IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the first orchard insect and disease report for 1942 brought to you in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

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The report opens with a word about apple diseases.

The next few weeks will decide whether or not apple scab is to be controlled. It is highly important that growers watch their orchards carefully during this period in order to prevent serious losses by this disease. In Kentucky, scab spores were discharging in the Princeton and Louisville area the early part of the past week and over the entire state by the end of the week. Growers in that state are advised to take special precautions to control scab in apple orchards.

In Indiana, scab spores began discharging in Vincennes orchards on March 26. On that date the fruit buds were not far enough advanced for the prepink spray, but the spray should be applied by this time.

As for Illinois, the first mature ascospores -- that's the seed of the fungus which causes apple scab -- were found on old apple leaves at Urbana on February 5. Very little development occurred during February and early March. There was a noticeable increase in mature ascospores during the latter part of March, and many perithecia -- or spore chambers, are now crowded with mature spores. Because of the early maturity of the spores, it is important that the prepink spray be applied this year. The time should be governed by the condition of the opening buds, but should not be delayed much beyond the delayed dormant stage if wet weather prevails while the buds are opening.

Now for a brief note on the stage of apple development.

Kentucky Delicious the past week were from the delayed dormant to the early prepink.

As for Indiana, fruit buds are not yet advanced enough for the prepink spray, but one or two days of warm weather will bring some varieties to that condition.

In southern Illinois at Carbondale, and in Union county, early blooming varieties were in the delayed dormant on April 2, while late blooming varieties showed a slight cracking of the buds.

Turning our attention to insects, we learn that apple aphids began hatching in southern Illinois about ten days ago. Apple grain aphids were beginning to hatch at Vincennes on April 1. No hatch had taken place in central Illinois on April 2.

Tent caterpillars are reported abundant in unsprayed apple orchards in the Paducah, Kentucky, area.
Adult cankerworms have been going up the trees in large numbers for the last month. Neglected apple orchards and some orchards that have not received a full spray schedule for the past two years will probably have a heavy infestation of cankerworms this season.

No pupation of the codling moth has occurred in Kentucky or southern Illinois to date. The overwintering survival runs from 50 to 75 per cent of the worms going into winter quarters. This means that a heavy first brood moth emergence can be expected unless weather conditions are unfavorable. In Indiana no pupation has been noted to date. Winter mortality ranges from 20 to 50 per cent in different orchards. The surviving population will be at least up to normal.

PEACHES

So much for insects and diseases of apples. Let's take a look at peaches. Kentucky Elbertas were in full bloom nearly all of the past week. The minimum temperature in most sections reached 26 degrees. No injury to the buds was observed.

Illinois peaches remained in bloom for practically a six-day period, during which there were several frosts and the minimum temperature was 30 degrees. Many peach stamens were killed, but the pistil seemed to remain alive. Only scattered bloom occurred in the Centralia area the past week. No plum curculio has appeared owing to cold weather.

A final note on strawberries. Those that were in bloom from Carbondale south to Villa Ridge had the blooms killed by the low temperatures of the past week. Incidentally the strawberry crown borer is starting to feed on the plants.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: That concludes today's orchard insect and disease report presented each week at this same time by. This report is prepared in cooperation with the Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois agricultural experiment stations, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, the Illinois State Natural History Survey and a number of Illinois fruit growers.

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Listen to the broadcast of the orchard insect and disease report by your favorite station.

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The weekly orchard insect and disease report broadcast by these stations is prepared cooperatively by the agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois, College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the orchard insect and disease report presented each week at this time in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

The report opens with a word about apple development.

In Kentucky, early-blooming varieties have a few blossoms open or are in the full-pink stage. In the vicinity of Lexington they are in the closed-cluster-bud stage.

A word now on apple diseases.

Scab is now in the mature spore stage on apple leaves in all parts of Kentucky. Rainy weather the latter part of the past week was highly favorable to the spread of scab. Kentucky growers are advised to spray as quickly as possible, especially those in the western part of the state.

In Illinois, ideal weather for apple scab infection occurred during Monday and Tuesday of the past week, April 6-7. Spore discharge was undoubtedly heavy, and infection may be expected wherever any leaves or flower clusters were exposed. Unfortunately many growers have not yet applied the prepink spray. From central Illinois south it is important that trees be kept constantly covered with a good sulphur spray. This should be started as soon as possible. If a prepink or delayed dormant spray was applied before the rainy period, this should be followed with another spray. North central and northern Illinois growers should start spraying for scab as soon as any new growth is in evidence.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, scab sprays should be applied at once if they have not already been put on.

As for insects, codling moth pupation has started in Kentucky. The same is true in sections around Vincennes, Indiana. However, no pupae have yet been found in the Orange and Lawrence county sections of that state. Likewise, this is also true for central Illinois and the region of Carbondale, although pupation undoubtedly started in the latter area this week.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections, the weather the past fall caused many of the apple trees to bloom and a high percentage of the aphid eggs hatched. These aphids were, of course, killed later by cold weather. It seems doubtful if there is a sufficient number of eggs left to build up an injurious population of aphids this spring, though this may occur.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that in the section around Lexington, Kentucky, peach bloom seems to be almost entirely killed by the cold weather of the past two weeks. In western Kentucky,
practically all peach petals have fallen. Peaches were in bloom the
past week in the northern half of Kentucky.

In southern Illinois, all petals have fallen. In the
Centralia, Belleville and Calhoun county areas some bloom is still
present. No peaches are in bloom as yet in the Lawrence and Orange
county sections of Indiana.

As for plum curculio, none has been found in peach orchards
up to the latter part of the past week.

In many peach orchards in southern Illinois, tent caterpillars
are fairly abundant. In such orchards a lead spray should be applied if
the insects are abundant enough to cause partial defoliation.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so we conclude today's report on the orchard
insect and disease conditions brought to you in cooperation with the
agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois,
the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit
Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, the Illinois State Natural
History Survey and a number of fruit growers.
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the weekly orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

The report opens with a word about the development of apples. Blooming has developed rather rapidly in apple-growing sections over the period of April 14-16. In Illinois Duchess and Summers are in full bloom, and buds are opening in later varieties. Late varieties will be in bloom by April 20 if conditions are favorable.

In Indiana blooming has been slow through about April 13, but has since progressed rapidly. At this time most varieties are in or very near the pink stage, while the Duchess variety is in bloom. Bloom is somewhat more uneven than normal in this area.

In eastern Kentucky areas most apple varieties were ready for the pink spray by April 17. In the western Kentucky area, bloom has developed rapidly during the week. Apples are reported in the pink or early bloom stage clear to the northern border of the state by the end of the week.

As for diseases, apple scab continues to be a serious problem over much of the midwestern area. In Illinois the apple scab situation continues to be very serious. Conditions have been ideal for the development of a very heavy primary scab infection throughout the Upper Mississippi Valley. The foliage and fruit buds are in an ideal condition for infection. Undoubtedly the apple growers will have a tough time controlling scab this season. Regardless of any set spray schedule, growers should make every effort to keep the exposed growth covered with a good sulphur fungicide until danger of infection has passed. The long period between the opening of buds and bloom may necessitate extra prebloom
sprays if it is possible to apply them. Growers in the northern sections should take advantage of any favorable conditions to apply the prepink and pink sprays during the week.

