

APPLES

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD			
When tree is dormant January to March	Scale insects Mite eggs Aphid eggs	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Keep trees small and well pruned to facilitate good spray coverage			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u>	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		Supreme oil plus diazinon 50% w.p. or malathion 25% w.p.	2-1/2 lq.oz. 1/6 oz. or 2 tsp. 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.	2 gal. 1 lb. 2 lb.	This is an important spray. Apply every year. Thorough application to trucks and limbs is necessary to obtain control.
Green-tip stage	Apple Scab	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Keep trees well pruned to facilitate good air movement and rapid drying in trees after periods of wetness. Scab infections occur when trees are wet. Collect and destroy fallen apple leaves which harbor fungus spore sacs.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u>	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		Benlate 50% liq. Captane 50% w.p.	1/24 oz. or 1/2 tsp. 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.	1/4 lb. 2 lb.	Apply if scab has been a problem. Scab sprays should be applied every 10 to 14 days up to bloom, especially if wet weather prevails. Do not apply Captan on Red Delicious or on any other variety with oil.
Pink-bud stage	Powdery mildew	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Remove white, mildew infected shoot tips to reduce spore source for new infections.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u>	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		Karthane 48% liq. or Benlate 50% w.p.	1/4 tsp. 1/24 oz. or 1/2 tsp.	4 lq. Oz. 1/4 lb.	Add a wetting agent to aid penetration of mildew (Triton 1955B recommended). Two additional mildew applications (applied with codling moth sprays) may be necessary.
	Scab	Repeat the green tip treatment at 10-day intervals through bloom if scab was present the previous season and the weather is wet.			

Apples (continued)

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD			
Bloom	Fireblight	<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Prune out and destroy blight infected flower clusters, twigs and limbs in pears, quince, apples, pyracantha, hawthorn and toyon to prevent spread of infection throughout the plant and to reduce bacterial sources for new infections. Make cuts 8 to 12 inches below point of visible infection. If infections are numerous, disinfect tools with household bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) diluted by mixing one part to nine parts water.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Apples grown in the foothills normally do not suffer from severe fireblight damage. Jonathons, Rhode Island Greenings and Fuji are more susceptible and may benefit from chemical treatment as young trees - see pears for control measures.</p>			
When Red or Gold Delicious are 1/3 inch in diameter and later in summer as sex pheromone traps indicate or as advised by Master Gardeners	Codling Moth	<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Remove and destroy wormy apples on the tree or on the ground. Scrape off loose bark and keep area free of trash, rock and lumber piles to reduce moth pupation sites. Use sex pheromone traps every 1 to 4 trees to remove male moths from the population. Place burlap bands around the trunk to capture pupating larvae. Remove bands and destroy moth larvae and pupae every two weeks.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p>			
		<p align="center"><u>Material</u></p> <p align="center">Imidan 50% w.p. or Sevin 50% w.p. or diazinon 50% w.p.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/1 Gal Water</u></p> <p align="center">1/6 oz. or 2 tsp. 1/4 oz. or 3 tsp. 1/6 oz. or 2 tsp.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u></p> <p align="center">1 lb. 1-1/2 lb. 1 lb.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Remarks</u></p> <p>Worms in apples are the larvae of codling moth. There are two or three generations each season and several sprays may be required to manage the population at levels that will not cause significant</p>
		<p>damage. If an average of more than 2 moths are trapped in one or more traps per week, damage to the crop will occur. Use pheromone traps to time sprays, applying treatments close to peak catches. NOTE: Sevin causes fruit thinning 7 to 25 days after full bloom (often desirable), but is very destructive to predaceous mites (see spider mites).</p> <p>The recommended minimum interval between application and harvest is 14 days for diazinon, 7 days for Imidan, and one day for Sevin. Imidan and Sevin provide about 3 weeks of control and diazinon is effective for about 10 days.</p>			

Apples (continued)

