

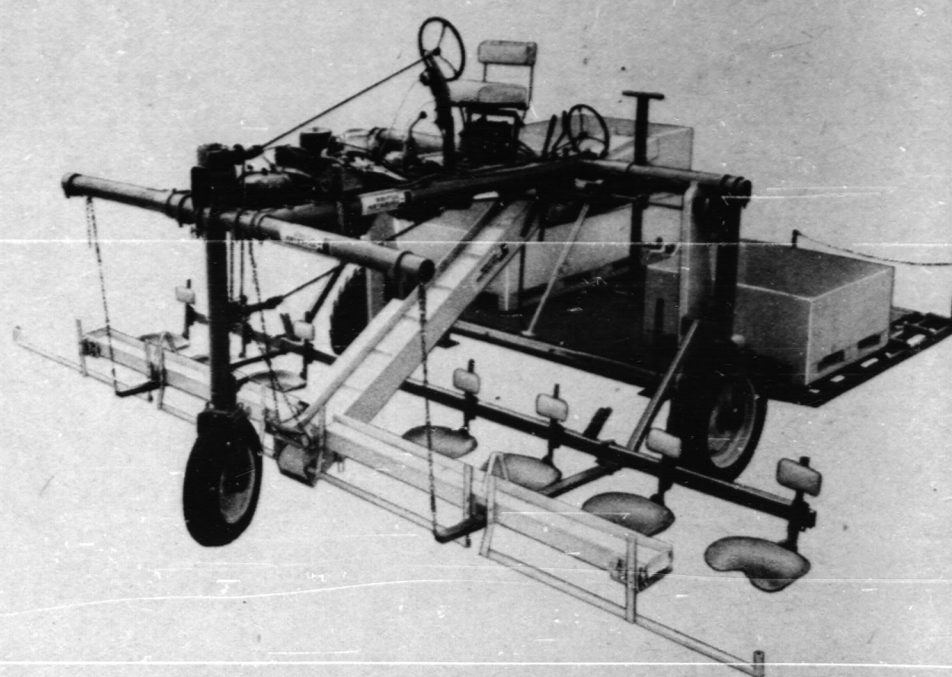
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ALL YOUR RIPE CROP**

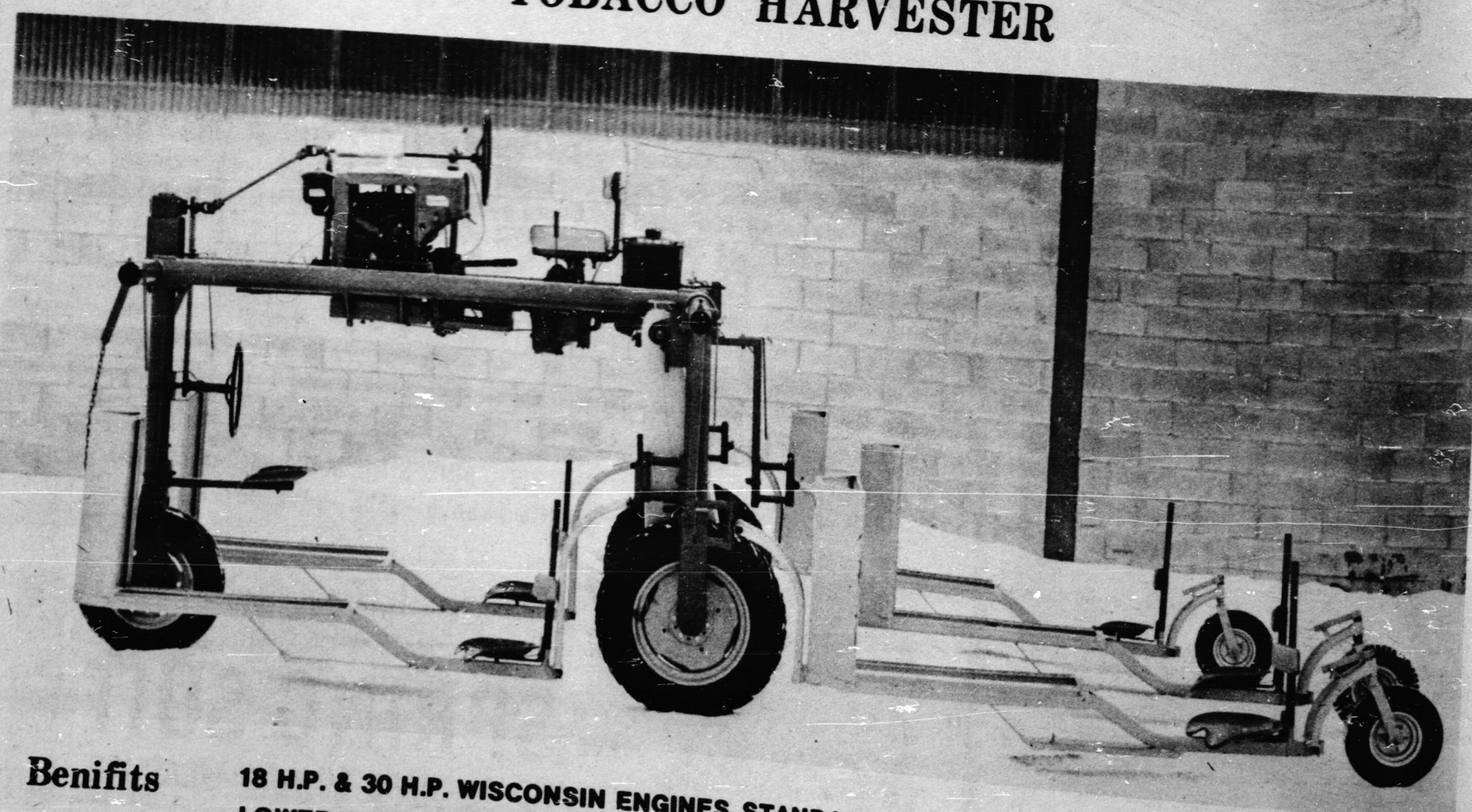
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**CONTROL CONVEYER SPEED INDEPENDENT OF HARVESTER SPEED
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Dr. Charles Walkof, head of the Vegetable Crops Section of the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Morden, Man.