In Indiana, in the Lawrence and Orange county sections, there has been no additional spread of apple scab, up to the middle of the week. Over the rest of the midwestern area the development of apple scab has increased.

Turning our attention to insects, we learn that in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana 22 per cent of the codling moth larvae had pupated by the middle of the week. In the Vincennes area pupation is reported at 14 per cent. These areas are considerably advanced over similar latitudes in Illinois. In the Carbondale area first pupation occurred April 15. No pupation was noted in Union county on the 15th, or at Belleville on the 16th. This indicates that the Carbondale area is considerably behind the Vincennes area, so far as codling moth pupation is concerned.

In the Lexington, Kentucky, region the first pupae were noted on April 15, while in western Kentucky an examination of 200 codling moth larvae at Henderson on April 14 showed 1½ per cent pupation. So much for codling moth.

No new developments are reported for either rosy apple aphids or apple grain aphids in the Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky areas. The apple grain aphid is reported as quite abundant in some Indiana orchards.

A word now about peaches. In the western Kentucky area practically all peach petals are off, and occasional shucks are split in the Paducah and Princeton areas. In the Lawrence and Orange county areas of Indiana the few live buds that remain are in bloom at the present time.

In the Carbondale, Illinois, area development is progressing, but no shucks had split by April 18.

As for insects, plum curculio are showing up in the Carbondale area in Illinois for the first time. The first plum curculio were reported from the western Kentucky area on April 15. Curculio are probably becoming active from Princeton southward throughout Kentucky.

A final note about diseases. Little has been reported on the prevalence of peach leaf curl, although it was observed at Carbondale for the first time during the middle of the past week. It is apparent that peach leaf curl will not be troublesome in Illinois this year.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, the Illinois State Natural History Survey and a number of fruit growers.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the fourth weekly orchard insect and disease report, presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

Today's report states that in Kentucky, conditions in general have been favorable to the work of bees and pollination of apples. Rome varieties were in the pink stage on April 21 in the Princeton and Paducah sections. Staymens are expected to be in full bloom by April 27. Favorable conditions to pollination have also existed in the Vincennes region of Indiana without permitting too rapid development of buds. The same is true for the Lawrence and Orange county sections. However, there is some irregular blooming in this section. Grimes trees have begun to lose their petals. Other varieties are still in the pink stage.

As for diseases, in the Princeton section of Kentucky recent leaf samples show many mature spores as well as immature spores in the old apple leaves. This will make scab infection a continued threat over this section during favorable conditions for its development. No scab spores have been found on the early leaves as yet.

In the Princeton section of Kentucky recent leaf samples show many mature spores as well as immature spores in the old apple leaves which will make scab infection a continued threat over this section during favorable conditions for its development. No scab spores have been found on the early leaves as yet.

In Illinois apple scab spores in the old leaves are still very abundant and heavy discharge may be expected during the next few rainy periods. Flower and leaf development has been rapid during the past week. Newly exposed tissues should continue to be kept covered with sulphur. The expected outbreak of early scab on the foliage has not materialized in central Illinois. No scab spots have been found on new growth in central or western Illinois to date. Conditions were unfavorable for spore discharge during the past week, April 19 to 24, and it is probable that no infection occurred during that period.

And now a word about insects.

codling moth

In Kentucky, pupation has been occurring in western Kentucky. One grower in that region caught a number of adults on the windows of his packing shed, but no adults have emerged outside.

In the Vincennes area, about 35 per cent of the codling moth are now in the pupal stage. Adults will probably appear next week, so that bait traps should be started at once. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana about 50 per cent of the codling moth are in the pupal stage.

Pupation is general in southern and western Illinois. It is
probable that adults will be out in the western Illinois area by the middle or latter part of next week, and bait cages should be in operation in that section. Emergences cages should be carefully watched.

Calyx sprays were being applied in Union county Illinois sections the past week on the early blooming varieties such as Duchess. The calyx spray should be applied during the coming week in most of the areas south of Carbondale.

As for the other apple insects, apple aphids are general and light in southern Illinois. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana both rosy and green aphids are easily found, although they are not doing any considerable damage to date. Very few predators were seen in that region.

Tent caterpillars are abundant in the western Kentucky region, and growers should spray both peach and apple wherever these insects are abundant.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that jarring during the past week in southern Illinois shows practically no migration away from the edge rows of the peach orchard. The fruit, however, developed rather well though not rapidly. From Carbondale south the shucks are off at least one-half the fruit. The shuck fall spray should be applied the first of the week in this region. In the Centralia region the shucks are still on and a spray on peaches will not be necessary in that locality or further north before at least the latter part of this week or first of next week.

In the western Kentucky area, the first curculio were found by jarring at Princeton, Mayfield and Paducah on April 15. These insects continue to be found rather freely on plum and peach trees in western Kentucky, showing they were out early enough to make the shuck-fall spray essential in 1942. There is a light infestation of the peach twig borer, in Jackson and Marion counties, Illinois.

No Oriental fruit moth has been observed as yet in Illinois. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana no damage by the Oriental fruit moth or peach bud moth has been noticed. In the Vincennes area the first adult of the Oriental fruit moth was taken in a codling moth emergence cage on April 20.

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Closing Announcement: And that concludes the report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, the Illinois State Natural History Survey and a number of fruit growers.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of cooperating growers.

In the southern sections of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, the calyx sprays have already been applied, and by May 1 apples were ready for the calyx spray throughout central Illinois. In fact the development has been remarkably uniform from south to north.

Codling moth emergence started in the western Kentucky area around Fulton on April 27. In the Paducah section, emergence was starting on April 29, but had not been reported from the central Kentucky area around Lexington by that time.

In the Vincennes area of Indiana, under natural conditions in orchards, emergence started on April 22 and occurred in several orchards on April 28.

In southern Illinois emergence started on April 29, and was reported from emergence cages in extreme southern Illinois on the 30th.

All these reports reveal an unusually uniform emergence of codling moth starting earlier than usual and indicate the necessity of putting on a one-week spray this year, that is, one week following the calyx. If favorable conditions continue, this spray will also be important in the central and western Illinois area.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, no codling moth adults had been found up to April 29. Pupation, however, had increased very greatly and codling moth adults will certainly be out in that section by May 4.

It is expected that worms will begin to hatch in Kentucky and southern Illinois by May 7 or 8. In the Vincennes area of Indiana the federal laboratory expects hatch by the 12th. Worms will probably be hatching in western Illinois, that is, in the Calhoun county section, by that time.

No rosy aphids were reported from the Vincennes section of Indiana up to April 29. Apple grain aphid is migrating from the orchard to the grain fields. Little damage by aphids is being done in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana. However, they are increasing somewhat in numbers, but their insect enemies are also increasing.

Adults of the red-spotted leafhopper are reported abundant in the Lexington section of Kentucky.

As for diseases of apples, scab first appeared in central and
southern Illinois on the new foliage on April 27. None could be found on April 24. A report from Missouri states that scab also appeared at Mountain Grove on the 27th. Secondary infection as well as primary infection from the ascospores -- that's the seed of the fungus causing apple scab -- may be expected to take place when rains or heavy dews occur. This is a critical time for fruit infection, and the growers should maintain a good coverage of sulphur during the next two weeks.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that in the western Kentucky area there have been large numbers of curculio taken by jarring since April 27. On that date curculio were also jarred in the northern Kentucky section near Covington, and increased numbers have since been found.