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD		
Summer when damage is observed	Spider mites	<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Avoid using miticides such as kelthane or Plictran and insecticides such as Sevin and fungicides such as liquid lime sulfur that destroy both (1) <u>predaceous mites</u> that naturally keep spider mites from causing damage and, (2) apple rust mites on which predator mites feed to build their populations.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p>		
		<p align="center"><u>Material</u></p> <p>supreme oil</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u></p> <p>1-1/4 lq. oz.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u></p> <p>1 gal.</p>
Woolly or green aphids		<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>These aphids are normally controlled by predators and parasites. Avoid spraying unless damage is severe.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p>		
		<p align="center"><u>Material</u></p> <p> diazinon 50% w.p. or malathion 50% w.p.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u></p> <p>1/6 oz. or 2 tsp. 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u></p> <p>1 lb. 2 lb.</p>
Tentiform leaf miners		<p align="center"><u>NON CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Parasites normally contain this pest before severe damage occurs to foliage. Minimize spraying for other pests when possible. Collecting and destroying old leaves during winter removes many overwintering moth pupae.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Non recommended for home orchard use.</p>		
Leaf hoppers		<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Predators and parasites normally control leaf hoppers before severe damage occurs in foliage.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p>		
		<p align="center"><u>Material</u></p> <p> diazinon 50% w.p.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u></p> <p>1/6 oz. or 2 tsp.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u></p> <p>1 lb.</p>
Stinkbugs		<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Destroy bugs whenever observed as a few bugs can do a lot of damage. Adult bugs concentrate on mullein, mustard and other fleshy broad-leafed plants in the pre-bloom period. Bugs can be picked off of these plants or the plants themselves destroyed to reduce populations.</p> <p align="center"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Not normally recommended as bugs seldom damage more than 5% of the crop.</p>		

PEARS

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD										
When tree is dormant (January or February)	Scale insects Mite eggs Pear psylla Blister mite Pear rust mite	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Keep trees small and well pruned to facilitate good spray coverage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Same as shown for apples.</p>										
Green tip to bloom	Pear scab	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>This disease rarely occurs in foothill orchards, although it once was a serious problem in commercial orchards. If infections are found in your home orchard follow apple scab control procedures.</p>										
Bloom period	Fireblight	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Same as shown for apples</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Material</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Amt/1 Gal. Water & Amt/100 Gal. Water</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Remarks</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Fixed copper spray. We recommend a 50% powder.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">As manufacturer directs, provided that 100 gallons of spray would contain a minimum of 1/8 lb. Of actual copper.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rainy, moist weather combined with temperatures that average above 60° F are favorable for</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>blight bacteria infections. Starting at 5% bloom, treat every five days through the bloom period when such weather conditions exist</p>			<u>Material</u>	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water & Amt/100 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	Fixed copper spray. We recommend a 50% powder.	As manufacturer directs, provided that 100 gallons of spray would contain a minimum of 1/8 lb. Of actual copper.	Rainy, moist weather combined with temperatures that average above 60° F are favorable for		
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Fixed copper spray. We recommend a 50% powder.	As manufacturer directs, provided that 100 gallons of spray would contain a minimum of 1/8 lb. Of actual copper.	Rainy, moist weather combined with temperatures that average above 60° F are favorable for										
When fruit is 1/2 inch in diameter	Codling moth	Use the same treatments and timings shown for apples										
Summer	Spider mites Pear psylla	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Predaceous mites are important in controlling spider mites. See apples. Washing trees with water will reduce both psylla and mite damage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHEMICAL</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Material</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Amt./100 Gal. Water</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Remarks</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">supreme oil</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1-1/4 lq. oz.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gal.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Psylla nymphs are immersed in -</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>amber droplets of secreted honey dew. Thorough spray coverage is required. For heavy populations of either pest, re-treat in 10 days.</p>			<u>Material</u>	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Amt./100 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	supreme oil	1-1/4 lq. oz.	1 gal.	Psylla nymphs are immersed in -
<u>Material</u>	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Amt./100 Gal. Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>									
supreme oil	1-1/4 lq. oz.	1 gal.	Psylla nymphs are immersed in -									
	Aphids Leaf miner Leaf hopper Stinkbug	See apples										