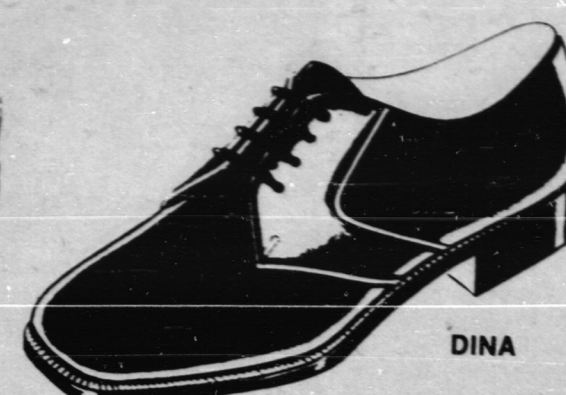
attended the Eighteenth International Horticultural Conference at Tel Aviv, Israel.

Dr. Walkof spoke to thousands of scientists from around the world about control of quality in potatoes for chipping and its effect on the color of chips. The discoveries come from preconditioning and reconditioning tests of potatoes prior to chipping.

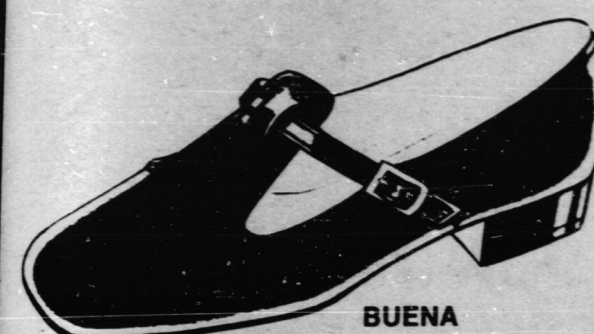
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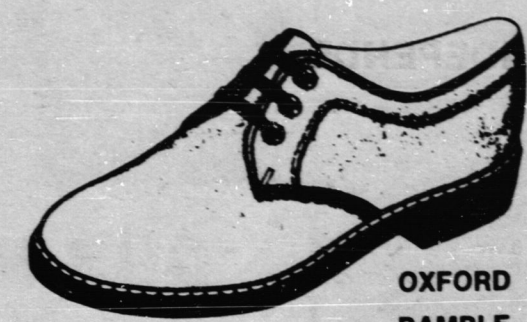
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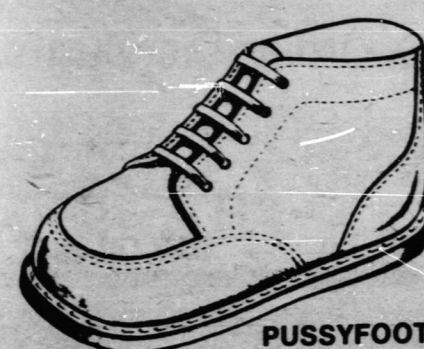
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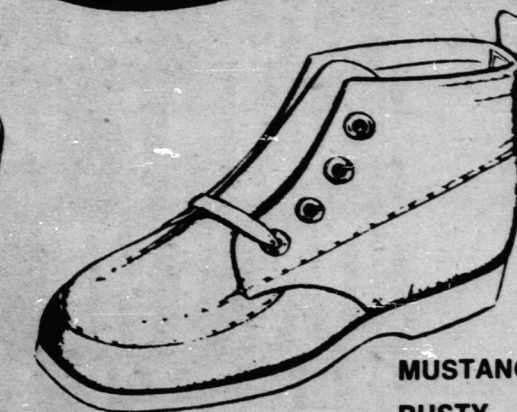
PUSSYFOOTS