In southern Illinois all shucks were off the peaches by April 25, and spraying started generally by the 27th. Jarring during the past week showed few curculio except around the edges of orchards. However, migration started from the edges by April 28. In this section of Illinois fewer curculio were jarred in the same orchard than a year ago.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana no Oriental fruit moth adults have been noted. No Oriental fruit moth wilted twigs have been found in southern Illinois.

Catfacing has shown considerable increase owing probably to an early increase by the tarnished plant bug.

As for diseases, peach leaf curl seems to be of minor importance so far this year. If a liquid spray program is being used on the peaches, a sulphur fungicide should be included in the second cover spray for scab control. In the dust schedule the recommended dust contains enough sulphur to control scab.

A final note on strawberries. In the Lexington area of Kentucky strawberries were in full bloom April 29, with small green berries formed at Louisville.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes the report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laborator; at Vincennes, Indiana, the Illinois State Natural History Survey and a number of fruit growers.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

During the past week insect development has slowed up somewhat, while on the whole the week has been favorable to increased infection by diseases, particularly apple scab.

Codling moth emergence continued heavy throughout Kentucky, the southern half of Illinois, and the southern half of Indiana until about May 3. At this time it slowed up somewhat but is now continuing heavy again. In Kentucky, orchardists in the Paducah section should have finished their second cover by May 9, and growers in the Henderson-Louisville section should have their second cover finished by the 11th to 12th. The first cover spray was applied in the station orchard at Lexington on May 7. Codling moths were moderately abundant in orchards in western Illinois on May 6. Hatch is expected to start in southern Illinois by May 12 or 13, and in western Illinois about the same date. Hatch is expected to start in the Vincennes section of Indiana about May 12, and with favorable weather conditions the first codling moth hatch will start in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana about the same date. First codling moth hatch in that section the past year was on May 23. Indications from all sections are that the hatch will be earlier and heavier this year. Second cover sprays have been applied to orchards in Calhoun county Illinois this week. It seems highly desirable to apply sprays at weekly intervals in order to build up a spray deposit as quickly as possible.

Rosy apple aphids are reported increasing in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana. The green apple aphid and rosy apple aphid are found in moderate numbers in the southern Illinois sections, and in small numbers in the western Illinois area. Predators were fairly abundant in these areas but were not keeping pace with the increase in aphids in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana.

So much for apple insects. Now a note on apple diseases.

In sprayed orchards of Kentucky new spots of scab were about as difficult to find as they were the past year. Scattered rains make it necessary to continue scab protection for at least one more spray.

In the Vincennes section of Indiana no scab infection had been reported up to May 6. However, there was a heavy discharge of spores following May 4.

In southern Illinois unsprayed orchards, an extremely heavy infection was found on May 6.

Apple scab appeared on new foliage in northern Illinois during the past week, May 4-5. Scab is moderately prevalent in all orchards.
examined, and very severe in the orchards where spraying was neglected. Some infection has been observed on the fruit stems. Continued secondary infection on fruit and foliage may be expected during the next week.

A weak Bordeaux should be used with lead arsenate in all cover sprays after sulphur has been discontinued.

Turning our attention to insects attacking peaches we learn that in Kentucky, plum curculio were abundant, laying eggs on both apples and plums in the Lexington section during the past week. This insect was also abundant in peach orchards of western Kentucky. It was reported laying on both peaches and apples. It was reported abundant on apples in Johnson county, Illinois. In western Illinois sections, plum curculio were relatively scarce in peach orchards, the numbers being less than those found in the spring of 1941.

A word now about Oriental fruit moths.

Twigs which had wilted recently were found in the Jackson county area on May 6. They were rather difficult to find, however, indicating a light first brood of Oriental fruit moth.

The first infested twigs were found in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana on May 1. Since there is no peach crop in that section, the insect is not important this year. In the Vincennes section of Indiana, first adults were taken in bait traps on April 24 and reached a peak about April 30.

As for disease of peaches, leaf curl has developed extensively throughout central Illinois where orchards did not receive the recommended dormant spray. Where this occurs the grower should apply nitrogen-containing fertilizers to stimulate the production of new foliage.

A final note about strawberries. Aromas were in full bloom in the Lawrence and Orange county section of Indiana on May 6.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, the Illinois State Natural History Survey and a number of fruit growers.
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

The past week on the whole was favorable to codling moth emergence. Heavy emergence occurred at all stations in southern Illinois and moderate to heavy in stations in western Illinois. The apparent peak of first-brood emergence for the area south of Centralia came during the period of May 9 to 13. High emergence occurred in Kentucky, and there was heavy egg laying, especially over the western part of Kentucky. In the Vincennes area of Indiana large catches of codling moth were made on the 10th and 12th. A very heavy catch occurred on the 13th, with more than one thousand adults taken in 60 traps that night. A correspondingly high emergence occurred in the cages at Vincennes. The moth population was probably at its maximum. Eggs are being found under orchard conditions. With favorable conditions the hatch in the Vincennes area should increase to a very high rate by about May 21. Sprays applied this week will be very important.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana no hatch of eggs was noticed up to May 13. However, hatch will certainly be taking place by this time, with considerable numbers of entries occurring this week.

In the southern and western Illinois area there will be some hatch this week, with a heavy hatch in the Johnson-Jackson county areas starting about May 18. No hatch will be expected in northern Indiana or northern Illinois this week.

In western Kentucky eggs are now hatching. The suggestion is made that several sprays at weekly intervals be applied to take care of a long drawn-out first-brood hatch.

The leafhopper population was reported light in southern and western Illinois areas. Leafhopper population was also lighter than usual in the Vincennes area. First nymphs were seen there about May 3. In most Illinois orchards leafhopper populations are too light at present to warrant special sprays.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, aphids are decreasing and are being attacked by large numbers of parasites and predators. The rosy apple aphid is also declining in numbers in the Vincennes area.

The pistol case bearer appears to be coming up again in numbers in southwestern Illinois orchards. Some serious damage from it has also been reported in west central Illinois.

The fruit tree leafroller, which has occurred in spotted infestations in western Illinois, is about through feeding for the season. The first pupae were found in Calhoun county on May 12.

So much for insects. Now a word on diseases of apples.

In Kentucky, in spite of fairly favorable conditions, examinations failed to show any increase in scabby leaves on May 13. In southern Illinois scab was increasing in susceptible varieties in the Johnson and Union county areas. No infection has been observed up to May 13 in the Vincennes area. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of
Indiana conditions have been ideal during the past week for scab development. Considerable scab is to be found on both foliage and fruit. Most growers are using wettable sulphur in their present sprays. Growers in Illinois are urged to use weak Bordeaux in all lead arsenate cover sprays to protect against scab.

Apple blotch is appearing on the leaf stems in southern Illinois. Turning our attention to peaches, we learn that peach bacterial spot is generally prevalent and rather severe on peach leaves in southern and central Illinois.

Peach leaf curl has appeared throughout central Illinois, but is of minor importance in most of the main sections of the state.

