

TESTS WITH LARGE SHEETS SPREAD BENEATH THE TREES AND FASTENED TO THE
OUTER BRANCHES TO SEE HOW SOON THE POISON KILLED THE FLIES,
AND HOW MANY WOULD BE FOUND UNDER A TREE.

Three of these sheets were used, two in 1913 and one in 1914. They were not entirely satisfactory, because it was observed that poisoned flies which dropped on them frequently crawled to the edge and dropped off. The wind also would toss them off at times. The following table gives an illustration of what happens. The orchard where this sheet was suspended was sprayed on June 8 and the sheet put beneath on June 10th, 1911.



FIG. 18.—Large sheet, five yards square, suspended beneath a tree to catch the poisoned flies as they dropped.

SHEET RECORD IN ORCHARD No. 3.

Date.	No. of dead flies found and removed.	Observations.
June 11.....	3	
" 12.....	3	
" 13.....	5	
" 14.....	7	
" 15.....	5	
" 16.....	12	
" 17.....	6	
" 18.....	6	
" 19.....	0	
" 20.....	2	Very high wind which would toss flies out.
" 21.....	0	
" 22.....	2	
" 23.....	4	The orchard was resprayed this date.
" 24.....	2	
" 25.....	2	
" 26.....	1	
" 27.....	2	
" 28.....	0	
" 29.....	4	
" 30.....	0	Very high wind which would toss flies out.
July 1.....	1	
" 2.....	2	
" 3.....	1	This was the last fly: the sheet was taken down on July 12th.
Total	70	

NOTE.—This table should be compared with Table 1, which gives the dates of emergence for this same orchard (No. 3) from June 8th onwards. By a comparison of the two tables it can be seen that the poison killed the flies very soon after emergence.