used without injury. Your dealer or distributor can identify the safe

and injurious formulations by of plum, pear, apple, peach, cherry, apricot, and nectarine. The plum curculio is a pest of these places in and around or-

Across the Editor's Desk

Reports across the desk indicate there's some agitation underway to give the federal government authority to regulate the cattle industry as a means of keeping beef prices down. The reports include the following partial items from a recent edition of Oklahoma Farm & Ranch World:

A secret report seeks federal control of the United States cattle industry.

That's what the April 9, 1970, Drover's Journal said. The livestock publication said a "secret report of a special studies subcommittee headed by Rep. John S. Monagan (D Conn.) said

America's beef supply is so short that a federal commission should be established to watch the cattle industry."

The report asserted that U.S. meat import laws are "detrimental to the American consumer" and should be amended to help housewives instead of protecting cattle producers, the DJ article continued.

The report said "Congress should establish a commission to determine the adequacy of the meat supply for American consumers at reasonable prices with a reasonable return to producers, packers and distributors."

chards and in wooded areas where protection can be found among leaves and stones. The adult beetle is about one fourth inch long, gray brown in color with grayish patches of small scales on its back. It has a snout one third the length of its body and four humps on top of its wing covers.

Adult beetles become active about the time apples start to bloom. They are attracted to fruit trees and feed on the buds, petals, and young developing fruit.

Mating occurs and egg laying starts during May and early June. The female curculio eats a small hole in developing fruit, then drops an egg into the feeding cavity. She then makes a crescent-shaped slit beneath the egg. About 100 eggs are laid by each female.

Eggs hatch within 10 days and the young, white, legless, C-shaped larvae develop in the fruit; however, they will not develop in apples on trees.

Larvae mature within three weeks, leave the fruit to enter the soil and change into the pupal stage in two weeks.

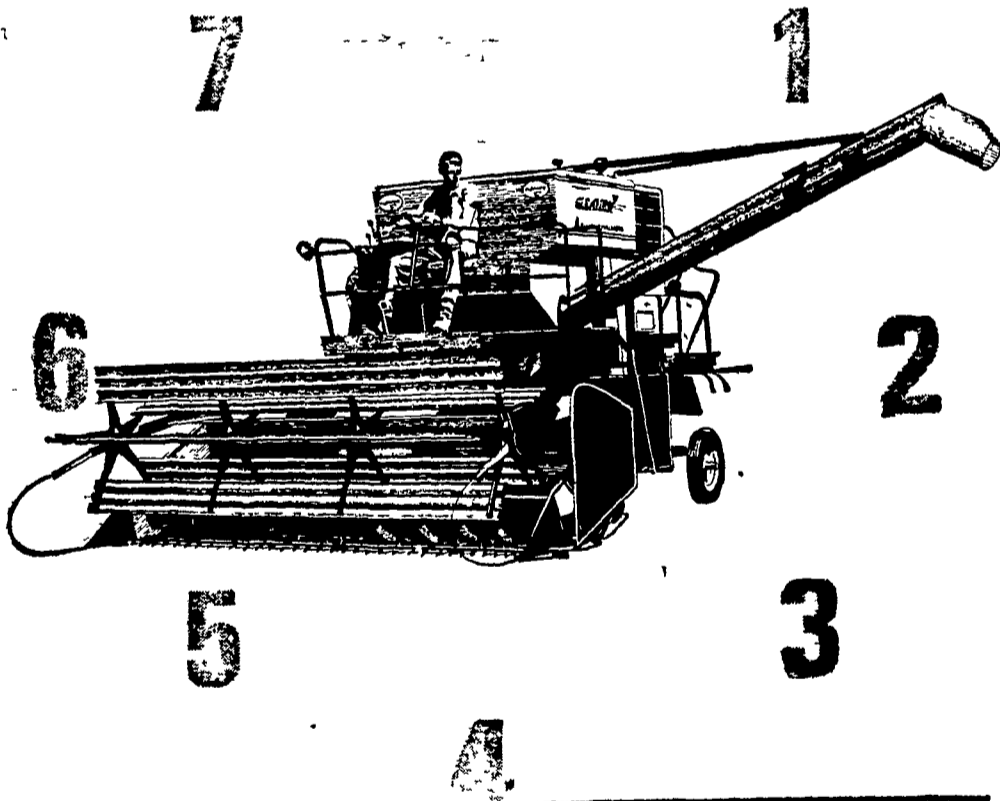
The pupal stage remains in the soil for two weeks before adults start to emerge. As adult curculios emerge, they fly to fruit trees and feed on maturing fruits.

Jarring trees during petal fall to first cover and collecting adult insects on a plastic sheet or cloth spread under the tree will provide information on their abundance in the orchard. Most orchards are relatively free of the plum curculio.

For control of plum curculio, Dieldrin has USDA label approval and will provide the best protection during the 1970 season. Since dieldrin is a persistent pesticide, limited use of this material for curculio control is expected after this year.

Imidan, Guthion and lead arsenate, as suggested in printed spray schedules, will also provide for excellent control.

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