

## DORMANT SPRAY GUIDE

### 1<sup>st</sup> SPRAYING (MARCH) - DORMANT SPRAY KIT

Use Horticultural Oil and Lime Sulphur in combination. Apply to dormant trees before buds start to grow in Spring. This is a very important application as it destroys many insect eggs on the bark, overwintering adult insects and prevents many diseases.

#### CAUTIONS

Spray in the morning to allow quick drying of the spray. Injury may occur to tree if spray is not completely dry before a cold night. Do not spray in temperatures below 4°C nor any temperature above 27° C. Only 1 application is necessary with this combination spray before buds start to swell. Lime Sulphur may be used alone during the growing season; read instructions carefully before use. Do not spray in windy conditions.

**Do not use Horticultural Oil on Sugar Maple, Japanese Maple, Beech, Butternut, Colorado Blue Spruce, Douglas Fir, Hickory, Holly and Walnut. Horticultural Oil will damage the bark on Empire, Mitsu and Red Delicious apple trees.**

**Do not use Lime Sulphur on Apricot. Do Not use Lime Sulphur on Plum trees when they are in leaf.**

#### APPLICATION RATES

Mix 20ml of Horticultural Oil and 40ml of Lime Sulphur in 1 litre of water and spray all bark thoroughly from top to bottom. Make sure all twigs and crevices in bark are covered.

**Other variations of application rates** (conversions @ bottom)

20ml Horticultural Oil + 40ml Lime Sulphur in 1 litre of water

3oz. Horticultural Oil + 6oz. Lime Sulphur in 1 gallon of water

500ml Horticultural Oil + 1 litre Lime Sulphur in 25 litres (5 ½ gals. of water)

To use a DIAL-A-SPRAY hose end sprayer, mix 150ml of Horticultural Oil with 300ml of Lime Sulphur. DO NOT ADD WATER. Set the dial at #60, attach to garden hose and spray.

#### INSECTS AND DISEASES

The following may be controlled by the application of **HORTICULTURAL OIL / LIME SULPHUR COMBINATION**  
SCALE - Attacks apple, peach, pear, plum & cherry. Tiny insects under scales that cause damage by sucking sap from the leaves and tender branches of the tree.

MITES -Attack apple, peach, pear, plum, & cherry. spider like insects which siphon sap from leaves, spinning microscopic webs.

PEAR LEAF BLISTER MITE - Causes dark dead spots and leaves, eventually weakening the trees overall health.

PEAR PSYLLA - Sap sucker, which causes excrement (honeydew) to turn black and sooty. Leaves turn pale with dead areas, eventually damaging fruit and weakening tree.

APPLE SCAB -A disease that causes dark spots on leaves and fruit. Leaves may droop and the crop may be reduced the following year.

BLACK KNOT - An extremely infectious disease for Prunus trees causing hard, crusty, black swellings several inches long on branches and small twigs.

PEACH LEAF CURL - Causes foliage to curl and form reddish blisters on leaves. They eventually turn yellow and drop, weakening the tree.

POWDERY MILDEW - The white, powdery mildew turns to a brown felt-like coating on foliage, twigs and fruit.

RUST / FUNGUS - Orange spots, later growing into pimple like lesions, that appear on lower leaf surfaces.

ANTHRACNOSE -Affects canes on Raspberries, causing discolouration and cracking of bark, resulting in spoilage of fruit.

SPUR BLIGHT -A disease which attacks canes of Raspberries. Canes may be weakened and killed overwinter.

- **CONVERSIONS:**

1 teaspoon = 5ml

1 tablespoon = 15ml

1 ounce = 30ml

1 gallon = 4.54 litres