

Scott and Paine,<sup>1</sup> recommend a soluble sulphur of lime sulphur dormant spray as a control of the lesser bud-moth. This spray does not injure the larvæ in the hibernating quarters at all, but the larvæ on emerging drop to the ground rather than bore into buds having the odour of the spray material on them. The lesser bud-moth is only one of the four species in Nova Scotia and the treatment recommended for it does not, so far as we are aware, affect the most important species the eye-spotted bud-moth so is of no economic value in Nova Scotia.

H. F. Wilson<sup>2</sup> recommends summer spraying for bud-moths to poison them as they start eating into the lower surface of the leaf. In Nova Scotia we have four



Fig. 13. - Two apple leaves tied together by bud-moth larva; larva feeding between the two, off the surface of each. (Original.)

species of bud-moths. From the time the first green bud-worm larvæ emerges from the egg until the last eye-spotted bud-moth emerges, usually occupies a period of more than two months, the emerging period of the eye-spotted bud-moth alone covering a period of 48 days. Considering this long period of emergence from the egg it is improbable that summer sprays will ever be of use in controlling the bud-moths in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia.

#### CONTROL MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

The control of bud-moths in the orchards of Nova Scotia is essentially a spraying problem. The two sprays applied before the blossoms, the one when the leaf is the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. No. 113, U.S. Dept. of Agr.

<sup>2</sup> Second Biennial Crop Pest and Horticultural Report of the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, p. 106-107.