## 15. PLANT LICE (Aphidos).

Aphides are a numerous class of insects which infest many plants and trees. They injure the leaves by sucking the sap. The green aphis, *aphis mali*, is especially injurious to the apple tree. The eggs are deposited in the autumn in cracks of the bark of the twigs and around the buds. When deposited they are a greenish color but grow gradually darker until they are a shining black.

They hatch in the spring just as the buds are swelling, and the tiny lice locate themselves upon the buds and upon the underside of the young leaves, which soon curl over them, making it difficult to treat them. They multiply with great rapidity and cause considerable damage to the foliage and young shoots.

Remedy. Spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the lice hatch, being careful to touch every one of them, as the emulsion kills only by contact.

## 16. THE OLOVEB MITE (Bryobia pratensis, Gorman).

During the winter there may be seen upon the branches, around the crotches, and sometimes covering the trunks of trees, masses of rather large, round, reddish eggs. These are the eggs of the clover mite, and are very numerous in some Ontario orchards this year. The mites hatch about the month of May. Their presence on the leaves of fruit trees causes them to assume an unhealthy yellow appearance.

In Colorado and other western mountain states it is reported as one of the principal enemies of deciduous fruit trees, such as apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, etc.

Remedy. The eggs may be destroyed by spraying the trees in winter with kerosene emulsion diluted with five parts water.

## INJURIOUS FUNGI.

The following are among the most injurious fungi that affect the products

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of the garden and orchard. They can be readily controlled by the proper application of Bordeaux mixture, as directed. The usual life history of a parasitic fungus is, that it arises from a spore which is microscopic; this germinates and gives rise to thread-like structures

which is microscopic; this germinates and gives rise to thread-like structures which penetrate the plant upon which the fungus grows and derives its nourishment. Upon these structures in time spores are produced, as new sources from which the fungus may develop and continue to be injurious to the vitality of the plants attacked.

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