

Pome Fruits—Chemical Control

Pear Psylla and European Red Mite on Pears

B. Zoller
Pear Doctor, Inc., Finley, CA

Keywords: pear psylla, European red mite, supreme oil, pear

The effect of spray oil use directed against PP and ERM on Bartlett pear return bloom in the succeeding crop year was studied in 1990-1991 in Mendocino County, CA. Volck supreme oil was applied 3X in the preharvest season to seven test areas. Full bloom was April 4 in 1991.

At bloom time in 1991, dramatic differences between standard areas receiving no preharvest supreme oils in 1990 and the oil treatment areas were visible. These differences were rated numerically (so that higher numbers represented most bloom reduction) by three evaluators on the basis of bloom delay, reduction in flower numbers per cluster, bloom intensity reduction, presence of secondary bloom, presence of dead fruit buds and reduction in uniformity of bloom. Results of this bloom reduction in oil treatment areas are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of bloom ratings in the oil treatment areas compared with standard treatment area (no preharvest oil).

Treatment	Mean % of rating in standard area ²	Analyses	
		N	Probability of error
3X supreme oil ¹	147	18	<0.1%
No oil	100	18	standard

¹2 1/4 to 3 gal/acre, 4/18/90; 3 gal/acre, 5/03/90; 2 to 3 gal/acre, 6/15/90.

²The higher the rating, the greater was bloom reduction.