Now a word about peach insects. In Kentucky, plum curculio was reported active over the entire state. Heavy egg laying took place especially on unsprayed plums, peaches and apples. Drop peaches examined at Princeton the past week contained partially developed larvae. Growers with a serious curculio condition are advised to gather and destroy drop fruit where examinations show it to be wormy. In the southern Illinois section the plum curculio was reported light, about half the number taken in jarring were found in the same localities in 1941. Some egg laying by curculio in apples was noticed in the Centralia region. Growers are urged to jar trees to determine their own situation, as it is difficult to generalize with the somewhat spotted infestation which occurs this year in Illinois.

As for Oriental fruit moth, light twig infestation is reported in southern Illinois. Mature first brood larvae were found at Vincennes, Indiana, on May 13. Twig injury is not severe, but more abundant than during the past three seasons at this point.

A final note on strawberries. Harvest is in full swing in the Paducah section of Kentucky, with a heavy crop of fine berries. The first premier strawberries should be ripe at Lexington by May 16. The first Indiana strawberries were sold on May 12 at Tobinsport, in Perry county, on the Ohio River.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of cooperating growers.

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The past week was decidedly unfavorable to codling moth development. However, a general hatch of eggs occurred over Kentucky and the southern half of Indiana and Illinois. In many orchards throughout this whole region, codling moth entrances are reported common, and some orchards are badly infested by first brood. In Kentucky, worm entrances were observed the past week at Princeton, Paducah, and Mayfield. Many codling moth eggs in all stages of development were found generally over the state.

A very complete spray applied early in the week of May 25 should be vital in first brood worm control in western Kentucky. Orchards in all sections of the state should be sprayed at seven-to eight-day intervals.

In southern Illinois, worms are numerous and sprays should be applied at weekly intervals.

In the Vincennes section of Indiana, codling moth development was rather slow the past week. New entrances have been unusually abundant since May 18.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, development was slow the past week with smaller bait trap catches than were expected. The peak of first-brood hatch in all of these areas will probably come this week.

In northern Indiana and Illinois, some first brood hatch will probably occur the latter part of this week.

A word now on other apple insects.

Rosy apple aphids increased slightly in southern Illinois, in the Jackson, Union and Johnson county areas. In the Princeton, Kentucky, section predators are very active on rosy aphids. There are some rosy aphids in orchards around Lexington, Kentucky, and the green aphids are rather abundant in that locality. Blossom blight was abundant this year in that region.

Aphids have continued to do considerable damage the past week in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana.

Adult leafhoppers were reported in small to moderate numbers in all sections of Jackson, Johnson and Union counties in Illinois. In the Lawrence and Orange county areas of Indiana, the infestation is the lowest at this time than in any of the past three years.
Turning our attention to apple diseases we learn that in southern Illinois scab is increasing in poorly sprayed orchards. In the Vincennes section of Indiana, the first infection was seen May 14 on trees dusted prior to petal fall. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, scab continues to spread almost unchecked in most orchards.

In Illinois apple scab is appearing abundantly on fruit inadequately protected. Conditions the past week have been unusually favorable for secondary infection. Growers are urged to continue the use of weak Bordeaux as a lead arsenate safener, since this will aid in protecting against scab. This should not be used on Golden Delicious since russeting may result. Lime should be substituted on this variety.

Apple blotch is appearing on leaf stems of Duchess in southern Illinois, and may be expected to show up on the fruit within a short time.

So much for apples. As for peach insects in Kentucky, many wormy "drops" were found under trees the past week, some of the early curculio larvae entering the soil for pupation.

In southern Illinois, jarring of trees showed a temporary decrease over the previous week. A few orchards in the Jackson and Union county areas were found moderately infested, especially along the first rows.

Twig infestation developed much heavier the past week, in southern Illinois. On the average it is certainly heavier than a year ago.

Twig infestation in Kentucky is heavy in many orchards.

Injury by tarnished plant bug is also heavy. The percentage of injury is high due to the light crop.

A final note on strawberries.

Strawberry leafrollers are just starting in Villa Ridge. The infestation is very light.

The first Aroma strawberries were ripe in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana on May 19.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director

Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

The report opens with a word about codling moths.

Throughout the entire area covered by this broadcast codling moth development was slow the past week. Emergence was still taking place, and from all indications the population of codling moth adults in orchards was fairly high. It is expected there will be a much heavier period of egg laying occurring about May 29 to 31, and the first day or two of June. This would, perhaps, bring the heaviest hatch of the season about June 6 to 9 in the southern part of the area.

A heavy hatch is also expected in northern Illinois and Indiana about June 8 to 12. In many orchards three and four cover sprays have already been applied. A careful check should be made in all areas and if new entrances are showing, or if a moderate number of first brood entrances can be found, it will probably be advisable to put on a fifth first brood cover. The heaviest hatch of the season is probably still to come.

Conditions in this respect seem to be about the same in Kentucky, southern Indiana, and southern and western Illinois.

And now a word about other insects. Leafhoppers continue to be scarce to moderate in southern Illinois but in Calhoun county they are quite severe. All are in the adult stage and it is too late to apply the regular nicotine sprays at this time.

These insects continue to be scarce in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana.

Aphids have continued to increase in practically all sections. Most of these are the green aphids.

Fruit tree leafrollers are practically all in the pupal or adult stage in the western Illinois area.

In the Vincennes section of Indiana curculio injury is more common than usual on apples, particularly in poorly sprayed orchards.

As for diseases, in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana there has been a continued rapid spread of apple scab.

Apple scab continues to be a problem throughout Illinois and growers are urged to use weak Bordeaux in their summer codling moth sprays to prevent further secondary infection.
Apple blotch is now showing in serious proportions in southern Illinois on blotch susceptible varieties. A 4-6-100 Bordeaux should by all means be applied now to control this disease.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that in Kentucky plum curculio grubs are leaving the peaches and entering the soil for pupation. Curculio jarred from unsprayed plum trees in the Princeton area on May 26 were found to contain many mature eggs.

In the southern Illinois section, about the normal drop-off in numbers of curculio occurred the past week. Some growers in Union county are picking up the wormy drop peaches around the edges of the orchard. This practice is helpful in reducing later injury.

There has been no increase in Oriental fruit moth infestation in southern Illinois. However, there has been some increase in the Kentucky area around Louisville. Peach twigs wilted by this insect are now quite common in peach orchard of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington and more abundant than is usual for the time of year.

A final note on strawberries.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana there has been considerable rot. In the Louisville section of Kentucky more than half the plants show injury by crown borer. Strawberry harvest is still in progress over that entire state.

Closing Announcement: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey. 

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the weekly orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

Again the codling moth holds the spotlight of attention.

In the southern part of Kentucky codling moth emergence has decreased, although hatch is continuing in a moderate way. Worms have been leaving the apples since June 5 in the Princeton and Paducah sections of western Kentucky. Cage emergence is still rather active even in those sections, and fresh entrances are common. In southern Illinois there has been a marked decrease in codling moth emergence. Hatch of first-brood larvae is definitely falling off, with few new entrances. This applies to the areas as far north as Centralia.