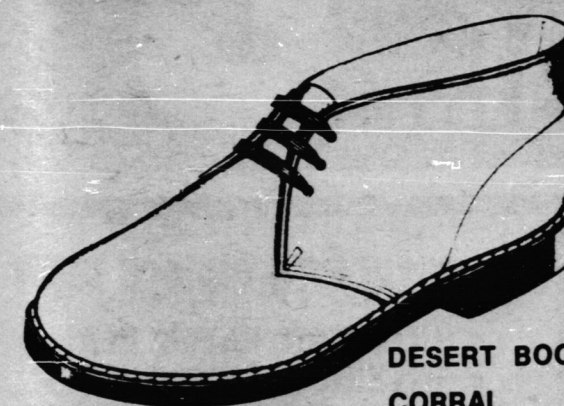
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How To Control Codling Moth

VINELAND STATION, Ont. Results of studies now under way at the Canada Agriculture Research Station could make the annual battle against the codling moth a lot easier for apple growers in southern Ontario.

The insect is the most important pest of apples in Canada and it is even more troublesome in warmer regions such as the Niagara Peninsula where it is more difficult to control, says Dr. E. A. C. Hagley, an entomologist at the station. Dr. Hagley currently is studying the factors involved in control of the pest in southern Ontario — including climate, beneficial parasites and predators that prey on the moth, and the kinds, amounts, and timing of spray applications.

The results, he hopes, will be an integrated biological and chemical control program that will be just as effective in southern Ontario as similar programs are in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

In a program of this type, insecticides are used only when required for specific pests or to help the parasites and predators when the codling moth population builds up to such a degree that they can't cope with it.

Such a program would make it possible to reduce the amounts of insecticides now required for production of apple crops in southern Ontario, says Dr. Hagley.

The importance of pest control in the region's apple orchards is underlined by the fact that if an orchard is left unsprayed, as much as 90 per cent of the crop may be lost because of pests or disease. Most of this loss is

caused by the codling moth which, as the "apple worm", tunnels into the fruit, eating the pulp and seeds.

Utilizing its natural enemies to control the moth also helps solve another problem — the pest's amazing ability to develop resistance to insecticides.

Paris green was the first chemical to be used against the codling moth in Canada. That was in 1881. In 1895 lead arsenate was the chemical recommended for control.

By 1945, however, the moth had become so resistant to lead arsenate that even seven sprays of the chemical did not control the pest in southern Ontario, Dr. Hagley says. DDT was introduced in 1945 and in some areas the codling moth already has developed resistance to this insecticide.

At the present time, insecticides such as Guthion, Sevin and Imidan give control but the pest may yet develop resistance to them. Also, they are harmful to the parasites and predators that help to keep the red mite and other pests in check.

Although earlier attempts at biological control were unsuccessful in southern Ontario, they did produce a great deal of information on the biology of the codling moth, says Dr. Hagley, and he is optimistic over the prospects that, with the information obtained earlier and from the current investigations, an integrated biological and chemical control program can be developed.

For southern Ontario apple growers, it could mean top yields and a minimum of spraying.

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