

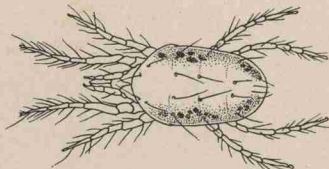
# Insecticide Recommendations for Small Fruits

B. B. FULTON

Entomology

CROP	TO CONTROL	INSECTICIDE	REMARKS
Strawberry	Spider Mite	Dusts: 1. Aramite, 3% 2. Parathion, 1%* 3. Equal parts D-N-Dust-D4 and sulphur 4. Dusting sulphur Sprays (early season): Demeton* 1/3 lb. (actual) per 125 gal. per acre	Use 1 up to 15 days before harvest. Use 2, 3 Fall to early spring Use 3 at 70° or cooler. Use 4 only when hot (80° F.) Spray Demeton* to wet all leaves. Will kill mites if, only top of leaf is wet. Do not use when fruit is present.
	Strawberry weevil Adult of strawberry rootworm	DDT 5% dust	Weevil appears in early spring. Look for bloom buds with cut stems. Rootworm control needed in July or August when new leaves are full of small holes.
Dewberry Raspberry Boysenberry	Strawberry weevil	DDT 5% dust	Dust in early spring when first cut buds are found.
	Spider mite	Aramite, 3% dust or Parathion 1%* dust, or Dusting Sulphur	Mites appear later than on strawberry, usually after the crop. Dust only when needed and not later than 15 days before harvest.
Blueberry	Plum curculio Cranberry fruitworm	Methoxychlor 5% dust, or Cryolite 70% dust, or Parathion 1% dust*	1st dusting just after bloom. 2nd, 10-14 days later. Parathion should not be used later than 3 weeks of picking.
Grape	Berry moth Leafhopper	DDT or Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder 2 lbs. to each 100 gal. of spray used for disease control.	Apply just before bloom; just after bloom; and again in 10 days. More sprays are needed for disease control. For leafhopper control, spray as needed and direct spray to underside of leaves. Do not use DDT later than 30 days before harvest. Methoxychlor may be used up to 14 days before harvest.
	Leaf eating insects	Same as above	Spray when injury appears.

\* Parathion and Demeton are poisonous to operator. Precautions printed on container should be followed.



Spider Mite

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Reprint From 1955  
Pesticide Handbook

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CROP	TO CONTROL	INSECTICIDE	REMARKS
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	Strawberry weevil Adult of strawberry rootworm	DDT 5% dust	Weevil appears in early spring. Look for bloom buds with cut stems. Rootworm control needed in July or August when new leaves are full of small holes.
	Spittle Bugs	Methoxychlor 5% dust Methoxychlor 25% emulsifiable concentrate 2 qts. per 100 gal. water	
Dewberry Raspberry Boysenberry	Strawberry weevil	DDT 5% dust	Dust in early spring when first cut buds are found.
	Spider mite	Aramite 3% dust or Parathion 1%* dust, or Dusting Sulphur	Mites appear later than on strawberry, usually after the crop. Dust only when needed and not later than 15 days before harvest.
Blueberry	Plum curculio Cranberry fruitworm	Methoxychlor 5% dust, or Cryolite 70% dust, or Parathion 1% dust*	1st dusting just after bloom. 2nd, 10-14 days later. Parathion should not be used within 3 weeks of picking.
	Bud mite	Summer oil 2%	Two applications applied in late August and September may be of value.
	Scale insects	Summer oil 2% Lime sulphur	As for Blueberry bud mite. Dormant spray—1 gallon of liquid lime sulphur in 9 gallons of water.
Grape	Berry moth Leafhopper	DDT or Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder 2 lbs. to each 100 gal. of spray.	Apply just before bloom; just after bloom; and again in 10 days. More sprays are needed for disease control. For leafhopper control, spray as needed and direct spray to underside of leaves. Do not use DDT later than 30 days before harvest. Methoxychlor may be used up to 14 days before harvest.
	Leaf eating insects	Same as above.	Spray when injury appears.
	Grape Phylloxera	No chemical control.	American varieties seldom attacked. Plant only vines grown on resistant rootstocks.

\* Parathion and Demeton are poisonous to operator. Precautions printed on label should be followed. Recommendations should be followed carefully in order to avoid excess residues of any of the pesticides.

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