In the Vincennes area of Indiana the rate of egg hatch has been greatly reduced from the peak which occurred about the first of the month, but eggs in all stages can still be found. Moths are still depositing many eggs, and there will be no definite break between broods. The first larvae left the apples in southern Illinois about June 9 or 10. The first larvae were taken under bands in the Vincennes area on June 9.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana conditions have been rather unfavorable during what is probably the peak of first-brood hatch. In west central Illinois a moderately heavy hatch occurred the latter part of the past week, but will be decidedly less this week. In well sprayed orchards control has been excellent. In the northern area of Indiana and Illinois the peak of hatch can be expected to come about the latter part of this week so that fruit in this area should be well protected.

Bands should be on in all sections except the extreme northern area, where they should be put on this week or next.

As for other insects, there has been some increase in leafhoppers in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana. A slight increase was also noticed in western Illinois. However, leafhopper damage in that area is relatively light, although adult leafhoppers were fairly abundant in Adams and Brown counties on June 10.

Aphids have increased somewhat in the Vincennes area and also in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana. In southern Illinois and also in the Centralia area predators seem to be holding down the increase in rosy aphis. The green apple aphid was fairly common in western Illinois but not causing any noticeable injury.
In the Henderson county area of Kentucky all plum curculio have left the drop peaches. Some are still present in apples.

Turning our attention to diseases we find there has been a general increase in scab in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana the past week.

Conditions continued to be favorable for disease development on apples. Scab is very abundant on both fruit and foliage. Apple blotch is more prevalent in southern Illinois than in the past ten years. Fire blight is now widespread and is causing serious twig killing on susceptible varieties. Apple growers should continue the use of weak Bordeaux in all lead arsenate sprays.

Full strength Bordeaux should be used on blotch-susceptible varieties as late as possible to prevent canker formation on the new growth and to reduce fruit infection.

A final word about insects and diseases of peaches.

In southern Illinois there has been a slight decrease in curculio abundance. Apparently there is no need for a curculio spray at this time.

As for second-brood Oriental fruit moths they are very abundant in the Kentucky area. They are just starting to show in wilted twigs in the Jackson and Union county areas of Illinois. Adults of Oriental fruit moths were very abundant in the Vincennes area of Indiana.

Brown rot is common on unsprayed Red Bird and May flower peaches, which are ripe in the Paducah section. Early dewberries are also ripe in that area.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

Today's report opens with a word about codling moths.

First-brood emergence is down to the lowest point, and very few moths are on the wing anywhere in Kentucky and the southern two-thirds of both Indiana and Illinois. Scattered eggs can still be found in orchards and some worms are hatching. However, the number is very small. A few moths are being taken in traps and are emerging from cages in northern Illinois.

No second-brood emergence of moths took place the past week. It is not expected that any second-brood eggs will be hatching this week anywhere in the area. First-brood emergence has been heavy in many orchards and several second-brood sprays will be necessary in nearly all areas. However, it is too early to start second-brood spraying now.

Arsenical injury is increasing in some orchards.

And now a word about other insects.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana the apple grain aphid is still numerous. The green apple aphid is abundant in Jackson, Union and Johnson counties, Illinois, and is curling some of the leaves. Predators are abundant, but are not holding down the aphids.

San Jose scale is showing in orchards in southern Illinois.

There is no reported increase in leafhoppers anywhere in the area.

Turning our attention to diseases, we learn that conditions in Lawrence and Orange counties, Indiana, have been favorable for the continuous development of apple scab.

So much for apples. Now for insect conditions of peaches.

Plum curculio have now practically all left the drop peaches in Kentucky and southern Illinois. A very few larvae are still leaving plum drops in the Lexington, Kentucky, area. Adult curculio are very scarce in orchards. Curculio sprays are not needed at this time.

Moderate numbers of first-brood worms of the Oriental fruit moth are showing in twigs in the Jackson county, Illinois, areas. In Kentucky wilted twigs are now numerous over the western part of the state, showing that second-brood attack is well along.
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

First, a report on the codling moth situation. In the Paducah, Kentucky, area emergence of second-brood moths started on June 20, at Princeton on June 21 and at Henderson on June 22. The first hatch of second-brood eggs would be expected to get under way in western Kentucky about the 29th and increase rather rapidly after that time. In southern Illinois the first emergence of second-brood moths occurred at Carbondale on June 25. It is not likely there will be any hatch of second-brood eggs in that area before July 2. With favorable conditions the hatch will increase rapidly after that time. In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana there was some increase in codling moth entries the past week, apparently as the result of emergence from packing sheds or shelters in old orchards. Bait-trap catches have been rather low. In central Indiana and Illinois codling moth activities have been very low for the past week. There will be no increase in hatch this week. In northern Indiana and Illinois about the same condition is true.

In the southern sections of Illinois there would appear to be little use for spraying during this week. However, growers should be prepared to spray the next week. There is great variation in infestation in different orchards. Some show practically no entries either in the lower parts of the trees or the tops, while others show as high as 18 per cent entries in the lower parts of the tree to more than 50 per cent in the tops.

As for other insects there has been some increase in leafhopper nymphs in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, but little reported in other sections.

Curculio is reported more abundant in apples in the Louisville section of Kentucky.

A word now about apple diseases. In the Louisville, Kentucky, section apple scab is abundant with excellent growing conditions. Bitter rot was observed at Princeton, Kentucky, on June 26 with the epidemic stage reached on unsprayed King Davids. Growers of such varieties as King David, Polly and Golden Delicious varieties are warned to be on the lookout for this disease.

In the Lawrence and Orange sections of Indiana conditions for the development of apple scab have been extremely favorable.
Turning our attention to insects of peaches we learn that in western Kentucky second-brood adult curculio are emerging. Emergence has increased rapidly during the past week. Adults are also abundant in the Paducah section. Growers in western Kentucky who have a crop will probably need to apply an additional arsenical spray one month before Elberta harvest in order to control curculio.

In southern Illinois there has been a material increase in numbers of curculio present on the peach trees, the increase being greatest around the edges of orchards.

In the Kentucky area there has been a decrease in the number of wilted twigs with an increase in catch of adult Oriental fruit moths in bait traps, indicating the start of the third brood. In southern Illinois, moderate numbers of wilted twigs can be found in many orchards. The succulent growth condition is favorable to the development of Oriental moth.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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Second-brood codling moths are continuing to emerge in southern Illinois. The hatch started the past week in the southern part of the state, but was very light. However, sprays for the second brood should be put on in the Jackson, Union and Johnson county sections by the first of this week and not later than the last of the week in the Centralia area.

In the Vincennes area of Indiana, bait-trap catches of codling moth have been increasing slightly. Fresh entrances are also on the increase. The second spray for the second brood should probably go on sometime during the week of July 12. If the first spray for the second brood has not already been put on, it should be applied at once.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, first second-brood eggs should be hatching this week, and from now on new entrances will increase. In general where growers have had to use inexperienced help, the spray covering of the tops of the trees is not sufficient. A better second-brood spraying will be necessary if a clean crop is to be harvested.

In the central Indiana and Illinois areas, second-brood eggs will be hatching in some numbers this week. Orchards should be closely watched, and sprays applied as soon as any increase in entries is noted.

In the northern areas, worms are leaving the apples, but no second-brood hatch is expected before the week of July 12.

Turning our attention to diseases, we learn that in the Vincennes area of Indiana, apple scab has become more noticeable. No bitter rot has been observed to date. Scab development has been checked in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana. No bitter rot has appeared in that vicinity. No reports of bitter rot have come in from Illinois so far. Growers should be on the lookout for this disease, however, as it may appear, especially in the southern part of the state.

