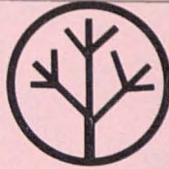


mn 2000 4G 5/20/68

YARD 'N' GARDEN

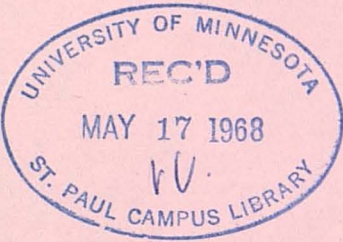
Department of Information
and Agricultural Journalism
Institute of Agriculture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101



Prepared and distributed
by the Minnesota Agricul-
tural Extension Service

For use week of
May 20

EXTENSION
HORTICULTURISTS



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE • UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

SPRAYING YOUR FRUIT CROP

Follow a complete spray program to control insect and disease problems in your fruit crops. For information on spray schedules ask your county agent for Extension Pamphlet 184, "Home Fruit Spray Guide." You can also get a copy by writing to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., 55101.

* * * *

Handle all pesticides carefully. Protect yourself by carefully reading and following the protective measures given on chemical container labels. Be sure to observe the minimum number of days which must pass between the last spraying and the harvest date. This information is also on the container label.

* * * *

Fruit pollination depends almost entirely on bees. So don't apply insecticides to plants in bloom and avoid drift onto blossoming legumes and other plants.

* * * *

Control cedar apple rust by using either ferbam or zineb. Start applications when the fruit buds show pink at the tips. Usually three or four applications are necessary.

* * * *

The most important time to spray strawberries is when the blossom buds first appear. Use an all-purpose mixture to control sawflies, weevils, plant bugs, spider mites, fruit rot and leaf diseases.

* * * *

Protect young, non-bearing fruit trees from insect and disease pests. Apply DDT to control cankerworms and tent caterpillars in the spring. Use malathion for grasshoppers and aphids. If cedar-apple rust and apple scab are troublesome, protect the foliage with a suitable fungicide.

* * * *