APRICOTS, ALMONDS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, AND PLUMS

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD			
Leaf fall	Bacterial canker Shothole fungus Peach leaf curl	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Remove and destroy old leaves infected with peach leaf curl to reduce infection source. Plant trees on warmer sites where spring frosts will be at a minimum so that Pseudomonas bacteria do not have easy access to frozen plant parts to cause bacterial canker and blossom blast infections.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> Bordeaux or a fixed copper spray	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 2 oz. or 8 tbsp. As manufacturer directs provided spray contains actual 0.3 oz. Copper per gallon.	<u>Amt./100 Gal. Water</u> 20 lbs. As manufacturer directs provided spray contains 2 lbs. Actual copper in 100 gallons.	<u>Remarks</u> Do not store Bordeaux from one year to the next. Copper oleate does not control peach leaf curl. BEWARE: Some fungicide brands recommend inadequate amounts of copper for peach leaf curl..
		There are numerous fixed copper materials. WE recommend one that contains 50% actual copper			
At bud swell, but before bloom	Twig borer Scale insects Aphid eggs Mite eggs	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		None			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> supreme oil plus diazinon 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 2 lq. oz. 1/6 oz. or 1 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 1-1/2 gal. 1 lb.	<u>Remarks</u>
Brown rot Peach leaf curl Shothole fungus Bacterial Canker Blossom blast		<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Remove and dispose of mummy fruit and blighted limbs to reduce brown rot, and old leaves to reduce peach leaf curl.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		Same as fall treatment except that liquid lime sulfur may be substituted where leaf curl is the only concern. Use as manufacturer directs, <u>but do not apply to apricots</u> . Copper is the best all purpose fungicide for stone fruit diseases and can be combined with the twig borer and scale treatment. The copper spray may injure open flowers. If lime sulfur and oil are mixed together, apply when trees are still dormant to avoid injury to buds.			

Apricots, Almonds, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, and Plums (continued)

TREATMENT TIME TO MANAGE		MANAGEMENT METHOD			
Bloom	Brown rot only	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		See bud swell timing			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> Benlate 50% w.p. or captan 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/12 oz. or 1 tsp. 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 1/2 lb. 2 lb.	<u>Remarks</u> Apply if humid, wet weather prevails, and brown rot has been a problem.
Bloom to mid-May	Plant bugs Thrips	These pests move into trees from surrounding weed areas. They puncture or scar the fruit, often causing the fruit to produce gummy droplets. Spraying to control these pests is difficult and not considered practical for home orchards. Control ground cover within the outside of orchard, if possible, by cultivation, weed sprays or mowing to make habitat unfavorable for these pests.			
Mid-May to early June	Twig borer Oriental fruit moth	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Twig borer - None. Oriental fruit moth - Pheromone confusion			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> diazinon 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/6 oz. or 2 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 1 lb.	<u>Remarks</u> Apply if wormy fruit was observed the previous season or twig strikes are found during the current season. Do not apply diazinon within 14 days of harvest.
Summer	Spider mites	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		See apple section.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> supreme oil	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1-1/4 lq. oz.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 1 gal.	<u>Remarks</u> Repeat treatment in 10 days if population is heavy

WALNUTS

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD		
Early prebloom with 1% pistillate bloom showing	Walnut blight	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u> Plant late-blooming varieties that bloom when rainfall necessary for bacteria infection to occur is less frequent.		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>		
		<u>Material</u> Fixed copper spray- We suggest a 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water and Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> As manufacturer directs, provided that 100 gallons of spray would contain a minimum of 1 lb. Of actual copper.	<u>Remarks</u> Blight sprays are seldom needed. In wet weather repeat spray when 10 to 20% nutlets in bloom.
When aphids appear on leaves and average 15 to 25 aphids per leaflet	Walnut aphid	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u> Predators and parasites usually control walnut aphids. Delay sprays as long as possible and avoid other insecticide sprays whenever possible.		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>		
		<u>Material</u> diazinon 50% w.p. or malathion 25% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/6 oz. or 2 tsp. 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 1 lb. 2 lb.
August 1-15 or when announced in newsletters or newspapers	Walnut husk fly	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u> Pick up nuts as soon as they fall and destroy hulls.		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>		
		<u>Material</u> Malathion 25% w.p. or malathion 25% w.p. plus Staley's Protein Bait#7	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/2 oz. or 6 tsp. 1/4 oz. or 3 tsp. 1 lq. oz.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 3 lb. 1-1/2 lb. 2 qt.
Nuts are about 1/2" diameter	Codling moth	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u> See Apple Section		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u> Chemical treatments are seldom needed. See Apple Section for materials.		
Harvest	Navel orange worm	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u> Harvest early.		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u> Control codling moth which provides egg laying and entry sites for navel orange worms.		