And now a final note about peaches.

Harvest of early season peaches, such as June Elberta, Marigold and Early Rose, continues over western Kentucky.

The number of adult curculio present in western Kentucky orchards has increased since the past week with a great variation between orchards. Some orchards show practically no adults, while others in the Paducah sections show a very heavy infestation. Growers who find a large population of adults by jarring should apply an arsenical spray one month before harvest.
In southern Illinois jarring continues to show moderate numbers of plum curculio in orchards. Where they are abundant, it would be well to apply a poison spray at this time to the first five to ten rows.

Oriental fruit moth larvae are now entering the fruit in southern Illinois. An oil dust should be used the latter part of this week on varieties coming on at the time of Elberta or a little earlier. If growers are not prepared to dust, a spray containing two pounds of 14 per cent fixed nicotine to 100 gallons of spray material will aid in keeping down Oriental fruit moth damage.

As for peach diseases, conditions in western Kentucky have been favorable the past week for the development of brown rot. Growers are urged to apply pre-harvest sulphur dust and sprays.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies, including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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In the Vincennes area the largest catch of fruit moths of the season occurred on June 11.

As for diseases, brown rot of peaches is likely to be unusually prevalent this season. Early varieties are now showing brown rot in southern Illinois. Sulphur sprays or dusts should be applied at frequent intervals starting two weeks to 10 days before the normal ripening period of the variety.

Now a final note on fruit development. Early raspberries, dewberries, and blackberries are now ripe over western Kentucky as well as sour cherries, yellow transparent apples and early peaches. The main season peaches are sizing up well and apples are also gaining in size.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

First, a glance at the codling moth situation.

Around Henderson and Louisville, Kentucky, there was a moderate hatch on July 6. Pupae taken under the bark near Henderson on July 3 indicate the hatch will continue.

In southern Illinois, the Calhoun county section and the Jackson, Union, Johnson county areas, new entrances have been less than expected. No additional second-brood spray is necessary in the south and southwest sections until two weeks after the first was applied.

In Indiana bait trap catches near Vincennes continue low. In well sprayed orchards the second-brood attack will be much lighter than the first. In poorly sprayed orchards, injury is severe, and enough worms have entered to insure a heavy second brood. Many late first-brood larvae still in the fruit make certain a second-brood attack well into late August. Arsenical injury is beginning to be severe. The same is true in the Lawrence and Orange county sections. Bait-trap catches in that area show a continued increase. New entries were more numerous than expected, so fruit must be kept protected. Nicotine spray schedules have resulted in less foliage injury than lead arsenate schedules.

In both central Indiana and Illinois adult codling moths have been numerous the past week. If conditions are favorable, a moderate to heavy hatch will occur during the next two weeks.

As for other insects, leafhoppers have increased somewhat the past week in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana.

Turning our attention to diseases in that area, we learn that bitter rot has not yet appeared. Conditions have been favorable for the spread of apple scab. This is also gradually increasing in the Elberfeld, Indiana, section. In this area bitter rot appeared in late June and is now very conspicuous.

In Kentucky, conditions have favored the spread of bitter rot.

This disease has also appeared in one southern Illinois orchard. A close watch should be kept for bitter rot on late varieties. If it is found, strong Bordeaux should be applied at once.

And now a note about diseases and insects of peaches.

In the Paducah section of Kentucky, large numbers of adult curculio were jarred from fruiting peach trees. From present indications there will be a moderate second brood. For those having a peach crop, an arsenical spray or dust one month before harvest is advised.
In southern Illinois plum curculio jarrings showed a slight reduction from the past week. Some spread inward from the edge of the orchard is indicated. Arsenical dusts should be applied where first-brood curculio is abundant. Arsenical injury to foliage has been severe in sprayed areas in Union, Marion and Calhoun counties.

In the Princeton, Kentucky, area, catches of Oriental fruit moth have been heavy the past week, but few have been taken at Louisville.

Injury is expected to be heavy in the Vincennes section of Indiana where the Oriental fruit moth is more abundant than usual.

A few are going into the peaches in southern Illinois, the same as a week ago.

A correction in our report of the past week: four pounds (instead of two) of 14 per cent fixed nicotine to 100 gallons of spray material will aid in keeping down Oriental fruit moth damage.

And now a final note about diseases.

In Kentucky conditions have favored the spread of brown rot in peaches and plums.

In Illinois peach scab is developing in orchards where the regular sprays or dusts were not applied. It is too late for control this season.

Defoliation of peaches is reported in many sections. Bacterial spot is more prevalent than usual. In some cases yellowing and dropping of the leaves are the result of natural causes. Gum formations on the limbs at this time indicate winter injury.

Brown rot of peaches may be serious. Growers should be prepared to use a sulphur dust or spray within the next ten days. Conditions may warrant frequent applications at short intervals.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today’s orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here again is the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

In Kentucky codling moth development was somewhat slow the past week. However, it is expected to pick up decisively in the Henderson area where most growers have completed the second of the second brood sprays. Growers in the Henderson and Paducah sections who anticipated a heavy second brood should apply another spray at once. No second brood moth emergence had occurred in the Lexington area up to July 12.

In southern Illinois second brood entrances were much in evidence the latter part of the past week in late varieties. In orchards which received heavy second brood sprays, worms have been held down. To all appearances the peak of second brood hatch will occur this week throughout the southern Illinois area. In the Vincennes area codling moth bait trap catches reached their highest point for the second brood on July 10 to 13. They are still increasing slowly. A heavy hatch of worms may be expected in that area during the week of July 20.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana there was little increase in codling moth flight the past week. Hatch was increasing, however, and new entries will increase in numbers this week.

In the central and northern part of both Illinois and Indiana there will be some increase in the hatch of codling moth, due to the very favorable conditions. If second brood sprays have not been put on in these areas, they should be applied at once.

As for other insects, in the Vincennes area of Indiana leaf-miners are abundant, especially in the orchards sprayed with lead arsenate and oil. Bait traps are now catching hundreds of the adult moths.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana a slight increase in the number of leafhopper nymphs on apples was noticed the past week. The grape leafhopper is increasing rapidly. Control sprays should be applied at once.

As for disease brown rot and bitter rot have been very bad in Kentucky orchards where they have not been controlled. However, few bitter rot infected orchards have been seen in the western part of the state.

In the Vincennes area of Indiana apple scab has been increasing rapidly, especially on Grimes and Rome Beauty. No bitter rot has been observed, but it has appeared farther south.
In the Lawrence and Orange county section, no bitter rot has been seen. Conditions have been highly favorable for the development of apple scab the past week. This disease has taken a very heavy toll in reducing the quality of apples, probably the greatest in the past twelve years.

Bitter rot of apples in Illinois is still only locally present and there seems to be no indication of an epidemic to date. However, growers should examine their fruit at frequent intervals for evidence of the disease.

Turning our attention to peaches, we learn that in Kentucky the first generation of curculio adults is now starting to lay eggs. This indicates a second brood in most areas. Preharvest sprays and dusts should be applied at once for all Elberta and later varieties. In southern Illinois the jarring of trees shows appreciable numbers of curculio in orchards. A large proportion of these are on the outer rows.