Large walnut trees cannot be adequately sprayed with most home garden sprayers. This schedule is designed for small trees only. If the trees are

large, high-pressure sprayers are needed to spray tops of the trees.

GRAPES

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD		
When new shoots are 6" long until fruit changes color near maturity.	Powdery mildew	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>		
		None. Keeping vines well pruned for good sun and air penetration will minimize mildew.		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>		
		<u>Material</u> Bayleton 50% w.p. or dusting sulfur	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/4 to 1/2 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 2 to 4 oz.
		Dust vines lightly from two sides when new shoots are 6 long, 12" long and 18" long and every 14 days thereafter until fruit changes color near maturity or has reached 12% sugar content. Sulfur is destructive to predaceous mites that normally control spider mites.		
Grape leaf skeletonizer	Grape leaf skeletonizer	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>		
		This is a new pest that is beginning to invade Mother Lode counties. Hand remove infested leaves and destroy. Contact your Agricultural Commissioner to learn if this is a new infestation.		
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>		
		<u>Material</u> Kryocide 96% w.p. or Sevin 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 2/3 oz. or 8 tsp. 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 4 lb. 2 lb.
		fore harvest and no more than 2 applications per season. Apply only once to table grapes prior to fruit formation. Sevin may be applied up to the day of harvest		

Grapes (continued)

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD												
When nymphs average 5 or more per leaf.	Grape leaf hopper	<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Predators and parasites (especially Anagrus wasps) normally contain leaf hoppers below damaging levels to home vineyards.</p>												
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diazinon 50% w.p.	1/6 oz. or 2 tsp.	1 lb.	Apply when most of the population is in the adult stage											
Summer	Spider mites	<p align="center"><u>NON-CHEMICAL</u></p> <p>Spider mites normally are controlled by predaceous mites, except where sulfur is used for mildew control. Minimize the need for sulfur treatments by keeping vines well pruned for good sun and air penetration.</p>												
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Kelthane 35% w.p.	1/6 oz. or 2 tsp.	1 lb.												

BUSHBERRIES

TREATMENT TIME	TO MANAGE	MANAGEMENT METHOD			
At start of leafing	Leaf and cane spot Yellow rust	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		None			
Spring when leaf buds are 1/2 to 1 inch	Red berry mite	<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> Fixed copper spray We suggest a 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water and Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> As manufacturer directs, provided that spray contains a minimum of: 16 oz. Copper	<u>Remarks</u> A second application may be needed prior to bloom during wet, rainy springs.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 1 lb. copper
When canes begin to wilt.	Raspberry horntail	<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Predators normally control this mite. Do not spray unless this is a recurrent problem.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> Liquid lime sulfur	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/2 qt. or as manufacturer directs	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 6 gal.	<u>Remarks</u> Sulfur sprays depress beneficial predator mite populations
		<u>NON-CHEMICAL</u>			
		Remove and destroy infested shoots.			
		<u>CHEMICAL</u>			
		<u>Material</u> Sevin 50% w.p.	<u>Amt/1 Gal. Water</u> 1/3 oz. or 4 tsp.	<u>Amt/100 Gal. Water</u> 2 lb.	<u>Remarks</u> Sevin may cause a buildup of spider mites. USE ONLY when at least three actively wilting canes are found in 100 feet of row.