The third brood Oriental fruit moth larvae are still entering twigs. Some damage to the fruit has been reported in the Paducah and Henderson, Kentucky, areas.

Incidentally, Elberta harvest will probably start about August 5 in the Union county area of Illinois. Preharvest dusts should be started at once as the twigs are now hardening off and Oriental fruit moth larvae will be entering the young peaches.

A final note about diseases. Brown rot is abundant in Kentucky. It is also being reported from southern Illinois. It is likely to become more serious as the fruit approaches the ripening period. Sulphur sprays or dusts should be applied at frequent intervals, starting two weeks before ripening.

Cherry leafspot is causing considerable defoliation in all sections.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

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In Kentucky, conditions of the past week have been highly favorable for codling moth increase in apples. Fruit growth has slowed up somewhat. The second-brood hatch is continuing all over the state, with the peak probably coming the last of last week, but the hatch will continue strong during the coming week.

In southern Illinois, in Union and Johnson counties, the entrances in poorly sprayed blocks are about the same as a week ago. Fresh entrances can be found in all orchards. In general, many larvae are still entering the apples. Many growers were caught last year because they did not apply late July sprays and then were unable to spray during the first part of August because they were busy with peach harvest. This mistake should be avoided this year if possible.

In the Vincennes area, heavy catches in the moth traps occurred from July 12 to 18. More than 1,300 apples injured by second-brood larvae have already been removed from one unsprayed Grimes tree. Indications are that the hatch will be heavy enough during the next week to justify spray applications in orchards which were not sprayed last year.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, new entries are appearing. Moth flight is heavy, indicating there will be a continuation of heavy hatch during the next week. Growers are urged to keep an effective cover of spray material on their fruit. The numbers going into the fruit now can mature and lay eggs which will hatch the latter part of August.

For central and northern Indiana and Illinois, a heavy hatch of worms can be expected during the coming week, if conditions are favorable. Fruit should accordingly be protected either by a spray applied during the last week, or one put on during the present week. So much for the codling moth.

As for leafhoppers, the population in the Lawrence and Orange county areas of Indiana shows an increase over last week.

Bitter rot of apples appeared the past week in the south central region near Martinsville. This disease is likely to become serious throughout southern Illinois on late varieties if wet weather prevails.

Brown rot is becoming increasingly serious on plums and peaches. Growers should be prepared to apply frequent sulphur sprays and dusts until harvest time, especially if rains occur during the next two weeks.
Cherry leaf spot is causing extensive defoliation of cherry trees throughout the state. It is too late to spray for this disease.

Large numbers of Oriental fruit moth continue to be caught in bait traps in the Kentucky area.

Southern Illinois orchards that had twig infestation early are now showing new entrances in peaches. Oil dusts should be applied at five-day intervals from now until harvest or severe damage is likely to result.

An increase in plum curculio is also reported in peaches in the southern Illinois area. The present season has been much more favorable for the development of curculio larvae than has been the case for the past five years. Care should be taken not to apply poison sprays too close to harvest time.

San Jose scale is developing rather rapidly in the southern Illinois area in both peach and apple orchards. Orchards should be watched, and if the infestation becomes too heavy, a summer oil should be applied, but not until after peaches have been harvested.

Closing Announcement: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here is the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

First a report on the codling moth situation.

Second-brood codling moth flight has been decreasing generally over western Kentucky the past week. Examinations of apples show many fully developed second-brood worms in the Paducah, Princeton and Henderson areas. Third-brood development may still be very serious.

In southern Illinois there has been a decrease and a number of fresh entrances the past week. It appears the peak of second-brood attack has passed, but hatch will still continue and third brood will certainly be abundant and will appear fairly early.

In the Vincennes, Indiana, area bait traps are catching about as many moths as during the peak of activity. The number of entries in trees in 11 sprayed plots increased 13 per cent between July 22 and 29. Most growers had better control than in 1941. At least one more spray will be necessary in most orchards. Second brood will continue to hatch until third brood appears. Third-brood larvae should start hatching about August 9, and the peak of third-brood hatch would be expected about September 1.

In the Lawrence and Orange county areas moth flight was as heavy the past week as the week before, and a continued heavy hatch may be expected for at least the next two weeks. In central Indiana and Illinois hatch will continue heavy this week, and the same will apply for the northern Indiana and Illinois areas.

A brief note on other insects points out that leafhoppers showed a general increase in abundance of adults during the past week.

As for diseases a severe increase in bitter rot has occurred in some Kentucky orchards, attacking both fall and winter varieties. Growers are urged to be on the lookout for bitter rot and to hand-pick affected trees, or do spot-spraying with Bordeaux.

Bitter rot occurred for the first time in the Lawrence and Orange County sections of Indiana on July 27.

Turning our attention to peaches we learn that early to mid-season varieties are now ripe in western Kentucky. Elberta harvest is starting in the Paducah area.

Oriental fruit moth adults are continuing heavy, both in twigs and in the fruit in that section. In southern Illinois peach harvest will not start quite as heavy as expected, but will be well under way by
August 10. There has been some increase in fruit which Oriental fruit moth has entered. Oil dusts should be applied at five-day intervals up to harvest.

Plum curculio is showing more infestation than the past season and there will probably be some trouble at the time of Elberta harvest. This will be less in orchards with a full crop.

In the Vincennes, Indiana, area Oriental fruit moth is more abundant than usual.

A final note about peach diseases.

This is the critical period for the start of brown rot. Peaches should be kept covered with sulphur dusts or sulphur sprays until picking starts. In the Centralia region, as well as in northwest sections of Illinois, dust will not be needed before the end of this week.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

First a report on the codling moth situation.

In the southern Illinois area during the past week, examinations in Jackson, Union and Marion counties show a rather low hatch in all areas.

In the Vincennes area, moth activity has continued on a moderate level with no evidence of emergence of the third brood as yet, although worms have been leaving the fruit in increasing numbers. New injuries increased between July 29 and August 5. The average increase in injuries was about 12 for each thousand where the last two sprays were applied July 15 and August 3. Most orchards that have not been sprayed since July 25 will need an application this week.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana a fairly heavy hatch of worms is indicated for the next two weeks. The bait trap catches for July 30 approached the highest level of the season.

Third-brood emergence of codling moth has been increasing since July 29 in western Kentucky and could be serious.

In central Illinois and Indiana codling moth activity was rather low the past week. However, there will be a continued moderate hatch this week.

In the northern section of Illinois and Indiana there also will be a moderate to light hatch of codling moth this week. So much for codling moths.

Apple leafhopper has increased but little in the Orange and Lawrence county sections.

Oriental fruit moth larvae are maturing in apples. Bait trap catches and adults of this insect have been high and are increasing.

As for diseases in the Vincennes section, bitter rot has been found in some areas, although it is not general.

In the Lawrence and Orange county areas of Indiana there has been little further development of diseases the past week.

Turning our attention to peaches, we learn that in the southern Illinois areas harvest has been in progress during the past week, but will be in full swing during the week of August 10.

Infestation by plum curculio in peaches has been quite heavy in a few orchards and moderate in others. Peaches not harvested until the 15th or the following week should receive a late dusting for curculio, providing the fruit will be brushed so fuss is removed.
Oriental fruit moth is present in only moderate numbers in the southern Illinois area. Oriental entrances to peaches are increasing in Kentucky.

Cat-facing is fairly abundant, as would be expected on a somewhat scattered crop.

A final note about diseases.

Severe attacks of bacterial spot of peach are occurring throughout the state. This will cause extensive defoliation next month.

Brown rot of peach has appeared in many orchards, especially where Oriental fruit moth is present. Sulphur dusts or sprays should be used every few days until harvest to prevent the spread of rot.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Here again is the weekly report on orchard insect and disease conditions presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

First, a report on the codling moth situation.

In western Kentucky, third-brood activity continues. In the Henderson-Louisville area, third-brood hatch is very heavy at this time. It probably started about August 10 in the Paducah-Louisville sections. Some growers have already applied a third-brood spray, and others are advised to examine their trees and apply a spray if new entrances are in evidence.

In southern Illinois, third-brood hatch shows a slight increase, as indicated by the number of new entrances in fruit of all the southern area up to and including the Marion-Jefferson county section. In orchards where there was a moderate to heavy first- or second-brood infestation, a third-brood spray would be advisable about the middle of this week.

In the Vincennes area, there has been some decrease in the number of entrances. The use of additional arsenical sprays appears unnecessary in orchards where good control has been obtained. Another spray may be necessary next week in some orchards. Where nicotine is used, additional sprays will be necessary in most instances. Third-brood hatch will apparently not reach its peak until early September.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, there has been some decrease in the number of eggs hatching. Apparently no third-brood spray will be necessary this week.

There has been a slight increase in codling moth activity in central and northern Illinois, but new entrances are scarce. If orchards have been kept relatively clean, no additional sprays should be needed at this time.

And now a word about other insects.

Leafhopper population is noticeably less than the past week in the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana. There were several more nymphs as compared to adults.

As for diseases, sooty blotch was found on Grimes apples August 6 in the Vincennes area of Indiana.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana, conditions have been unfavorable for the development of bitter rot, although the disease has shown up with a rather wide spread over this area.
Conditions also have been favorable for bitter rot development in the Princeton, Kentucky, section. This disease is on the increase in that locality.

A final note about peaches.

Harvest is so far along both in Kentucky and Illinois, that there is little need for additional oil dusts or sprays which should be applied up to one or two days before harvest.

In southern Illinois, plum curculio harvest counts show infestations ranging from 4 to 28 per cent. Since picking has already started in the Centralia area, no further recommendations can be made.

Oriental fruit moth harvest counts in southern Illinois show infestations ranging from 2 to 4½ per cent.

As for diseases, in southern Illinois brown rot continues to be a menace, especially in orchards with light crops and heavy infestations of Oriental fruit moth and curculio.

Brown rot is on the increase in the Princeton, Kentucky, area.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies, including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers. The last in this series of reports will come to you one week from today.

First a report on the codling moth situation.

In the southern Illinois area there has been some increase in hatch of third-brood eggs over the past week with fresh entrances a little more in evidence. In the better sprayed orchards, there are very few new entrances. In the Vincennes area third-brood hatch is well under way. Codling moth injuries in sprayed plots increased 30 per cent between August 5 and 12, most of this increase coming toward the latter part of this period. A very heavy third-brood hatch occurred late the past week in the Evansville and Henderson county areas. With the continuation of highly favorable conditions for codling moth that we have had during the past week, a considerable increase in hatch may be expected. In fact, it is possible that we might have a condition similar to that of a year ago.

Growers when putting on the hormone sprays may add a fixed nicotine to the sprays which will aid greatly in controlling late worms. Through most of the central and northern Illinois area there will be little further pupation.

And now a word about other insects.

In the Vincennes area of Indiana woolly aphids are unusually abundant on the terminals and bearing spurs, except in orchards where a nicotine program was used.

In orchards where a lead arsenate program was used, fruit is now becoming badly spotted by leafhoppers.

As for diseases, in the Vincennes area bitter rot is slowly increasing.

A final note about peaches.

In the Jackson and Union county areas of Illinois examinations made during harvest show little increase in Oriental fruit moth infestation over that for the first picking. This is apparently due to parasites having held the insects in check.
CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And with that we conclude today's orchard insect and disease report presented in cooperation with fruit growers and federal and state agencies including the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey. The last in this series of reports for 1942 will come to you one week from today.
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: We bring you now the last orchard insect and disease report for 1942. As you know, these reports have been presented in cooperation with state and federal agencies and a number of fruit growers.

First, a note on the codling moth.

In Kentucky the catch of codling moth in traps has been dropping off after a heavy third-brood emergence. Many worms are now leaving the fruit, seeking hibernating quarters. Unsprayed orchards show very heavy infestations.

In southern Illinois about the same conditions hold true. Poorly sprayed orchards show from 60 to 85 per cent wormy fruit. Well sprayed orchards are quite clean.

If hormone sprays are to be applied on the winter varieties, the fruit should be closely watched, as it may be advisable to put on fixed nicotine with the hormone sprays. The late infestation may not be as severe as in 1941, as pupation has practically ceased throughout the state.

In the Vincennes area of Indiana adults are still increasing in numbers, as indicated by the bait trap catches. A steady third-brood hatch of larvae is occurring and may be expected to increase for at least another ten days. Third-brood attack in well sprayed orchards will not be as great as in 1941. Injuries in the sprayed plots increased 50 per cent in the period from August 18 to 25.

In the Lawrence and Orange county sections of Indiana bait trap catches decreased. With favorable conditions a third-brood hatch may be expected to increase, and may cause serious losses in fruit quality in many orchards.

In northern Illinois and Indiana winter apples should be watched, with the possibility of applying a nicotine spray with the hormone applications. In most cases, however, such an application of nicotine will not be necessary.

As for other insects, leafhoppers were abundant in Kentucky orchards where no nicotine has been used. Leafhoppers are increasing rapidly in the Lawrence and Orange county areas of Indiana. The same is true in the central and northern Illinois areas. In most cases it is too late to make any application for control.

San Jose scale has increased rapidly in some Kentucky orchards. It apparently will be necessary to watch closely for this insect during the fall.
Turning our attention to diseases, we learn that in the Vincennes area of Indiana what is thought to be sooty blotch has been developing, particularly on Grimes. It has been suggested that it might be one of the fungi that grow in honey dew deposited by aphids, although there are no aphids on these trees.

In Kentucky bitter rot has completely ruined a King David crop where no control measure had been given. This orchard is near Princeton, Kentucky.

In the Lawrence and Orange county areas of Indiana bitter rot is present every year but has not spread rapidly.

And that concludes today's orchard insect and disease report.

This is the last weekly orchard insect and disease report for this year. We would greatly appreciate it if the growers and others who have received this broadcast would write their comments, criticisms, and suggestions as to how it can be improved next year. Please write in now, while the matter is fresh in your mind. Send your letters to: W. P. Flint, 123 Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois, or address your comments to this station.

Closing Announcement: As you know, these reports have been presented in cooperation with fruit growers and a number of state and federal agencies, including the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, the agricultural experiment stations of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.
Listen to the broadcast of the orchard insect and disease report by your favorite station.

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The weekly orchard insect and disease report broadcast by these stations is prepared cooperatively by the agricultural experiment stations of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, the Federal Deciduous Fruit Insect Laboratory at Vincennes, Indiana, and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois, College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois